



NEW SOUTH WALES  
Year Book

*No. 66*

*1981*

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.  
No other amendments were made to this Product

#### DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

14 JUL 1961

Palm jungle in the Royal National Park on the southern outskirts of Sydney. The Park, which was proclaimed in 1879, is the second oldest national park in the world.

*K. Gillett, National Parks and Wildlife Service of N.S.W.*





# NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

No. 66 1981

J. E. DULLEY

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN  
AND  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission through the post as a book

ABS Catalogue Number 1301.1

National Library of Australia card number and ISSN 0085-4441

Typeset by Photoset Computer Service Pty. Ltd., Sydney  
Printed by The New South Wales Government Printer, Sydney  
Bound by Stanley Owen and Sons Pty. Ltd., Sydney



# ESANDA FINANCE

---

*Esanda Limited—Experts in Finance*

# CONTENTS

	Page
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b> .....	xi
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	xiii
 <b>CHAPTER 1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	
Geography .....	1
<i>Physical features (2); Statistical areas of New South Wales (4)</i>	
Climate .....	11
<i>Winds (11); Rainfall (12); Evaporation (16); Climatic Regions (16); Observatory (20); Tides (21)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 2. CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT</b>	
Government of New South Wales .....	23
<i>The Governor (23); The Cabinet and executive government (24); The State legislature (27); State electoral system (33); Cost of parliamentary government (35)</i>	
The Commonwealth Government .....	36
<i>Commonwealth legislature (36); Commonwealth electoral system (38)</i>	
Local Government .....	40
<i>Local government authorities (40); Municipal and shire elections (41); Functions of local government (42);</i>	
Urban and Regional Development .....	44
<i>Role of government authorities (44); Local planning and development (47); Regional planning and development (47)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 3. LAND SETTLEMENT</b> .....	57
<i>Land administration (57); Land tenure (58); Closer settlement (61)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 4. DEMOGRAPHY</b>	
Population .....	63
<i>The Census (63); Intercensal estimates (64); Growth of population in New South Wales (64); Distribution and relative growth of population by areas (68); Mean population (74); Sex distribution of the population (75); Age distribution of the population (76); Conjugal condition of the population (77); Countries of birth (78); Religion (80); Aborigines (81); Population of Australian States and capital cities (82); Overseas migration (83)</i>	
Vital Statistics .....	88
<i>Registration of vital statistics (88); Marriages (89); Births (92); Deaths (99)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 5. HEALTH SERVICES</b>	
Structure of Health Services .....	113
<i>Commonwealth health authorities (113); State health authorities (114); Local government health services (115); Government expenditure on public health (115)</i>	



	Page
Commonwealth Health Benefits and Programmes .. .. .	116
<i>Medibank (116); Commonwealth medical benefits (116); Commonwealth hospital payments (117); Pharmaceutical benefits scheme (118); Hospital benefits reinsurance arrangements (118); Nursing home benefits (119); Nursing homes assistance (119); Domiciliary nursing care benefit (119); Home nursing subsidy (120); Community health program (120); Isolated patients assistance (121); Aids and appliances (121); Health program grants (121); School dental service (122); Health education programmes (122); Blood transfusion services (122)</i>	
Private Health Insurance .. .. .	123
Hospital and Community Health Services .. .. .	124
<i>Community health services (124); Hospital services (125)</i>	
Environmental and Special Health Services .. .. .	132
<i>Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases (132); Immunisation campaigns (133); School dental services (134); Perinatal medicine (134); Health, food, drugs and poison inspection (134); Scientific health services (134); Health education (135); Health services research and planning (135); Central cancer registry (135); Ambulance services (135); Disaster planning (135)</i>	
Miscellaneous Health Services .. .. .	136
<i>Care of the deaf and blind (136); Services for other physically handicapped persons (136); Health services in remote areas (136); Home nursing services (137); Australian Red Cross Society (137); First aid services (137); Registration of medical practitioners, nurses, etc. (137); Cremation (138); Friendly societies (139)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 6. WELFARE SERVICES</b>	
Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Services .. .. .	141
<i>Assistance to the aged (141); Assistance to veterans and their dependants (144); Assistance to the handicapped (146); Assistance to widows and single parents (148); Assistance to families (150); Assistance to the unemployed and sick (151); Other Commonwealth Government social welfare services and concessions (153)</i>	
State Government Social Welfare Services .. .. .	155
<i>Department of Youth and Community Services (155); State housing assistance (156); Other State Government social welfare concessions (157)</i>	
Statistics of Government Social Welfare Services .. .. .	158
Miscellaneous Welfare Services .. .. .	163
<i>Aboriginal welfare (163); Child welfare (164)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 7. EDUCATION</b>	
Structure of the Education System .. .. .	169
<i>Australian Education Council (169); Commonwealth Department of Education (169); Curriculum Development Centre (170); Tertiary Education Commission (170); New South Wales Higher Education Board (171); Government expenditure on education (171)</i>	

Primary and Secondary Education .. .. .	174
<i>Courses of instruction (174); Children receiving education (176); Public and private schools, pupils and teachers (178); Public schools (180); Private schools (187); Pre-school and early childhood care and education (191); Educational and vocational guidance (192); Commonwealth Government assistance for schools (192)</i>	
Tertiary Education .. .. .	194
<i>Training of Teachers (194); Technical and further education colleges (195); Colleges of advanced education (200); Universities (204)</i>	
Other Post-school Education .. .. .	212
<i>Department of Agriculture colleges (212); Evening colleges (212); Education of adult migrants (212); Worker's Educational Association (213); Trade Union training (213); Other institutions (214)</i>	
Government Assistance to Students .. .. .	215
<i>Commonwealth Government Assistance to students (215); State Government Assistance to students (217)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RECREATION .. .. .</b>	<b>219</b>
<i>Museums, libraries, art galleries, and other cultural institutions (219); Broadcasting and television (223); Parks and recreation reserves and services (226); Public entertainments (228); Clubs (229)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 9. LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY .. .. .</b>	<b>231</b>
Law and Crime .. .. .	231
<i>Sources of law (231); The judicial system (231); Judges, magistrates and court officers (233); Jury system (234); Legal profession (235); Legal aid (235); Supreme Court (237); Land and Valuation Court (240); District court (241); Higher criminal courts (241); Workers' Compensation Commission (244); Courts of Marine Inquiry (244); State industrial tribunals (244); Lower courts (245); Courts of federal jurisdiction (251); Public Trustee for New South Wales (252); Registration of legal documents etc. (253); Registration of patents, trade marks and designs and protection of copyrights (253); Law Reform Commissions (254); Cost of maintenance of law and order (254)</i>	
Police and Corrective Services .. .. .	255
<i>Police (255); Corrective services (256)</i>	
Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services .. .. .	261
<i>Fire brigades (261); State emergency services and civil defence (263)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 10. LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES .. .. .</b>	<b>265</b>
Industrial Arbitration .. .. .	265
<i>Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration (266); New South Wales system of industrial arbitration (268); Crown employees and arbitration (270); Strikes and lockouts (271); Preference to unionists (272)</i>	
Employment .. .. .	273
<i>Government administration (273); The labour force (274); Apprenticeship and industrial training (278); Occupational health and safety (282); Workers' compensation (283); Trade unions (287); Industrial disputes (289)</i>	

	Page
Wages and Hours .....	292
<i>Total Wages under Commonwealth awards (293); Minimum wages (295); Basic wages (296); Secondary wages (298); Equal pay for females (298); Award rates of wages (299); Earnings (301); Hours of work (302); Holidays and leave (303)</i>	
Prices and Rents .....	306
<i>Control of prices (306); Control of rents (307); Retail price indexes (308); Retail prices of food (310); Milk prices (311); Bread prices (311); Gas and electricity charges (312); Wholesale price indexes (313); House and flat rents (317)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 11. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Water Resources and Irrigation .....	319
<i>Water Resources Commission (319); Interstate water agreements (320); Irrigation and water supply schemes (321); Groundwater (326)</i>	
Roads and Bridges .....	327
<i>Length of roads (327); Administration and cost of roads, bridges etc. (327); Main roads administration (328); Commonwealth grants for road construction and maintenance (332); Bridges and ferries (333)</i>	
Housing and Building .....	335
<i>Housing of the population (335); Supervision of building construction (336); Building statistics (338); Finance for home building (346); Government housing assistance (347)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 12. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	
Shipping .....	357
<i>Control of shipping (357); Statistics of shipping (358); Direction and nationality of shipping (359); Overseas and interstate cargoes (360); Harbours and anchorages (361); Port charges (366); Registration of pleasure boats (367); River traffic (367); Shipping registers (367); Certificates of seaworthiness (368); Shipbuilding and repairing (369); Employment of seamen (369)</i>	
Railways, Buses, and Ferries .....	371
<i>Public Transport Commission of New South Wales (371); Railways (371); Bus services (377); Harbour and river ferry services (381)</i>	
Motor Transport and Road Traffic .....	382
<i>Administration and control of motor transport (382); Motor vehicle registrations (383); Survey of motor vehicle usage (386); Third-party motor vehicle insurance (387); Motor drivers' licences (388); Motor taxes, fees, and charges (389); Road accidents and road safety (390); Driving offences (392)</i>	
Air Transport .....	394
<i>Control of air transport (394); Aircraft, aerodromes etc. (395); Regular air services (396); Civil aviation accidents (398)</i>	
Communication .....	399
<i>Postal services (399); Internal telecommunications services (401); Overseas telecommunications services (403); Radiocommunication stations (404)</i>	





	Page
Commonwealth Grants to the States .. .. .	602
<i>General purpose revenue grants (602); General purpose capital grants (604); Commonwealth grants for specific purposes (604); Repayable Commonwealth advances (605)</i>	
State Government Finance .. .. .	606
<i>Revenue accounts of New South Wales (606); Loan funds of New South Wales (609); Ledger balances (612); State enterprises (613); The public debt (613); Loan indebtedness outside the financial agreement (618); Loans guaranteed by the State (619)</i>	
Local Government Finance .. .. .	620
<i>Funds of local government authorities (620); Valuation and rating of property in local areas (620); Financial assistance received from government (623); Statistics of local government finances (625); Metropolitan water supply and sewerage (638); Hunter district water supply and sewerage (640)</i>	
 <b>CHAPTER 17. PRIVATE FINANCE</b>	
Currency, Banking and Exchange Rates .. .. .	643
<i>Currency (643); Banking (643); Overseas exchange rates (651)</i>	
Non-Bank Financial Institutions .. .. .	653
<i>Financial Corporations Act (653); Co-operative societies (654); Short-term money market (657); Pastoral finance companies (658); Finance companies (659); Financing of retail sales (661); Life insurance (663); Pension and superannuation schemes (667); General insurance (674)</i>	
Interest Rates .. .. .	678
<i>Bank interest rates (678); Commonwealth bond yields and miscellaneous interest rates (679)</i>	
Other Private Finance .. .. .	683
<i>Incorporated companies (683); Stock exchange (684); Australian Industry Development Corporation (685); Bankruptcy (686); Transactions in real estate (687); Mortgages of realty and personality (688); Estates of deceased persons (690)</i>	
 <b>APPENDIX A. Principal Events in the History of New South Wales .. .. .</b>	
<b>APPENDIX B. Integrated Economic Censuses .. .. .</b>	
<b>APPENDIX C. Agricultural Statistics by Statistical Divisions .. .. .</b>	
<b>APPENDIX D. New South Wales Statistical Publications .. .. .</b>	
<b>INDEX .. .. .</b>	<b>713</b>

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

<i>n.a.</i>	Not available.
<i>n.e.c.</i>	Not elsewhere classified.
<i>n.e.i.</i>	Not elsewhere included.
<i>n.p.</i>	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable).
<i>n.y.a.</i>	Not yet available.
<i>p</i>	Preliminary — figure or series subject to revision.
<i>r</i>	Figure or series revised since previous issue.
..	Not applicable.
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown.
——	(where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series.

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1979, refer to the year ended 31 December 1979; those shown as, e.g. 1978-79, refer to the year ended 30 June 1979. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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

### Statistical services available from ABS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS, has an information and inquiry service in each of its offices. These services may be obtained in N.S.W. by contacting Information Services, Box 796 GPO, Sydney 2001, phone (02) 236-6611, or by calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrews House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney.

All publications issued by ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from the above address. A list of the publications issued by the N.S.W. Office is shown on pages 709 to 711.

In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made as shown above.



## PREFACE

THIS is the 66th edition of the *New South Wales Year Book*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organisations in the life of the community. The main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The various sections (sub-divisions of chapters) of the Year Book contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation. The date when the manuscript was prepared is shown at the foot of the first page of each section.

More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (which contains the latest figures in the principal statistical series). More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various *Subject Bulletins* issued by the Bureau, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organisations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved.

It is with regret that I record the untimely death, in April 1980, of my predecessor, Mr D. W. Maitland. Mr Maitland spent the whole of his working life in the field of official statistics, joining the New South Wales Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1942. Senior positions held by Mr Maitland in the NSW Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics included that of Editor of Publications from 1957 to 1966 and, since that time, he continued to take a particular interest in the preparation of the Year Book. He became an Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in 1966 and was appointed Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician of New South Wales in July 1977. Mr Maitland was an active member of the Statistical Society of Australia and held various offices in the Society, including two terms as president.

J. E. DULLEY  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and  
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
Sydney.  
January 1981

# CHAPTER 1

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### GEOGRAPHY

The name 'New South Wales' was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. Thereafter, the boundaries of New South Wales contracted as its former territory was proclaimed as separate colonies—South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Subsequent adjustments occurred in 1861 to 1863 when the Northern Territory and the territory between the 129th and 132nd east meridians were separated, in 1911 when the Australian Capital Territory was ceded to the Commonwealth Government, and in 1915 when part of Jervis Bay was transferred to the Commonwealth Government. A more detailed account of these territorial adjustments of New South Wales since 1788 is outlined on page 1 of Official Year Book No. 64.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Australian Capital Territory) is 801,428 square kilometres or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 12,015 square kilometres of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 456 square kilometres by the principal harbours.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

## AREAS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of total area of Australia	Ratio of area to area of N.S.W.	Area within —	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	sq km	Per cent		sq km	sq km
New South Wales	801,428	10.43	1.00	801,428	—
Victoria	227,619	2.96	0.28	227,619	—
Queensland	1,727,523	22.47	2.16	793,464	934,059
South Australia	984,377	12.81	1.23	984,377	—
Western Australia	2,527,623	32.88	3.15	1,584,867	942,756
Tasmania	68,332	0.89	0.09	68,332	—
Australian Capital Territory	2,432	0.03	—	2,432	—
Northern Territory	1,347,520	17.53	1.69	252,006	1,095,514
Total, Australia	7,686,855	100.00	9.60	4,714,525	2,972,330

*Lord Howe Island*

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 17 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a daily air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

The island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included, for purposes of parliamentary representation, in a metropolitan electorate. A Board at Sydney, assisted by an elected Island Advisory Committee, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown, and is leased at nominal rentals.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929—30.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south—the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

The Tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the Tablelands slope gradually to the Western Plains. The Western Slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The Western Plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consist of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The Plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

#### PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers and the inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Hawkesbury (472 km in length), Hunter (462 km), Clarence (394 km), Macleay (390 km), Shoalhaven (332 km), Richmond (262 km), Snowy (483 km, of which 257 km is in New South Wales), Manning (224 km), and Hastings (174 km). The inland rivers belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,590 km in length, of which 1,936 km is in New South Wales), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling (2,736 km, of which 2,617 km is in New South Wales), which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,579 km), Lachlan (1,484 km), Macquarie-Bogan (950 km), Namoi (858 km), Gwydir (668 km), and Castlereagh (549 km).

The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation. Details of the catchment areas of the principal rivers and their average annual water flow are shown on page 4 of Year Book No. 64.

#### TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales, there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge and Opera House make a striking impression on the harbour. The Royal National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved, the scenery being typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 60 kilometres to the north of Sydney. Within 60 kilometres to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, with the beach and foreshores often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea (such as Tuggerah Lakes and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle) are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.



The Blue Mountains (50 to 100 kilometres west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tablelands, about 190 kilometres by road from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the tablelands. Around Mount Kosciuszko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

## STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

### CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics for the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas and are shown on the maps at the back of this Year Book. A more detailed outline of the concepts and criteria used to delineate statistical areas within New South Wales was included on pages 6 to 8 of Year Book No. 64.

The primary division of the State is into 12 *statistical divisions*. These are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each division should be maximised. It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the divisions cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation—they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influence of two or more 'focal' cities or towns overlap in varying degrees.

In the case of Sydney and its periphery, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The *Sydney Statistical Division* is predominantly urban in character—and its boundary was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. This area covers the same area as the 'Sydney Region', as delineated by the State Planning Authority (now the N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission) in its publication 'Sydney Region, 1970–2000 A.D., Outline Plan'.

The statistical divisions are subdivided to provide a second tier of statistical areas as follows:

- (a) *Statistical districts* are areas which encompass an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and which are predominantly urban in character. They have been delineated using concepts and criteria similar to those for the Sydney Statistical Division. Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts were delineated in 1966 and, from 1 January 1976, Gold Coast (partly in Queensland), Tamworth, Bathurst-Orange, Wagga Wagga, Albury-Wodonga (partly in Victoria), and Broken Hill Statistical Districts were introduced.
- (b) *Statistical subdivisions within Sydney Statistical Division* were delineated in 1976, in order to provide statistical areas of optimum assistance to users (particularly physical and social planners). The boundaries of the seven subdivisions created within Sydney Statistical Division have been drawn to coincide with the regions formed by the former Department of Urban and Regional Development.
- (c) *Statistical subdivisions outside Sydney Statistical Division* are component areas within statistical divisions which have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features and reflect, inter alia, some degree of homogeneity of agricultural activity.

Because of the criteria upon which statistical divisions were identified they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. For this reason *statistical agricultural areas* have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. They comprise groups of statistical subdivisions and divisions as shown on one of the maps at the back of this Year Book.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

Statistics in respect of statistical divisions and subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, population, and area of establishments with agricultural activity for each statistical division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

#### AREA, POPULATION, AND AREA OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY FOR STATISTICAL DIVISIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total area		Population		Area of establishments with agricultural activity	
		At 30 June 1978	Proportion of State total	At 30 June 1978	Proportion of State total	At 31 March 1978	Proportion of State total
		sq km	Per cent		Per cent	sq km	Per cent
1	Sydney .. .. .	12,406	1.5	3,155,200	63.0	1,665	0.3
2	Hunter .. .. .	30,828	3.8	435,500	8.7	17,313	2.7
3	Illawarra .. .. .	8,485	1.1	285,250	5.7	1,951	0.3
4	Richmond-Tweed .. ..	9,757	1.2	115,600	2.3	6,268	1.0
5	Mid-North Coast .. ..	26,104	3.3	159,250	3.2	13,823	2.1
6	Northern .. .. .	98,617	12.3	176,950	3.5	78,376	12.1
7	North-Western .. .. .	199,077	24.8	104,600	2.1	175,191	27.0
8	Central West .. .. .	63,261	7.9	163,700	3.3	50,728	7.8
9	South-Eastern .. .. .	52,136	6.5	136,200	2.7	31,869	4.9
10	Murrumbidgee .. .. .	63,522	7.9	142,500	2.9	55,502	8.6
11	Murray .. .. .	90,003	11.2	96,450	1.9	78,845	12.2
12	Far West .. .. .	147,143	18.4	33,400	0.7	136,353	21.0
Total, New South Wales ..		(a) 801,428	100.0	(b) 5,011,800	100.0	647,884	100.0

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island (17 square kilometres) and 71 square kilometres of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire borders.

(b) Includes Lord Howe Island (200 persons) and 'Migratory' (6,950 persons).

A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each statistical division is shown below.

#### *Sydney Statistical Division*

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain. To the north of the Plain, the Division includes the moderately elevated Hornsby Plateau and, beyond the Hawkesbury River, the coastal lowland plains containing Gosford and Wyong townships. To the north-west, north, and south-west of the Cumberland Plain, the Division comprises the rugged Blue Mountains and other associated ranges of the Great Dividing Range. The southern part of the Division is mainly composed of the moderately elevated Woronora Plateau.

The region has a warm, humid climate, except for the higher parts of the mountain ranges where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road, and air services. It also provides main port facilities for overseas, interstate, and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational, and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the metropolitan (or urban) part of the Division; however, dairying, poultry, vegetable growing, and fruit growing are more significant in outlying areas, such as Camden, Windsor, Gosford, and Wyong.

#### *Hunter Statistical Division*

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn, and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The region is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified—dairying predominates in the central and southern part and sheep and wheat growing in the north-western areas. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas, grapes are grown in the lower Hunter Valley, and poultry farming predominates in the extreme southern parts. Heavy manufacturing industry, with major iron and steel works, is concentrated particularly around Newcastle and coal is mined extensively in all areas except the northern coastal region, where timber getting is important.

#### *Illawarra Statistical Division*

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to exceedingly rugged terrain in the Shoalhaven area, and the land in the north-western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm, humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. The inland parts are cooler than the coastal areas. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Coal mining is also of considerable importance.

Dairying and the raising of beef cattle are the predominant rural activities, although sheep raising and fruit growing are of some significance. Potatoes are grown in the north-western areas of the Division. The main manufacturing activities outside the Wollongong-Port Kembla area are paper mills and portland cement production.

#### *Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division*

The Division consists of two major coastal river basins (of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers) and a river valley (of the Upper Clarence River), enclosed on the north by the rugged McPherson Range, on the west by the more easterly extensions of the New England Plateau, and on the south by the less rugged Richmond Range which extends northerly into the Division and separates the river valley from the coastal basins. The climate of the region is humid sub-tropical. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional

severe flooding occurs. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and a highway linking the coast to the hinterland. Sugar-cane and plantation fruit growing are the principal primary industries in the Division although dairying, beef cattle raising, pig farming, timber getting, and prawning are also significant. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates are carried out extensively on the beaches and nearby coastal sand dunes. The more important areas of manufacturing activity are food processing and sawmilling.

#### *Mid-North Coast Statistical Division*

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Wallis Lake in the south to the Richmond Range in the north, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning Rivers) separated by hills of varying height. The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region has a warm and humid to sub-humid climate. Rainfall is high; occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The main road and rail system cuts across the river system and provides a link between areas to the north and south of the Division (e.g. Brisbane to Sydney). Other major roads run from the coast to the hinterland—Grafton to Glen Innes, Kempsey to Armidale, Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. The dominant agricultural activities are dairying and plantation fruit growing, and beef cattle and sugar cane growing are also important. Timber getting is widespread and fishing (particularly for crayfish and prawns) is significant. The major manufacturing industries of food processing and sawmilling are directly related to the primary industries in the Division. Mineral sands mining is also significant.

#### *Northern Statistical Division*

There are three identifiable regions in the Division—the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division—sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and almost one-third of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Namoi Shire, tobacco in the Ashford Shire, and poultry in the Parry Shire. Manufacturing industry is of minor importance throughout the Division (except in Tamworth), with some activity in food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning.

#### *North-Western Statistical Division*

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, i.e. from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and

Coonamble, focusing on Dubbo—the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. Sheep raising is the predominant activity throughout the entire region and the sheep and lamb population is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Wheat growing in association with sheep raising is of major importance in the Coonamble Shire and all the eastern regions except for the more elevated areas around Coolah and Cudgegong. Beef cattle grazing is also becoming widespread throughout the Division. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee, Narromine, and Coonabarabran have some manufacturing activity mainly in food processing and sawmilling.

#### *Central West Statistical Division*

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. Orange is the most populous city and focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. Sheep population is approximately one-sixth and cattle population one-tenth of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Canobolas Shire and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in meat slaughtering, vegetable canning, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and fabricated metal products.

#### *South-Eastern Statistical Division*

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with beef raising, some pig and sheep raising, commercial fishing, and tourism of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in all shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry and timber getting. Excluding Canberra

which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Goulburn, followed by Queanbeyan and the Shire of Eurobodalla. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, textile production, and the manufacture of cement and concrete products.

#### *Murrumbidgee Statistical Division*

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the long-established Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, newer developing irrigation areas, and the towns of Griffith and Leeton. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activities in the Division are sheep and wheat farming. Sheep grazing predominates in the Hay and Gundagai Shires, and mixed sheep and wheat farming is general throughout most of the other shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in about half the shires, particularly in Tumut and Gundagai, and dairying is found in Tumut Shire. The irrigated lands of Leeton and Wade Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga—food processing, sawmilling, and metal products fabricating; the Leeton and Wade Shires—fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire—electricity generation and wood products.

#### *Murray Statistical Division*

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at Albury and Holbrook, 410 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 270 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The remaining eleven urban areas in the Division are adequately served by several highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and, in the irrigated areas along the Murray, fruit, vegetables, and rice growing. Secondary industry, apart from the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and other industrial machinery, man-made textile fibres and yarns and food processing at Albury, is on a very minor scale.

#### *Far West Statistical Division*

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low,

geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. A number of shallow lakes near the lower Darling and elsewhere are of economic importance in a generally dry landscape. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The South Australian Government owns and operates that part of the standard gauge line connecting Broken Hill to Cockburn in South Australia. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Wilcannia to Broken Hill both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity. The major secondary industry activities at Broken Hill are food processing and printing and publishing.

## CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11° Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons (although not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast) are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Bureau's Sydney Office, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

### WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the Equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.



### RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

AREA OF N.S.W. (a) CLASSIFIED BY ANNUAL RAINFALL

Average annual rainfall	Approximate area	Proportion of total area	Average annual rainfall	Approximate area	Proportion of total area
<i>Millimetres</i>	<i>sq km</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Millimetres</i>	<i>sq km</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Under 250</i>	139,010	17.3	<i>700 and under 1,000</i>	96,140	12.0
<i>250 and under 350</i>	151,180	18.8	<i>1,000 and under 1,400</i>	56,260	7.0
<i>350 and under 500</i>	171,980	21.4	<i>1,400 or more</i>	17,510	2.2
<i>500 and under 700</i>	171,780	21.4	<i>Total</i>	803,860	100.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

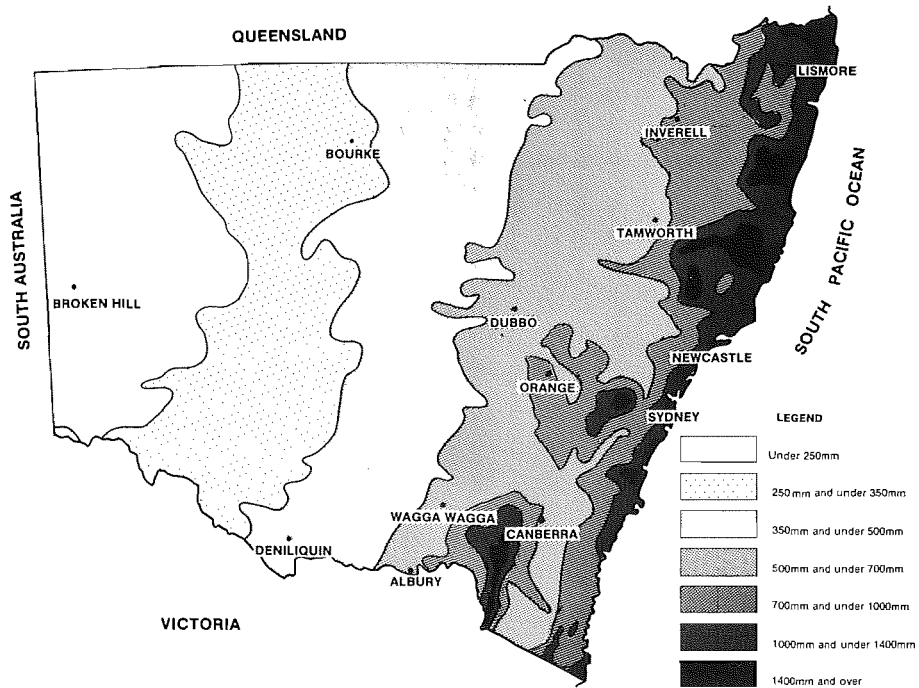
Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent and 35 per cent from the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931–1960 is illustrated in the map below.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1931–1960



The following table shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters *N, S, E, W*.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, N.S.W.  
(Millimetres)

Rainfall district		Average rainfall (a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coast—North	N	1,469	1,237	1,314	1,172	2,130	1,437	2,015	1,668	1,815	1,168	1,512
	S	1,525	1,221	1,122	1,389	1,804	1,458	2,188	1,562	1,771	1,619	1,291
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	1,323	1,112	1,324	1,557	1,013	1,836	1,341	1,564	1,343	1,559
	S	885	943	776	1,008	976	835	991	807	1,108	852	1,269
Cumberland	E	1,147	1,326	872	864	1,325	1,175	1,571	1,183	1,763	1,024	1,633
	W	823	1,132	805	667	882	803	1,022	848	1,023	731	1,190
South	N	1,110	1,425	906	988	933	988	1,721	1,320	1,434	826	1,631
	S	948	1,035	977	907	707	856	1,571	1,245	1,366	769	1,319
Tableland—North	E	1,041	829	960	1,101	1,292	1,085	1,123	1,356	1,270	845	1,012
	W	823	855	955	937	846	973	741	969	866	807	1,063
Central	N	646	855	794	652	535	1,036	568	580	694	572	865
	S	938	1,170	1,001	988	864	1,255	1,128	958	1,033	694	1,294
South	N	701	780	789	634	494	720	881	767	677	497	912
	S	863	824	857	744	616	1,032	1,252	1,109	642	524	1,133
Western Slope—North	N	682	788	857	843	582	796	569	859	779	708	938
	S	666	855	754	712	564	790	531	620	820	804	879
Central	N	630	844	713	752	555	1,057	583	578	804	602	815
	S	614	873	682	725	429	977	717	536	769	452	886
South	N	622	837	671	621	443	731	913	554	524	399	754
	S	878	933	1,060	782	552	1,088	1,064	931	635	591	1,039
Plains—North West	E	586	657	671	652	517	706	538	597	755	670	727
	W	535	611	601	563	437	612	544	518	706	568	666
Central West	N	491	737	550	548	363	810	569	425	657	433	637
	S	483	636	518	627	372	735	612	446	743	370	737
Riverina	E	477	585	565	489	330	753	851	509	344	285	663
	W	393	511	410	399	254	633	700	386	355	254	512
Western Division—Eastern half	N	362	330	318	419	199	489	595	622	642	376	513
	S	349	434	371	324	227	566	727	406	435	256	464
Western half	N	237	158	143	357	77	372	695	472	524	130	282
	S	239	223	213	244	171	482	596	499	286	161	371

(a) Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to agricultural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution

of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, with summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL, N.S.W., 1931 TO 1960**

(Millimetres)

Rainfall district		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coast—North	<i>N</i>	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	<i>S</i>	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	<i>N</i>	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	<i>S</i>	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	<i>E</i>	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	<i>W</i>	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	<i>N</i>	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	<i>S</i>	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland—North	<i>E</i>	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	<i>W</i>	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	<i>N</i>	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	<i>S</i>	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	<i>N</i>	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	<i>S</i>	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western Slope—North	<i>N</i>	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	<i>S</i>	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	<i>N</i>	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	<i>S</i>	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	<i>N</i>	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	<i>S</i>	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains—North West	<i>E</i>	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	<i>W</i>	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	<i>N</i>	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	<i>S</i>	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	<i>E</i>	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	<i>W</i>	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division—Eastern half	<i>N</i>	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	<i>S</i>	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	<i>N</i>	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	<i>S</i>	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

## EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use by stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 1,000 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 2,500 millimetres per year.

AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, N.S.W.  
(Millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Walgett—													
Evaporation	205	180	164	110	77	52	51	69	103	153	184	218	1,566
Rainfall	47	36	36	28	35	44	39	19	24	29	35	50	422
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	18	29	14	17	22	22	17	13	14	21	20	33	240
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	11	18	13	10	20	20	14	12	14	17	22	14	186
Leeton—													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	31	22	26	37	35	47	35	42	33	38	32	31	410
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	50	48	55	67	70	108	96	101	70	73	57	57	851
Canberra—													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	52	45	48	54	40	43	40	50	39	59	46	44	562
Sydney—													
Evaporation	138	110	94	68	48	38	40	51	71	100	120	140	1,018
Rainfall	98	80	113	144	126	93	124	61	70	71	65	92	1,138

## CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

## COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the Coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: COASTAL DISTRICTS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Mean daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North coast—</i>										
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(-) 5.0	1,341	
Grafton	35	6	19.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(-) 4.4	999	
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(-) 7.8	1,204	
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>										
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.3	41.0	(-) 1.4	1,463	
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(-) 7.2	616	
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085	
<i>Cumberland—</i>										
Sydney	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206	
Richmond (a)	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(-) 6.1	836	
<i>South coast—</i>										
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232	
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	43.3	(-) 0.3	1,034	
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(-) 0.3	1,010	
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(-) 6.7	888	

(a) Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

### Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.4°C. The mean seasonal range is only 9.1°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the winter temperature 12.6°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 148 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.2 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows average recordings for all years of record to the end of 1978 for barometric pressure, temperature, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and relative humidity.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS: SYDNEY

Month	Barometric pressure (mb) (a)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)			Average hours of sunshine per day	Rainfall (mm)			Average number of days on which rain fell	Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (mean) (per cent)
		Mean	Mean maximum	Mean minimum		Average	Greatest	Least		
January	1,012.7	22.1	25.7	18.4	7.2	102	388	6	13	67
February	1,014.2	21.9	25.4	18.5	6.8	115	564	3	13	70
March	1,016.4	20.9	24.5	17.4	6.3	134	521	8	14	74
April	1,018.3	18.3	22.2	14.5	6.2	125	622	2	13	74
May	1,018.7	15.3	19.4	11.2	5.8	122	585	4	13	76
June	1,018.8	12.8	16.6	9.1	5.2	134	643	4	12	76
July	1,018.5	11.8	15.9	7.8	6.2	103	336	2	11	74
August	1,017.9	13.1	17.4	8.8	6.9	80	378	1	11	68
September	1,017.1	15.2	19.6	10.8	7.1	70	357	2	11	66
October	1,015.2	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.3	77	283	2	12	62
November	1,013.4	19.5	23.5	15.4	7.6	78	517	2	12	62
December	1,012.0	21.1	24.9	17.3	7.4	78	402	6	12	64
Year	1,016.1	17.4	21.4	13.6	6.7	1,220	2,193	584	148	69

(a) Average hourly reading of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity, and mean sea level.

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall record on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 97 millimetres on 10 March 1975, and the heaviest in six hours was 170 millimetres also on 10 March 1975.

#### TABLELANDS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra (elevation 1,395 metres) the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: TABLELANDS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(-) 8.3	833
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(-)10.0	765
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(-) 8.9	884
Armidale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(-)10.0	815
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(-) 8.1	610
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(-) 9.4	671
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(-)10.6	652
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(-) 3.3	1,373
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(-)11.1	914
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(-) 7.8	735
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(-) 7.7	654
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(-)20.6	1,587
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(-)10.0	702

## WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: WESTERN SLOPES, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Wyallda	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(–) 8.9	660
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(–) 7.2	586
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(–)10.6	658
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(–) 8.4	598
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(–) 5.6	535
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(–) 7.2	690
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(–) 5.6	553
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(–) 4.4	701



## WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: WESTERN PLAINS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North Central Plain—</i>										
Moree	328	209	19.5	26.6	11.7	15.7	47.2	(-)5.6	566	
Narrabri	311	212	18.9	26.1	11.3	14.8	47.2	(-)6.4	644	
<i>Central Plain—</i>										
Walgett	475	133	19.7	27.2	11.8	14.7	50.1	(-)5.0	481	
Condobolin	365	200	17.7	25.1	10.2	13.9	48.9	(-)6.7	432	
<i>Riverina—</i>										
Hay	497	94	16.7	23.6	9.7	14.2	47.9	(-)5.1	352	
Deniliquin	462	95	16.4	22.9	9.9	12.7	46.9	(-)3.3	392	
Leeton	370	142	16.6	23.8	9.6	12.8	47.2	(-)3.9	438	
<i>Western Division—</i>										
Bourke	621	110	20.1	27.6	12.2	14.3	52.8	(-)3.9	347	
Cobar	563	251	18.7	26.5	10.8	13.9	48.2	(-)4.2	365	
Wilcannia	761	81	19.2	26.7	11.6	14.3	50.2	(-)5.7	260	
Broken Hill	893	305	17.8	24.7	10.8	12.4	46.6	(-)2.8	224	
Wentworth	769	38	17.6	24.3	11.1	13.3	48.1	(-)6.1	263	

## OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51' 41.1" south, long. 151° 12' 14.6" east, established in the year 1856, is a State Government institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 15 centimetre meridian circle, 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which is also mounted a 25 centimetre wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

## STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time ( $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian  $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian  $120^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

*Daylight Saving*

New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, and South Australia introduced 'summer time' daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis, commencing with 1972–73 (Tasmania had adopted this on a permanent basis in 1970); it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Queensland and Western Australia have not adopted daylight saving.

## TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is approximately the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, and is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs, 0·24 metre; mean low water, 0·37 metre; mean high water, 1·44 metres; mean high water springs, 1·56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1·07 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0·25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 25 May 1974 when the tide rose 2·37 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2·07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2·36 metres and low tide 0·29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2·37 metres on 25 May 1974, and tides occasionally fall to 0·1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1·30 metres.



## CHAPTER 2

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

## GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government—the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the section 'Local Government' in this chapter.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865), the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900), and the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

### THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that 'in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council'. This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g. in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$40,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances (\$30,000 since 1 April 1975), is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The present Governor of New South Wales, Sir Arthur Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.St.J., was sworn into office on 20 January 1966.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., K.St.J., who became Chief Justice on 28th June 1974, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 1 July 1974. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

## THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as 'Cabinet' government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for 'some necessary or reasonable cause'. In his absence, the Vice-President (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

#### THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

Cabinet standing committees have been established to meet when required to consider, and report back to Cabinet on, matters referred to them by Cabinet. Those currently in operation are the Policies and Priorities Committee, the Social Development Committee, the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee, the Industrial Resources Committee, and the Development Co-ordinating Committee.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the Lower House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since May 1965 together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 73 Ministries but only 46 Parliaments.

#### MINISTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1965

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
62	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13 May 1965	5 Mar. 1968
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5 Mar. 1968	11 Feb. 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Feb. 1969	11 Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Mar. 1971	19 June 1972
66	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	19 June 1972	17 Jan. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
68	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
69	Lewis (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Jan. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Lib.-C.P.)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	9 Aug. 1976
72	Wran (Labor)	9 Aug. 1976	19 Oct. 1978
73	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	In office

The Ministry in office in October 1979 consisted of the following nineteen members:

*Premier.*—The Hon. N. K. Wran, Q.C., M.P.

*Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, and Minister for Ports.*—The Hon. L. J. Ferguson, M.P.

*Treasurer.*—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, A.C., M.P.

*Minister for Transport.*—The Hon. P. F. Cox, M.P.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.*—The Hon. F. J. Walker, LL.M., M.P.

*Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister for Technology, and Minister for Energy.*—The Hon. P. D. Hills, M.P.

*Minister for Planning and Environment and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—The Hon. D. P. Landa, LL.B., M.L.C.

*Minister for Agriculture.*—The Hon. D. Day, M.P.

*Minister for Education.*—The Hon. E. L. Bedford, B.A., M.P.

*Minister for Local Government and Minister for Roads.*—The Hon. H. F. Jensen, M.P.

*Minister for Lands and Minister for Services.*—The Hon. W. F. Crabtree, M.P.

*Minister for Health.*—The Hon. K. J. Stewart, M.P.

*Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Housing, and Minister for Co-operative Societies.*—The Hon. S. D. Einfeld, M.P.

*Minister for Mineral Resources and Development.*—The Hon. R. J. Mulock, LL.B., M.P.

*Minister for Sport and Recreation and Minister for Tourism.*—The Hon. K. G. Booth, M.P.

*Minister for Conservation and Minister for Water Resources.*—The Hon. A. R. L. Gordon, M.P.

*Minister for Youth and Community Services.*—The Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P.

*Minister for Corrective Services.*—The Hon. W. H. Haigh, M.P.

*Minister for Decentralisation and Minister Assisting the Premier.*—The Hon. J. R. Hallam, M.L.C.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal. The Tribunal (generally a retired judge or person retired from a position having similar status) meets annually to determine the remuneration that is to be paid and its determinations take effect from 1 January the following year.

From 1 January 1979, the annual salaries payable to Ministers are: Premier, \$50,700; Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, \$45,977; Deputy Premier, \$45,431; Deputy Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, \$43,654; and other Ministers, \$42,727. All Ministers receive an Expense Allowance (Premier, \$12,712; Deputy Premier, \$6,356; and other Ministers, \$5,939), and those Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from \$7,780 to \$12,154 according to the location of their electorate. A Special Expenses Allowance of \$4,398 is payable to Ministers from the Legislative Assembly who represent, and to Ministers from the Legislative Council who reside in, outlying electorates. All of these allowances are payable annually.

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, a free home telephone, and a stamp allowance.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see below) are enacted 'by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled'.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving the Assembly or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.



The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since April 1959 are shown in the following table.

PARLIAMENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1959

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				Yrs.	mths.	days	
39	16 Apr. 1959	21 Apr. 1959	5 Feb. 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6 Apr. 1962	10 Apr. 1962	31 Mar. 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	23	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	30	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sept. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	In office				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

#### THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed. Each party has an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament: Country; Labor; and Liberal parties. Parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at 30 September 1979 were: Labor, 63 members; Liberal, 18; Country, 17; and Independent, 1. In the Legislative Council the representation was: Labor, 23 members; Liberal, 14; and Country, 6.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Following the referendum on 17 June 1978, at which a majority of votes was recorded in favour of 'a bill for an Act to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people', the Legislative Council is being reconstituted. The reconstitution is being effected in terms of the Constitution and Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act, 1978, which amended the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act.

The legislative changes provide for periodic elections for the Legislative Council to be held simultaneously with elections for the Legislative Assembly. The persons entitled to vote at the Council elections are those who are entitled to vote at the Legislative Assembly elections. (Previously, members of the Legislative Council were elected by the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at simultaneous sittings of both Houses.) The legislation also provides for the Council to be reconstituted in three steps, after which it will consist of 45 members, each elected for a term of office equivalent to three terms of the Legislative Assembly (i.e. up to nine years). The term of office of fifteen members will expire at each general election, at which fifteen members will be elected. (The Council formerly consisted of 60 members each elected for a term of 12 years, with a group of 15 members retiring and 15 members being elected every third year.)

The first of the three steps in the reconstitution of the Council was taken at the general elections held in October 1978 when 15 members were elected. The Council now comprises 43 members being those 28 members ('continuing' members) whose terms of office would ordinarily have expired in 1985 and 1988 (there are two vacancies in this group which are not being filled) together with the 15 newly-elected members (the 30 members whose terms of office would ordinarily have expired in 1979 or 1982 retired at the time of this first periodic election for Council members). The second and third steps in the reconstitution of the Council will be taken at the next two general elections. At the next general election, 15 members will be elected to replace the 14 continuing members who otherwise would have remained in office until 1985. At this second stage, therefore, the Council will consist of 44 members, 30 of whom will have been elected directly by the people. The final stage in the reconstitution will take place at the following general election when the remaining 14 continuing members will be replaced by 15 newly-elected members. From then the Council will consist of 45 directly elected members.

The provision for a nucleus of existing (or 'continuing') members was made in order to provide continuity of political experience and expertise in the Council.

With certain exceptions (for example, members of the Legislative Assembly and holders of certain offices of profit under the Crown), any person qualified to vote at a periodic Council election is qualified to be nominated as a candidate at that election. Two or more candidates may arrange to have their names included in a group in the ballot-paper for the election and to have their names shown in a specified order within the group.

A member's seat becomes vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave for a Session, taking allegiance to a foreign power, bankruptcy, conviction for a criminal offence, or (with certain exceptions) the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown.

Casual vacancies in the seats of elected members of the Council will be filled:

- (a) by the person (if any) who, at the election which returned the member whose seat is vacant, was next in order in the group of candidates which includes that member; or
- (b) if there is no such person, by a person who is elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament and who is, where applicable, a member of the same political party as the member whose seat has become vacant.

Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). From 1 January 1979, the annual salaries payable to members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers) are: President, \$29,191; Leader of the Opposition, \$26,000; Chairman of Committees, \$17,869; Deputy Leader of the Government (if not a Minister), \$17,869; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$17,869 (when a leader of a Party) or \$13,354 (when not a leader of a Party); Government and Opposition Whips, \$12,787 each; and Ordinary Members, \$11,073 each. These members also receive an annual Expense Allowance (President, \$5,254; Leader of the Opposition, \$5,254; other members (other than Ordinary Members), \$5,168; and Ordinary Members, \$4,205) and a Living-away-from-home Allowance of \$48 per day for each day they attend a sitting of the Council if they live outside the metropolitan area.

All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and bus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

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

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). From 1 January 1979, the annual salaries and Expense Allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Ministers) are: Speaker, \$39,935 salary (\$5,939 Expense Allowance); Leader of the Opposition, \$39,935 (\$5,939); Chairman of Committees, \$28,940 (\$3,264); Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$28,940 (\$3,264); Leader of other Opposition Party with ten or more members, \$28,940 (\$3,264); Parliamentary Secretary, \$27,010 (\$1,659); Government Whip, \$27,010 (\$1,541); Opposition Whip, \$27,010 (\$1,541); Deputy Leader of other Opposition Party with ten or more members, \$23,214 (\$1,541); Whip of other Opposition Party with ten or more members, \$23,214 (\$1,541); and Ordinary Members, \$23,214 each (no Expense Allowance).

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual Electoral Allowance (ranging from \$7,780 to \$12,154 according to the location of his electorate).

A Special Expenses Allowance is paid to each member of the Legislative Assembly who represents an outlying electorate; Ministers, the Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of any other Opposition Party with ten or more members receive \$4,398 and other members receive from \$2,921 to \$3,649 depending on the location of their electorate.

Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

## PARLIAMENTARY CONTRIBUTORY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to a fund called the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund. From November 1979, all members contribute 12·5 per cent of their salary.

Members of both Houses are entitled to retire on a pension, paid from the Fund, (a) on the grounds of ill-health, (b) at any time after ten years' service, or (c) after eight years' service where retirement is due to failure to gain political party nomination for an election, defeat at an election, or other approved reason. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 51·2 per cent of annual salary at retirement after eight years' service to a maximum of 80 per cent after twenty years of service. If after less than eight years' service, but after having served in three Parliaments, a member retires due to failure to gain party nomination for an election, defeat at an election, or other approved reason, he becomes entitled to a special pension at the rate of 45 per cent of his annual basic salary. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension (other than the special pensions mentioned above) to a lump sum and for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of Parliament are varied.

At 30 June 1979, pensioners totalled 134 (87 ex-members, 45 widows, and two dependent children) and accumulated funds amounted to \$3,741,761. Income of the Fund during 1978—79 was \$1,902,672, including \$370,877 of members' contributions and \$1,214,966 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Pension payments during 1978—79 amounted to \$809,240 and lump sum benefits to \$1,372,284.

## STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. There are also the committees described below and the Cabinet committees mentioned earlier.

*Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means*

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

*Public Accounts Committee*

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

## AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The

Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

#### OMBUDSMAN

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provides for the appointment by the Governor, on the recommendation of Cabinet, of an Ombudsman to investigate and report upon complaints made by persons against the administrative actions of public authorities and local government authorities. The Ombudsman also may make investigations of his own volition.

Public authorities are defined under the Act to include all bodies whose accounts are required under any Act to be audited by the Auditor-General. The Act, however, excludes the conduct of certain specified authorities. It also excludes conduct relating to employer/employee relations in public authorities and conduct of a public authority relating to legal and court proceedings.

Investigation is made in private and the Ombudsman has the powers, authorities, protection, and immunities conferred on a Royal Commissioner, including the power to enter and inspect premises used by a public authority and to inspect documents.

If conduct is found to be wrong the Ombudsman must report to the Minister to whom the authority is responsible, to the head of the authority concerned, and, where persons employed under the Public Service Act, 1902, are involved, to the Public Service Board. Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken in due time in consequence of his report, he may make a report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament and may include a recommendation that the report be made public forthwith.

The Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, 1978, gives the Ombudsman certain functions and powers in relation to complaints of misconduct made against members of the New South Wales Police Force. Provision is made for the Ombudsman to refer complaints about police conduct, which cannot be resolved by conciliation and which he considers to require further action, for investigation, generally by the Internal Affairs Branch of the Police Force. Following a report of the investigation, the Ombudsman will, if he considers the complaint has been sustained, prepare a report for the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, in which he may recommend what action should be taken. If the Ombudsman is not satisfied with action taken in consequence of his report, he may make a further report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament.

During the year 1977-78, a total of 1,796 complaints were investigated and, of these, 319 were found to be justified.

(The Commonwealth Ombudsman is authorised to investigate complaints and initiate inquiries concerning administrative actions of Commonwealth departments and prescribed authorities, and to make reports regarding those investigations.)

#### OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 66 Strand, WC2N, 5LZ). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains offices in the United States of America (at New York and Los Angeles), Japan (at Tokyo), and West Germany (Wiesbaden). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales. In addition, part-time representatives are employed in France (Paris) and Italy (Milan).

## STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and of referenda under the Constitution Further Amendment (Referendum) Act, 1930. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

### FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are conducted by secret ballot. Adult Australian citizens and other British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence.

In March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered to 18 years. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921 and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth Government purposes.

### ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

There are currently 99 electorates (electoral districts) in the State. The Constitution Act, as amended in 1979, provides for a redistribution of the State into electoral districts to be made (a) when the number of members of the Legislative Assembly is changed and (b) as soon as practicable after every second general election. In terms of the 1979 amendments to the Act, the boundaries of electoral districts are to be determined in such a way that, at the time the distribution is made, the number of electors in each district is within 10 per cent of the quota of electors for each district calculated by dividing the total number of persons entitled to vote in a general election in the State by the number of proposed electoral districts in the State. Prior to this change, the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provided for the State to be divided into two areas for electoral distribution purposes—the Central Area with 66 seats allotted to it and the Country Area containing the remaining 33 seats—and separate quotas of electors for the electoral districts in each of these Areas were determined. Further details of this former method of redistribution are given on page 32 of Year Book No. 65.

Redistribution of electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor) appointed by the Governor. The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1961, 1966, 1970, and 1973, and the one currently being undertaken should be finalised early in 1980.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1965 are given in the next table.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electorates	Electors enrolled	Average number of electors per electorate	Average population per electorate	Proportion of electors to total population
1965	94	2,256,568	24,006	44,387	54.1
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,278	54.2
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,918	54.3
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	48,646	57.9
1976	99	2,989,786	30,200	49,565	60.9
1978	99	3,085,661	31,168	50,791	61.4

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected to represent each electoral district. The method of preferential voting, which requires voters to record preferences for all candidates on the ballot paper, has been used for electing members of the Legislative Assembly. However, in terms of the 1979 amendments to the Constitution Act the method of optional preferential voting is to be used in future elections for members of the Legislative Assembly. In this method of voting, a voter is required to record a vote for one candidate only, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, to indicate the order of his preferences for them. In counting votes for the Legislative Assembly, the candidate is elected who has secured a majority of first preference votes; if there is no such candidate, a second count is made, from which the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded, and his ballot papers are transferred to the candidate next in the order of the voter's preference and counted to him as a vote. A candidate who has a majority of the votes remaining in the count is elected; if there is no such candidate, the process is repeated. A description of the preferential method of voting formerly used is given on page 33 of Year Book No. 65.

The optional preferential method of voting is also used in elections for members of the Legislative Council. A voter is required to vote for at least 10 candidates, but is permitted to indicate his preferences beyond 10 candidates, if desired. The whole State constitutes a single electoral district for Legislative Council elections.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Commonwealth) *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter in New South Wales on the day of a State or Federal general election or the two days preceding it. In the case of by-elections, programmes with political content may be transmitted during this period by stations which are not normally received in the area to which the by-election relates.

Electors absent from their subdivision are permitted to record their votes at any pollingplace in the State, such votes being designated 'absent votes'.

Postal voting is provided for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than eight kilometres from any pollingplace open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a pollingplace and for persons precluded from attending at a pollingplace by reason of imprisonment, illness, incapacity, or religious belief. A 'mobile' polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a pollingplace.

At the elections held on 7 October 1978, all of the 99 electorates for the Legislative Assembly were contested. Of the 3,085,661 electors enrolled 2,862,616 (or 92·8 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 65,274 (2·3 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Legislative Assembly election and 115,995 (4·1 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Legislative Council election.

#### STATE REFERENDA

Since 1903, eleven referenda have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, five to constitutional questions, and one to daylight saving. The last referendum held (on 17 June 1978) submitted a proposal for the election of members of the Legislative Council directly by the people. It was accepted, with 2,251,336 votes being in favour, 403,313 being against, and 69,727 being informal. Particulars of voting in previous referenda are shown on page 59 of Year Book No. 64 and page 38 of Year Book No. 65.

## COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

## COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, N.S.W.  
(\$'000)

Expenditure group	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Governor and Executive Council .. .. .	266	336	343	657	646	779
Parliament—						
Salaries and allowances—						
Ministers .. .. .	536	596	734	868	952	1,026
Other members .. .. .	1,589	1,818	2,256	2,799	3,202	3,525
Other expenses (a) .. .. .	2,574	3,484	4,537	6,448	7,697	7,948
Total of foregoing .. .. .	4,964	6,235	7,870	10,772	12,497	13,278
Electoral .. .. .	346	1,143	144	1,627	791	2,081
Royal Commissions and Select Committees .. .. .	—	—	34	55	893	1,487
Total cost .. .. .	5,310	7,378	8,047	12,454	14,181	16,846

(a) Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

The cost of State parliamentary government per head of population in each of the last six years is as follows.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cost per head of population .. .. .	1.11	1.53	1.65	2.54	2.87	3.38

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of Ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

Particulars in the table do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because the Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on the Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$61m (or \$4.34 per head of population) in 1976–77.

## FURTHER REFERENCES

L. J. Rose, *The Framework of Government in New South Wales*, Government Printer, New South Wales, 1972.  
Electoral Commissioner for New South Wales, *Statistical Returns*.



## THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales by the *Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909*, and accepted by the Commonwealth Government by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909*. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that 'they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations'. By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

## COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in Australia. The executive power of the Commonwealth Government is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.StJ., Q.C., has been Governor-General since 8 December 1977.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

### THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The *Representation Act 1948*, provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators. The *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973*, provided for the election of four extra senators, two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. They were elected initially at the Senate election held in December 1975.

Ordinarily the term of a senator elected to represent a State is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the fourth of which occurred in November 1975), all State senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, State senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election.

Senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are elected for a maximum term of three years, at elections coinciding with those for the House of Representatives.

In the election of senators, the whole State or Territory votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949 voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

If the place of a senator for a State becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the next election for the Senate or the House of Representatives, whichever first happens. The *Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) Act 1977*, which was approved by referendum on 21 May 1977, ensures that the person chosen shall be of the same political party as the senator that he replaces.

If the place of a senator for a Territory becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the President of the Senate (or, in his absence from Australia, the Governor-General) may issue a writ for the election of a new senator.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The *Representation Act 1905*, as amended in 1964, provided for an additional member to be chosen if, on dividing by the quota, there was any remainder; formerly, an additional member was chosen only if the remainder was greater than one-half of the quota. In 1977, the High Court of Australia held the 1964 amendment to be invalid and legislation was passed in that year to restore the pre-1964 provisions. The representation of the States is adjusted by means of an electoral redistribution, in time for each ordinary general election, if a determination by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer, based on the latest population statistics, discloses that the number of members of the House of Representatives for any State should be altered.

The House of Representatives was enlarged from 74 to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the *Representation Act*) and now stands at 124 members—gaining two members as the result of electoral redistributions following the 1954 and 1966 Censuses of Population, two members when the representatives of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were accorded full voting rights, and two members at the 1974 House of Representatives election, when Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory each had one electorate added to their quota, and losing three members as a result of an electoral redistribution following the 1976 Census of Population. The Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922, and the Australian Capital Territory since 1949—but until May 1968 and February 1967, respectively, their members were entitled to vote only on proposed laws which related solely to the Territory they represented. The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1955.

## COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

Period	Total members	Number of members (with full voting rights) representing —							
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
1955 to 1967	122	46	33	18	11	9	5	"	"
1967 to 1968	123	46	33	18	11	9	5	"	1
1968 to 1969	124	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1
1969 to 1974	125	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1
1974 to 1977	127	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2
1977 to 1979	124	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

## COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL SYSTEM

## COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of State elections. In March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

Details of the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives prior to 1977 are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book. An early dissolution of the House of Representatives resulted in an election being held on 10 December 1977, and, as half of the Senate was due to retire in June 1978, an early Senate election was held simultaneously, the term of the newly elected senators commencing from 1 July 1978. All New South Wales seats in the House of Representatives were again contested, 3,056,035 electors were enrolled, and 2,899,445 electors (or 94.9 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 278,196 (or 9.6 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Senate election and 65,660 (or 2.2 per cent) in the House of Representatives election.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

## COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in Australia.

In all, 36 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in eight matters (Senate elections, 1906; Assumption of State public debts, 1909; Validation of Financial Agreement relating to State debts and government borrowing, 1928; Social Services, 1946; Aborigines, 1967; Senate casual

vacancies, 1977; Retirement of Judges, 1977; and Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory electors' right to vote in referenda, 1977) were the proposals approved. In four instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, conducted on 21 May 1977, sought approval for four proposed laws to alter the Constitution—viz., Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections), Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies), Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges), and Constitution Alteration (Referendums). These laws sought to alter the Constitution to ensure that Senate elections are held at the same time as House of Representatives elections; to ensure that Senate casual vacancies are filled by a person of the same political party as the former Senator for the balance of that Senator's term of office; to provide for a maximum retirement age for Justices of the High Court and of other Federal Courts; and to give electors in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the right to vote in referenda for the alteration of the Constitution. The first proposal was defeated because it was not supported by a majority of the people in a majority of the States (although it was supported by a majority of people for Australia as a whole), while the other three proposals were accepted.

#### **FURTHER REFERENCE**

Australian Electoral Office, *Election Statistics*.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over seven-eighths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division. The area of all municipalities and shires at 30 June 1978 was 705,660 sq. km. and their total estimated population was 5,003,000. The unincorporated area comprised 95,681 sq. km. with an estimated population of 1,600.

A special committee was appointed by the State Government in 1971 to inquire into the local government system in New South Wales. Details of the Committee's recommendations regarding a reduction in the number of councils, differential rating, etc., are shown on page 437 of Year Book No. 64.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings. At 31 December 1978, there were 81 municipalities and 124 shires.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 100,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty-six municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 15, 21, and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 20; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 15.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord Mayors are elected by popular vote at the local government triennial general elections. Mayors and presidents are generally elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves; however, councils may apply for these positions to be elected by popular vote at the general elections.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$15 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$500 in a year. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December 1978, there were 84 urban areas and 20 urban committees.

County councils, which are an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

There were 53 county councils in 1978 of which 33 conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 10 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood mitigation works, and 2 operated aerodromes; five of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

## MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

Each municipal and shire council is elected for a term usually of three years. The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to British subjects aged 18 years or more, who are qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for one month in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, 1973–1976, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than \$10. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting was compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953. Voting was not compulsory at the elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974 but compulsory voting for resident electors was re-introduced at the elections held in 1977.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, and in 1977, the system of proportional representation was used in the local government areas having three or more seats in each ward (or riding), and the preferential voting system was used in the other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

Details of the results of the last five municipal and shire elections are shown in the next table.

#### MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1965 4 December	1968 7 December	1971 18 September	1974 21 September	1977 17 September
Electors enrolled—					
Ratepayers .. .. .	1,440,342	1,590,103	1,773,103	1,919,368	2,135,919
Other .. .. .	1,279,036	1,301,954	1,310,620	1,536,394	1,601,003
<b>Total electors .. .. .</b>	<b>2,719,378</b>	<b>2,892,057</b>	<b>3,083,723</b>	<b>3,455,762</b>	<b>3,736,922</b>
Aldermen or councillors—					
Elected after contest .. .. .	1,638	1,701	1,646	1,639	1,623
Returned unopposed .. .. .	511	454	505	453	407
Vacant seats .. .. .	6	2	6	5	1
<b>Total in full councils .. .. .</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,031</b>
Contested elections—					
Seats .. .. .	1,638	1,701	1,646	1,639	1,623
Candidates .. .. .	3,569	3,331	3,379	3,461	3,304
Electors enrolled .. .. .	2,465,042	2,722,279	2,849,401	3,203,605	3,558,334
Electors who voted—					
Formally .. .. .	1,680,076	821,284	897,968	875,455	2,251,532
Informally .. .. .	134,969	40,213	39,075	24,034	150,368
<b>Total voters .. .. .</b>	<b>1,815,045</b>	<b>861,497</b>	<b>937,043</b>	<b>899,489</b>	<b>2,401,900</b>
Proportion (per cent) of—					
Ratepayers to electors enrolled .. .. .	53.0	55.0	57.5	55.5	57.2
Voters to electors .. .. .	73.6	29.8	32.9	28.1	67.5
Formal to total votes .. .. .	92.6	97.2	95.8	97.3	93.7

#### FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the annual Subject Bulletin *Local Government* (Catalogue No. 5502.1). The powers of councils, in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money, are discussed in the section 'Local Government Finance', in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

*Public Roads, etc.* Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see the section 'Roads and Bridges' in Chapter 11 'Physical Development'), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

*Public Health.* In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services, and baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

*Public Recreation.* Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

*Building.* Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

*Trading Undertakings.* Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of 'minimum cost to the consumer', and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

*Other Functions.* Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood mitigation, ferries, civic centres, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying dogs; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials, and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase, or resumption, to prepare town and country planning schemes, and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area. Further details of the role of local councils in town planning are given in the following section 'Urban and Regional Development'.

### FURTHER REFERENCE

**ABS publication (N.S.W. Office)**

*Municipal and Shire Elections* (1307.1)



## URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New South Wales authorities with major responsibility for regional planning and development are the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission (including the Macarthur Development Board), the Department of Decentralisation, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Land Commission of New South Wales. Authorities primarily concerned with local planning and development are the Planning and Environment Commission and local government authorities.

### ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

#### N.S.W. PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

The New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission was constituted by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission Act, 1974, and assumed office in 1974. Its predecessor, the State Planning Authority (whose operations are described on page 298 of Year Book No. 63) was dissolved by the Act. The Planning and Environment Commission comprises three full-time commissioners (including the chairman) and two part-time commissioners representing local government and community interests.

As successor to the State Planning Authority, the Commission derives its power from the State Planning Authority Act, 1963, and is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating town and country planning and securing the orderly and economic development and use of land. In carrying out its role, the Commission is involved in:

- (a) regional planning studies and preparation of regional plans, particularly in the Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, and South-East Regions;
- (b) monitoring the implementation of the Sydney Region Outline Plan (see below);
- (c) through the Macarthur Development Board, co-ordinating and developing the Macarthur Growth Centre (see below);
- (d) administering the Coastal Lands Protection Scheme, including the acquisition of lands required for the scheme (this task will be transferred to the recently-formed Coastal Council);
- (e) examining and preparing town and country planning schemes and interim development orders and processing various types of development proposals referred by local government authorities; and
- (f) acquiring land required for public purposes e.g. open space, County roads, and special uses corridors.

The Planning and Environment Commission Act required the Commission to review (a) 'the law and practice relating to town and country planning, and land use and environmental planning' and (b) the Commission's responsibilities, powers, duties, and functions, and to recommend changes considered to be necessary 'for the purpose of improving, restructuring, integrating or co-ordinating the planning of the use of land'. The Commission has completed the review and has presented its report to the Minister for Planning and Environment with its recommendations for change. The report provides the basis for a new environmental planning system, and legislation to implement the new system was passed in November 1979. This legislation provides for the establishment of the Department of Environment and Planning to replace the Commission.

The new system has three main characteristics. Firstly, plans should take account of physical, social, economic, and ecological factors; they should not concentrate on land use alone but should be co-ordinated with consideration of issues such as transport, public works programmes, and pollution problems. Secondly, State and regional issues should be separated from local matters as far as possible; the framework and context for local planning is to be provided by State policies and regional plans (which will be the responsibility of the proposed Department of Environment and Planning) but the responsibility of local councils for the preparation of local plans is to be increased. Thirdly, the opportunities for public involvement in the planning and development process are to be increased.

The Planning and Environment Commission services the administrative requirements of the Heritage Council of New South Wales and the New South Wales Coastal Council. The Heritage Council was formed in 1978 with responsibility for the systematic preservation, enhancement and presentation of the State's environmental heritage (buildings, works, relics, or places having historic, scientific, cultural, etc. significance). The Coastal Council was established in 1979 and its main functions are to develop policy and advise the Minister in relation to coastal planning and management, to co-ordinate the policies and activities of public agencies relating to the coastal region, and to identify lands to be publicly acquired in the coastal region for the purposes of coastal protection, access, and public enjoyment.

The Commission's administrative costs are met by the State Government from Consolidated Revenue. The State Treasury contribution for 1978-79 was \$7.7 m. Councils within the areas covered by the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Funds must contribute to those Funds an amount necessary to meet repayments in respect of loans received by the Funds. During 1979, councils were required to provide \$6.4 m to the Cumberland Fund but no contribution was required for the Northumberland Fund, all loans having been repaid. Under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, and other local planning schemes in the County, the Commission is empowered to use the loan moneys of the Cumberland Development Fund to acquire vacant land reserved for County open space and County roads.

Further information regarding the Commission's activities in local and regional planning and development are given later in this section.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DECENTRALISATION

The New South Wales Department of Decentralisation is responsible for initiating, co-ordinating and implementing the State Government's regional economic development and decentralisation policies in the 10 Regions outside Sydney. The Department promotes and assists industrial and commercial development in the country regions (including the Hunter and Illawarra Regions) and provides appropriate assistance (including financial incentives) for selected development projects. In carrying out its role, the Department is concerned with the activities of the advisory councils established in the regions outside Sydney (see below), with the State Government's involvement with the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Growth Centres and the Hunter Development Board, and with the administration of the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966 and the Country Industries (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977.

#### *Country Industries Assistance*

The State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act vests in the Minister the powers to encourage and assist the establishment and expansion of country industries and provides for the establishment of a Country Industries Assistance Fund. For the purpose of qualifying for assistance from the Fund, decentralised (or 'country') industries are industries located outside the County of Cumberland and the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or wholesale distributing of any goods, or for a purpose approved by the Minister.

Assistance available to selected decentralised industries includes long-term loans for the purchase of land, or for the purchase or erection of a factory; providing factory premises under lease arrangements in approved locations; guarantees in respect of loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in providing housing for key personnel; payroll tax rebates (provided for in the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act); rail freight subsidies; subsidies for the training of labour; subsidies for technical and industrial design services; preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; loans, in special circumstances, for plant and machinery; and re-location and removal assistance, in special circumstances. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department develops land for industry, with the aim of ensuring the continued availability of serviced sites at reasonable prices. Expenditure from the Country Industries Assistance Fund in the last two years is shown below.

**Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund**  
(S'000)

	1977-78	1978-79
Factory loans, leases, and general loans .. .. .	7,122	13,556
Pay-roll tax rebates .. .. .	6,092	7,477
Housing loans .. .. .	2,277	2,150
Industrial land purchase, etc. .. .. .	1,782	169
Freight subsidies .. .. .	446	410
Grants and other subsidies .. .. .	232	644
Other .. .. .	888	1,009
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b><u>18,840</u></b>	<b><u>25,415</u></b>

**LAND COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

Following an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Urban Land Council was formed in 1975. The Council was established as a committee of the Planning and Environment Commission to act in a co-ordinating and advisory role in respect of programmes generally orientated towards the acquisition, development, and disposal of residential land at reasonable prices. Further details on the Council are given on page 1113 of Year Book No. 64.

The Land Commission of New South Wales was constituted in November 1976, under the Land Commission Act, 1976, and the Commission has taken over the responsibility for the administration of those programmes previously organised through the Urban Land Council. The main functions of the Commission, as set out in the Act, are (a) to acquire land for present or future urban development and for public purposes (b) as circumstances require, to develop and make available, or to make available for development by others, such of the land so acquired as the Commission considers necessary or expedient for urban development and for public purposes (c) to carry out or promote research or investigations into matters connected with urban development and (d) to make reports or recommendations to the Minister or any other person or body in relation to urban development. The Act also provides that the Commission shall 'make residential land available at the lowest price the Commission considers practicable having regard to the cost incurred by the Commission in relation to the land and the financial resources available for the Commission's continued operation; and promote orderly and economic urban development'.

During the year 1977-78, capital funds amounting to \$18 m were received by the Commission being a State Government grant of \$5.0 m, a Commonwealth Government advance of \$2.6 m and private loans raised of \$10.0 m. These funds, together with an increase of \$1.7 m in Commonwealth Deferred Interest Liability, increased the total capital funds available to the Commission to \$46 m. Assets at 30 June 1978 included undeveloped land \$14.9 m, land under development \$6.8 m, and developed land \$4.8 m (these amounts are after write downs and provisions for decrease in value).

The Commission is involved in urban development in the local government areas of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Penrith, Shellharbour, and Sutherland. In addition to the Land Commission's own programmes, it co-ordinates the development, production, and disposal of residential Crown Land in major urban centres.

### LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Generally, it is the responsibility of local government authorities to initiate and administer statutory planning measures in their areas. Statutory planning is concerned with development and land use controls prescribed by law through town and country planning schemes and 'interim development orders' (which control land use in an area pending approval of planning schemes). The Planning and Environment Commission exercises a supervisory and advisory role in the statutory planning process.

### REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Regional planning and development includes (a) reshaping and directing the growth of large cities, such as Sydney, to improve their economic, social, and environmental aspects; (b) the development of new urban growth centres in other parts of the State as a means of diverting some of the growth pressures from existing large urban areas; and (c) planning in relation to non-urban lands so as to protect mineral resources, environmentally sensitive areas, and prime agricultural areas. The Planning and Environment Commission is responsible for the development of regional plans and has opened seven regional offices.

#### SYDNEY REGION

In 1968, the State Planning Authority published the Sydney Region Outline Plan, which set out the principles, policies, and broad strategies to guide the future urban expansion of the Region to the year 2000. (The Sydney Region covers the same area as the Sydney Statistical Division, which is described in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.) The Outline Plan envisaged a considerable growth of population in the Region. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has been widely accepted as a guide by statutory authorities and the community generally. The Planning and Environment Commission (as successor to the Authority) now monitors the Plan's progress. It is undertaking a review of progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals in the light of current growth expectations (which are substantially lower than those of 1968).

A programme for the phased release of urban land to meet growth within the Sydney Region commenced in August 1969. There have been five releases to date. The land released comprises residential and industrial land in the local government areas of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Hornsby, Liverpool, Penrith, and Sutherland.

One of the Outline Plan's aims is to decentralise within the Sydney Region in order to achieve a spread of employment opportunities and community facilities throughout the Region. The Commission is developing a town centre, which will provide a wide range of community services, at Mount Druitt, in Sydney's outer Western area. Also, it is intended that Parramatta will be developed as a major commercial centre, and planning is proceeding for the expansion of the Gosford-Wyong area to between 350,000 and 430,000 people. A planning team has been established for the Botany area. The Commission has delegated the responsibility for the planning and development of the Macarthur Growth Centre to the Macarthur Development Board, although it oversees this planning and development.

*Macarthur Growth Centre*

An agreement was signed in March 1975 by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown, Camden, Appin, and Holsworthy. The area is located 50 to 70 kilometres south-west of Sydney. (A map showing the growth centre area is included at the end of this section.) The South-West Sector Planning and Development Board was set up following the signing of the agreement. The Board's objectives were to plan, co-ordinate, and implement the development of the New Cities project under powers delegated to it by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission. The growth centre and the Board were subsequently renamed the Macarthur Growth Centre and Macarthur Development Board. The Board has the role of acquiring, planning, managing, developing, and disposing of land for industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. The Board's functions include the oversighting of local statutory plans and it acts also as a liaison body with other governmental authorities and the private sector to facilitate development of the area.

The New Cities project involves the development of a complex of three new cities in the Campbelltown-Camden-Appin area to accommodate up to 500,000 people. In the original plan this population was to be attained by the year 2000. However, with the slowing down of the rate of growth of Australia's population, it is expected that it is more likely to be achieved by the year 2015. It is now expected that Campbelltown and Camden will reach their ultimate populations of 230,000 and 100,000, respectively by 2005 and that Appin will achieve a population of 170,000 by 2015.

Between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 the populations of the City of Campbelltown and Camden Municipality increased by 55 and 32 per cent respectively. This compares with increases in the Sydney Statistical Division and New South Wales of 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, during the same period. Further details of population in these areas are shown in the table headed 'Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division' in the section 'Population' in Chapter 4.

As part of the 1975 agreement, lands in the Holsworthy area were to be transferred from the Commonwealth to the State so that the Board could undertake the development of a new town of 40,000 to 80,000 people. However, it is uncertain whether the Commonwealth will proceed with the project.

In terms of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974, lands acquired for growth centre purposes by the development authorities are to be acquired on the basis of the value of the lands at the date of the announcement of the development of the growth centre (the base date), but with any necessary adjustment for general land price changes, due to factors other than the announcement of the development of the growth centre, during the period up to the date of acquisition. The Act provides that lands designated for acquisition will be non-urban lands and will not include lands already zoned for urban purposes. The base date in respect of lands in the Macarthur Growth Centre is 3 October 1972.

Up to December 1979, over 6,000 hectares of land had been brought into public ownership to facilitate the development of the growth centre. Approximately 2,056 hectares of this land was acquired under the provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, with the remainder being acquired on the open market. A further 1,250 hectares (approximately) has been secured for regional open space and Special Uses Corridor purposes.

During the year, the Macarthur Development Board reviewed the land acquisition programme and, following advice from the Board, the Minister approved the removal from the 'designated for acquisition' category of all lands not so far purchased (other than 24 small properties essential to consolidating public ownership). It was considered that there was sufficient publicly-owned land and privately-owned land committed to development purposes to ensure expansion of the growth centre to over 300,000 people and to cover development needs over the next 10 to 15 years—and it was difficult to justify

retaining designation of land which would not be developed for 10 to 15 years when, owing to restriction of funds, it was not possible to undertake to purchase all designated land on request from the owners.

Loan funds provided to date to the Board amount to \$28m from Commonwealth sources and \$25m from the State Government. These funds have been augmented by about \$8m received from the disposal of industrial and commercial sites. Nearly 60 per cent of funds has been applied to development works to open industrial estates and the Campbelltown Regional Centre, in order to expand local employment opportunities. The remainder has been absorbed by servicing and repayment loans, land acquisition, and administration costs.

Current work includes further development of the Campbelltown Regional Centre (a regional shopping complex, bus terminal and the first stage of an elevated walkway were opened in November 1979) and tenders have been let for the construction and operation of the first stage of a District Centre at Minto, designed to ultimately provide shopping, community and educational facilities for a population of 35,000 people. Development of industrial estates on State-owned land is continuing at Minto and Ingleburn. At Minto, 28 factories have commenced operation or are under construction and 12 other sites have been purchased in the Minto estate, which comprises an area of 280 hectares. At Ingleburn, site works were completed recently for an estate of 380 hectares.

During 1979, the State Government, through the Macarthur Development Board, entered into a joint venture with the Camden Municipal Council to develop Camden Downs Estate—a model subdivision of 26 hectares to provide 230 residential allotments.

#### OTHER REGIONS

A standard set of 10 regions outside the Sydney Region has been adopted by the State Government under the provisions of the Regional Organisation Act, 1972, for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system is compatible with the system of Statistical Divisions used for general statistical purposes in New South Wales and which is described in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.) Regional advisory councils have been formed to promote the economic and social development of the regions.

Regional planning committees have been established by the Planning and Environment Commission in the Hunter and Illawarra Regions and preparation of regional plans for both areas is nearing completion. A joint Steering Committee, comprising Commonwealth, State, and local government representatives, has prepared a report on the development of the South-East Region, including consideration of the likely future growth patterns of the Australian Capital Territory as they may affect adjacent areas of New South Wales. Growth centres have been established in the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga areas.

#### BATHURST-ORANGE GROWTH CENTRE

In 1972, the New South Wales Government announced its decision to create a growth centre in the Bathurst-Orange area, to be planned and developed in accordance with its policy of selective decentralisation. The growth centre area comprises the Cities of Bathurst and Orange and parts of the Shires of Blayney, Cabonne, and Evans and is situated 180-260 kilometres west of Sydney by road. (A map of the area is included at the end of this section.)

#### *Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation*

In 1974, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation was established in accordance with the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act, 1974. The Corporation is directly responsible to the Minister for Decentralisation and consists of a full-time chairman and deputy chairman and seven part-time members. It is proposed to make the office of chairman a part-time position and to change the office of deputy chairman to that

of general manager. Under the Act, development corporations are responsible for promoting, co-ordinating, managing, and securing the orderly and economic development of the growth centre for which they are constituted and their powers include the acquisition and development of land and the construction of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

The Corporation reviewed its activities and targets early in 1979 in the light of changed economic conditions. As a result, the long-term population targets for the growth centre have been extended and it is now expected that the population of the growth centre (which covers an area of 2,431 square kilometres) will reach 65,400 by 1981 and 106,000 by the end of the century; in June 1978 it was estimated to be 59,450 (of which the City of Orange had an estimated 30,300 persons and the City of Bathurst 22,000 persons). The proposal to establish a new city approximately mid-way between Bathurst and Orange has been deferred until economic conditions become suitable.

Lands for growth centre purposes have been acquired under the provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act (the provisions of which are summarised earlier in this section). The base date for the purpose of valuing these lands is 3 October 1972. The total area acquired by the Corporation amounts to 7,719 hectares. The State Government recently announced its decision to discontinue the land acquisition programme in the growth centre.

Proposals for involvement of the private sector in lands owned by the Corporation for urban development are being pursued, in conjunction with the Corporation's own programmes.

In Bathurst, the Corporation has participated with the City Council in establishing a new suburb, Stewart, on the western outskirts of the City. Throughout Bathurst, nearly 400 residential lots have been developed, with a current stock of 152 dwellings for renting and some housing for sale having been constructed. The Corporation has also bought land in the City Council's Kelso Industrial Park, where twelve factories have been built for lease. In Orange, the Corporation has undertaken the construction of Barrett's Residential Estate and is about to begin development of a large estate in North Orange. About 130 residential lots have been developed in Orange and 97 dwellings for renting and four factories for lease have been constructed. The Corporation and the Orange City Council have developed the Leewood Industrial Estate.

In 1978-79, the State authorised private borrowing by the Corporation of \$9.3m; no Commonwealth or State loans were received in that year. At June 1979, loans and advances from the Commonwealth Government totalled \$16.1m and from the State Government \$11.8m. Capitalised interest on these loans and advances amounted to \$10.3m. Private loans totalled \$21m. At June 1979, acquired land and buildings were valued (at cost) at \$20m and capitalised holding charges on land and buildings were \$6.0m. Assets also included completed works (valued at cost plus capitalised holding charges) comprising housing \$2.6m, rental accommodation units \$3.9m, industrial premises \$1.9m, and construction in progress \$5.2m.

A Consultative Committee of 15 members was formed by the Corporation in May 1975, comprising representatives of community groups and the general public. The Committee makes recommendations to the Corporation about the social development of the area.

#### ALBURY-WODONGA GROWTH COMPLEX

In 1973, at a meeting of the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, it was agreed that the Commonwealth and the two State Governments would jointly develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury-Wodonga, on the New South Wales-Victorian border. A Ministerial Council was established to provide the machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the ministerial level. The Council comprises the Commonwealth Minister for National Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation, and the Victorian Minister for State

Development, Decentralisation and Tourism. In bringing about the accelerated growth, the capability and experience of existing government authorities was to be used as much as possible and local government would continue to carry out its traditional role in existing cities and towns.

The Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement was signed in 1973 and approving legislation was later passed in the Commonwealth and the two State Parliaments. The New South Wales legislation is the Albury-Wodonga Development Act, 1974. Three Corporations have been established to assume responsibility for developing the growth complex, as described below.

The Albury-Wodonga area covers approximately 5,000 square kilometres and comprises the City of Albury and Shire of Hume, in New South Wales, and the Rural City of Wodonga, Shires of Beechworth and Chiltern, and part of the Shires of Tallangatta and Yackandandah, in Victoria (see map at end of Section). Albury is about 590 kilometres south-west of Sydney and Wodonga is about 305 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. Within the Albury-Wodonga area, significantly smaller areas have been designated for development and land is being acquired for growth centre purposes by development corporations (see below), in the designated areas. The terms of the (N.S.W.) Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, (as summarised earlier in this section) apply to land in New South Wales acquired for growth centre purposes, and the base date for valuing this land is 3 October 1972.

Originally, it was planned that the population of the area would grow to approximately 300,000 by the year 2000. However, the estimated population by that year has now been revised down to 150,000 persons. The estimated population of the Albury-Wodonga area (which corresponds to the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District) at 30 June 1978 was 69,420. The estimated population of that part of the area in New South Wales, at that date, was 40,000 consisting of 35,600 in the City of Albury and 4,400 in the Shire of Hume.

#### *Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation*

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is a statutory authority constituted, under legislation passed by the three participating governments, for the purpose of planning and developing the growth complex. The Corporation comprises, in fact, three corporations viz., the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide lands in the areas designated for development, together with the provision of municipal-type services and the levying of charges in new urban areas. The three Corporations have a common identity in that the Chairman and the two Deputy Chairmen of the Development Corporation also function as members of the two State Corporations. Staff is common to all three Corporations which, in practice, work as a single entity responsible to the Ministerial Council. The administrative expenses of the Corporation are shared equally by the three governments.

The Development Corporation consists of a chairman (nominated by the Commonwealth Minister), two deputy chairmen (nominated by the respective State Ministers), and two part-time members representing the two States. It is proposed to increase the number of part-time members by the inclusion of the mayors of the City of Albury and the Rural City of Wodonga, and a businessman of national standing, and to make this membership of eight common to all three Corporations.

General financial arrangements are for each government to continue to provide funds for facilities and services that it ordinarily provides. In addition, the Commonwealth Government makes special loan funds available to the States for on-lending to the appropriate Corporation for land acquisition, land development, infrastructure services, and selected building works. In 1976-77, a total of \$21m was allocated by the Commonwealth Government to Albury-Wodonga growth centre. Of this amount \$20m



took the form of loans and the balance was non-repayable grants. In 1977-78, the Commonwealth provided \$5.0m as loans and \$0.1m in the form of grants. To 30 June 1978, loan funds made available by the Commonwealth Government have been utilised as follows:

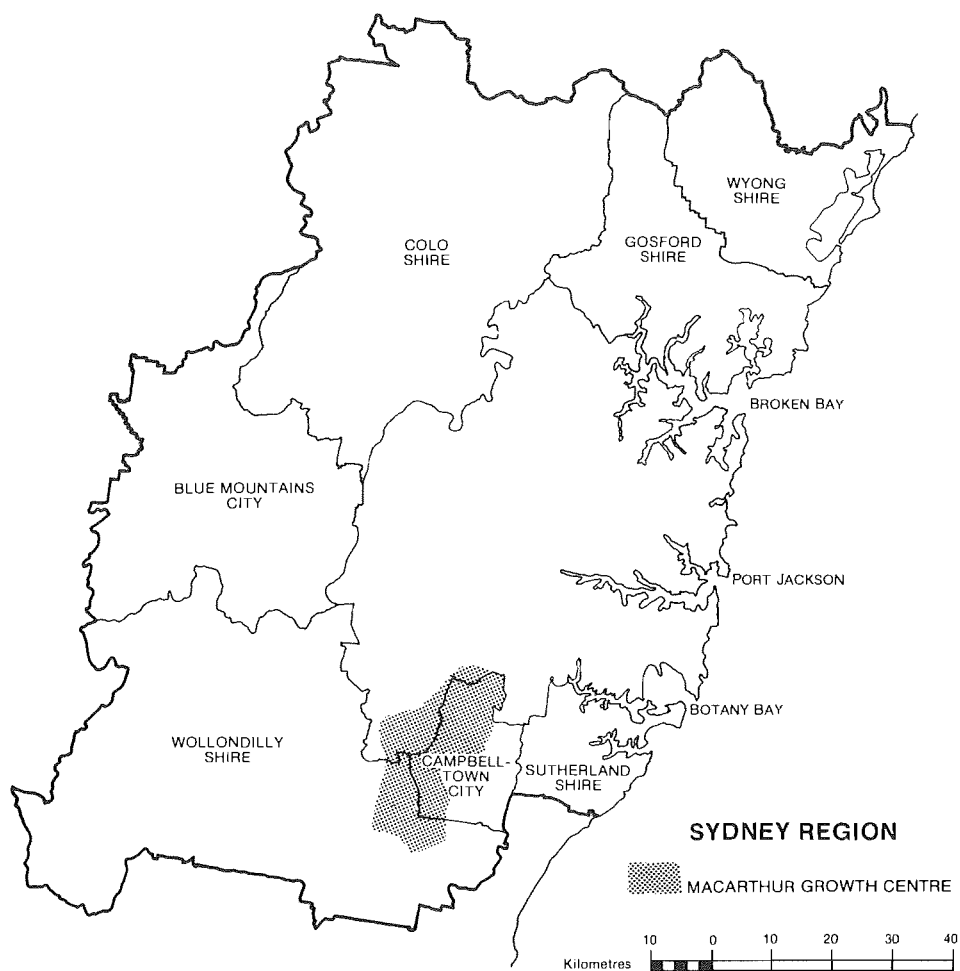
	\$ million
Land acquisition in N.S.W.	27.8
Land acquisition in Victoria	37.9
Other development works in N.S.W.	15.1
Other development works in Victoria	17.3

New residential and industrial estates have been developed mainly on the fringes of existing urban areas and new cities are planned for Thurgoona (to the north-east of Albury) and Baranduda (to the south-east of Wodonga). Development work commenced in 1977-78 in the new city of Thurgoona where the present concentration of development is taking place. Significant development at Baranduda is not expected for several years although some expenditure on basic infrastructure services has already taken place.

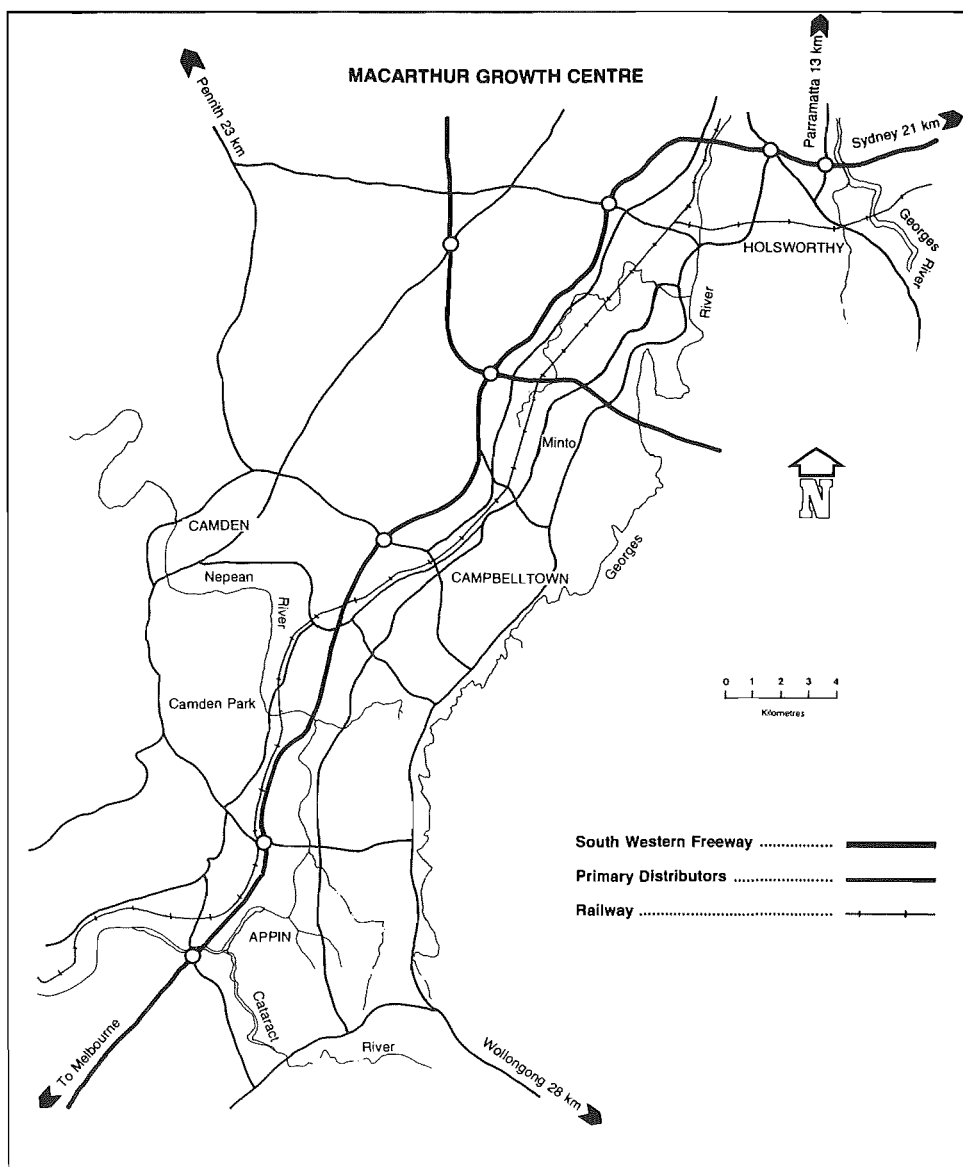
#### **FURTHER REFERENCES**

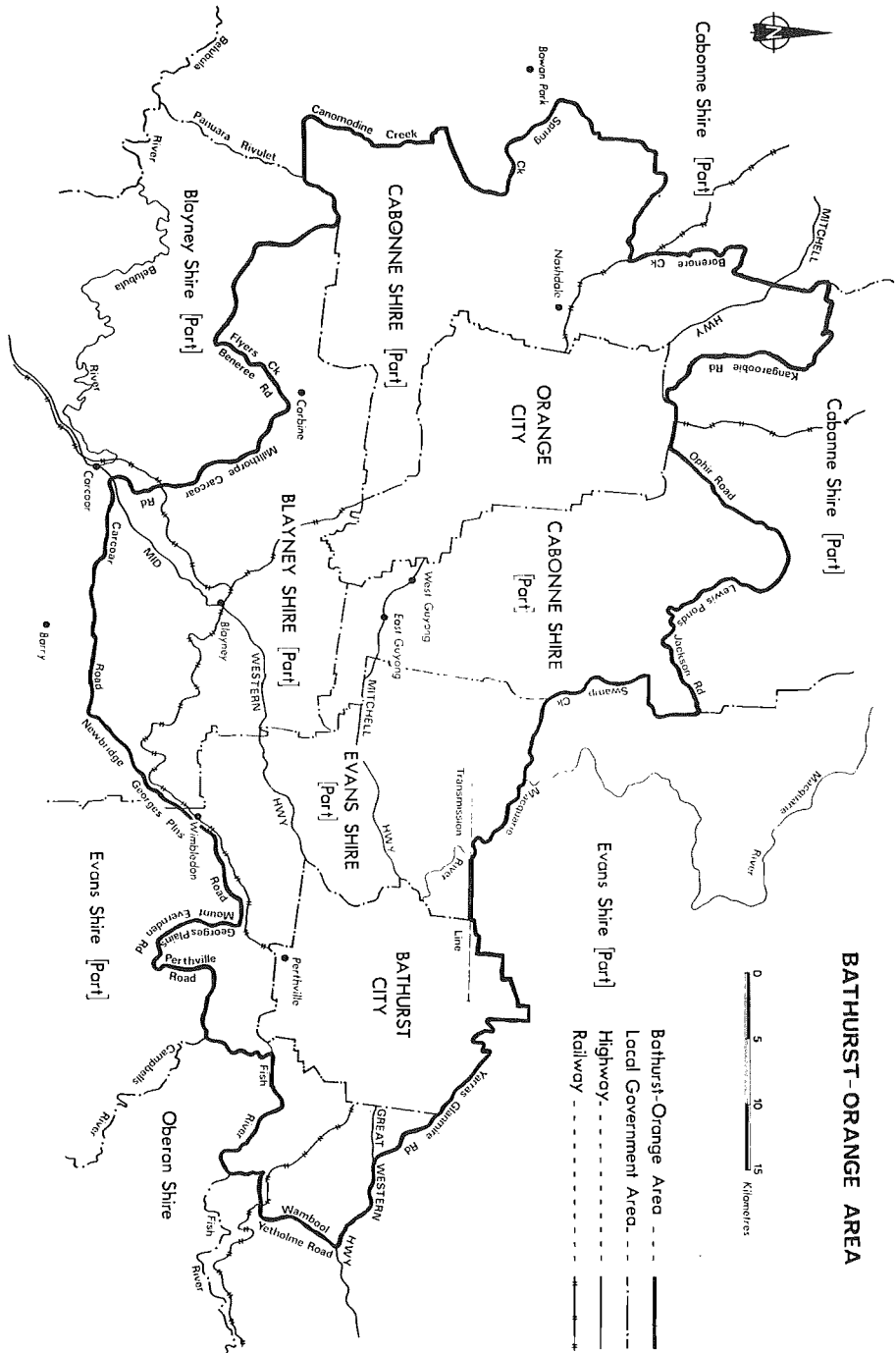
*Annual Reports* of: New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, New South Wales Department of Decentralisation, Land Commission of New South Wales, Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, and Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation.

SYDNEY REGION

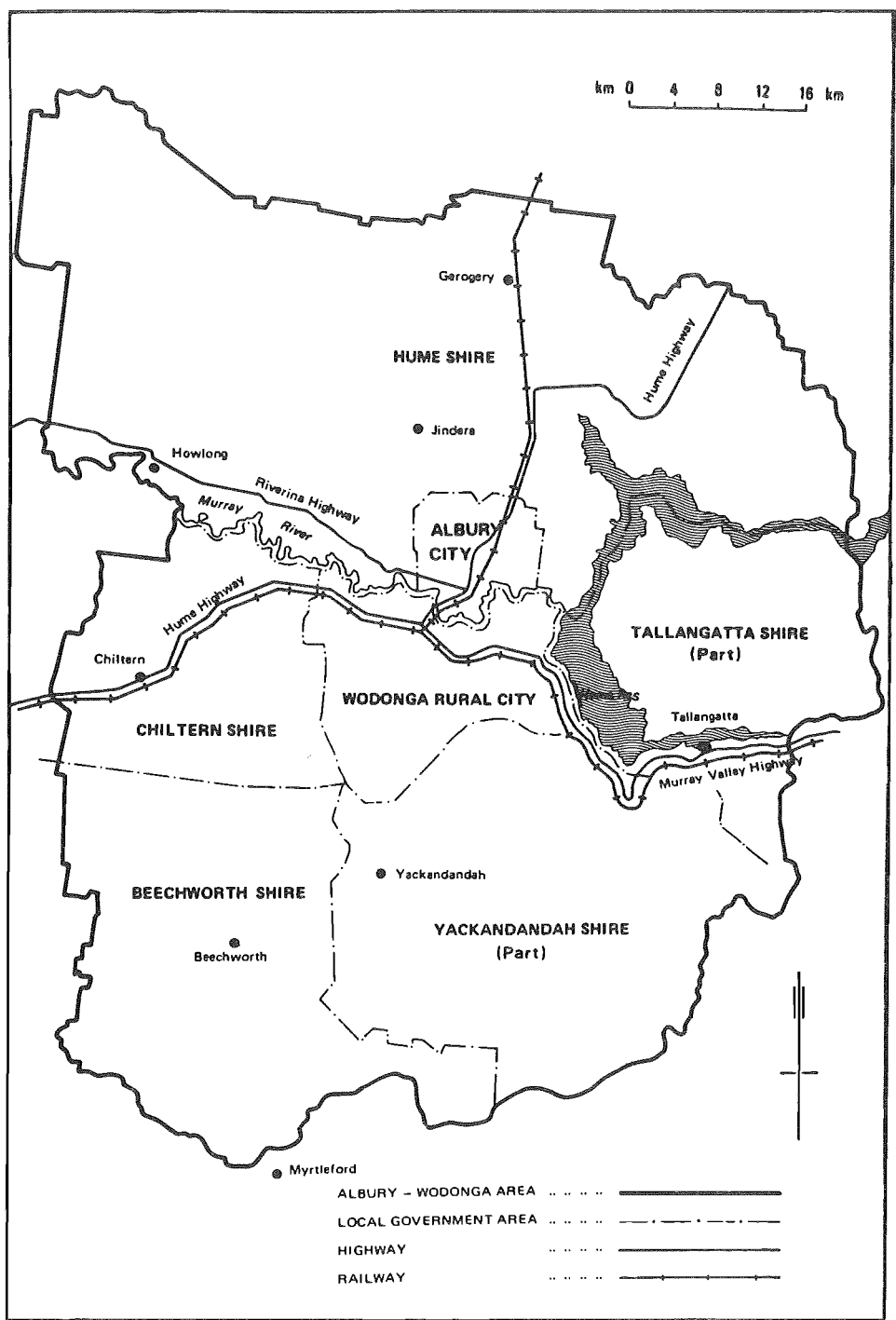


## MACARTHUR GROWTH CENTRE





ALBURY-WODONGA AREA



## CHAPTER 3

### LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in Year Book No. 49. The review of these matters given in this section affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which land is held.

#### LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State. The Board comprises the Minister for Agriculture (as chairman), the Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service, representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Public Works and of the Water Resources Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and two representatives of agricultural interests.

#### LAND DIVISIONS

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,942,406 hectares (789,424 square kilometres).

#### LAND BOARDS AND LAND AND VALUATION COURT

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each; these Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising

an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Crown Lands and other Acts.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgements, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety', in the section 'Law and Crime'.

### LAND TENURE

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, and leasehold tenures were given to 'squatters' after 1832. Conditional purchase under the 'free selection before survey' system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. From 1895, the disposal of Crown land was governed by the principles of pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a 'living area,' one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance and are now of minor significance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. The main provisions of the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, give nearly all lease-holders the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

### ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

The area of land (in thousand hectares) alienated from the Crown in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period since 1861 is as follows.

At 31 December		At 30 June		At 30 June	
1861	2,892	1911	14,663	1951	20,690
1871	3,493	1921	16,058	1961	22,568
1881	7,938	1931	17,837	1971	25,089
1891	9,584	1941	20,349		
1901	10,687				

The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1978 (29,303,000 hectares) comprised 19,133,000 hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892,000 hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,715,000 hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 2,563,000 hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49.

An analysis of alienated land in recent years is shown in the following table.

**AREA OF ALIENATED LANDS, N.S.W.**  
(<sup>'000</sup> hectares, at 30 June)

Particulars of land	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Area which had been alienated .. .. .	28,099	28,417	28,669	28,889	29,112	29,303
Area resumed or reverted to Crown .. .. .	2,772	2,789	2,801	2,794	2,801	2,807
Area remaining alienated .. .. .	25,328	25,628	25,868	26,096	26,311	26,497

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1978.

**ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1978**  
(Hectares)

Nature of tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
Alienated .. .. .	27,178,011	835,414	{ 26,496,765 1,516,660 628,662 8,138,698 274,710
In process of alienation .. .. .			
Virtually alienated .. .. .			
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) .. .. .			
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation .. .. .			
Total of foregoing tenures .. .. .	36,153,641	901,854	37,055,495
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation .. .. .	1,750,509	30,252,042	32,002,551
Other long-term leases .. .. .	—	366,608	366,608
Short leases and temporary tenures .. .. .	969,470	400,394	1,369,864
Forest leases and permits within State Forests .. .. .	470,357	30,153	500,510
Mining leases and permits .. .. .	54,017	8,790	62,807
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.) .. .. .	8,240,698	544,246	8,784,944
Total area .. .. .	47,638,692	32,504,087	80,142,779

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 39,397,994 hectares under occupation in 1978, and of that area 35,878,931 hectares (or 91 per cent) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 1,225,477 hectares were held as conditional purchase, 132,607 hectares as settlement purchases, 8,753 hectares as soldiers' group purchases, 120,885 hectares as irrigation land purchases, 18,504 hectares as auction and after auction sales, and 10,434 hectares as other. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division over the years.



The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 43,344,410 hectares at 30 June 1978. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table.

**LEASES, ETC., OF CROWN LANDS, 30 JUNE 1978**  
(Hectares)

Type of tenure	Area	Type of tenure	Area
<i>Virtually alienated —</i>		<i>Perpetual, no right of alienation —</i>	
Homestead selection and homestead grant	628,662	Closer settlement lease .. .. .	1,273,176
<i>Alienable (long-term and perpetual) —</i>		Group purchase lease .. .. .	80,894
Homestead farm .. .. .	1,820,842	Settlement purchase lease .. .. .	383,082
Suburban holding .. .. .	25,320	Special lease .. .. .	13,357
Settlement lease (a) .. .. .	862,406	Western lands lease .. .. .	30,252,042
Crown lease (a) .. .. .	2,005,162	Total .. .. .	32,002,551
Conditional purchase lease (a) .. .. .	29,352		
Conditional lease (a) .. .. .	3,204,181	<i>Other long-term —</i>	
Conditional lease brought under Western Lands Act (perpetual) .. .. .	66,004	Western lands lease, ordinary .. .. .	366,608
Returned soldiers' special holding .. .. .	4,587	<i>Short-term and temporary —</i>	
Week-end lease .. .. .	76	Annual lease .. .. .	36,372
Town lands lease .. .. .	8	Occupation licence .. .. .	22,361
On irrigation areas —		Preferential occupation licence .. .. .	28,078
Irrigation farm lease .. .. .	115,186	Permissive occupancy .. .. .	793,351
Non-irrigable lease .. .. .	5,533	Irrigation lease .. .. .	94,930
Town lands lease .. .. .	41	Road permits .. .. .	394,772
Total .. .. .	8,138,698	Total .. .. .	1,369,864
<i>Long-term, limited rights of alienation —</i>		Forest lease and occupation permit .. .. .	500,510
Prickly-pear lease .. .. .	22,421	Mining lease and permit .. .. .	62,807
Residential lease .. .. .	87	Total area of leases, etc. .. .. .	43,344,410
Special lease .. .. .	252,202		
Total .. .. .	274,710		

(a) New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

#### LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable land in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30 June 1978, there were 8,991 hectares alienated (including 5,836 hectares alienated as Irrigation Farms), 120,885 hectares in process of alienation (including 112,909 hectares as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 120,760 hectares held under long-term alienable leases, and 94,930 hectares in other leases (including 50,962 hectares outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Resources Commission).

#### RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement scheme instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book No. 36. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of Year Book No. 49.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939–1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of the Year Book No. 61).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939–1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme. Further details of this Scheme are given on page 936 of the Year Book No. 63.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction Schemes which were later replaced by the Rural Adjustment Scheme in 1977. This Scheme is described in Chapter 13, 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.



## CHAPTER 4

# DEMOGRAPHY

## POPULATION

### THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the 'dwelling' where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30 June 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30 June 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30 June 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, and 1976—and future population censuses will be held at quinquennial intervals.

Special censuses (known as population counts) have been held in the Bathurst-Orange Area in June 1974 and 1975 and in the Albury-Wodonga Area in October 1974 (see pages 92 and 93 of Year Book No. 64).

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Australian Statistician.

### POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration in all field collections, including the Census, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by house-holders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the collector are used in such cases. These and similar problems are common to all population censuses, and the degree of under-enumeration is of a similar order to that experienced in comparable countries.

A post-enumeration survey, designed to measure the degree of error and under-enumeration in the Census and based on a sample of one-half of one per cent of households in New South Wales, was conducted after the 1976 Census by specially trained interviewers. Net under-enumeration in the State was derived by comparing results from the Census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the Census. It was also possible to extract, from this survey, estimates of under-enumeration for areas smaller than the State. The adjustment that was applied to the recorded population of New South Wales as a whole at the 1976 Census was 2·871 per cent. In general, the population figures shown in this section for the 1971 Census and subsequent years have been revised in accordance with final 1976 Census results adjusted for under-enumeration.

## SAMPLING ERRORS IN 1976 CENSUS

Final results of the 1976 Census for the characteristics of the population were processed on a sample basis and are therefore subject to sampling error. In cases where no adjustment for under-enumeration has been made, discrepancies may occur between the totals shown and the sums of the component items and between the totals for different characteristics. Further details are shown in the Bureau publication *Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (Revised) (2129.0)*.

## INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. This component is based on (a) since 1971, statistics of permanent and long-term overseas migration (i.e. movements of one year or longer) by State of stay or residence and (b) estimates of interstate transfers of residence, based on family allowances and electoral records and on the results of any special counts. Intercensal population estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available; the net migration component is adjusted for any discrepancy disclosed by the census.

Estimates of the population of Statistical Divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, the results of any special population counts, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when final results of the following census become available.

## THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later), and its fifth million in 1978 (16 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial

readjustment are shown on page 1 of Year Book No. 64. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since 1856 as shown in the following table.

### GROWTH OF POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Date of Census	Population	Increase in population since previous Census			Number of persons per square kilometre
		Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	Average annual rate (per cent)	
7 April 1861	350,860	(b) 168,436	(b) 92.55	(b) 6.76	0.4
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7
30 June 1971	(c) 4,679,400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8
30 June 1976	(c) 4,914,300	234,900	5.02	0.98	6.1

(a) The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aborigines before 1966; see text below table.

(b) Since 1851.

(c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aborigines and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods, as shown in this edition of the Year Book, include full-blood Aborigines. Differences between population figures including Aborigines and those purporting to exclude them, should not be taken as a reliable measure of the number of full-blood Aborigines.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent, was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period up to that time.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further. However, a

recovery in the rate of natural increase had occurred by 1971, and this, combined with a substantial increase in net migration, caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the average annual rate of increase from net migration was the lowest recorded this century and, combined with a low rate of natural increase, resulted in the average annual rate of increase being the lowest recorded since the first census was taken in 1828.

The estimated population of the State at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968	2,186,900	2,172,400	4,359,300	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200
1969	2,227,900	2,213,200	4,441,200	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800
1970	2,268,700	2,253,700	4,522,300	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700
1971	(b) 2,349,600	(b) 2,329,800	(b) 4,679,400	2,369,900	2,351,100	4,721,000
1972	2,382,700	2,364,200	4,746,900	2,394,000	2,377,900	4,771,900
1973	2,404,200	2,389,200	4,793,400	2,414,200	2,401,800	4,816,000
1974	2,425,200	2,414,200	4,839,400	2,443,000	2,435,700	4,878,700
1975	2,444,300	2,440,100	4,884,500	2,447,700	2,448,100	4,895,800
1976	(b) 2,455,800	(b) 2,458,400	(b) 4,914,300	2,464,200	2,468,800	4,933,000
1977	2,475,900	2,480,800	4,956,700	2,486,200	2,493,100	4,979,300
1978	2,501,900	2,509,900	5,011,800	2,517,300	2,526,000	5,043,300

(a) Estimates for the period 1971 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, as adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

#### SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The next two tables show the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last six years. The net migration figures given in the tables comprise the estimated net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various population censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for about 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). However, there was a steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.04), and the rate of natural increase rose to 12.13 in 1971. The birth rate has declined each year since 1971 (15.52 in 1978—the lowest ever recorded) whilst the rate of natural increase has fluctuated between 11.30 and 7.40 during the period.

Although the addition to the State's population by immigration has been erratic, net migration has added over a million persons to the population during the last hundred years. The net losses during the early part of the period 1971-76 were mainly due to New South Wales residents moving to other States (except in 1974 when the net gain was due partly to the arrival of evacuees from Darwin following the December 1974 cyclone). However, since 1976 there has been a reversal of this trend and the gain of 26,700 in 1978 was the highest since 1971.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this section.

## ELEMENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE (a): NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION, N.S.W.

Period	Natural increase (b)		Net migration (c)		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Intercensal</b>						
Period (d)						
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	28,352	18,692	76,354	75,784
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	71,293	35,812	135,369	111,458
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	103,279	66,282	199,455	177,857
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	(-) 5,455	5,582	100,598	127,620
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	29,665	11,874	147,434	143,945
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	64,184	70,508	213,803	239,834
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	68,342	54,813	246,970	253,506
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	17,486	14,764	173,740	210,251
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	95,201	61,299	228,649	210,042
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	101,799	75,559	252,049	241,435
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	47,625	51,501	152,952	166,448
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	77,814	68,998	180,558	182,721
1971-1976	110,129	119,556	(-) 3,900	9,100	106,300	123,600
<b>Year (e):</b>						
1973	22,152	24,058	(-) 1,900	(-) 200	20,200	23,900
1974	20,297	21,866	8,500	12,000	28,800	33,900
1975	19,327	21,094	(-) 14,700	(-) 8,700	4,700	12,400
1976	16,892	19,478	(-) 300	1,200	16,500	20,600
1977	17,909	19,707	4,100	4,600	22,000	24,300
1978	17,511	19,873	13,600	13,100	31,100	32,900

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1961-66 in the figures for intercensal periods. Estimates of the total increase (and consequently net migration) during the period 1971 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

(b) Excess of live births over deaths.

(c) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures, excluding, for years subsequent to 1970, net overseas short-term (less than one year) movement. The sign (-) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

(d) For actual census dates see the first table in this section.

(e) Year ended 31 December.

## POPULATION INCREASE (a): NUMERICAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE, N.S.W.

Period	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Net migration (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
<b>Intercensal</b>						
Period (f) —						
1861-1871	105,094	47,044	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67
1871-1881	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891	207,751	169,561	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16
1891-1901	228,091	127	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86
1901-1911	249,840	41,539	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97
1911-1921	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947-1954	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1961	316,126	177,358	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94
1961-1966	220,274	99,126	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58
1966-1971	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66
1971-1976	229,685	5,200	234,900	9.54	0.22	0.98
<b>Year (g):</b>						
1973	46,210	(-) 32,100	44,100	9.64	(-) 0.43	0.92
1974	42,163	20,500	62,600	8.71	4.23	1.30
1975	40,421	(-) 23,400	17,100	8.27	(-) 4.78	0.35
1976	36,370	800	37,200	7.40	0.17	0.76
1977	37,616	8,700	46,300	7.59	1.75	0.94
1978	37,384	26,600	64,000	7.46	5.31	1.29

(a) See footnote (a) in the preceding table.

(b) See footnote (b) in the preceding table.

(c) See footnote (c) in the preceding table.

(d) Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

(e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

(f) See footnote (d) in the preceding table.

(g) Year ended 31 December.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.



## DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 75 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State—Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (167 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (84 kilometres south of Sydney). The density of the State's population ranges from 7,102 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to two persons in one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

### POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of 'urban centres' in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 and 1976 Population Censuses. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 Census) were delimited by:

- (a) identifying census collection districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as 'urban' if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 200 persons per square kilometre at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and
- (b) aggregating contiguous 'urban' collection districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all continuous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

'Rural' areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term 'migratory' refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State as recorded at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

### URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (a), N.S.W.

Area of State	Census of 30 June 1976				Population at Census of 30 June 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of State population (per cent)	
Urban centres in—					
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney .. .. .	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	57.88	2,725,064
Other urban centres .. .. .	77,471	81,207	158,678	3.32	116,968
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle .. .. .	124,335	126,797	251,132	5.26	250,346
Other urban centres .. .. .	43,690	44,127	87,817	1.84	79,178
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong .. .. .	100,639	96,488	197,127	4.13	186,136
Other urban centres .. .. .	4,968	5,068	10,036	0.21	8,157
Rest of New South Wales .. .. .	381,192	387,990	769,182	16.10	708,778
Total Urban .. .. .	2,094,991	2,144,021	4,239,012	88.74	4,074,627
Rural .. .. .	279,764	251,893	531,657	11.13	520,594
Migratory .. .. .	5,417	1,017	6,434	0.13	5,959
Total New South Wales .. .. .	2,380,172	2,396,931	4,777,103	100.00	4,601,180

(a) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

The population of Urban Sydney (the principal urban centre in New South Wales), at each census since 1861, is shown in the next table. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

### GROWTH OF POPULATION OF URBAN SYDNEY (a)

Date of Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State population (per cent)
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	
7 April 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	(b) 41,865	(b) 77.64	27.3
2 April 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3 April 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5 April 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31 March 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3 April 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4 April 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30 June 1933	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30 June 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30 June 1954	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25.55	54.4
30 June 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30 June 1966	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	249,881	11.37	57.7
30 June 1971 (c)	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2
30 June 1976 (c)	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	39,976	1.45	57.9

(a) The figures exclude full-blood Aboriginals before 1966.

(b) Since 1851.

(c) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

## POPULATION IN STATISTICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These statistical areas are described in detail in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment.'

The primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions and the population of each of these Divisions and of the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the last four censuses is shown in the following table.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical area	Population at 30 June				Increase (b) in population	
	1961	1966	1971(c)	1976(c)	Numerical	Proportional
					1971 to 1976	1971 to 1976 (per cent)
Statistical Divisions—						
Sydney .. .. .	2,390,535	2,644,105	2,977,300	3,094,750	117,350	3.94
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	2308,476	327,540	355,700	370,450	14,700	4.13
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	251,075	51,213	55,400	58,800	3,350	6.05
Total, Hunter .. .. .	359,551	378,753	411,100	429,250	18,050	4.39
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	150,387	177,456	202,800	218,850	16,050	7.91
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	38,867	42,303	49,450	60,800	11,350	22.95
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	189,254	219,759	252,250	279,650	27,400	10.86
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	95,103	94,706	99,400	110,850	11,450	11.52
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	117,843	117,833	128,100	151,150	23,150	18.07
Northern .. .. .	149,820	155,717	168,350	175,150	6,850	4.07
North-Western .. .. .	97,780	97,433	101,050	103,350	2,350	2.33
Central West .. .. .	153,310	154,052	155,300	161,800	6,550	4.22
South-Eastern .. .. .	112,889	115,514	121,350	133,000	11,700	9.64
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	121,436	129,509	134,950	140,250	5,400	4.00
Murray .. .. .	81,023	85,501	88,150	94,550	6,450	7.32
Far West .. .. .	237,629	35,688	35,500	33,750	(-) 1,750	(-) 4.93
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	249	267	250	250	50	20.00
Migratory .. .. .	10,591	9,064	6,400	6,450	50	0.78
New South Wales .. .. .	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,679,400	4,914,300	234,900	5.02

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1976. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded in 1961.

(b) The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

(c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

The sources of growth of the population of Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts are analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not include the natural increase of migrants.

The estimated population of the Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts in each of the last six years is given in the table opposite.

## ELEMENTS OF INCREASE IN THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS, 1971 TO 1976 (a)

Statistical area	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Net migration (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
<b>Statistical Divisions—</b>						
Sydney .. .. .	143,434	(-) 26,150	117,350	9.42	(-) 1.70	0.78
<b>Hunter—</b>						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	14,898	(-) 200	14,700	8.18	(-) 0.09	0.82
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	2,850	600	3,350	9.98	1.86	1.19
<b>Total, Hunter .. .. .</b>	<b>17,748</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>18,050</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Illawarra—</b>						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	13,812	2,250	16,050	12.96	2.10	1.54
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	2,964	8,450	11,350	10.38	29.42	4.22
<b>Total, Illawarra .. .. .</b>	<b>16,776</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>12.42</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>2.08</b>
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	3,956	7,500	11,450	7.50	14.18	2.20
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	5,223	17,850	23,150	7.33	25.02	3.36
Northern .. .. .	9,386	(-) 2,600	6,850	10.93	(-) 3.03	0.80
North-Western .. .. .	5,753	(-) 3,400	2,350	11.28	(-) 6.72	0.46
Central West .. .. .	7,431	(-) 950	6,550	9.42	(-) 1.31	0.82
South-Eastern .. .. .	6,023	5,600	11,700	9.45	8.83	1.85
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	8,135	(-) 2,900	5,400	11.88	(-) 4.13	0.77
Murray .. .. .	4,468	1,900	6,450	9.80	4.31	1.42
Far West .. .. .	1,354	(-) 3,100	(-) 1,750	7.92	(-) 17.95	(-) 0.99
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	(-) 2	50	50	(-) 1.55	24.73	2.48
Migratory .. .. .	..	50	50	..	2.25	0.23
<b>New South Wales .. .. .</b>	<b>229,685</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>234,900</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.98</b>

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1976. The figures of total increase (and consequently net migration) are based on final results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

(b) Excess of live births over deaths.

(c) See text above table.

(d) Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

(e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS (a)

Statistical area	Estimated population at 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976 (b)	1977	1978
<b>Statistical Divisions—</b>						
Sydney .. .. .	3,040,750	3,063,250	3,082,550	3,094,750	3,121,750	3,155,200
<b>Hunter—</b>						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	363,700	366,450	369,050	370,450	372,300	375,250
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	56,300	57,050	58,050	58,800	59,350	60,200
<b>Total, Hunter .. .. .</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>423,500</b>	<b>427,100</b>	<b>429,250</b>	<b>431,650</b>	<b>435,500</b>
<b>Illawarra—</b>						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	211,700	214,750	217,250	218,850	220,250	222,000
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	55,550	57,950	59,700	60,800	61,800	63,250
<b>Total, Illawarra .. .. .</b>	<b>267,250</b>	<b>272,700</b>	<b>276,950</b>	<b>279,650</b>	<b>282,000</b>	<b>285,250</b>
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	103,700	105,900	108,400	110,850	112,950	115,600
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	139,400	143,800	147,800	151,150	155,050	159,250
Northern .. .. .	171,350	172,150	173,650	175,150	175,650	176,950
North-Western .. .. .	101,900	102,650	103,150	103,350	103,850	104,600
Central West .. .. .	156,650	158,350	160,050	161,800	162,700	163,700
South-Eastern .. .. .	125,050	127,300	131,850	133,000	134,450	136,200
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	136,200	136,750	138,600	140,250	141,200	142,500
Murray .. .. .	89,750	91,800	93,150	94,550	95,500	96,450
Far West .. .. .	34,600	34,250	34,100	33,750	33,500	33,400
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	250	250	250	250	250	200
Migratory .. .. .	6,500	6,750	6,900	6,450	6,250	6,950
<b>New South Wales .. .. .</b>	<b>4,793,400</b>	<b>4,839,400</b>	<b>4,884,500</b>	<b>4,914,300</b>	<b>4,956,700</b>	<b>5,011,800</b>

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1978. Estimates shown for the years 1973 to 1975 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, as adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

*Population of Municipalities and Shires*

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, and in 1978. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

**POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)**

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Ashfield M	45,800	43,700	(-) 2,050	43,000
Auburn M	49,300	48,600	(-) 700	48,400
Bankstown M	164,550	159,500	(-) 5,100	159,250
Baulkham Hills S	58,150	77,400	19,250	84,400
Blacktown M	135,400	163,300	27,900	173,700
Blue Mountains M (City)	37,200	46,800	9,600	49,300
Botany M	38,650	36,500	(-) 2,150	36,250
Burwood M	32,500	30,000	(-) 2,500	29,200
Camden M	11,300	14,900	3,600	16,150
Campbelltown M (City)	34,700	53,700	19,000	68,150
Canterbury M	131,900	131,150	(-) 750	133,150
Colo S	7,750	10,750	3,000	11,950
Concord M	26,600	25,400	(-) 1,200	24,950
Drummoyle M	31,850	32,550	700	32,650
Fairfield M	114,550	117,250	2,700	118,500
Gosford S	57,300	75,200	17,900	80,900
Holroyd M	78,350	81,650	3,300	82,350
Hornsby S	97,900	106,200	8,300	108,200
Hunter's Hill M	14,300	13,300	(-) 1,000	13,050
Hurstville M	67,900	67,700	(-) 200	67,150
Kogarah M	47,750	47,600	(-) 100	47,750
Ku-ring-gai M	99,850	102,300	2,450	102,750
Lane Cove M	29,050	30,000	950	30,150
Leichhardt M	72,750	64,600	(-) 8,150	63,100
Liverpool M (City)	83,550	91,700	8,150	95,200
Manly M	39,750	37,550	(-) 2,200	36,750
Marrickville M	98,700	90,750	(-) 7,950	90,800
Mosman M	29,750	27,450	(-) 2,300	27,050
North Sydney M	54,000	49,650	(-) 4,400	48,400
Parramatta M (City)	136,000	134,600	(-) 1,400	134,200
Penrith M (City)	61,100	80,800	19,700	88,900
Randwick M	126,300	123,450	(-) 2,850	123,850
Rockdale M	85,150	85,550	350	86,550
Ryde M	89,950	91,050	1,100	91,700
South Sydney M	39,650	34,250	(-) 5,450	32,850
Strathfield M	27,700	27,150	(-) 550	27,000
Sutherland S	153,250	159,750	6,450	161,500
Sydney M (City)	63,700	53,900	(-) 9,800	50,700
Warringah S	158,850	173,600	14,750	175,450
Waverley M	66,800	63,750	(-) 3,100	63,850
Willoughby M	54,650	52,650	(-) 2,000	52,400
Windsor M	15,700	18,550	2,850	19,500
Wollondilly S	12,850	15,150	2,300	16,150
Woollahra M	61,150	55,000	(-) 6,100	54,650
Wyong S	33,400	48,400	15,000	53,100
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,977,300	3,094,750	117,350	3,155,200

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1978.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The next two tables show the population, at the last two censuses and in 1978, of the larger municipalities and shires which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality and shire. However, in some cases the residential area of a town extends beyond the municipal boundary, and in others the municipality embraces a number of district centres of population. Similarly, shires often contain within their boundaries a number of distinct, and sometimes large, separate centres of population.

**POPULATION OF LARGER MUNICIPALITIES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY  
STATISTICAL DIVISION**

Municipality	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Wollongong (City) .. .. .	164,150	171,150	7,000	171,700
Newcastle (City) .. .. .	147,750	141,850	(-) 5,950	139,900
Lake Macquarie .. .. .	123,850	134,400	10,550	138,000
Shellharbour .. .. .	31,750	38,750	7,000	40,800
Maitland (City) .. .. .	31,400	36,600	5,200	37,950
Greater Cessnock (City) .. .. .	35,350	36,900	1,550	37,700
Wagga Wagga (City) .. .. .	29,650	35,600	5,950	37,650
Albury (City) .. .. .	29,150	34,100	4,950	35,600
Tamworth (City) .. .. .	27,200	30,700	3,500	31,850
Lismore (City) .. .. .	28,500	30,800	2,300	31,300
Orange (City) .. .. .	n.a.	29,850	n.a.	30,300
Broken Hill (City) .. .. .	30,600	28,850	(-) 1,750	28,600
Goulburn (City) .. .. .	22,150	22,650	500	23,000
Bathurst (City) .. .. .	n.a.	21,400	n.a.	22,000
Dubbo (City) .. .. .	18,350	21,050	2,650	21,900
Armidale (City) .. .. .	18,600	20,550	1,950	20,950
Queanbeyan (City) .. .. .	16,500	19,750	3,250	20,050
Lithgow (City) .. .. .	19,900	19,800	(-) 150	19,750
Grafton (City) .. .. .	16,800	17,250	450	17,400
Port Macquarie .. .. .	9,700	14,100	4,400	15,150
Taree .. .. .	11,800	13,450	1,700	14,050
Casino .. .. .	9,600	10,250	600	10,500
Moree .. .. .	9,400	9,750	400	9,900
Inverell .. .. .	9,950	9,850	(-) 100	9,700
Kiama .. .. .	6,900	8,950	2,050	9,500
Parkes .. .. .	9,100	9,300	200	9,400
Gunnedah .. .. .	8,450	9,000	550	9,250
Cowra .. .. .	7,500	8,050	600	8,350
Forbes .. .. .	7,650	8,100	450	8,300
Muswellbrook .. .. .	8,350	8,150	(-) 200	8,200
Cooma .. .. .	8,000	7,650	(-) 300	7,600
Narrabri .. .. .	7,050	7,250	200	7,350
Deniliquin .. .. .	6,800	7,150	350	7,250
Young .. .. .	6,200	6,650	450	6,850
Bowral .. .. .	6,050	6,550	500	6,650
Glen Innes .. .. .	5,900	6,200	300	6,300
Temora .. .. .	4,600	4,500	(-) 50	4,550
Bega .. .. .	4,250	4,450	150	4,500
Yass .. .. .	4,350	4,450	50	4,450
Junee .. .. .	3,850	4,150	300	4,200
Wingham .. .. .	3,000	3,600	600	3,850
Quirindi .. .. .	2,950	3,100	150	3,100
Narromine .. .. .	2,800	2,900	150	3,000

(a) Municipalities with a population at 30 June 1978 of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1978.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

**POPULATION OF LARGER SHIRES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION**

Shire	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Shoalhaven .. .. .	29,300	38,650	9,350	40,800
Tweed .. .. .	24,700	28,750	4,050	30,550
Coff's Harbour .. .. .	19,100	25,550	6,450	28,200
Port Stephens .. .. .	17,950	21,350	3,400	22,450
Wade .. .. .	19,300	20,400	1,100	20,800
Kempsey .. .. .	16,450	17,800	1,350	18,200
Ballina .. .. .	10,900	14,400	3,500	16,000
Manning .. .. .	10,550	13,450	2,900	14,650
Singleton .. .. .	12,150	12,900	700	13,150
Eurobodalla .. .. .	8,600	12,100	3,500	13,150
Hastings .. .. .	10,750	12,300	1,600	12,850
Mudgee .. .. .	11,150	11,950	800	12,250
Cabonne .. .. .	n.a.	12,000	n.a.	12,200
Leeton .. .. .	11,650	11,800	150	11,750
Tumut .. .. .	12,750	11,450	(-) 1,250	11,450
Great Lakes .. .. .	7,700	10,250	2,550	11,100
Nambucca .. .. .	9,050	10,100	1,050	10,450
Imlay .. .. .	7,300	9,400	2,100	10,050
Byron .. .. .	8,050	9,250	1,250	9,800
Parry .. .. .	8,550	9,350	850	9,650
Wellington .. .. .	9,250	9,450	200	9,550
Maclean .. .. .	7,800	8,950	1,150	9,300
Lachlan .. .. .	9,000	8,850	(-) 100	8,950
Kyogle .. .. .	9,350	8,750	(-) 550	8,700
Cootamundra .. .. .	8,600	8,550	(-) 50	8,600
Wingecarribee .. .. .	7,700	8,550	850	8,600
Namoi .. .. .	8,500	8,450	(-) 50	8,550
Bland .. .. .	8,550	8,500	(-) 50	8,400
Narrandera .. .. .	7,900	8,050	200	8,100
Bellingen .. .. .	6,700	7,500	800	7,800
Scone .. .. .	7,700	7,700	—	7,750
Walgett .. .. .	7,750	7,600	(-) 200	7,550
Coonabarabran .. .. .	7,600	7,550	(-) 50	7,500
Berrigan .. .. .	6,950	7,350	400	7,450
Mittagong .. .. .	6,400	7,050	650	7,200
Tenterfield .. .. .	6,850	6,900	50	6,850
Snowy River .. .. .	5,200	6,350	1,150	6,750
Wentworth .. .. .	6,350	6,650	300	6,700
Richmond River .. .. .	6,450	6,550	100	6,600
Blayney .. .. .	n.a.	6,350	n.a.	6,500
Dungog .. .. .	5,900	6,000	100	6,100
Coonamble .. .. .	6,400	6,100	(-) 300	6,000
Goobang .. .. .	6,050	5,750	(-) 300	5,800
Corowa .. .. .	5,500	5,650	200	5,750
Kyeamba .. .. .	5,150	4,950	(-) 200	5,250
Guyra .. .. .	5,250	5,150	(-) 100	5,150
Gilgandra .. .. .	5,050	5,000	—	5,100
Uralla .. .. .	4,600	4,950	400	5,100
Wakool .. .. .	5,400	5,150	(-) 200	5,050
Bourke .. .. .	5,300	5,000	(-) 250	5,050

(a) Shires with a population at 30 June 1978 of 5,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1978.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

## MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the next table for the last six calendar and financial years.

### MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR AND FINANCIAL YEARS (a)

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1973	2,393,900	2,377,400	4,771,400	2,404,000	2,389,300	4,793,300
1974	2,414,600	2,401,800	4,816,400	2,425,900	2,415,400	4,841,300
1975	2,436,600	2,429,200	4,865,900	2,444,500	2,440,800	4,885,300
1976	2,449,200	2,449,000	4,898,200	2,455,600	2,458,300	4,913,900
1977	2,464,700	2,468,800	4,933,500	2,475,700	2,480,900	4,956,600
1978	2,487,400	2,494,000	4,981,400	2,501,900	2,509,700	5,011,600
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (b)						
1973	1,500,900	1,529,100	3,030,000	1,504,000	1,536,700	3,040,700
1974	1,511,700	1,540,300	3,052,000	1,520,000	1,544,400	3,064,400
1975	1,526,300	1,549,100	3,075,400	1,530,800	1,552,300	3,083,100
1976	1,530,600	1,557,300	3,087,900	1,531,500	1,563,000	3,094,500
1977	1,537,500	1,569,500	3,107,000	1,544,700	1,577,000	3,121,700
1978	1,552,200	1,584,500	3,136,700	1,561,300	1,593,800	3,155,100

(a) Figures for the period 1973 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final 1976 Census results, adjusted for under-enumeration—see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

(b) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 31 December 1978.

### SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent greater than the number of females. By 1971 the excess of males had been reduced to 0.6 per cent and by 30 June 1976, females outnumbered males by 0.1 per cent. This proportion has continued to increase and by 30 June 1978, females outnumbered males by 0.3 per cent.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1976. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 54 years.



## MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION (b) IN AGE GROUPS, N.S.W.

Census	Age group (years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	All ages
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55	101
1971 (c)	106	104	107	107	106	99	91	67	51	101
1976 (c)	105	106	102	106	107	99	89	70	44	100

(a) Males per 100 females.

(b) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966.

(c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The estimated age distribution of the population as at 30 June 1978 is as follows:

## ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1978

Age group (years)	Number			Proportion of total population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
0-4	206,600	197,650	404,250	4.12	3.94	8.07
5-9	230,500	220,400	450,900	4.60	4.40	9.00
10-14	214,650	201,050	415,700	4.28	4.01	8.29
15-19	227,050	215,100	442,100	4.53	4.29	8.82
20-24	205,150	202,750	407,900	4.09	4.05	8.14
25-29	202,650	200,800	403,450	4.04	4.01	8.05
30-34	200,200	190,500	390,650	3.99	3.80	7.80
35-39	160,350	151,300	311,650	3.20	3.02	6.22
40-44	143,500	135,500	279,000	2.86	2.70	5.57
45-49	141,950	133,250	275,200	2.83	2.66	5.49
50-54	143,900	139,450	283,350	2.87	2.78	5.65
55-59	125,150	128,450	253,650	2.50	2.56	5.06
60-64	103,300	112,950	216,250	2.06	2.25	4.31
65-69	82,400	97,100	179,500	1.64	1.94	3.58
70 or more	114,600	183,650	298,250	2.29	3.66	5.95
Total all ages	2,501,900	2,509,900	5,011,800	49.92	50.08	100.00
Summary—						
0-5	252,400	241,650	494,100	5.04	4.82	9.86
6-14	399,300	377,450	776,800	7.97	7.53	15.50
15-20	270,650	257,550	528,200	5.40	5.14	10.54
21-64	1,382,500	1,352,450	2,735,000	27.59	26.99	54.57
65 or more	197,000	280,750	477,750	3.93	5.60	9.53

The above estimated age distribution figures have been derived by adding to the population ascertained at the Population Census of 30 June 1976 (adjusted for under-enumeration, misreporting and non-reporting of ages, and other factors) the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and estimated net migration (estimated excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures excluding short-term movement).

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in Statistical Divisions and in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the 1976 Census are shown below.

**PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (a) IN STATISTICAL AREAS,  
30 JUNE 1976**  
(Per cent)

Statistical area	Proportion of total population in age group (years)—						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	All ages
Sydney .. .. .	25.2	16.6	16.0	11.8	21.1	9.3	100.0
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District .. ..	26.4	17.2	14.3	10.8	21.7	9.6	100.0
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	28.9	15.4	14.1	11.1	20.6	9.9	100.0
Total, Hunter .. .. .	26.7	16.9	14.3	10.8	21.6	9.6	100.0
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District .. ..	28.8	17.6	15.1	12.6	19.6	6.4	100.0
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	28.2	15.7	15.0	10.0	20.4	10.8	100.0
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	28.6	17.2	15.0	12.0	19.8	7.4	100.0
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	27.3	15.8	12.2	10.4	22.1	12.1	100.0
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	27.2	14.5	13.0	10.9	22.8	11.6	100.0
Northern .. .. .	29.6	18.0	14.3	11.6	18.3	8.3	100.0
North-Western .. .. .	30.8	15.9	14.0	11.9	19.0	8.4	100.0
Central West .. .. .	28.8	17.1	14.1	11.5	19.3	9.1	100.0
South-Eastern .. .. .	28.1	17.6	14.9	11.2	19.6	8.6	100.0
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	29.8	18.4	14.2	11.2	18.3	8.1	100.0
Murray .. .. .	30.0	16.5	14.7	11.3	19.2	8.3	100.0
Far West .. .. .	26.5	17.5	14.2	10.5	21.9	9.4	100.0
New South Wales (b) .. .. .	26.3	16.7	15.3	11.6	20.8	9.2	100.0

(a) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1976 Census, was as follows:

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION (a), N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976**

Conjugal condition	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
Never married—						
Under age 15 .. .. .	642,828	612,593	1,255,421	27.01	25.56	26.28
Age 15 or more .. .. .	504,776	374,096	878,873	21.21	15.61	18.40
Married (b) .. .. .	1,145,003	1,148,318	2,293,321	48.11	47.91	48.01
Widowed .. .. .	48,577	209,842	258,419	2.04	8.75	5.41
Divorced .. .. .	38,965	52,104	91,069	1.64	2.17	1.91
Total .. .. .	2,380,149	2,396,954	4,777,103	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Includes persons permanently separated.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent in 1933 to 47.5 per cent in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), and rose to 48.0 per cent in 1976.

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, 19.4 per cent of the population at the 1971 Census were born overseas; but a decline in immigration in the period 1971 to 1976 resulted in little change in the countries of birth of the New South Wales population. This is shown in the table opposite.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 28,219 (or 3.2 per cent) between 1971 and 1976, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being Lebanon (6,611), Yugoslavia (4,804), and Turkey (3,726).

At 30 June 1976, Australian-born persons constituted 80.7 per cent of the total population, compared with 80.6 per cent in 1971 and 82.7 per cent in 1966. The percentage of people born in Europe decreased from 15.8 in 1971 to 14.7 in 1976, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.6 to 7.0 and the percentage born in Asia increasing from 1.6 to 2.2 per cent.

The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State, according to the main groups of countries of birth, is shown for 1976 in the next table.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF N.S.W. BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH,  
30 JUNE 1976  
(Per cent)

Country of birth	Urban centres				Rural areas	Total New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other urban Centres	Total urban Centres		
<i>Oceania</i>						
Australia .. .. .	74.9	80.5	91.4	79.5	90.9	80.7
New Zealand .. .. .	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
Other Oceania .. .. .	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Africa</i>						
United Arab Republic .. .. .	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other Africa .. .. .	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
<i>America</i>						
Canada .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
USA .. .. .	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other America .. .. .	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
<i>Asia</i>						
Cyprus .. .. .	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Turkey, Lebanon .. .. .	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Other Asia .. .. .	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.3
<i>Europe</i>						
Austria .. .. .	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany .. .. .	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
Greece .. .. .	1.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0
Hungary .. .. .	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Italy .. .. .	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.6
Malta .. .. .	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Netherlands .. .. .	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Poland .. .. .	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
United Kingdom and Eire .. .. .	8.3	8.7	4.6	7.4	3.9	7.0
USSR .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Yugoslavia .. .. .	1.5	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2
Other Europe .. .. .	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.0
At sea .. .. .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total born outside Australia .. .. .	25.1	19.5	8.6	20.5	9.1	19.3
Total Population .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF N.S.W. POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976

Country of birth	1971			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Oceania —</i>						
Australia .. .. .	1,830,017	1,878,148	3,708,165	1,898,367	1,957,494	3,855,860
New Zealand .. .. .	18,160	18,474	36,634	17,545	19,149	36,694
Other .. .. .	3,945	4,178	8,123	5,155	5,501	10,653
Total, Oceania .. .. .	1,852,122	1,900,800	3,752,922	1,921,067	1,982,143	3,903,210
<i>Africa —</i>						
Republic of South Africa .. .. .	2,466	2,515	4,981	2,841	2,977	5,817
United Arab Republic .. .. .	7,216	6,447	13,663	7,766	7,365	15,131
Other .. .. .	3,300	2,929	6,229	4,045	3,788	7,832
Total, Africa .. .. .	12,982	11,891	24,873	14,652	14,129	28,781
<i>America —</i>						
Canada .. .. .	2,893	2,622	5,515	2,586	2,549	5,135
United States .. .. .	6,454	4,994	11,448	5,836	4,983	10,819
Other .. .. .	4,353	4,166	8,519	10,776	11,021	21,797
Total, America .. .. .	13,700	11,782	25,482	19,199	18,552	37,751
<i>Asia —</i>						
China .. .. .	5,188	4,641	9,829	5,713	5,294	11,007
Cyprus .. .. .	2,881	2,320	5,201	4,242	3,915	8,158
Hong Kong .. .. .	1,659	1,183	2,842	2,366	2,081	4,447
India .. .. .	4,072	3,843	7,915	5,300	5,149	10,449
Indonesia .. .. .	1,672	1,298	2,970	2,143	1,657	3,801
Lebanon .. .. .	11,424	7,619	19,043	14,034	11,620	25,654
Malaysia .. .. .	2,529	2,019	4,548	3,018	2,837	5,855
Turkey .. .. .	2,804	2,462	5,266	4,724	4,268	8,992
Other .. .. .	8,107	7,070	15,177	13,804	13,390	27,196
Total, Asia .. .. .	40,336	32,455	72,791	55,345	50,211	105,556
<i>Europe —</i>						
England .. .. .	137,855	128,237	266,092	132,034	124,903	256,937
Wales .. .. .	4,337	3,860	8,197	4,220	3,854	8,073
Scotland .. .. .	27,542	26,239	53,781	24,749	24,686	49,435
Ireland (a) .. .. .	11,689	9,684	21,373	11,613	10,203	21,816
Austria .. .. .	5,283	4,358	9,641	4,871	4,085	8,956
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	4,400	2,917	7,317	3,805	2,617	6,422
Denmark .. .. .	1,748	1,062	2,810	1,462	977	2,439
Estonia .. .. .	1,196	1,297	2,493	998	1,171	2,169
Finland .. .. .	2,201	1,738	3,939	1,632	1,458	3,090
France .. .. .	2,509	2,443	4,952	2,361	2,366	4,727
Germany .. .. .	18,574	18,135	36,709	16,969	17,090	34,059
Greece .. .. .	28,098	25,548	53,646	25,775	24,227	50,002
Hungary .. .. .	7,458	5,859	13,317	6,693	5,238	11,931
Italy .. .. .	44,832	35,584	80,416	43,288	35,108	78,396
Latvia .. .. .	2,351	2,093	4,444	2,163	1,868	4,031
Lithuania .. .. .	1,302	877	2,179	1,026	787	1,813
Malta .. .. .	12,324	10,096	22,420	12,503	10,479	22,983
Netherlands .. .. .	15,229	11,804	27,033	13,349	10,681	24,030
Poland .. .. .	10,680	7,420	18,100	9,501	7,042	16,542
Romania .. .. .	1,172	978	2,150	1,128	956	2,084
Spain .. .. .	3,643	3,039	6,682	3,819	3,148	6,966
Switzerland .. .. .	1,720	1,157	2,877	1,449	1,068	2,517
U.S.S.R. (b) .. .. .	5,257	5,683	10,940	4,795	5,276	10,070
Yugoslavia .. .. .	30,218	22,400	52,618	31,470	25,951	57,422
Other .. .. .	6,374	4,469	10,843	8,134	6,617	14,754
Total, Europe .. .. .	387,992	336,977	724,969	369,806	331,857	701,663
<i>At sea .. .. .</i>	78	65	143	77	57	134
Total born outside Australia .. .. .	477,193	415,822	893,015	481,779	439,455	921,234
Total population .. .. .	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,380,146	2,396,949	4,777,095

(a) Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

(b) Includes Ukraine.

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population resident in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1976, classified by country of birth. It reveals that the proportions of overseas-born persons residing in Urban Sydney are, in each case, higher than the proportion of Australian-born persons.

The proportions resident within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel manufacture and coal mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 12.5 per cent of those born in Australia to only 0.6 per cent of those born in Turkey and Lebanon, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 10.6 per cent in the case of those born in Malta.

#### COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF N.S.W. POPULATION: PROPORTION RESIDENT IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1976

Country of birth	Urban centres			Rural Areas	New South Wales (a)	
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other			
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number
<i>Oceania</i>						
Australia .. .. .	53.7	9.4	24.3	12.5	100.0	3,855,865
New Zealand .. .. .	74.2	4.7	13.9	6.7	100.0	36,695
Other Oceania .. .. .	76.9	4.1	12.4	6.1	100.0	10,655
<i>Africa</i>						
United Arab Republic .. .. .	96.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	15,132
Other Africa .. .. .	83.8	3.4	8.1	4.4	100.0	13,650
<i>America</i>						
Canada .. .. .	74.7	5.6	12.2	7.3	100.0	5,136
USA .. .. .	73.9	3.5	13.0	9.2	100.0	10,819
Other America .. .. .	90.7	6.1	2.0	1.2	100.0	21,797
<i>Asia</i>						
Cyprus .. .. .	90.5	5.1	3.0	1.3	100.0	8,158
Turkey, Lebanon .. .. .	94.9	3.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	34,647
Other Asia .. .. .	85.8	3.1	7.0	2.9	100.0	62,754
<i>Europe</i>						
Austria .. .. .	74.8	10.9	8.5	5.6	100.0	8,957
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	81.7	6.0	7.1	5.2	100.0	6,423
Germany .. .. .	64.1	14.6	13.0	8.1	100.0	34,059
Greece .. .. .	89.3	4.9	4.8	0.9	100.0	50,002
Hungary .. .. .	83.9	6.9	5.5	3.7	100.0	11,931
Italy .. .. .	77.1	9.0	6.1	7.5	100.0	78,397
Malta .. .. .	81.7	5.0	2.7	10.6	100.0	22,982
Netherlands .. .. .	60.4	12.6	16.8	10.1	100.0	24,031
Poland .. .. .	73.0	12.3	10.8	3.8	100.0	16,543
United Kingdom and Eire .. .. .	68.0	11.6	13.9	6.2	100.0	336,263
USSR (b) .. .. .	83.8	5.1	5.3	4.0	100.0	6,269
Yugoslavia .. .. .	73.7	19.0	4.5	2.8	100.0	57,422
Other Europe .. .. .	76.1	12.1	6.9	4.4	100.0	48,391
<i>At sea</i> .. .. .	66.4	1.5	13.4	16.4	100.0	134
<i>Total born outside Australia</i> .. .. .	75.4	9.5	9.6	5.3	100.0	921,235
<i>Total population</i> .. .. .	57.9	9.4	21.5	11.1	100.0	4,777,111

(a) Includes migratory population.

(b) Including Ukraine.

#### RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, from the Censuses of 1966, 1971, and 1976, is shown in the next table.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE POPULATION, N.S.W.

Religious denomination	Number of persons			Proportion of total stating religious denomination (per cent)		
	1966	1971	1976	1966	1971 (a)	1976 (a)
Christian—						
Church of England	1,623,800	1,639,316	1,538,784	42.1	37.8	36.2
Catholic Roman (b)	446,872	530,220	541,827	30.5	30.4	30.9
Catholic (b)	728,933	789,030	772,544			
Presbyterian	353,175	352,107	310,199			
Methodist	305,811	302,856	271,813	7.9	7.0	6.4
Orthodox	96,609	129,178	143,558	2.5	3.0	3.4
Baptist	55,886	59,541	57,865	1.4	1.4	1.4
Lutheran	30,037	33,776	30,535	0.8	0.8	0.7
Salvation Army	17,400	19,733	18,976	0.5	0.5	0.4
Congregational	23,021	20,902	16,643	0.6	0.5	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	14,536	16,183	16,301	0.4	0.4	0.4
Church of Christ	14,015	14,353	13,059	0.4	0.3	0.3
Jehovah's Witness	n.a.	10,630	11,637	n.a.	0.2	0.3
Pentecostal	n.a.	n.a.	7,086	n.a.	n.a.	0.2
Brethren	4,466	6,541	5,232	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protestant, Undefined	27,244	56,952	45,457	0.7	1.3	1.1
Other Christian, incl. undefined	36,495	51,134	69,415	0.9	1.2	1.6
Total Christian	3,778,300	4,032,452	3,870,930	98.0	93.0	91.1
Non-Christian—						
Muslim	n.a.	9,808	22,206	n.a.	0.2	0.5
Hebrew	25,913	25,971	21,700	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other	4,505	4,843	10,055	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Non-Christian	30,418	40,622	53,960	0.8	0.9	1.3
Indefinite	12,919	8,981	14,377	0.3	0.2	0.3
No religion	33,204	253,631	309,195	0.9	5.8	7.3
Total stating religion	3,854,841	4,335,686	4,248,462	100.0	100.0	100.0
No reply	383,060	265,494	528,633			
Total population	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,777,095			

(a) See text below table.

(b) So described on individual census schedules.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category 'No reply' in the above table (representing 9.0, 5.8, and 11.07 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). In the 1971 and 1976 Census schedules, the instruction '(If no religion write 'none')' was added to the question on religion and for 1971 this has resulted in a significant rise in the category 'No religion' and a fall in the category 'No reply' when compared with previous censuses. However, at the 1976 Census, there has been an increase in both categories 'No religion' and 'No reply'. This has affected the figures for the number of persons stating a religious denomination.

## ABORIGINALS

Aboriginals have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aboriginals able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution, the requirement that 'in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted', was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical purposes, however, the 1971 and 1976

Censuses continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the racial origin of the population. For the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate only one race—the race to which they considered themselves to belong. Because of this change, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves at the 1976 Census as being of Aboriginal origin was 40,450 (20,606 males and 19,844 females).

### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1978, is shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES														
State or Territory												Census, 30 June		Estimated 30 June 1978
												1971(a)	1976(a)	
POPULATION														
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,679,400	4,914,300	5,011,800
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,520,400	3,746,000	3,818,400
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,881,400	2,111,700	2,166,700
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185,300	1,261,600	1,287,600
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043,100	1,169,800	1,222,300
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,200	407,400	413,700
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,900	101,400	112,500
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145,600	203,300	215,600
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,937,200	13,915,500	14,248,600
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)														
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.17	35.32	35.17
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.21	26.92	26.80
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.54	15.18	15.21
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.16	9.07	9.04
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.06	8.41	8.58
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.02	2.93	2.90
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.71	0.73	0.79
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13	1.46	1.51
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent, which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the intercensal periods, 1966 to 1971 and 1971 to 1976, the average annual rates of increase were 1.66 per cent and 0.98 per cent respectively while the averages for Australia for the same periods were 1.92 per cent and 1.47 per cent.

Sydney is the sixth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by Calcutta, London, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. A comparison of the principal urban centres of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES (a) OF AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1978

Capital city (a)	Estimated Population 30 June 1978	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)	Capital city (a)	Estimated Population 30 June 1978	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)
<i>Sydney</i>	3,155,200	63.0	<i>Perth</i>	864,900	70.8
<i>Melbourne</i>	2,717,600	71.2	<i>Canberra (b)</i>	214,450	99.5
<i>Brisbane</i>	1,004,510	46.4	<i>Hobart</i>	166,480	40.2
<i>Adelaide</i>	930,500	72.3	<i>Darwin</i>	(c) 55,576	(c) 48.0

(a) On the basis of statistical division boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1978.

(b) Relates to Canberra City District.

(c) Relates to 4 July 1979.

## OVERSEAS MIGRATION

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this section) represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in or departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended stay or residence was New South Wales (in the case of arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living, or as having spent most time, in New South Wales (in the case of departures). The figures should not be taken to represent complete overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on most pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft, are excluded from the figures. The earliest statistics shown in this Year Book relate to the year 1974, when changes in definitions and procedures were introduced which affected comparability with statistics for earlier years.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:

*Permanent Movement* covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

*Long-term Movement* comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning from abroad after an absence of twelve months or more and visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Australia for at least twelve months; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving with the intention of staying abroad for at least twelve months and visitors leaving after a stay of twelve months or more.

*Short-term Movement* covers all arrivals and departures of passengers whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The statistics of overseas travellers are derived from (a) fully enumerated strata comprising all passengers by sea, all permanent and long-term movement, and all travellers with a 'not stated' duration of stay; and (b) sampled strata comprising all passengers by air with a duration of stay equal to or less than twelve months. Since statistics of short-term movement by air are estimates based on a sample and subject to sampling errors, they are likely to differ from figures that would be obtained from full enumeration. A measure of the difference which may be expected is given by the 'standard error' of the estimate, and details of estimates of standard errors will be provided by this Bureau on request.

Detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Population and Migration* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).



The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures in each of the last five years.

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, N.S.W.: TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Type of movement	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
ARRIVALS					
Permanent and long-term movements—					
Males .. .. .	40,561	23,835	27,338	31,098	31,832
Females .. .. .	37,827	25,702	26,126	29,197	28,863
Short-term movement—					
Australian residents—					
Males .. .. .	172,401	195,363	204,153	210,315	229,763
Females .. .. .	147,768	178,327	197,441	195,931	205,397
Visitors—					
Males .. .. .	140,880	133,001	143,922	149,946	174,342
Females .. .. .	107,178	105,481	109,649	115,544	130,696
Total movement—					
Males .. .. .	353,842	352,199	375,413	391,359	435,937
Females .. .. .	292,773	309,510	333,216	340,672	364,956
Persons .. .. .	646,615	661,709	708,629	732,031	800,893
DEPARTURES					
Permanent and long-term movements—					
Males .. .. .	24,936	22,951	21,882	19,671	19,411
Females .. .. .	21,917	20,249	20,302	18,047	16,889
Short-term movement—					
Australian residents—					
Males .. .. .	176,039	198,752	205,435	213,542	238,197
Females .. .. .	156,108	184,876	198,760	191,756	210,441
Visitors—					
Males .. .. .	172,152	157,503	157,098	165,123	181,515
Females .. .. .	125,897	122,832	113,086	115,829	134,901
Total movement					
Males .. .. .	373,127	379,206	384,415	398,336	439,122
Females .. .. .	303,922	327,957	332,148	325,632	362,231
Persons .. .. .	677,049	707,163	716,563	723,968	801,353
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES					
Permanent and long-term movements—					
Males .. .. .	15,625	884	5,456	11,427	12,421
Females .. .. .	15,910	5,453	5,824	11,150	11,974
Short-term movement—					
Australian residents—					
Males .. .. .	(-) 3,638	(-) 3,389	(-) 1,282	(-) 3,227	(-) 8,434
Females .. .. .	(-) 8,340	(-) 6,549	(-) 1,319	4,175	(-) 5,044
Visitors—					
Males .. .. .	(-) 31,272	(-) 24,502	(-) 13,176	(-) 15,177	(-) 7,173
Females .. .. .	(-) 18,719	(-) 17,351	(-) 3,437	(-) 285	(-) 4,205
Total movement—					
Males .. .. .	(-) 19,285	(-) 27,007	(-) 9,002	(-) 6,977	(-) 3,185
Females .. .. .	(-) 11,149	(-) 18,447	1,068	15,040	2,725
Persons .. .. .	(-) 30,434	(-) 45,454	(-) 7,934	8,063	(-) 460

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

Whilst there has been a decline in the number of long-term and permanent travellers during the period 1974 to 1978, the number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1978 was twenty-three per cent higher than it was in 1974 and the number of Australian residents departing on a short-term basis for overseas countries increased by thirty-five per cent.

### OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Immigration programmes are now determined triennially in the light of existing economic and social conditions in Australia. The aims of the Commonwealth Government's current policy, which was announced on 7 June 1978, are to reflect the needs of Australia, now and in the future; to

extend family reunion migration, consistent with employment opportunities; and to ensure that immigration policies are responsive to humanitarian, compassionate, and other special needs.

The nine principles, on which the Government based its policy are: the Commonwealth Government alone should determine who will be admitted to Australia; migrant entry criteria should be developed on the basis of benefit to the Australian community and the social, economic, and related requirements within Australia; the size and composition of migrant intakes should not jeopardise social cohesiveness and harmony within the Australian community; immigration policy should be applied on a basis which is non-discriminatory (i.e. applied consistently to all applicants regardless of their race, colour, nationality, descent, national or ethnic origin, or sex); applicants should be considered for migration as individuals or individual family units, not as community groups; eligibility and suitability standards for migrants will reflect Australian social mores and Australian law; migration to Australia should be for permanent settlement; enclave settlement will not be encouraged; and immigrants should integrate into Australian society.

There are four broad categories of immigrants: family reunion (i.e. immediate family members, including fiancé(s), sponsored by residents of Australia); general eligibility (i.e. independent applicants and employment nominees); refugees; and special eligibility (i.e. citizens and Commonwealth residents of New Zealand, Britons with an Australian-born parent or grandparent, entrepreneurs, and self-supporting retired persons).

A new method of selecting migrants known as the Numerical Multifactor Assessment System (NUMAS) was introduced on 1 January 1979. This involves the application of numerical weightings to the assessment procedure. Factors considered cover family ties with Australia, occupational skills and demand for those skills, qualifications, literacy, knowledge of the English language, and prospects of successful settlement.

#### *Assisted Immigration*

Since World War II, immigration programmes have played a prominent part in the Commonwealth Government's policies for national development, and successive Commonwealth governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries under a series of formal migration agreements. Currently, the personal contribution towards passage costs by assisted migrants 18 years of age and over is \$200, provided travel is on transport arranged by the Commonwealth Government. The contribution for a married couple, or a family group with any number of children under 18 years of age is \$300 (no contribution is required from those under 18 years of age).

#### *Migrant Settlement*

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides a migrant social welfare service staffed by professional social workers (15 in New South Wales), welfare officers (24 in New South Wales), and supporting staff. The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service which currently operates in the Sydney, Wollongong, Albury, and Queanbeyan areas. In addition, the Ethnic Affairs Commission (New South Wales Premier's Department) provides a community interpreter and information service and is staffed by 32 interpreters at its head office and four regional offices. The Commission also has a panel of interpreters who are on call for court, police, accident, and crisis situations.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government to selected organisations providing welfare services to migrants for the purpose of employing professional welfare workers. Some 26 Agencies in New South Wales are currently in receipt of grants under this scheme. 'Once only' subsidy grants of up to \$5,000 are also provided to assist ethnic or other voluntary organisations to fund new approaches to

migrant welfare delivery, or to support existing ones. The Good Neighbour Movement continued to operate in this State up until 31 January 1980.

A Migrant Settlement Council, comprising representatives of relevant State and Commonwealth Departments and members with experience in the work of the ethnic communities and voluntary agencies, has been established in New South Wales to oversee development and implementation of initial settlement programmes for newly-arrived migrants.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has located a Settlement Officer at each Migrant Centre to co-ordinate the development and implementation of initial settlement programmes and activities for migrants resident at the centre. The programmes and activities include sessions conducted in the 'home' language of the migrant to provide basic orientation to life in Australia and assistance and counselling in respect of employment, housing, and general welfare, in addition to full or part-time English courses.

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the persons and organisations nominating them. Assisted migrants nominated by the Commonwealth Government are offered initial accommodation in five government migrant centres in New South Wales (four in Sydney and one in Wollongong), and families may be eligible for a six-month tenancy of a furnished self-contained flat. Most newly-arrived Indo-Chinese refugees are also accommodated initially at these migrant centres.

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which includes social orientation as well as instruction in the English language. Tuition is provided for adults, free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio and television lessons, and courses at the workplace (see also the section 'Other Post-school Education' in Chapter 7 'Education'). A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission (see also the sections 'Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance for Schools' and 'Provision for Atypical Children' in Chapter 7 'Education').

### *Citizenship*

The *Australian Citizenship Act*, 1948, created the status of 'Australian citizenship'. Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by birth outside Australia to an Australian mother or (in wedlock) to an Australian father, subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate, and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. To qualify for grant of citizenship all settlers must have lived in Australia for three years (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must be of sound mind, of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have an adequate knowledge of English and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. All are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

Marriage to a foreign national has no effect on Australian citizenship. Persons of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship under easier conditions than those which normally apply. Certain Australian citizens (e.g. persons born overseas and granted Australian citizenship) may have dual nationality, i.e. they may be regarded by the authorities in the country of birth as a national of that country. Consequently, they may be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of citizens of the other country, if they visit it.

The following table shows the number of certificates granted in 1978 and in the period 1947 to 1978 and the previous nationality of the recipients.

**CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO RESIDENTS OF N.S.W.:  
PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF RECIPIENTS**

Nationality	1947 to 1978	1978	Nationality	1947 to 1978	1978
American (U.S.A.) .. .. .	1,309	61	Lebanese .. .. .	20,794	1,634
Argentinian .. .. .	1,255	247	Lithuanian .. .. .	2,398	4
Austrian .. .. .	4,312	64	Norwegian .. .. .	532	2
Chilean .. .. .	1,793	306	Polish .. .. .	19,609	136
Chinese .. .. .	6,110	385	Portuguese .. .. .	1,591	271
Czechoslovak .. .. .	6,564	64	Romanian .. .. .	1,348	18
Danish .. .. .	1,157	29	Russian .. .. .	6,406	101
Dutch .. .. .	17,706	195	Spanish .. .. .	2,728	266
Egyptian (U.A.R.) .. .. .	5,670	206	Swedish .. .. .	428	27
Estonian .. .. .	2,566	5	Swiss .. .. .	1,803	112
Filipino .. .. .	1,899	507	Syrian .. .. .	1,477	155
Finnish .. .. .	1,363	56	Turkish .. .. .	1,002	128
French .. .. .	2,658	232	Ukrainian .. .. .	5,975	5
German .. .. .	15,443	282	British—		
Greek .. .. .	49,345	2,054	Citizen of—		
Hungarian .. .. .	13,744	120	United Kingdom .. .. . (a)	25,416	3,688
Iraqi .. .. .	1,547	85	Other Commonwealth countries (a)	10,109	2,167
Israeli .. .. .	2,277	95	Uruguayan .. .. .	2,790	687
Italian .. .. .	48,980	2,137	Yugoslav .. .. .	36,613	3,587
Jordanian .. .. .	1,351	103	Stateless .. .. .	4,716	110
Korean .. .. .	340	179	Other .. .. .	7,597	1,172
Latvian .. .. .	5,050	3	Total granted .. .. .	345,771	21,685

(a) Relates to the years 1974 to 1978 only. Prior to 1 December 1973, British subjects acquired Australian citizenship by registration or notification instead of naturalisation.

A citizenship certificate covers the person being granted citizenship and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the above certificates granted in 1978 numbered 2,610.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 March 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973, which replaced the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899, from 1 January 1974. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act*, 1961, which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. With the introduction of the new Act from 1 January 1974, a new registration system of regional registries (currently located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong), using the latest techniques of data processing and recording was implemented and district registrars and assistant district registrars were renamed local registrars. The function of all local registrars now has become one of receiving and checking forms of information of births and deaths and despatching these documents to the appropriate regional registry for processing and registration. Copies of the registrations of births and deaths are despatched to the appropriate local registrar to permit certified copies and extracts of registrations to be issued.

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Information for the registration of all births is required to be furnished to a local registrar or a regional registry within one month after the birth—a declaration and other evidence may be required after the expiration of that period.

Still-births are required to be registered in a separate register of still-births which is kept, for a period of 2 years, by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for statistical and medical research purposes only. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales exclude still-births.)

Prior to 1 January 1969, a still-born child was defined as 'any child of seven months' gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.' From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks' gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery.

In the case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the occupier of the house or place in which the death occurs, or a relative, is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within one month. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, a medical certificate of cause of death, or a notice of intention to sign a medical certificate of cause of death. A certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

## MARRIAGES

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil celebrant, or by a designated State officer. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one full calendar month before the marriage. A minister or civil celebrant, or State officer (includes local registrars) who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Sydney within 14 days for registration. The *Marriage Act*, 1961, provides that the marriage of persons under 18 years of age (under 21 years of age prior to 1 July 1973) is not permitted without the consent of parents or guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The Act also provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage of a male who has reached age 16 years or a female who has reached age 14 years, subject to certain conditions.

At 1 January 1978, there were 4,677 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,656, Church of England 887, Uniting Church 553, Baptist 292, Salvation Army 226, Presbyterian 200, Seventh Day Adventist 162, Churches of Christ 101, Jehovah's Witness 75, Latter Day Saints 72, Orthodox 71, Assemblies of God 43, Lutheran 42, Christian Brethren 39, Full Gospel Church 26, Jewish 23, and other denominations 209. In addition, 98 persons were registered as civil celebrants. Following the formation of the Uniting Church in Australia on 22 June 1977 (which was established as a result of the amalgamation of the Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and a minority of Presbyterian churches formerly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Australia), no longer are there any Methodist and Congregational marriage celebrants registered as ministers of religion of a recognised denomination.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood Aborigines are registered, but the births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the vital statistics of the State from 1933 to 1966. Following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967, births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines have been included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1 January 1967 and the figures for the year 1966 have been adjusted to include such events. Differences between the statistics now published and those formerly published which implied the exclusion of Aboriginal births and deaths, cannot be taken as reliable statistics of births or deaths among full-blood Aborigines because no satisfactory basis existed for distinguishing these events.

Population estimates revised in the light of the final results of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing (adjusted for under-enumeration) have been used in calculating the birth, death, and marriage rates now published for each of the years subsequent to 1970.

## MARRIAGES

The average annual number of marriages registered in New South Wales and the crude marriage rates (i.e. the number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population) for periods since 1946 are as follows:

Period	Average annual number of marriages	Marriage rate	Period	Average annual number of marriages	Marriage rate
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1961-65	31,788	7.86
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1966-70	39,216	8.96
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1971-75	40,313	8.42

From 1971 marriage rates have been based on population estimates revised in the light of the final results of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing (adjusted for under-enumeration) and hence are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

The number of marriages registered and crude rates per 1,000 of mean population in recent years were:

Year	Number of marriages	Marriage rate	Year	Number of marriages	Marriage rate
1973	40,722	8.50	1976	38,487	7.83
1974	39,327	8.12	1977	36,159	7.30
1975	36,958	7.57	1978	35,904	7.16

The marriage rate, after rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947 following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. It fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties) in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years. The rate has fallen in each year since, except for 1976 when it increased slightly to 7.83 per 1,000 of mean population. The rate in 1978 was 7.16, the lowest since the early 'thirties.

The crude marriage rate for Australia reflects similar fluctuations to New South Wales. The rate in 1978 was 7.23 per 1,000 of mean population.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in the years since 1973.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms			Total	Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1973	35,408	1,412	3,902	40,722	35,511	1,435	3,776
1974	34,271	1,230	3,826	39,327	34,334	1,323	3,670
1975	31,483	1,203	4,272	36,958	31,510	1,305	4,143
1976	29,919	1,368	7,200	38,487	30,249	1,537	6,701
1977	27,656	1,169	7,334	36,159	27,870	1,346	6,943
1978	27,480	1,180	7,244	35,904	27,785	1,324	6,795

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARRIED							
1973	87.0	3.5	9.6	100	87.2	3.5	9.3
1974	87.1	3.1	9.7	100	87.3	3.4	9.3
1975	85.2	3.3	11.6	100	85.3	3.5	11.2
1976	77.7	3.6	18.7	100	78.6	4.0	17.4
1977	76.5	3.2	20.3	100	77.1	3.7	19.2
1978	76.5	3.3	20.2	100	77.4	3.7	18.9

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. However, in the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers.

Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. The large increase in 1976 was due to the introduction of the *Family Law Act*, 1975, which came into effect on 1 January 1976. The number of divorces made absolute for the years 1975 to 1978 in New South Wales were 10,737, 22,157, 15,785, and 13,797 respectively. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year. The ratio of

divorcees remarrying to widowers and widows remarrying has increased steadily since 1965 when it was 1.8 to 1; in 1978 this ratio was 5.6 to 1.

#### AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1978, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons marrying are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Marriages* (Catalogue No. 3305.1).

#### MARRIAGES, N.S.W., 1978: AGE AT MARRIAGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at marriage (years)	Conjugal condition at marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 20	1,464	—	1	1,465	7,121	1	14	7,136
20 to 24	14,214	8	232	14,454	14,528	26	729	15,283
25 to 29	7,779	22	1,429	9,230	4,051	71	1,794	5,916
30 to 34	2,461	42	1,643	4,146	1,242	115	1,577	2,934
35 to 44	1,072	128	2,137	3,337	569	248	1,646	2,463
45 to 59	400	462	1,562	2,424	217	500	930	1,647
60 or more	90	518	240	848	57	363	105	525
All ages	27,480	1,180	7,244	35,904	27,785	1,324	6,795	35,904

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

#### PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
1973	15.38	41.86	22.67	13.16	6.92	42.14	31.72	12.63	8.52	4.99
1974	15.54	41.23	23.27	13.37	6.59	42.98	30.94	12.78	8.51	4.80
1975	14.51	39.86	23.58	14.89	7.16	41.04	30.68	13.18	9.93	5.17
1976	12.12	35.80	24.35	18.17	9.55	35.11	29.75	15.31	13.31	6.47
1977	10.68	35.32	25.04	19.63	9.33	32.90	30.77	16.13	13.91	6.29
1978	9.85	34.49	25.71	20.84	9.11	31.02	31.43	16.48	15.03	6.05

In 1921 4 per cent of bridegrooms and 21 per cent of brides marrying were under 21 years of age, and these proportions increased to 16 per cent (bridegrooms) and 43 per cent (brides) in 1971. Legislative changes in July 1973 reduced the permissible age, without parental consent, from 21 to 18 years. However, in spite of this, the proportions of bridegrooms and brides marrying under 21 years of age to total marriages have, in the last five years, steadily declined to 10 per cent (bridegrooms) and 31 per cent (brides) in 1978.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is between 2 and 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, about 4 years older than women who remarry.



## AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W.

(Years)

Year	Average age at marriage of—				Year	Average age at marriage of—			
	All bride-grooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters		All bride-grooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters
1973	27.3	24.8	24.4	22.2	1976	29.0	25.3	25.9	22.7
1974	27.2	24.8	24.4	22.1	1977	29.1	25.4	26.1	22.8
1975	27.6	25.0	24.8	22.3	1978	29.3	25.7	26.3	23.0

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the years 1941 to 1974 they fell by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. For 1975 and later years there has been a significant upturn in the average ages of contracting parties. For 1978, the average age of all bridegrooms and all brides was comparable to those averages of the early 'twenties. The modal age for marriage (i.e. that single age having the highest recorded number of marriages), is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years, until 1972 when the modal age for both brides and bridegrooms fell by 1 year. Since 1974, the modal age for bridegrooms has risen to 22 years and that for brides has remained steady at 20 years.

## MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1978, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 23,992 or 67 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal religious denominations were Roman Catholic (7,775 or 22 per cent), Church of England (7,445 or 21 per cent), Uniting Church (4,276 or 12 per cent) and Presbyterian (1,402 or 4 per cent). Those contracted before State officers (which includes registrars) numbered 5,791 (or 16 per cent of the total) whilst 6,121 marriages (or 17 per cent of the total) were celebrated by civil celebrants registered under Section 39(2) of the *Marriage Act*, 1961.

Since 1971, when 86 per cent of all marriages were performed by ministers of religion, there has been a significant swing towards 'non-religious' ceremonies (particularly those performed by civil celebrants) which accounted for 33 per cent of all marriages in 1978.

## DIVORCES

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the Chapter 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

## BIRTHS

## LIVE BIRTHS

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both 1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35. This fall was due partly to the increased use of oral contraceptives, and to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.04 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise was probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. From 1972 to 1978, the rate declined significantly reaching 15.52 in 1978, the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international

recommendations (see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section).

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1916 are summarised in the next table.

### LIVE BIRTHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Number of live births			Birth rate (b)	Masculinity rate (c)
	Males	Females	Total		
Annual average—					
1916-20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26.29	105.3
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6
1961-65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6
1966-70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87	105.4
1971-75	46,025	43,606	89,631	18.71	105.5
Year—					
1973	44,815	42,517	87,332	18.22	105.4
1974	44,465	41,697	86,162	17.80	106.6
1975	41,646	39,272	80,918	16.56	106.0
1976	40,103	38,389	78,492	15.97	104.5
1977	39,908	38,088	77,996	15.74	104.8
1978	39,698	38,075	77,773	15.52	104.3

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section.

(b) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section relating to population revisions.

(c) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1946 is as follows:

Period	Number	Year	Number
1946-50	2,902	1973	8,726
1951-55	2,975	1974	8,371
1956-60	3,741	1975	8,291
1961-65	5,059	1976	7,991
1966-70	6,654	1977	8,219
1971-75	8,966	1978	8,612

The ratio per cent of ex-nuptial live births to total live births in New South Wales since 1946 is as follows:

Period	Ratio per cent to total live births	Year	Ratio per cent to total live births
1946-50	4.21	1973	9.99
1951-55	4.03	1974	9.72
1956-60	4.70	1975	10.25
1961-65	6.10	1976	10.18
1966-70	8.06	1977	10.54
1971-75	10.00	1978	11.07

In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of male births in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded in 1901). Over the thirty-year period to 1978, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and lowest in 1958 (when it was 104.0 to 100).

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births remained fairly constant (at about 5 per cent of live births) from 1920 to 1936. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion declined to 3.88, but during the period 1958-1972 it increased steadily to 10.25. Since 1972 it has varied between 9.72 and 11.07 per cent. In 1978, the proportion (11.07 per cent) was the highest on record.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

#### BIRTH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA

State or country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
New South Wales	18.22	17.80	16.56	15.97	15.74	15.52
Victoria	18.50	18.01	16.65	16.19	15.74	15.41
Queensland	19.14	18.52	17.46	16.70	16.35	15.91
South Australia	16.75	16.33	15.95	15.02	15.09	14.41
Western Australia	18.81	18.08	17.73	17.66	17.25	16.86
Tasmania	18.51	18.52	17.26	16.44	16.40	16.41
Australia (b)	18.51	18.03	16.92	16.37	16.08	15.73

(a) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section, relating to population revisions.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

#### Relative Fertility

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex composition of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in the census years 1933, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and in the last two years.

#### LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	1933	1961	1966	1971	1976	1977	1978
15-19	29.73	48.03	49.97	r 57.13	35.50	32.01	29.91
20-24	106.05	215.64	159.67	r169.78	123.56	119.24	115.34
25-29	119.68	210.30	172.11	r189.76	144.32	144.19	144.40
30-34	94.39	124.59	99.91	r 99.18	75.04	77.25	76.41
35-39	59.23	58.04	46.18	r 42.46	24.96	24.96	24.52
40-44	24.04	16.72	12.52	r 10.67	5.25	4.96	4.58
15-44	72.57	108.38	88.60	r100.15	74.27	72.49	70.90

There has been a long-term downward trend in fertility of women aged 35 years or more reflecting the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size. For younger women of child-bearing age this downward trend did not occur until 1972. During the inter-censal period 1971-76 the fertility rates fell dramatically for all age groups of child-bearing women. The total fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) fell from 100.15 in 1971 to 74.27 in 1976. Since 1976, the fertility rates have continued to fall for women aged less than 25 years whilst the rates for older women have remained fairly stable. By 1978, the total fertility rate was down to 70.90, 2.3 per cent lower than it was in the depression year of 1933.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after the 1939-1945 War. The lower rates reflected in the figures shown for 1966 and 1976 to 1978 show the tendency for women to continue working after marriage, and thus to defer having children in the early years of marriage. In addition, the 1976 to

1978 figures probably reflect the uncertainty created by significant social and economic changes which have occurred since the early 1970's.

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, 14.7 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1966, 24.1 per cent lower in 1976 than in 1971, and 2.8 per cent lower in 1978 than in 1976.

Age specific female fertility rates form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1978, and during the three years around each previous census since 1954.

#### GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Reproduction Rate		1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1978
Gross	.. .. .	1.470	1.613	1.325	1.334	1.003	0.965
Net	.. .. .	1.414	1.561	1.284	1.296	0.980	0.943

#### *Live Births Classified by Age of Mother*

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for the years 1973 and 1978.

#### LIVE BIRTHS, BY AGE OF MOTHER, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		Ex-nuptial live births		All live births	
	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978
Under 15	1	1	44	41	45	42
15-19	6,183	3,381	3,587	3,052	9,770	6,433
20-24	26,050	20,557	2,640	2,825	28,690	23,382
25-29	29,050	27,430	1,396	1,566	30,446	28,996
30-34	12,130	13,820	688	735	12,818	14,555
35-39	4,103	3,396	295	315	4,398	3,711
40-44	1,031	547	71	74	1,102	621
45-49	57	29	2	4	59	33
50 or more	1	—	—	—	1	—
Not stated	—	—	3	—	3	—
Total	78,606	69,161	8,726	8,612	87,332	77,773

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

The number of live births per thousand women in age groups between 15 and 44 years in New South Wales for 1973 and 1978 is as follows:

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
1973	48.62	145.41	162.03	84.75	32.23	8.15	86.44
1978	29.91	115.34	144.40	76.41	24.52	4.58	70.90

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

#### *Live Births Classified by Previous Issue of Mother*

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1978, classified according to age of mother.

#### NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A LIVE BIRTH, N.S.W., 1978 AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE (a)

Age of mother (years)	Total married mothers	Average number of children (b)	Number of married mothers with previous issue (a) numbering						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Under 15	1	1.00	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	3,360	1.24	2,627	676	55	2	—	—	—
20-24	20,399	1.64	10,335	7,537	2,106	373	34	11	3
25-29	27,161	2.01	9,290	10,569	5,454	1,442	304	78	24
30-34	13,664	2.49	2,941	4,543	3,905	1,549	454	170	102
35-39	3,346	3.00	699	812	755	539	262	120	159
40-44	542	3.88	91	101	80	90	60	38	82
45-49	29	4.90	2	4	3	4	5	6	5
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	68,502	2.02	25,986	24,242	12,358	3,999	1,119	423	375
Per cent of total married mothers	100.00	—	37.93	35.39	18.04	5.84	1.63	0.62	0.55

(a) Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

(b) Only the first live born child of the present confinement is included.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

Over the years, there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, to whom a live-born child was born during the year, has declined steadily from 3.90 in 1901 to 2.02 in 1978.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent. When the information was next recorded in 1938, it had fallen to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has since declined each year to 9.0 per cent in 1978.

## STILL-BIRTHS

From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as still-born whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of still-births and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969 the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended in terms of the period of gestation and size of foetus at delivery—see text in sub-section 'Registration of Vital Statistics', earlier in this section. This change, which was also adopted for statistical purposes, resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent in the number of still-births registered in 1969. (The criterion of beating of the heart in lieu of breathing was retained for statistical purposes.)

The number of still-births in New South Wales in 1978 was 729 (358 males and 371 females), the lowest ever recorded.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1978, the rate (still-births per 1,000 of all births, live and still) was 17·57 and 8·25 for ex-nuptial and nuptial still-births respectively.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last six years are as follows:

## STILL-BIRTHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Nuptiality	1973	1974 (a)	1975 (a)	1976	1977	1978
NUMBER						
Nuptial—						
Males .. .. .	447	446	351	364	327	280
Females .. .. .	440	425	323	324	279	295
Ex-nuptial—						
Males .. .. .	79	82	56	82	92	78
Females .. .. .	62	83	65	66	61	76
Total .. .. .	1,028	1,036	795	836	759	729
RATE PER 1,000 OF ALL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)						
Nuptial .. .. .	11·16	11·07	9·19	9·66	8·61	8·25
Ex-nuptial .. .. .	15·90	19·33	14·38	18·18	18·28	17·57
Total .. .. .	11·63	11·88	9·73	10·54	9·64	9·29

(a) As a result of procedural changes affecting the date of registration of still-births in the years 1974 and 1975, the figures for these years (although correct when combined) are not strictly comparable with each other or with previous and subsequent years. The effect of these changes cannot be precisely measured, but the numbers of still-births registered in 1976 and later years have been compiled on a comparable basis to that of 1973 and earlier years.

The percentage of ex-nuptial to total still-births in each of the last six years is as follows:

1973 13·72	1974 15·93	1975 15·22	1976 17·70	1977 20·16	1978 21·12
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

The number of male still-births per 100 female still-births in each of the last six years is as follows:

1973 104·78	1974 103·94	1975 104·90	1976 114·36	1977 123·24	1978 96·50
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------

The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of still-births is usually considerably higher than that of live births — the annual average for the period 1971–75 was 108·7 compared with 105·5 for live births. However, in 1978 the number of female still-births exceeded that of male still-births for only the second time since compulsory registration — the masculinity being 96·5 compared with 104·3 for live births.

Statistics of still-births for each of the years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

#### PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1978, there were 754 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 742 cases of twins and 12 cases of triplets. The children born live as twins numbered 1,432 (706 males and 726 females), and 52 were still-born; the children born live as triplets numbered 36 (12 males and 24 females), and none were still-born. Of the plural births, 75 cases of twins were ex-nuptial. There were no cases of ex-nuptial triplets.

Eighteen cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1977. One case of quintuplets was recorded in 1975 and one case of nonuplets (nine children) has been recorded, namely in 1971.

#### SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1978.

CONFINEMENTS AND CHILDREN BORN, N.S.W., 1978

Class of birth					Confinements		Children						
					Married mothers	Un-married mothers	Born living		Still-born		All births		
							Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single births	..	..	..	..	68,366	8,616	67,833	8,472	533	144	68,366	8,616	76,982
Twins—													
Both living	..	..	..	..	635	67	1,270	134	—	—	1,270	134	1,404
One living, one still-born	..				22	6	22	6	22	6	44	12	56
Both still-born	..	..	..	..	10	2	—	—	20	4	20	4	24
Total twins	..	..	..	..	667	75	1,292	140	42	10	1,334	150	1,484
Triplets—													
All living	..	..	..	..	12	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	36
Two living, one still-born	..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One living, two still-born	..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All still-born	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total triplets	..	..	..	..	12	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	36
Quadruplets	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					69,045	8,691	69,161	8,612	575	154	69,736	8,766	78,502
Total	..	..	..	..	77,736		77,773		729				

## LEGITIMATIONS

The (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act* 1961 provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

The average annual number of legitimations registered for the period 1971–1975 was 1,584. In 1978, 1,394 children were registered as legitimated issue.

## PARENTAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976, which became operative from 1 July 1977, removed the legal disabilities of ex-nuptial children and made better provision for recording parentage information in birth records.

The father of an ex-nuptial child may, but is not obliged to, furnish acknowledgement of paternity. In 1978, 58 per cent of all ex-nuptial live births registered were acknowledged by the father.

## DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered in the State excluding still-births. The deaths of full-blood Aboriginals, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aboriginals (see subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section). In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1916 and the number of deaths in each of the last six years, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population.



## DEATHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Number of deaths (excluding still-births)			Death rate (b)			Per cent of male to female rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual average—							
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
1971-75	22,959	18,833	41,792	9.56	7.89	8.73	121
Year—							
1973	22,663	18,459	41,122	9.43	7.73	8.58	123
1974	24,168	19,831	43,999	9.96	8.21	9.09	121
1975	22,319	18,178	40,497	9.13	7.45	8.29	123
1976	23,211	18,911	42,122	9.45	7.69	8.57	123
1977	21,999	18,381	40,380	8.89	7.41	8.15	120
1978	22,191	18,203	40,394	8.87	7.25	8.06	122

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 — see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section.

(b) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section, relating to population revisions.

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. In recent years there has been a significant reduction in mortality for most adult age groups resulting in lower crude rates.

## DEATHS RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last six years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

## DEATH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA

State or country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
New South Wales	8.58	9.09	8.29	8.57	8.15	8.06
Victoria	8.46	8.40	7.93	8.21	7.79	7.62
Queensland	8.41	8.87	7.88	8.17	7.68	7.67
South Australia	8.07	8.28	7.94	7.92	7.66	7.58
Western Australia	7.19	6.96	6.95	6.61	6.60	6.38
Tasmania	8.46	8.72	8.26	8.32	7.96	8.00
Australia (b)	8.28	8.52	7.91	8.10	7.73	7.61

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section, relating to population revisions.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

## DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age composition of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age composition of the population is analysed in the section 'Population' in this chapter. The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Deaths (Catalogue No. 3307.1)*, and such data, summarised in broad age groups for the years 1973 to 1978 inclusive, are shown in the following table.

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	Total deaths (a)	Age at death (years)								
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more
MALES										
1973	22,663	1,055	154	621	484	848	2,257	4,437	6,031	6,768
1974	24,168	1,012	182	666	554	795	2,332	4,688	6,351	7,573
1975	22,319	886	152	682	519	755	2,355	4,313	5,944	6,698
1976	23,211	796	174	685	540	812	2,260	4,414	6,220	7,300
1977	21,999	652	186	676	534	773	2,116	4,122	6,208	6,722
1978	22,191	703	138	720	579	800	2,047	4,228	6,057	6,914
FEMALES										
1973	18,459	724	117	220	245	474	1,226	2,280	3,833	9,332
1974	19,831	710	135	213	239	531	1,372	2,448	4,086	10,091
1975	18,178	597	100	217	245	492	1,156	2,256	3,980	9,133
1976	18,911	571	99	166	257	432	1,175	2,290	3,882	10,037
1977	18,381	514	102	235	248	496	1,129	2,315	3,899	9,442
1978	18,203	490	93	234	241	421	1,062	2,287	3,848	9,526
PERSONS										
1973	41,122	1,779	271	841	729	1,322	3,483	6,717	9,864	16,100
1974	43,999	1,722	317	879	793	1,326	3,704	7,136	10,437	17,664
1975	40,497	1,483	252	899	764	1,247	3,511	6,569	9,924	15,831
1976	42,122	1,367	273	851	797	1,244	3,435	6,704	10,102	17,337
1977	40,380	1,166	288	911	782	1,269	3,245	6,437	10,107	16,164
1978	40,394	1,193	231	954	820	1,221	3,109	6,515	9,905	16,440

(a) Includes a small number of cases, 12 in 1976, 11 in 1977 and 6 in 1978, where age at death was not stated.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 and of the census year 1976 is shown in the following table.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE, AUSTRALIA

At age	(Years)									
	Males					Females				
	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 (a)	1970-72 (a)	1976 (a)	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 (a)	1970-72 (a)	1976 (a)
0	67.14	67.92	67.63	67.81	69.30	72.75	74.18	74.15	74.49	76.26
10	59.53	59.93	59.50	59.66	60.69	64.78	65.92	65.75	66.08	67.48
20	50.10	50.40	49.98	50.19	51.19	55.06	56.16	56.00	56.35	57.69
30	40.90	41.12	40.72	40.94	41.89	45.43	46.49	46.34	46.67	47.97
40	31.65	31.84	31.44	31.61	32.51	36.00	36.99	36.85	37.16	38.37
50	22.92	23.13	22.76	22.87	23.72	27.03	27.92	27.83	28.10	29.21
60	15.47	15.60	15.27	15.35	16.05	18.78	19.51	19.52	19.74	20.72
70	9.59	9.77	9.52	9.51	9.96	11.62	12.19	12.23	12.39	13.18
80	5.47	5.57	5.51	5.52	5.65	6.30	6.68	6.72	6.88	7.25
90	2.93	3.02	3.05	3.15	3.18	3.24	3.48	3.53	3.73	3.75
100	n.a.	n.a.	1.82	2.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.04	2.13	n.a.

(a) The population and death figures used in the calculations include particulars of full-blood Aboriginals for the complete period. For the earlier periods particulars of full-blood Aboriginals are excluded.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

*Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding Still-births)*

During the year 1978, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,004 which was equivalent to a rate of 12.91 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless

specifically stated. From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section).

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1978 being 15.11 and 10.61 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1916 and for the last six years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (a), N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under one year of age			Death rate (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual average—						
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	721	1,685	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70(c)	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
1971-75	883	621	1,505	19.19	14.24	16.79
Year—						
1973	878	613	1,491	19.59	14.42	17.07
1974	846	582	1,428	19.03	13.96	16.57
1975	738	493	1,231	17.72	12.55	15.21
1976	674	478	1,152	16.81	12.45	14.68
1977	530	423	953	13.28	11.11	12.22
1978	600	404	1,004	15.11	10.61	12.91

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 — see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section.

(b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

(c) From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe — see text in subsection 'Births', earlier in this section.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and below 20 per 1,000 in 1963. In 1977 the rate (12.22) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1916 to 1920 the excess was 26 per cent, and in the five years 1971 to 1975 it was 35 per cent. In 1978 the excess was 42 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1977-78, the number of babies born in public hospitals in New South Wales was equal to approximately 96 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters 'Health Services' and 'Welfare Services'.

#### *Infantile Mortality by Age*

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1978, 62 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 68 per cent within one month, and 81 per cent within three months. The following table shows the number of deaths by sex at various ages under one year in New South Wales for the last six years.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, N.S.W.: AGE AT DEATH

Year	Age at death						Total under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1-3 weeks	Under 1 month	1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	
MALES							
1973	598	60	658	94	64	62	878
1974	566	55	621	87	89	49	846
1975	497	49	546	79	68	45	738
1976	452	39	491	70	66	47	674
1977	331	51	382	69	52	27	530
1978	363	47	410	84	55	51	600
FEMALES							
1973	400	47	447	63	59	44	613
1974	400	36	436	41	59	46	582
1975	320	31	351	55	44	43	493
1976	299	48	347	43	49	39	478
1977	258	43	301	37	46	39	423
1978	256	19	275	48	43	38	404
PERSONS							
1973	998	107	1,105	157	123	106	1,491
1974	966	91	1,057	128	148	95	1,428
1975	817	80	897	134	112	88	1,231
1976	751	87	838	113	115	86	1,152
1977	589	94	683	106	98	66	953
1978	619	66	685	132	98	89	1,004

The rate of deaths at various ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births in New South Wales for the last six years is shown, by sex, in the following table.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, N.S.W.: DEATH RATE (a)

Year	Deaths per 1,000 live births at age:			
	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
MALES				
1973	13.34	14.68	16.78	19.59
1974	12.73	13.97	15.92	19.03
1975	11.93	13.11	15.01	17.72
1976	11.27	12.24	13.99	16.81
1977	8.29	9.57	11.30	13.28
1978	9.14	10.33	12.44	15.11
FEMALES				
1973	9.41	10.51	12.00	14.42
1974	9.59	10.46	11.44	13.96
1975	8.15	8.94	10.34	12.55
1976	7.79	9.04	10.16	12.45
1977	6.77	7.90	8.87	11.11
1978	6.72	7.22	8.48	10.61
PERSONS				
1973	11.43	12.65	14.45	17.07
1974	11.21	12.27	13.75	16.57
1975	10.10	11.09	12.74	15.21
1976	9.57	10.68	12.12	14.68
1977	7.55	8.76	10.12	12.22
1978	7.96	8.81	10.50	12.91

(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births at the ages shown.

*Infantile Mortality in Statistical Divisions of New South Wales*

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in each Statistical Division of the State during the last six years.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.**

Statistical Division	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE						
Sydney(b) .. .. .	966	925	790	743	607	633
Hunter .. .. .	128	112	104	101	68	71
Illawarra .. .. .	90	91	64	62	58	58
Richmond-Tweed(c) .. .. .	24	27	19	20	14	19
Mid-North Coast(c) .. .. .	36	38	36	32	24	29
Northern .. .. .	60	68	48	42	46	51
North-Western .. .. .	46	39	36	31	28	27
Central West .. .. .	41	44	37	33	40	37
South-Eastern .. .. .	34	25	27	30	14	28
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	43	30	35	38	37	32
Murray .. .. .	17	26	22	11	13	11
Far West .. .. .	6	3	13	9	4	8
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney .. .. .	525	503	441	409	346	371
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	1,491	1,428	1,231	1,152	953	1,004
INFANTILE DEATH RATE(a)						
Sydney(b) .. .. .	17.28	16.98	15.35	15.11	12.40	13.00
Hunter .. .. .	17.53	15.90	15.47	15.17	10.57	11.20
Illawarra .. .. .	16.48	17.86	13.23	13.49	12.55	12.64
Richmond-Tweed(c) .. .. .	14.48	15.44	10.94	11.27	7.46	10.06
Mid-North Coast(c) .. .. .	16.19	15.89	16.82	14.65	10.45	12.04
Northern .. .. .	19.26	20.96	16.84	14.53	15.88	18.09
North-Western .. .. .	23.76	20.11	19.15	16.64	15.56	15.11
Central West .. .. .	14.41	15.11	13.43	12.07	14.43	13.77
South-Eastern .. .. .	15.31	10.54	12.87	15.05	7.19	14.02
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	16.49	11.07	14.17	14.16	14.95	12.58
Murray .. .. .	11.56	15.94	14.91	7.54	8.89	7.35
Far West .. .. .	10.40	5.02	26.05	18.22	8.70	15.81
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney .. .. .	16.71	15.87	14.97	13.94	11.91	12.76
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	17.07	16.57	15.21	14.68	12.22	12.91

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

(b) The Sydney Statistical Division (as delineated in 1966) and the Outer Sydney Statistical Division were amalgamated from 1 January 1976 to form a new Sydney Statistical Division. The figures shown are comparable for all years and relate to the area within the new boundaries.

(c) From 1 January 1976, the former North Coast Statistical Division has been divided to form the Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division (formerly the Richmond-Tweed Subdivision of the North Coast Division) and the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (the balance of the former North Coast Statistical Division). The figures shown are comparable for all years and relate to the area within the new boundaries.

*Causes of Infantile Mortality*

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in New South Wales for the year 1978. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of various causes of death as age advances.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, N.S.W., 1978

Cause of death(a)	Inter-national code number	Deaths of children at ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births					
		Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 1 year	Total under 1 year
Infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	000-136	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.49
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	320-389	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.27
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.39
Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	460-474	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.17
Diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	520-577	0.09	0.05	—	0.01	0.04	0.19
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	740-759	1.26	0.44	0.33	0.35	0.57	2.94
Maternal conditions .. .. .	760-763	0.60	0.19	0.04	—	—	0.84
Difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth .. .. .	764-773	2.62	0.44	0.12	0.03	0.01	3.21
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions n.e.c. and immaturity unqualified .. .. .	776-777	1.26	0.41	0.05	0.01	0.03	1.76
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality .. .. .	774, 775, 778	0.18	0.05	0.01	—	—	0.24
Accidents, poisonings and violence .. ..	E800-E999	0.01	0.01	—	0.10	0.33	0.46
All other .. .. .	Residual	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.84	0.94	1.94
Total .. .. .	—	6.17	1.79	0.85	1.70	2.40	12.91

(a) Classified on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision (1965).

Of the deaths under 1 day, 96 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to 'conditions peculiar to the perinatal period', which include causes in the mother and conditions due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth, including placental and cord conditions and immaturity. These causes also resulted in 86 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 day and under 1 week and in 65 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 week to under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 23 per cent, and, of these, congenital anomalies accounted for 20 per cent. In this age group deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, accounted for 13 per cent of all deaths, and accidents, poisonings and violence for 6 per cent. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to respiratory diseases had fallen to 9 per cent, while deaths due to congenital anomalies and those due to accidents, poisonings and violence rose to 24 and 14 per cent, respectively.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as infective diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

#### Perinatal Mortality

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for still-births and the deaths of children who were born alive—a combination which has come to be known as 'perinatal mortality'. Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the following table on two bases:—

- for still-births (for definition, see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

## PERINATAL MORTALITY, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 live births and still-births combined					
	Still-births plus deaths under 1 week			Still-births plus deaths under 28 days		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1973	24.52	21.21	22.90	26.11	22.06	24.14
1974	24.31	21.51	22.96	25.54	22.37	24.00
1975	21.50	17.85	19.73	22.66	18.63	20.71
1976	22.15	17.77	20.01	23.11	19.01	21.10
1977	18.60	15.56	17.12	19.86	16.68	18.31
1978	18.00	16.31	17.17	19.17	16.80	18.01

NOTE: As a result of procedural changes affecting the date of registration of still-births in the years 1974 and 1975, the figures shown for these years (although correct when combined) are not strictly comparable with each other or with previous or subsequent years. The effect of these changes cannot be precisely measured, but the numbers of still-births registered in 1976 and subsequent years have been compiled on a comparable basis to that of 1973 and earlier years.

The perinatal death rate (that is, the number of still-births and neonatal deaths combined per 1,000 all births) has declined steadily from 58.49 in 1936 (the highest recorded since the compulsory registration of still-births) to 18.01 in 1978 (the lowest recorded).

Perinatal mortality figures for years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1) and in earlier issues of the 'Vital Statistics' chapter of this Year Book.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and periodically revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, and 1965—now known as the International Classification of Diseases (I.C.D.).

The Eighth Revision (1965), was adopted for use from 1 January 1968. This revision incorporated many changes which restrict comparability of cause of death statistics for years before 1968 with those for 1968 and later years, particularly in the field of heart disease.

The International Classification (Eighth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to relevant tables in this section.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1978, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1965, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes. More detailed statistics are contained in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

## CAUSES OF DEATH, N.S.W., 1978 (a)

Abbreviated classification	International classification code number	Number of deaths	Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Rate per million of mean population
Cholera .. .. .	000	—	—	—
Typhoid fever .. .. .	001	—	—	—
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis .. .. .	004, 006	1	—	—
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	008, 009	57	0.14	11
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	010-012	11	0.03	2
Other tuberculosis, including late effects .. .. .	013-019	13	0.03	3
Plague .. .. .	020	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	032	—	—	—
Whooping cough .. .. .	033	—	—	—
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever .. .. .	034	2	—	—
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	036	1	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	040-043	—	—	—
Smallpox .. .. .	050	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	055	3	0.01	1
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	080-083	—	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	084	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	090-097	1	—	—
All other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	(b)	97	0.24	19
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	140-209	7,943	19.66	1,585
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature .. .. .	210-239	52	0.13	10
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	250	532	1.32	106
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency .. .. .	260-269	16	0.04	3
Anaemias .. .. .	280-285	85	0.21	17
Meningitis .. .. .	320	25	0.06	5
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	390-392	5	0.01	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	393-398	254	0.63	51
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	400-404	466	1.15	93
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	410-414	12,506	30.96	2,495
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	420-429	1,630	4.04	325
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	430-438	5,705	14.12	1,138
Influenza .. .. .	470-474	50	0.12	10
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	715	1.77	143
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma .. .. .	490-493	1,591	3.94	317
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	531-533	252	0.62	50
Appendicitis .. .. .	540-543	16	0.04	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	550-553, 560	117	0.29	23
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	571	528	1.31	105
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	580-584	247	0.61	49
Hypertrophy of prostate .. .. .	600	32	0.08	6
Abortion .. .. .	640-645	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	{ 630-639	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	{ 650-678	4	0.01	1
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions .. .. .	{ 740-759	330	0.82	66
Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	{ 764-768	146	0.36	29
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	{ 772-776	326	0.81	65
All other diseases .. .. .	{ 760-763, 769-771, 773-775, 777-779	333	0.82	66
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	{ 780-796	3,255	8.06	649
All other accidents .. .. .	{ Remainder of 240-738	1,397	3.46	279
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	{ E810-E823	950	2.35	190
All other external causes .. .. .	{ E800-E807, E825-E949	546	1.35	109
	{ E950-E959, E960-E999	154	0.38	31
Total deaths .. .. .	000-E999	40,394	100.00	8,060

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision (1965).

(b) Numbers 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056-079, 085-089, 098-136.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from infective diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths associated with ageing in 1978, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,390 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 7,943, cerebrovascular disease for 5,705, hypertensive disease for 466, and nephritis and nephrosis for 247 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 71 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1978.



The remainder of this section consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

### *Diseases of the Heart*

Diseases of the heart have accounted for well over one-third of the deaths in New South Wales in recent years—in 1978, the number of such deaths was 14,390, or 35·6 per cent of all deaths.

The group *diseases of the heart* includes rheumatic heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, and other diseases of the heart such as endocarditis and myocarditis. In 1978, 12,506 deaths (or 87 per cent of the total deaths in this group) were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery). Since most diseases of the heart are of a degenerative nature (i.e. due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages—in 1978, 60 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 83 per cent at ages 60 or more.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates from diseases of the heart in New South Wales for the last six years.

**DISEASES OF THE HEART (393-398, 410-414, 420-429)**

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1973	8,346	6,119	14,465	35·2	34·72	25·61	30·18
1974	8,898	6,773	15,671	35·6	36·68	28·04	32·37
1975	8,190	6,258	14,448	35·7	33·50	25·64	29·57
1976	8,707	6,693	15,400	36·6	35·46	27·23	31·34
1977	8,237	6,382	14,619	36·2	33·27	25·72	29·49
1978	8,021	6,369	14,390	35·6	32·06	25·38	28·71

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

### *Malignant Neoplasms*

In the following two tables, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 739 deaths were assigned in 1978.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1978, they accounted for 19·7 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-209) (a)**

Period	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Annual death rate (b)
	Males	Females	Persons		
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	13·03	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	13·69	12·99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	14·42	13·27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	14·72	13·62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	15·27	14·40
1971-75	20,160	15,392	35,552	17·01	14·85
1974	4,207	3,143	7,350	16·70	15·18
1975	4,280	3,193	7,473	18·45	15·30
1976	4,326	3,286	7,612	18·07	15·49
1977	4,314	3,467	7,781	19·27	15·70
1978	4,569	3,374	7,943	19·66	15·85

(a) See text in subsection 'Deaths' earlier in this section, relating to causes of death.

(b) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1978, 93 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 59 per cent were 65 or more.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1978 according to the site of the neoplasm, sex and age group is shown in the following table.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-209): DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SITE OF DISEASE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP, N.S.W., 1978**

Site of disease		Total all ages	Age group (years)									
			0	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
			to 44	to 49	to 54	to 59	to 64	to 69	to 74	to 79	to 84	or more
Malignant neoplasm of—												
Buccal cavity	M	111	6	7	17	20	10	21	13	11	3	3
and pharynx .. ..	F	42	2	—	1	8	3	5	9	5	5	4
Large intestine	M	580	26	29	50	59	74	88	93	85	46	30
and rectum .. ..	F	540	20	14	33	46	53	53	73	81	89	78
Stomach .. ..	M	341	6	9	19	35	48	57	59	43	46	19
.. ..	F	206	8	9	11	12	14	24	26	32	39	31
Pancreas .. ..	M	239	8	10	13	32	40	34	39	29	27	7
.. ..	F	158	2	5	5	15	20	23	24	19	29	16
Other digestive	M	233	8	8	19	35	43	38	34	21	16	11
organs .. ..	F	197	3	5	13	19	24	32	16	35	25	25
Trachea, bronchus	M	1,318	22	41	102	125	235	251	229	198	84	31
and lung .. ..	F	312	9	17	18	42	59	55	55	32	14	11
Other parts of	M	111	5	5	2	18	23	19	16	15	5	3
respiratory system ..	F	21	1	—	1	1	4	3	3	2	5	1
Breast .. ..	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
.. ..	F	616	56	46	72	88	79	73	55	61	44	42
Skin .. ..	M	186	41	15	14	17	14	27	29	12	6	11
.. ..	F	83	15	6	9	6	8	13	7	2	8	9
Cervix and												
uterus .. ..	F	208	20	15	12	18	28	22	31	23	17	22
Other female												
genital organs .. ..	F	237	8	7	19	35	33	32	38	27	21	17
Prostate .. ..	M	405	—	—	3	15	39	52	77	92	67	60
Other male												
genital organs .. ..	M	30	18	—	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	1
Urinary organs .. ..	M	237	6	5	18	22	34	37	38	40	19	18
.. ..	F	136	2	3	9	13	22	22	23	17	13	12
Brain and	M	152	45	18	6	19	23	11	16	11	2	1
nervous system .. ..	F	100	22	8	6	11	20	16	9	5	3	—
Other and un-	M	209	21	7	14	18	23	33	40	26	17	10
specified sites .. ..	F	193	18	5	7	17	24	26	25	32	22	17
Neoplasms of—												
Lymphatic and												
haematopoietic	M	414	76	14	27	33	52	44	72	52	27	17
tissues .. ..	F	325	51	10	19	34	36	33	44	44	29	25
Total — Males .. ..		4,569	288	168	307	451	659	714	758	636	366	222
Females .. ..		3,374	237	150	235	365	427	432	438	417	363	310
Persons .. ..		7,943	525	318	542	816	1,086	1,146	1,196	1,053	729	532

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group) are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine (including rectum), the numbers in 1978 being 547 and 1,120 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 31 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1978, compared with only 10 per cent among women. In women the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18 per cent of the deaths.

#### *Cerebrovascular Diseases*

Cerebrovascular diseases are the third most important cause of death in New South Wales following diseases of the heart, and malignant neoplasms. In 1978, there were 5,705 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, accounting for 14·1 per cent of all deaths.

Cerebrovascular diseases ('strokes') include haemorrhage, embolism, thrombi and other conditions of the intracranial arteries which cause various degrees of brain impairment.

As with all diseases of the circulatory system, cerebrovascular disease is more common with advanced age. In 1978, 74.1 per cent of all deaths due to cerebrovascular disease were at age 70 or more, 90.2 per cent were at age 60 or more.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates for cerebrovascular disease in New South Wales for the last six years.

#### CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1973	2,528	3,788	6,316	15.4	10.52	15.85	13.18
1974	2,741	3,930	6,671	15.2	11.30	16.27	13.78
1975	2,391	3,689	6,080	15.0	9.78	15.11	12.45
1976	2,448	3,539	5,987	14.2	9.97	14.40	12.18
1977	2,314	3,513	5,827	14.4	9.35	14.16	11.76
1978	2,283	3,422	5,705	14.1	9.13	13.64	11.38

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

#### Violence

The cause of death classification *External Violence* (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1978 totalled 3,047 (2,070 males and 977 females), and accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

The number of deaths from various types of external violence for the last six years are shown in the following table.

#### VIOLENCE (E800-E999)

Year	Number of deaths			
	Motor vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicides	Total, all violence (a)
MALES				
1973	903	664	394	2,087
1974	921	728	370	2,147
1975	994	685	388	2,198
1976	926	681	407	2,126
1977	962	655	377	2,094
1978	993	614	379	2,070
FEMALES				
1973	350	390	201	1,008
1974	393	388	214	1,064
1975	339	365	185	946
1976	345	396	149	967
1977	336	400	158	944
1978	404	336	167	977

(a) Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention, injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, and surgical and medical complications and misadventures.

The rates of deaths from external violence per 10,000 of mean population for the last six years were:

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Males	8.68	8.85	8.99	8.66	8.46	8.27
Females	4.22	4.40	3.88	3.93	3.81	3.89

Accidents accounted for 2,347 deaths in New South Wales in 1978 which was slightly more than three-quarters of all deaths due to external violence. Of these, 60 per cent were due to motor vehicle accidents, 15 per cent to falls, 7 per cent to drowning, 2.6 per cent to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, 2.4 per cent to accidents caused by fire, 1.4 per cent were due to railway accidents, and 1.3 per cent were caused by electric current. Each year more than twice as many males as females die through accidental causes.

In 1978 there were 546 deaths due to suicide, which accounted for 18 per cent of all deaths due to external violence. The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of all the suicides in this State in 1978, 46 per cent were by the agency of poison (of which over one-third were by gas), 26 per cent by shooting, 13 per cent by hanging, 5 per cent by jumping from heights, 3 per cent by drowning, and 6 per cent by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is more than twice the female rate.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 69 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication'.

### *Drownings*

In 1978, deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion (including drownings in water transport accidents and drownings due to cataclysm) accounted for 7 per cent of all accidental deaths. In the last 6 years, an average of 180 people have died each year from drowning. Of these deaths, 43 per cent were due to falling or wandering into pools, rivers and the ocean, 26 per cent occurred whilst swimming and 17 per cent were due to drownings as a result of water transport accidents. In the same 6 year period, 45 people have drowned when swept off rocks and 16 people have drowned whilst attempting a rescue. In each year for the period 1968-1978 there have been 4-5 male deaths for each female death due to drowning.

There were 26 children aged under 5 years who drowned in 1978, of which 92 per cent drowned after falling or wandering into pools, rivers and the ocean. Swimming pools alone accounted for 50 per cent of these drownings.

### DROWNINGS (E830, E832, E908-E910)

Circumstances of Drowning	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Whilst Swimming in —						
Swimming pool .. .. .	5	9	11	3	11	5
Surf beach .. .. .	10	19	9	11	10	8
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean .. .. .	29	15	26	17	28	19
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole .. .. .	7	8	6	4	3	3
Other and unspecified locations .. .. .	2	—	3	—	—	1
Fell or wandered into —						
Swimming pool .. .. .	25	31	32	15	19	14
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean .. .. .	25	38	31	42	39	30
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole .. .. .	4	9	10	11	12	7
Other and unspecified locations .. .. .	13	12	12	17	7	8
Whilst attempting a rescue .. .. .	3	2	4	3	4	—
Swept off rocks, breakwater .. .. .	10	6	2	13	7	7
Whilst water-skiing, surfboard-riding, skin-diving, or spear-fishing .. .. .	3	5	2	7	5	6
Water transport accidents .. .. .	21	25	38	33	33	33
Environmental factors (a) .. .. .	—	2	—	1	1	9
Other and unspecified circumstances .. .. .	10	11	7	10	10	4
Total .. .. .	167	192	193	187	189	154

(a) Only includes deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion classified to E908 and E909.



## CHAPTER 5

### HEALTH SERVICES

#### STRUCTURE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from psychiatric disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Commonwealth Government provides medical benefits for those not privately insured, meets half of the approved net operating costs of recognised hospitals, and gives financial assistance to State Governments in the form of grants to assist in the development of health institutions and services. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth Government maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food and drugs likely to be harmful. There are prescribed standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

#### COMMONWEALTH HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The Commonwealth Department of Health is responsible for the administration of Government policy in respect of national medical and hospital insurance and the national health benefits scheme. The Department of Health administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Ultrasonics Institute, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, and a number of pathology laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and the Institute of Child Health, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis, rubella, and poliomyelitis.

A Social Welfare Policy Secretariat administered by the Department of Social Security is responsible for reviewing and developing policies and programmes in the fields of health and welfare.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. Comprehensive research in various areas is also undertaken.

## STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Health Commission of New South Wales and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

### THE HEALTH COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In terms of the Health Commission Act, 1972, the Health Commission of New South Wales was established in April 1973, when it assumed the functions of the former Department of Health and Hospitals Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a chairman (the Permanent Head) and four Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

A prime aim of the Health Commission is to ensure the provision of fully comprehensive health care services for the population of New South Wales. It is responsible for the activities of public hospitals, State psychiatric and mental retardation hospitals, other State hospitals, and the State's community health services, and for dental services, health education, forensic medicine, occupational health, immunisation, diagnostic and analytical laboratories, and, since 1 January 1977, ambulance services (under the provisions of the Ambulance Services Act, 1976). The Commission is also responsible for the administration of Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods, and sanitation, and for the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters.

The Central Administration of the Commission is responsible for determination of policy, development of quantity and quality standards of operations, review of activity programmes and budgets, monitoring of performance, and determination of industrial issues and other matters which do not lend themselves to regional determination, including major building programmes.

Regionalisation of health service administration and delivery has been undertaken in New South Wales in order that services be more accessible, responsive, and responsible to diverse local populations. Thirteen Regional Offices of Health are operational throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Inner Metropolitan); Chatswood (Northern Metropolitan); Kogarah (Southern Metropolitan); Parramatta (Western Metropolitan); Wollongong (Illawarra); Newcastle (Hunter); Bathurst (Central Western); Albury (Murray); Tamworth (New England); Lismore (North Coast); Dubbo (Orana and Far West); Wagga Wagga (Riverina); and Goulburn (South Eastern). Regional Directors are delegated considerable authority consistent with overall Commission and ministerial responsibility.

In addition to its public health and hospital responsibilities, the Health Commission is responsible for co-ordinating health care facilities operated by voluntary organisations, local government authorities, private medical practices, private hospitals and nursing homes, and government departments and authorities. When determining the health needs of the community and planning to meet these needs, the Commission takes into account health services provided by such organisations and agencies.

### OTHER AUTHORITIES

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), boards established for the registration of health professionals (chiropractors, chiropractors and osteopaths, dental practitioners, dental technicians, medical practitioners, nurses, optometrists, optical dispensers, pharmacists, and physiotherapists), the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), the Drug and Alcohol Authority, and various boards and committees such as the Poisons Advisory Committee, the Health Advisory Council, the Professional Services Advisory Council, and the Ambulance Services Advisory Council.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist the Health Commission in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food Act, 1908, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The current expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth, State and Local Governments on public health in New South Wales is shown in the next table.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (FROM REVENUE) ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$'000)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Commonwealth Government—					
Cash benefits to persons(a)—					
Hospital benefits—					
Patients in public hospitals	44,473	57,118	50,317	14,879	1,167
Reinsurance	—	—	—	8,784	23,994
Private hospital daily bed payments	—	—	13,738	22,936	21,120
Medical benefits	81,399	104,344	299,830	235,540	164,806
Pharmaceutical benefits—					
Pensioner	26,956	33,820	45,488	49,013	54,354
Other	55,939	69,133	62,415	45,264	50,837
Domiciliary care benefits	2,082	2,223	2,322	2,410	2,383
Nursing home benefits	45,705	65,794	76,259	91,819	100,590
Supply of milk to school children	2,894	15	—	—	—
Other	269	334	417	505	467
Total	259,717	332,781	550,786	471,150	419,718
State and Local Governments(b)—					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Hospital and clinical services	264,079	424,723	594,982	732,353	813,030
Other health	29,114	49,280	68,657	781,862	97,115
Total	293,193	474,003	663,639	1,214,215	910,145
Total	552,910	806,784	1,214,425	1,285,365	1,329,863

(a) Includes most of the unallocable expenditure on cash benefits to persons resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Comprises current expenditure on goods and services (essentially expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, etc. and on purchases of goods and services) by public authorities (including public hospitals) — after offsetting fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services. Included are grants for current purposes to private non-profit organisations.

The above table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in the administration of its health services, upon the medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc., and on certain health services (e.g. the production of polio vaccine) for which expenditure cannot be allocated between the States. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.



## COMMONWEALTH HEALTH BENEFITS AND PROGRAMMES

### MEDIBANK

The Australian Health Insurance Program, Medibank, commenced on 1 July 1975 and was designed to provide substantial financial cover against medical and hospital expenses for all persons living in Australia. After several modifications, the Program was replaced by alternative health insurance arrangements with effect from 1 November 1978. Details of the original Medibank Program and the initial modifications made to it are given in Year Books Nos. 64 and 65 respectively. Briefly, prior to 1 November 1978, Australian residents were offered three health insurance options:

- (a) to maintain basic hospital and medical cover (referred to as Medibank Standard) by paying a levy of 2.5 per cent of taxable income with a maximum of \$150 per annum for a person without dependants and \$300 per annum for a person with dependants; or
- (b) to maintain Medibank Standard (as above) and supplement it by purchasing insurance for hospital cover additional to the basic cover; or
- (c) to opt out of Medibank Standard by purchasing approved hospital and medical insurance from a private health insurance fund (including Medibank Private).

Levy exemptions were granted to low income earners, most pensioners, certain Defence Force personnel and Repatriation beneficiaries, and to people who had purchased adequate approved hospital and medical insurance from a private health insurance fund.

With effect from 1 November 1978 several changes were introduced which, although ending Medibank Standard, still provide all residents with a basic level of coverage against the costs of medical and hospital treatment and the option to choose additional coverage from the private health insurance organisations. The health insurance levy was abolished (also with effect from 1 November) so that residents are entitled to receive the new basic level of coverage without having to pay a direct contribution either as a levy to the Government or by premium payments to private health insurance funds.

With the ending of Medibank Standard, the functions of the Health Insurance Commission are now confined to the operation of Medibank Private, established in each State as a registered private health insurance organisation. The Commonwealth Department of Health assumed responsibility for the other former functions of the Commission, including the administration of Commonwealth medical benefit payments to the registered medical benefits organisations, bulk-billing arrangements, hospital payments and subsidies, and health program grants.

### COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL BENEFITS

On 1 November 1978 a new universal Commonwealth medical benefit, payable from Consolidated Revenue to medical patients, was introduced under an amendment to the *Health Insurance Act 1973*. The amount of benefit payable is still based on the 'schedule fee' for the medical service performed. In determining the schedule fee for each service, the Commonwealth Government has accepted the various independent findings of medical fees tribunals. The schedule fees for services performed by specialists and consultant physicians are higher than those for services performed by general practitioners and, to become entitled to the full benefit in respect of these higher fees, a patient must have a referral certificate from another medical practitioner, otherwise general practitioner benefit rates apply.

On the introduction of the new scheme the Commonwealth medical benefit for each service was equal to 40 per cent of the schedule fee for that service, or the schedule fee less \$20, whichever was the greater amount.

From 1 September 1979, this 40 per cent benefit arrangement was discontinued and the Commonwealth benefit became only that part of the schedule fee in excess of \$20 (ie. where the schedule fee is \$20 or less, the patient is responsible for the complete cost).

Special benefit arrangements apply to patients who are not medically insured and who are assessed by their doctors as disadvantaged. Under these arrangements the medical practitioner bulk-bills the Commonwealth Government for the services rendered to these patients and receives, as full payment, 75 per cent of the schedule fees for the services rendered.

Special benefit arrangements also apply to pensioners (and their dependants) who are entitled to Pensioner Health Benefit Cards and are not medically insured. When these patients receive medical services the doctor may bulk-bill the Commonwealth Government for the services rendered and receive 85 per cent of the schedule fee, or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater amount. Where these patients receive medical services which are not bulk-billed by the doctor, they receive a Commonwealth benefit of 85 per cent of the schedule fee for that service, or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater.

Under bulk-billing arrangements, Commonwealth medical benefits are paid directly, by the Commonwealth Department of Health, to the doctor.

The private medical insurance organisations, as agents for the Commonwealth Department of Health, pay all Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Persons who have no health insurance are required to register with a medical benefits fund in order to obtain the Commonwealth benefits in respect of medical services costing more than \$20.

## COMMONWEALTH HOSPITAL PAYMENTS

Under the *Health Insurance Act* 1973 the Commonwealth Government meets half the approved net operating costs of recognised hospitals and makes daily bed payments to private hospitals. Payments towards costs of recognised hospitals in NSW amounted to \$346m in 1977-78 and \$384m in 1978-79, and payments to private hospitals in NSW amounted to \$21m in 1977-78, and \$22m in 1978-79.

### RECOGNISED HOSPITALS

The terms of the *Health Insurance Act* 1973 authorise the Commonwealth Government to enter into agreements with State Governments for the provision of hospital services by the States. The agreements provide that the Commonwealth meets half of the approved net operating costs of recognised (ie. public) hospitals.

Hospital net operating costs represent the aggregate residual operating deficits of recognised hospitals after patients' fees and other hospital revenues have been taken into account. Patient fees chargeable are covered in the agreements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, and depend on whether a patient is classified as a *hospital patient*, a *private patient*, or a *nursing-home-type patient*.

*Hospital patients* (ie. only persons not covered by recognised hospital insurance) receive full hospital care and medical treatment, performed by doctors engaged by the hospital, free of charge.

*Private patients* (ie. including all persons covered by recognised hospital insurance) are charged hospital fees of \$50 per day for a bed in a shared room and \$75 per day for a bed in a single room. (Prior to 1 September 1979 these charges were \$40 and \$60 respectively.) These patients are entitled to choose the type of medical care they require: they may elect to contract medical services with a private doctor of their own choice; or they are treated

by doctors engaged by the hospital. In the latter case, the State Health Commission has authorised the hospitals, since 1 September 1979, to charge for these medical services at the rate of \$25 per day.

*Nursing-home-type patients* (ie. long-term patients who do not require hospital treatment) have been required, since 1 September 1979, to make a patient contribution to their care and accommodation in the same way as pensioner patients in government nursing homes. Patients not covered by hospital insurance (ie. *hospital patients* who have been re-classified) are required to pay an amount equivalent to that paid by nursing home patients in State Government homes. Patients who are covered by hospital insurance and/or are private patients are required to make a patient contribution equivalent to that paid by nursing home patients in State Government homes plus an amount equal to the Commonwealth nursing-home benefit. (This latter amount is paid by the hospital insurance fund but the patient contribution is uninsurable.)

Outpatient services are free at recognised hospitals for persons without private health insurance, as the cost of providing such services is included in the cost-sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Privately insured patients are charged a fee of \$5 per occasion of service.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* the Commonwealth Government pays private hospitals a subsidy of \$16 per occupied bed day. This amount must be shown as a deduction on accounts rendered by the hospital to the patients.

### PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. As from 1 April 1979, the Scheme was expanded to allow dentists who are approved as participating dental practitioners to prescribe a limited range of drugs for dental treatment of their patients. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical or dental practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. From 1 September 1979, the amount of patient contribution for the general public is \$2.75 (previously \$2.50). Holders of Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and their dependants are supplied free of charge.

The cost of the Scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government, and, in 1978-79, expenditure by the Government on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales (excluding benefits for eligible pensioners) amounted to \$43m; patient contributions amounted to \$49m. The number of benefit prescriptions was approximately 20 million. Government expenditure on 16½ million pensioner benefit subscriptions in New South Wales totalled \$63m.

### HOSPITAL BENEFITS REINSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Since 1 October 1976, the Commonwealth Government subsidises benefits payments in respect of persons whose periods of hospitalisation exceed 35 days in a year, through a Reinsurance Trust Fund administered by trustees appointed by the Minister. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy is limited to an amount appropriated by Parliament each year, and the remaining benefits liability for these people is shared equitably between the hospital benefits organisations according to claims experience and total membership.

At 30 June 1978, the reinsurance account of organisations registered in New South Wales covered 5,608 single and 7,593 family contributors. Total fund benefits paid in respect of such contributors amounted to \$59m in 1977-78.

### NURSING HOME BENEFITS

The Commonwealth Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of eligible patients in nursing homes approved under the provisions of the *National Health Act 1973*. The benefits are paid direct to nursing homes on behalf of individual nursing home patients, the amount of benefit paid being deducted from the account payable by the patient.

From 1 October 1977 revised nursing home benefits arrangements were introduced. Details of the former arrangements are given in previous issues of the Year Book.

There are two forms of nursing home benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government:

- (a) the basic benefit which, since 8 November 1979, is payable at the rate of \$107.10 per week (previously \$95.55 per week) in respect of eligible nursing home patients, and
- (b) the extensive care benefit which is payable in addition to the basic benefit, at the rate of \$42 per week in respect of patients who need and receive extensive care as defined in the *National Health Act*.

Both the basic and extensive care benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government only in respect of eligible patients who are not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. Insured patients receive all of their entitlement, whether at the basic benefit or extensive care benefit levels, from their hospital benefits organisation and not from the Commonwealth.

In 1978-79, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$81m (\$77m in 1977-78).

### NURSING HOMES ASSISTANCE

As an alternative to the provision of patient benefits under the *National Health Act 1973* (described in the previous subsection) the Commonwealth Government meets the approved operating deficits of certain religious and charitable nursing homes which enter into an agreement with the Government for this purpose. Commonwealth nursing home benefits are not payable in respect of patients accommodated in such homes. Since 1 October 1977 privately insured patients are eligible for nursing home benefits through their hospital benefits insurance fund.

These deficit financing arrangements commenced on 1 January 1975 in terms of the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974*. Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales amounted to \$23m in 1977-78, and \$25m in 1978-79.

### DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFIT

Since March 1973, the Commonwealth Government has provided a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit of \$2 per day to persons who provide continuous care for relatives or, in certain circumstances, patients other than relatives in a private home which is the usual residence of both the person providing the care and the patient. Prior to 1 November 1979, this benefit was only payable to persons caring for chronically ill or infirm patients aged 65 years or more. From 1 November 1979, eligibility has been extended to include persons caring for chronically ill or infirm patients aged 16 years or more.

Patients in respect of whom the benefit is paid generally must be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis of at least two visits each week. Beneficiaries who have reached a degree of competence in caring for their eligible patients may continue to receive the benefit when nursing visits are reduced to fewer than the usual two each week. In such situations the nurse must certify as to the competence of the caring person and must continue to visit the patient at least once each fortnight. A person cannot receive benefits for more than two patients at any one time.

During 1977-78 and 1978-79, \$2.4m and \$2.6m respectively were paid to beneficiaries in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of beneficiaries at 30 June 1978 was 3,562, and at 30 June 1979 was 3,432.

### HOME NURSING SUBSIDY

The Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme, which commenced on 1 January 1957, is designed to assist the development of home nursing activities, either by the expansion of existing organisations, or the formation of new ones. To be eligible to receive the Commonwealth subsidy, an organisation must provide a home nursing service, be non-profit making, employ registered nurses, and be in receipt of assistance from the State government, a local government authority, or other authority established under State legislation. An example of such an organisation in NSW is the Sydney Home Nursing Service. The amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government is limited to that received by the organisation from the State and/or other authority.

In 1978-79 Commonwealth Government subsidies to home nursing organisations in New South Wales amounted to \$2.5m. At 30 June 1979, 88 organisations were eligible to receive the subsidy.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

The Community Health Program, which commenced in 1973, provides grants for both capital and operating costs towards the establishment and improvement of a wide range of community-based health and health-related welfare services. This scheme promotes such aspects of health care as health education and health maintenance, and fosters the development of community-based diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services, particularly in high need areas.

Under the scheme, the Commonwealth Government in 1978-79 contributed 50 per cent of both the capital and operating costs of general community health projects and capital costs of women's refuges, and 75 per cent of the operating costs for women's refuges. The balance of the required funds is met by the State for its projects, and usually by the organisation itself in the case of projects sponsored by voluntary organisations. Financial allocations to the State take the form of an annual block grant for the State's programme, with the State determining the allocations to individual projects within its programme.

In June 1979 there were 368 approved projects in New South Wales under the Community Health Program. These projects range from very large centres such as the Mount Druitt Polyclinic to relatively self-contained community nursing posts involving only one nurse. They include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, women's refuges, health hostels, rehabilitation facilities, referral and assessment centres, 'shop-front' and 'drop-in' facilities, mobile community health facilities, training courses, and community health co-ordination and administration teams. Commonwealth financial assistance to New South Wales under the scheme amounted to \$30.4m in 1977-78, and \$19.7m in 1978-79.

A special feature of the Community Health Program since 1977-78 is the assistance given for the establishment of women's refuges, and to existing refuges not formerly funded by the Commonwealth Government. The main types of services offered by women's refuges are short-term domestic-type accommodation and social support for women and children in crisis situations, counselling services, and assistance in obtaining services, support or advice from Government and non-government agencies. At 30 June 1979, 29 women's refuges were approved for Commonwealth Government financial assistance in New South Wales.

In addition to funds provided to the States for local projects, the Commonwealth Government provides funds, generally on a total cost basis, direct to non-government organisations for national projects. In 1979, there were sixteen such projects, the largest of which is the Family Medicine Program.

### FAMILY MEDICINE PROGRAM

The Family Medicine Program, which is sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, commenced in 1973-74 as a national project under the Community Health Program. Its objectives are to improve the standards of family medicine and to improve the distribution of general practitioners throughout Australia. The scheme offers vocational training in general practice, and is aimed at assisting the entry of medical graduates into family medicine and improving the quality of care they provide. Incentives are offered to enrolled trainees to encourage them to practise family medicine in areas under-served by general practitioners. In 1978-79, \$4.3m was paid by the Commonwealth Government to the scheme.

### ISOLATED PATIENTS ASSISTANCE

From 1 October 1978, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance, free of a means test, to people living in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment. In terms of the *National Health Act 1973* the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides for the payment of a subsidy towards the travel and private accommodation costs of persons (and if necessary, escorts and attendants) living in remote areas who are referred by a medical practitioner for specialist medical attention that is available only at a distance of more than 200 kilometres.

For each eligible person the Commonwealth Government reimburses travel costs in excess of \$20 per return journey, and necessary accommodation costs of up to \$15 per night (up to a limit of 8 nights) for each stay. Identical assistance is available for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it, or if the patient is less than 17 years of age.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on the Scheme in New South Wales to 30 June 1979 was \$31,000.

### AIDS AND APPLIANCES

The Commonwealth Government meets the cost of supplying (free of charge) hearing aids and batteries to children and to eligible pensioners and their dependants, artificial limbs to civilians, and stoma appliances to members of the community who need them. The National Acoustic Laboratories conducts hearing tests, and services and supplies the hearing aids, and stoma associations supply the stoma appliances. The costs incurred in supplying home dialysis equipment to all persons requiring it are met jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

### HEALTH PROGRAM GRANTS

Health Program Grants, introduced on 1 July 1975 under the authority of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* are payable to eligible organisations to finance, either wholly or partly, approved medical services, including contract medical services, provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. Examples of such organisations in New South Wales include the Family Planning Association, St. John Ambulance Association, and the Australian College of Ophthalmologists (to enable field teams to screen Aborigines in some areas of NSW). From 1 November 1978 the grants are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health (previously by the Health Insurance Commission) and are payable only for services to patients in respect of whom a doctor in private practice would bulk-bill, ie. Pensioner Health Benefit Card holders and their dependants, and those patients classified by the doctor as disadvantaged and who are not insured. In 1977-78 and 1978-79, amounts of \$2.4m and \$2.1m respectively were paid to approved organisations in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

The scheme was expanded in March 1977 to provide grants for health services research studies and development projects. In 1978-79, project grants of \$1.2m were allocated to State health authorities and approved organisations in Australia.

### **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE**

The Australian School Dental Scheme is a co-operative Federal-State venture introduced by the Commonwealth Government in March 1973 with the aim of providing free routine dental care through school dental clinics to all children under 15 years of age. From 1 July 1978, the approved costs of the Scheme are shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales amounted to \$3.3m in 1978-79.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for the development and administration of the Scheme within this State. Further details of the Scheme are shown in the Section 'Environmental and Special Health Services' later in this chapter.

### **HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES**

The Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of the National Drug Education Program which commenced in 1970-71 and is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. Grants made to New South Wales under this scheme amounted to \$225,000 in 1977-78 and \$280,000 in 1978-79.

In 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government will develop and test a national programme designed to improve the general level of health in Australia. The National Health Promotion Program, which has been allocated \$500,000, will aim to encourage people to adopt healthier lifestyles.

### **BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES**

Operating costs of the Blood Transfusion Service, which is conducted by the Australian Red Cross Society, are financed jointly by the New South Wales Government (60 per cent), the Society itself (the lower of 5 per cent of operating costs or 10 per cent of its previous year's income from donations) and the Commonwealth Government (the balance). Approved capital expenditure is shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Blood collected by the Service is processed into blood fractions, plasma, and serum by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission and the Commonwealth Government reimburses the Commission for the cost of processing the blood. The blood products are supplied, free of charge, to hospitals and approved pathologists. Commonwealth grants to New South Wales amounted to \$1.6m in 1977-78 and \$1.9m in 1978-79.

## PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

A number of health insurance organisations are registered with the Commonwealth Department of Health, under the *National Health Act 1973* to provide medical and hospital benefits for those persons who elect to insure privately for these benefits. These organisations include Medibank Private which was established in October 1976 to allow the Health Insurance Commission to offer private insurance for medical and hospital benefits.

The Commonwealth Government requires the private *medical benefits organisations*, as a condition of their registration, to offer a basic medical benefits table which, when combined with the Commonwealth medical benefits payable, offers the same coverage as formerly provided by Medibank Standard (ie. 75 per cent of the schedule fee for medical services, with a maximum patient contribution of \$10).

In addition to the basic medical table, the medical benefits funds are permitted to offer a variety of other medical benefits packages providing benefits up to a maximum of the schedule fee level, and a wide range of ancillary benefits covering such services as eye care and optometrical, dental, physiotherapy, pharmaceutical, chiroprody, overseas health care, and funeral expenses.

The private medical insurance organisations, as agents for the Commonwealth Department of Health, pay all Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Persons who have no health insurance are required to register with a medical benefits fund in order to obtain the Commonwealth benefits in respect of medical services costing more than \$20.

Private *hospital benefits organisations* offer a range of hospital benefits to cover the cost of shared or private accommodation in 'recognised' hospitals, and of treatment in private hospitals. The Commonwealth Government requires the hospital benefits funds, as a condition of their registration, to offer a basic hospital benefits table covering the hospital charges raised for shared ward accommodation in 'recognised' hospitals at \$50 a day (prior to 1 September 1979, \$40 a day). This table also provides nursing home benefits in respect of contributors accommodated in approved nursing homes or who are 'nursing-home-type' patients in hospitals.

The Funds may also offer supplementary benefits covering the charges raised for private room accommodation in 'recognised' hospitals at \$75 a day (prior to 1 September 1979, \$60 a day) and benefits to wholly or substantially cover private hospital charges. In addition, these organisations may offer other competitive hospital benefits packages, including ancillary benefits.

Subject to guidelines determined by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Health, the medical and hospital benefits funds are also permitted to offer optional 'deductible' benefits tables which place a limit on the number of services a contributor can claim, and exclude certain services from the benefits tables. 'Deductibles' offered by medical benefits funds may take the form of contributors paying the first specified amount of medical bills during the membership year, with fund benefits applying only to that part of the expense above the stated limit, while hospital benefits fund 'deductibles' may take the form of contributors paying the first one or two days, or other set period or amount, of hospitalisation before fund benefits are applicable. Benefit tables may exclude certain medical and hospital services and procedures such as cosmetic surgery and psychiatric treatment. These limited-cover tables allow the contributor to accept higher risks in return for lower health insurance premiums.



## HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Primary health care services throughout the State are provided mainly by private general medical practitioners, community nurses, and other health professionals. General practitioners are registered physicians who elect to practise privately and who do not limit themselves to one branch of medicine. They often refer patients to specialist medical practitioners for more specialised treatment. Patients are also referred for treatment to persons in the para-medical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME

The philosophy and concepts of the Community Health Programme, as developed and tested in New South Wales, formed the basis of a nationwide programme which was launched in 1973–74 (see the section 'Commonwealth Health Benefits and Programmes' earlier in this chapter).

The State's programme is funded jointly by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The total expenditure under the State's Community Health Programme in 1978–79 was \$39m of which the Commonwealth Government contributed \$20m. Included in this expenditure are grants totalling \$2.6m to voluntary organisations, which usually are required to match the Commonwealth Government grants on a dollar for dollar basis. In the case of Women's Health Centres and Women's Refuges, matching funds are provided by the State Government.

#### COMMUNITY NURSING

Community nurses undertake nursing duties of a preventive and rehabilitative nature within the community, in co-ordination with nurses employed in baby health centres, mental health shop-front centres, and district nursing services. These nurses are based at convenient locations such as local government or voluntary organisation premises, baby health centres, or hospitals, and supplement the medical services provided by general practitioners.

#### GENERALIST COMMUNITY NURSING

'Generalist' community nurses are employed by the Health Commission in areas where there is a scarcity of health services, and are usually based at primary schools and work within geographically defined areas. The functions of generalist community nurses include providing an advisory service for mothers and children; providing a counselling service for individuals and families; participating in health screening programmes and undertaking specific screening tasks; providing ordinary domiciliary care; mobilising such supporting services (e.g. housekeeping, delivered meals, transport) as may be essential; keeping under surveillance those at special risk of breakdown such as the very old, the isolated, the recently bereaved, and those recently discharged from hospital with chronic disability. Nurses with specialised experience in baby health, geriatrics, mental retardation, and mental health are available as consultants to generalist nurses.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Back-up services required to give support to the primary health care services form a secondary level of health care services. These services are usually housed in community health centres which are administered by a community physician or other health professional, with appropriate administrative and clinical staff. Teams of health professionals provide a range of services which includes child health, mental health, geriatric, and rehabilitation services. Marriage guidance, family planning, and ante-natal clinics are also included in community health centre services.

The size of community health centres and the services available vary according to the needs of the community. Some centres (Area or District Health Centres) have smaller satellite centres (such as Neighbourhood Health Centres) with a basic staff and accommodation for visiting teams or other personnel from the local area health centre. The largest type of centre is known as a Polyclinic. The first of these has been operating since May 1975 at Mount Druitt in Sydney's outer western suburbs.

Apart from normal services offered by an area health centre, facilities are available for the public hospitals system to conduct specialist outpatient clinics locally rather than have patients make long journeys to the metropolitan hospital concerned.

There are more than 250 community health centres in operation in New South Wales varying in size from the large area health centre to the single community nurse based in outback areas.

### SPECIALISED HEALTH SERVICES

Baby, Child, School, Maternal, and Aboriginal Health Services, and Bush Nursing Services are available throughout New South Wales as part of the community health services. Most Baby Health Centres and Child Health Centres have diversified, and the range of services offered by these centres has been expanded to include facilities for the provision of general health care services for the community.

The Health Care Interpreter Service, introduced in October 1977, is a hospital-based migrant counselling and interpreter service which operates in hospitals, community health centres and baby health centres in the Sydney metropolitan area. At 30 June 1979, the Service employed 55 health care interpreters. In addition, bilingual health education officers, ethnic counsellors, and educators are employed, under the Community Health Programme, to work with non-English speaking groups, particularly in respect of the health and well-being of mothers and babies.

The Rural Aerial Health Service flies community health teams to remote areas of the State to provide services similar to those available in the more accessible areas.

The Prison Medical Service, a division of the Health Commission, provides a comprehensive range of hospital, medical, psychiatric, and dental care for persons in prison establishments in New South Wales. In certain gaols, a medical service is provided by private practitioners who visit on a regular basis.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and nursing homes, public hospitals and nursing homes, State hospitals, psychiatric centres (including hospitals for the intellectually handicapped), and repatriation hospitals.

### PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home is required to be licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved as a

licensee by the Health Commission of New South Wales. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Private hospitals and nursing homes are usually run as business enterprises with a significant proportion operated on a non-profit basis by charitable or church-affiliated organisations.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS, N.S.W.

At 31 December	General medical and post- operative	Medical, surgical, and post- operative	Medical, surgical, and lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropol- itan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1977	28	53	13	3	76	21	97
1978	27	56	13	4	78	22	100
1979	26	58	12	4	77	23	100
NUMBER OF BEDS (a)							
1977	834	2,817	854	196	3,898	803	4,701
1978	772	3,053	886	258	4,042	927	4,969
1979	762	3,297	865	258	4,088	1,094	5,182

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets (483 in 1979).

At 31 December 1979, there were 31 private hospitals with 60 or more beds each, 25 with 40 to 59 beds, 32 with 20 to 39 beds, 9 with 10 to 19 beds, and 3 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney metropolitan area, the numbers were 25, 18, 24, 8 and 2 respectively.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years.

#### PRIVATE NURSING HOMES, N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing homes			Number of beds(a)		
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1974	338	96	434	16,044	3,501	19,545
1975	355	80	435	17,606	2,973	20,579
1976	346	79	425	17,790	2,999	20,789
1977	351	81	432	17,918	3,072	20,990
1978	352	87	439	18,203	3,272	21,475
1979	353	97	450	18,539	3,898	22,437

(a) Excludes cots (232 in 1979).

At 31 December 1979, there were 133 licensed nursing homes with 60 or more beds each, 126 with 40 to 59 beds, 151 with 20 to 39 beds, 33 with 10 to 19 beds, and 7 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the metropolitan area, the numbers were 116, 95, 113, 24 and 5 respectively.

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services: hospitals; convalescent, nursing, foundling, etc. homes; and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the Health Commission of New South Wales.

Public hospitals and related bodies are classified under the Public Hospitals Act according to the schedule to the Act in which they are listed, as follows:

*Second Schedule Hospitals* are those constituted as corporate bodies under the Act and generally, under present circumstances, have Government appointees as the members of their Boards. Each hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors; generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Health Commission, but there is provision in the Act for between five and seven of the directors to be elected triennially by 'subscribers'.

*Third Schedule Hospitals* are those incorporated or established other than by the operation of the Act, and include hospitals incorporated under the Companies Act, 1961, established by special Acts of Parliament, or established within the organisation of a religious or charitable body.

*Fifth Schedule Hospitals* are those operated by the Health Commission of New South Wales, including State hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, and hospitals for the intellectually handicapped.

*The Fourth Schedule* includes miscellaneous related bodies such as the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service), the Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council, the New South Wales College of Nursing, and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre.

The Health Commission determines which hospitals, etc. are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals, which are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Outpatient treatment since 1 October 1975 is provided at public hospitals without cost to the patient. Outpatient services consist of X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, pathology, etc.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of 'public hospitals' shown in the next two tables relate only to hospitals and homes which are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and which received a maintenance subsidy from the State during the year; also included is the Sydney Dialysis Centre controlled by Sydney Hospital.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES, N.S.W.: NUMBER AND ACCOMMODATION

At 30 June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Total		
							Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1973	81	187	268	1,198	9,022	17,033	14,056	13,197	27,253
1974	84	188	272	1,223	9,512	16,986	14,226	13,495	27,721
1975	84	188	272	1,232	9,947	16,895	14,453	13,621	28,074
1976(a)	89	193	282	(b)	(b)	(b)	14,860	13,717	28,577
1977	92	193	285	(b)	(b)	(b)	15,251	13,736	28,987
1978	95	194	289	(b)	(b)	(b)	15,499	13,778	29,277

(a) From 1975-76, the nursing home sections of public hospitals are counted as separate hospital units.

(b) Classification of beds as private, intermediate, and public was discontinued from 1 October 1975.

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 7 per cent between 1973 and 1978. In 1978, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 101 beds (163 in Sydney and 71 in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals and homes.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES, N.S.W.: PATIENTS AND BED-DAYS

Year ended 30 June	In-patients (a)			Out-patients		Average maintenance cost per occupied bed per day (b) (A.D.A. basis) (\$)	Babies born in hospital	
	Treated	No. of bed-days	Average daily no. of occupied beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
1973	763,534	7,390,092	20,271	2,363,347	5,665,341	32.79	87,385	605,587
1974	775,534	7,429,031	20,437	2,492,393	6,122,257	40.53	83,459	576,954
1975	786,368	7,500,353	20,630	2,618,700	6,543,134	59.35	80,077	549,674
1976	797,734	7,521,447	20,893	2,660,962	6,786,212	71.60	75,036	528,447
1977	854,828	7,907,819	21,318	2,882,220	8,032,937	85.75	75,765	525,355
1978	873,015	7,785,893	21,346	2,951,384	7,523,912	96.84	74,619	517,599

(a) Excluding newly-born babies.

(b) See text following table.

In calculating the average maintenance cost per occupied bed per day (on an adjusted daily average (A.D.A.) basis), the adjusted daily average is calculated by summing:

- the daily average number of beds occupied by in-patients (excluding new-born babies); and
- the notional result obtained by dividing the number of out-patients treated by 700, where 700 out-patient registrations are deemed to be equivalent to 365 occupied bed-days in 1974-75 and earlier years, 360 in 1975-76, 371 in 1976-77, and 365 in 1977-78.

During 1977-78, the adjusted daily average number of all persons (excluding new-born babies) occupying beds was 25,521.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 80 per cent of total income for maintenance in 1977-78. Patients' fees accounted for 19 per cent of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1977-78, gross salaries and wages accounted for \$682m (or 76 per cent). The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last six years. In addition to the hospitals included in the previous two tables, this table includes particulars of those miscellaneous hospital services mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act (such as the United Dental Hospital and Sydney Home Nursing Service), and the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service) which appears in the Fourth Schedule of the same Act. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals, State hospitals and homes, and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$74m in 1977-78.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES AND PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES, N.S.W.: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976 (a)	1977	1978
Income for maintenance—						
Government aid—						
State Government subsidies—						
Poker machine tax proceeds (b)	41,585	49,829	70,900	82,416	90,992	97,173
Other	111,065	173,444	297,362	225,070	243,795	270,715
Commonwealth Government hospital assistance (c)	12,143	12,841	15,380	217,199	317,601	353,764
Total	164,793	236,114	383,642	524,685	652,388	721,652
Patients' fees	115,261	119,050	177,671	107,500	140,409	172,509
Other	6,170	6,192	6,824	13,055	18,790	7,434
Total income for maintenance	286,224	361,356	568,136	645,240	811,587	901,594
Expenditure for maintenance	283,089	355,016	528,239	638,146	809,109	902,057

(a) Due to the introduction of Medibank and the Hospital Cost-Sharing Agreements between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments on 1 October 1975, figures for 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those for prior or subsequent years and figures from 1976-77 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(b) Excludes that portion of poker machine tax proceeds allocated to the Housing account (\$1.0m in each year).

(c) Excludes Government hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

At 30 June 1978, the paid staff of the public hospitals and homes, comprising full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff, totalled 59,314 and included 2,508 medical officers and 27,554 nurses. Of this staff, 38,080 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 21,234 to hospitals in other districts.

## STATE HOSPITALS

There are six State hospitals which are managed by the Health Commission. These hospitals, primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients, are maintained wholly by the State and are not included in the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals. At 30 June 1978, the number of beds in the State hospitals was 1,933.

## REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the *Repatriation Act* 1920 free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs for all disabilities accepted as related to eligible service in the Australian armed forces. Free medical treatment is also provided for all disabilities, whether service-related or not, for: a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 100 per cent of the general rate (see Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'); certain veterans receiving a service pension (subject to an income test); any veteran, including a nurse, who served in the 1914-18 War, or the South African War; a veteran who was a prisoner-of-war. Special provisions exist for the treatment of cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, whether service-related or not. Free medical treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased veterans.

The average daily bed occupancy for the repatriation component (non-repatriation patients are also treated in repatriation hospitals) in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 612 in 1978-79. There is also a repatriation block at Rozelle Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Picton, as well as an out-patients' clinic and an Artificial Limb Appliance Centre in Sydney.

The Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to receive general medical practitioner services and referrals for other forms of specialist medical treatment as required.

## PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders may be undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958. Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act, 1912, and on an 'informal' basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group is comprised of 'voluntary' patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred to as 'informal patients') who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as 'formally recommended') consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as 'forensic') consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

The role of the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

At 30 June 1979, psychiatric centres comprised nine psychiatric hospitals and five hospitals for the intellectually handicapped which are controlled by the Health Commission, six private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, and nineteen psychiatric units (including four special purpose units) of public hospitals.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government. Patients from the Australian Capital Territory are accommodated in New South Wales, the cost being borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Particulars of the in-patients receiving treatment at the psychiatric centres (including the psychiatric units of public hospitals) in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next three tables. The details of patients in the psychiatric units of general hospitals are duplicated in the statistics of public hospitals and homes shown earlier in this section.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES (a), N.S.W.: NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS

Year ended 30 June	First admissions and re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct persons under care during year	Resident at 30 June				
				Males	Females	Persons		
						Voluntary patients	Formally recommended patients	Forensic patients
								Total
1971	20,522	21,130	25,247	5,202	3,680	4,567	4,233	82
1972	20,987	21,631	24,778	4,947	3,303	4,333	3,843	74
1973	23,393	23,918	25,369	4,738	3,205	4,307	3,571	65
1974	23,537	23,906	25,238	4,548	3,086	3,807	3,749	78
1975	23,628	23,695	24,759	4,497	2,929	3,709	3,628	89
1976	(b) 24,202	23,968	24,229	4,341	2,844	3,600	3,514	71
								7,185

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Comprises 18,863 voluntary, 5,321 formally recommended, and 18 forensic admissions and re-admissions.

In recent years, the tendency has been to treat patients as day or out-patients. This tendency is reflected in the figures in the previous table which shows 7,185 patients resident in psychiatric centres at 30 June 1976, compared with 8,882 at 30 June 1971.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1975-76, and of patients resident in the centres at 30 June 1976, is given in the next table.

**ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES AT PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES, N.S.W.: AGES OF PATIENTS, 1975-76**

Age (years)	First admissions and re-admissions		Discharges (excl. deaths)		Deaths		Resident patients at 30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9	326	224	304	218	4	2	124	76	200
10-19	766	864	715	841	12	3	586	442	1,028
20-29	2,711	2,311	2,607	2,275	14	6	676	469	1,145
30-39	2,469	2,103	2,426	2,033	7	4	538	349	887
40-49	2,783	2,043	2,720	1,962	19	6	686	395	1,081
50-59	2,070	1,703	2,082	1,700	43	23	726	378	1,104
60-69	1,145	1,142	1,097	1,106	70	34	621	360	981
70 or more	670	872	601	845	115	74	384	375	759
Total	12,940	11,262	12,552	10,980	284	152	4,341	2,844	7,185

The following table shows particulars of the psychiatric diagnoses of patients admitted to psychiatric centres during 1975-76.

**ADMISSIONS TO PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES, N.S.W.: DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENT, 1975-76**

Psychiatric diagnosis	First admissions	Re-admissions	Total admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	332	196	241	287	528
Alcoholic psychosis	264	506	584	186	770
Other organic psychoses	454	743	572	625	1,197
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	1,118	3,927	2,496	2,549	5,045
Depressive psychosis	427	1,013	444	996	1,440
Other functional psychoses	238	692	363	567	930
Depressive neurosis	871	1,331	654	1,548	2,202
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	374	455	316	513	829
Alcoholism	1,310	4,044	4,435	919	5,354
Drug dependence	317	437	390	364	754
Other personality disorders	508	959	727	740	1,467
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children	652	556	421	787	1,208
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	290	387	314	363	677
Mental retardation	156	845	601	400	1,001
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc)	283	517	382	418	800
Total, all diagnoses	7,594	16,608	12,940	11,262	24,202

At 30 June 1976 there were 6,623 patients in the psychiatric centres operated by the Health Commission of New South Wales. The resident medical staff of these centres totalled 194, and the nursing staff 3,951 (1,777 males and 2,174 females).



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES

### TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Health Commission is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. (The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.)

The following infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, an outbreak of food poisoning consisting of two or more cases, diphtheria, encephalitis, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), viral hepatitis A, viral hepatitis B, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis (acute anterior), Q-fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the section 'Vital Statistics' in Chapter 4 'Demography'.

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

### TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission co-ordinates measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of this disease; regulates admission of patients to approved hospitals; investigates conditions of homes and places of employment of tubercular persons; arranges for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts; and also undertakes publicity in tuberculosis.

Mass X-ray surveys are planned by the Tuberculosis Division and carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation which is funded by the State for this purpose. In survey districts persons aged 35 years or more and high risk persons voluntarily submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged not less than 16 years who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. Since 1 November 1979, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$50 each for a sufferer and dependent spouse, \$61.90 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$7.50 (in addition to the family allowance) for each dependent child, and \$61.15 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$57.90 if maintained in an institution. For tuberculosis sufferers under 70 years of age, the allowance is subject to an income test. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 70 at 30 June 1979, and the amount of allowances paid in 1978–79 was \$283,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission of New South Wales, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under the treatment of a medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited. The Health Commission conducts a free venereal disease clinic in Sydney, and all large hospitals provide free diagnosis and treatment. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Commission of all cases of the disease, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to be examined by a medical practitioner.

## LEPROSY

Persons suffering from infectious forms of leprosy are segregated in the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Little Bay, Sydney. Cases considered to be non-infectious are kept under domiciliary treatment and surveillance. At 31 December 1978, there were two patients suffering from leprosy at the Institute of Tropical Medicine while 43 were under domiciliary treatment and surveillance.

## IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGNS

## POLIOMYELITIS

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The Health Commission of New South Wales directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

## DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, AND WHOOPING COUGH

Triple antigen vaccine is issued free by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities which run regular clinics for the immunisation of children against these diseases. The vaccine is also available on prescription for administration by private general practitioners.

## RUBELLA

Since 1971, the Health Commission has conducted a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Commonwealth Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Health Commission. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

## MEASLES

The Commonwealth Government supplies, free of charge, a live measles vaccine and the Health Commission directs a campaign of mass immunisation. Vaccine is available free to private medical practitioners. Immunisation is recommended to be carried out at the age of 12 months, but may be given to children over the age of one year and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised or had an attack of measles.

### **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES**

The School Dental Scheme is a co-operative Commonwealth-State scheme which operates from school dental clinics, both fixed and mobile, and is staffed basically by dental therapists who work under the general direction of dentists. The scheme is administered in New South Wales by the Health Commission and aims to provide free dental treatment for all school children up to the age of 15 years. The Scheme is being implemented in two stages with the first stage being planned to cover infant and primary school children by 1985.

During 1978, 94,608 children in New South Wales received routine dental examinations. By June 1979, there was a staff of 53 school dental officers (dentists), 187 school dental therapists, 99 dental assistants, 5 technical officers, and 14 clerical personnel, and the service was being provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of 26 Sydney and 38 country schools; there were 46 mobile clinics and a dental team with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (with headquarters at Broken Hill). Three dental therapist training schools have been established at Westmead, Sylvania, and Shellharbour.

### **PERINATAL MEDICINE**

The Division of Perinatal Medicine of the Health Commission investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or die within 28 days of birth. Investigation is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth. The Division also advises on matters relating directly or indirectly to the welfare of mothers and babies before, during and immediately after delivery, promotes programmes for the antenatal investigation of inherited disorders, and studies the incidence of 'cot death' (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) and promotes support for bereaved parents.

### **HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND POISON INSPECTION**

Health Commission inspectors investigate and implement action with regard to breaches of Acts of Parliament under Health Commission administration. This work is undertaken in close liaison with other concerned public authorities at Commonwealth, State, and local government levels, particularly in food and environmental sanitation matters which involve shared responsibilities under the legislation.

### **SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES**

The Health Commission provides a number of scientific health services. The Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control is mainly concerned with investigation of occupational health hazards, provision of advice to minimise those hazards, and control over the use of radioactive substances and irradiating devices such as X-ray machines. The main function of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, headed by the Government Analyst, is the analysis of samples submitted by health and food inspectors and police officers. The Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research provides a comprehensive pathology service for Westmead Centre, and a referral service for public and some State hospitals, and private medical practitioners throughout New South Wales; it also provides a statewide service for monitoring infectious diseases and screening for uterine cancer. The Oliver Latham Laboratory provides a specialised clinical pathology service concerned with neuropsychiatric illness, mental retardation, and screening programmes to detect metabolic disorders in all young children and many adults throughout New South Wales. A forensic pathology and forensic biology service is provided by the Division of Forensic Medicine. Division officers perform all post-mortem examinations requested by the City Coroner.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

The Division of Preventive Medicine and Health Education promotes public awareness of health improvement, mainly through health education programmes aimed at target populations who are regarded as at risk and who would benefit from a preventive health programme. The education programmes involve the use of audio-visual media and the provision of advisory services to teachers, students, and numerous community bodies. Some programmes are on nutrition, immunisation, child safety, and venereal disease. A wide range of free pamphlets and posters is distributed throughout the State.

### HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Division of Health Services Research undertakes research projects to evaluate existing health services and to provide information as a base for planning future health services. The Division is directly responsible to the Chairman of the Health Commission and provides a service to all parts of the Commission both centrally and regionally.

A wide range of studies is undertaken by the Division, including evaluation of community health services, the conduct of household health interview surveys, utilisation studies of health services, research into the effects of excessive use of alcohol and drugs, childhood accident studies, and the collection and analysis of a range of data on the activities of hospitals and other health services.

### CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY

The objective of this registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radiotherapy departments. It is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies may be mounted.

### AMBULANCE SERVICES

The New South Wales Ambulance Service, whose activities, since 1 January 1977, are the responsibility of the Health Commission, provides ambulance services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales. The number of cases transported in 1978-79 was 953,541, and the distance travelled was 20,388,362 kilometres. In addition, 6,983 cases were transported by Air Ambulance, involving 1,365 flights and 4,741 flying hours over a distance of 711,150 nautical miles.

### DISASTER PLANNING

A Sydney Metropolitan Disaster Medical Programme has been introduced and additional plans are being implemented on a Regional basis. Disaster planning involves close relationships between the Health Commission (including the ambulance services), Police, State Emergency Services, Fire Brigades, hospitals, medical practitioners, the Blood Transfusion Service, and others.

## MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

### CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind, school-age children is undertaken at the *Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscription). The *Royal Blind Society* provides home-based and training centre rehabilitation and support services for visually impaired and blind people of all ages, and a home guidance programme for parents of blind infants; other services include Braille and talking-book library services, a sheltered workshop, and accommodation for the elderly blind. Institutions for the deaf are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Pensions and allowances for permanently blind persons and parents of visually handicapped children are described in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'. Descriptions of provisions made for the education of deaf and blind children in schools are given in Chapter 7 'Education', while details of library facilities for the blind are contained in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

### SERVICES FOR OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The *New South Wales Society for Crippled Children* cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains two hospitals for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains two sheltered workshops in Sydney and one in Nowra. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth Government's hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Health Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the *Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme*.

The *Spastic Centre of New South Wales* cares for babies, other children, and adults suffering from cerebral palsy at its treatment and training units at Mosman, Allambie Heights, and Newcastle. Outpatient and nursing home care is also provided.

Details of government assistance for handicapped persons are outlined in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'.

### HEALTH SERVICES IN REMOTE AREAS

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. In rural areas with a small hospital, the subsidised doctor is also the honorary medical officer of the hospital. Approved doctors receive an establishment grant of \$6,000 of which \$4,000 is an interest-free loan to be repaid over three years. At the end of this period, provided the doctor remains in practice, he may be entitled to a \$3,000 bonus. Subsidies, based on the number of miles travelled, are also payable to a medical practitioner who provides a visiting medical service to districts located at some distance from towns where there is a hospital or medical practitioner. Total grants, bonuses and subsidies paid in 1978-79 amounted to \$55,600.

Under the Isolated Pharmacy Allowance Scheme, introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1977, pharmacies providing a dispensing service in isolated locations may be eligible for an allowance of up to \$2,880 per year.

### HOME NURSING SERVICES

The Sydney Home Nursing Service is constituted as a Second Schedule Hospital under the provisions of the Public Hospitals Act and engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the Sydney metropolitan area. Of the 169 nurses involved, most work in the role of district nurse. However in some regions their work is integrated with that of Community Nurses, and in eleven regions the Service has integrated with Community Health Centres, with the Service nurses working in the Centres.

The Service operates from 9 centres throughout Sydney with headquarters at Glebe. In the year ended 30 June 1979, 17,152 patients were attended to in 393,600 visits over 1,956,000 kilometres. The Service receives subsidies and grants from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and works in close association with the Health Commission of N.S.W. Public donors provide some financial assistance as well as items such as blankets, linen, clothing, and groceries which the Service distributes to patients.

Many other home nursing organisations are based in particular local government areas.

### THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts the Blood Transfusion Service in New South Wales (see earlier subsection 'Blood Transfusion Services'). The Society also provides a wide variety of voluntary community services and has nearly 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts a nursing home at North Sydney, two homes for children of disadvantaged families, a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, an international tracing bureau for separated families, a youth organisation of voluntary service within the school structure, a Voluntary Aid Service Corps with emphasis on first aid and community health, a welfare service specialising in family casework, and a handcraft training service for disabled persons. The Society also provides assistance in the reception and resettlement of refugees.

### FIRST AID SERVICES

*The St. John Ambulance Brigade* (New South Wales District), established in 1902, is a voluntary organisation which provides first aid services at sports grounds, places of entertainment, and public gatherings. The Brigade treated about 41,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1978, and had approximately 1,800 members at the end of the year.

### REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Chiroprodists, dental technicians, dentists, medical practitioners, optical dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority, and are required to renew their registration annually. On 30 March 1979 the Chiropractors' Registration Board was established under the Chiropractic Act, 1978, to provide for the registration of chiropractors and osteopaths.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below.

#### MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS, ETC., ON REGISTER, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Chiropodists .. .. .	460	440	422	415	393	381
Dental technicians .. .. .	—	—	—	517	750	801
Dentists .. .. .	2,103	2,114	2,203	2,305	2,532	2,623
Medical practitioners .. .. .	10,313	10,764	11,041	12,017	13,683	14,977
Optical dispensers .. .. .	476	499	510	533	550	573
Optometrists .. .. .	405	416	415	423	414	471
Pharmacists .. .. .	5,417	5,505	5,621	5,680	5,670	5,705
Physiotherapists .. .. .	1,750	1,822	1,819	1,896	2,026	2,202
Dealers in poison (not Pharmacists) .. .. .	180	161	165	180	178	177
Drug dealers —						
Manufacturers .. .. .	32	31	34	34	33	34
Distributors .. .. .	141	151	149	147	150	153

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Health Commission to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are licensed by the Health Commission.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, midwifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification; 6,200 new registrations were recorded by 4,601 persons during 1978. The total number of registrations for all classes of nurses at 31 December 1978 was 65,197.

#### NURSES, N.S.W.: NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING YEAR

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
General .. .. .	3,137	3,297	3,470	3,789	3,630	4,086
Geriatric .. .. .	122	76	88	65	55	48
Infants' .. .. .	17	13	27	24	16	—
Mental retardation .. .. .	118	120	139	130	180	168
Midwifery .. .. .	1,315	1,243	1,145	1,222	1,221	1,229
Mothercraft .. .. .	324	274	245	209	210	208
Psychiatric .. .. .	379	417	419	344	379	461
Total .. .. .	5,412	5,440	5,533	5,783	5,691	6,200

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to register annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 1,445 nursing aides newly registered during 1978.

#### CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are sixteen crematoria in New South Wales—seven in the Sydney area, and one in Albury, Lismore, Newcastle, Orange, Ourimbah, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, Tamworth, and Tweed Heads. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

## CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, N.S.W.

Year ended 31 December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion (per cent) of cremations to deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1973	22,663	18,459	41,122	10,758	9,233	19,991	47.5	50.0	48.6
1974	24,168	19,831	43,999	11,896	9,618	21,514	49.2	48.5	48.9
1975	22,319	18,178	40,497	11,188	9,342	20,530	50.1	51.4	50.7
1976	23,211	18,911	42,122	11,808	9,814	21,622	50.9	51.9	51.3
1977	21,999	18,381	40,380	11,298	9,508	20,806	51.4	51.7	51.5
1978	22,191	18,203	40,394	11,379	9,631	21,010	51.3	52.9	52.0

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and are subject to State supervision.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the traditional benefits (e.g. medical, hospital, dental, optical, and pharmaceutical benefits, sick pay, funeral expenses, and life assurance) and 'miscellaneous societies' which are concerned only with the dispensing of, or reimbursement for, medicine for members of other societies. At 30 June 1979, there were 8 affiliated societies (i.e. societies with branches), 20 single societies, and 15 miscellaneous societies. In June 1978, membership of affiliated and single societies was 134,446 (adults excluding widows) in sickness and funeral funds, 166,618 in medical funds, and 207,340 in hospital funds; membership of dispensaries was 12,863.

Details of the income and expenditure of affiliated and single societies are given in the following table:

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a), N.S.W.: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1977-78  
(\$'000)

Fund	Income			Expenditure			
	Contributions	Other	Total	Benefits	Management expenses	Other	Total
Assurance, sickness, and funeral .. ..	2,328.4	1,643.6	3,972.0	1,729.2	—	347.5	2,076.8
Medical (b) .. .. .	39,534.8	540.7	40,075.5	44,257.6	—	—	44,257.6
Hospital (b) .. .. .	29,054.9	563.0	29,617.9	31,913.6	—	250.0	32,163.6
Management .. .. .	7,982.9	892.0	8,874.9	—	8,585.4	100.4	8,685.8
Other .. .. .	1,739.5	276.5	2,016.1	1,871.5	—	4.5	1,875.9
Total, all funds .. .. .	80,640.5	3,915.9	84,556.3	79,771.8	8,585.4	702.4	89,059.7

(a) Excluding miscellaneous societies.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth Government medical and hospital benefits paid, through friendly societies, to contributors to their medical and hospital funds.

The income and expenditure of dispensary funds (miscellaneous societies) in 1977-78 was \$1.3m and \$1.4m, respectively.





## CHAPTER 6

# WELFARE SERVICES

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are age, invalid, wives', widows', veterans' disability, and service pensions, sheltered employment allowances, supporting parents' benefits, family allowances, orphans' pensions, handicapped children's allowances, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the *Social Services Act 1947*, except for veterans' disability and service pensions which are administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, family allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

The Commonwealth Government also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health benefits is given in Chapter 5 'Health Services'.

### ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED

#### AGE PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who are residents of Australia at the time of lodgement of the claim for a pension, and who at any time have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or an aggregate of more than 10 year's residence, at least 5 of which must be continuous. Pensions may continue to be paid if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia, and in certain exceptional circumstances age pensions may be granted to former Australian residents living overseas.

No person may be granted an age pension while receiving either an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension.

Age pensions are payable subject to an income test, except where the person is permanently blind. Persons who are aged 70 years or more, however, receive a base rate of pension free of the income test, being only subject to the income test for weekly pension payments above \$51.45 at the standard rate and above \$42.90 at the married rate. At 30 June 1979, there were 474,801 recipients of age pensions in New South Wales.

In assessing a person's income for the purposes of the 'income test', the main types of income included are—wages and salaries, profits, income derived from property (interest, rents, dividends), superannuation, pensions, benefits and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period. Free board and lodging received is assessed at not more than \$65 per annum.

Manuscript of this section prepared in November 1979.

The main types of income excluded are—benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, family allowances and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$312 per annum for each dependent child (see below).

For purposes of the income test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum rate of pension, free of the income test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from an age, invalid, or veteran's disability pension.

Differential rates of age pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:

- (a) single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, and each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart for an indefinite period due to illness or infirmity of either or both—pension is payable to these pensioners at the 'standard' rate; and
- (b) married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance—pension is payable to these pensioners at the 'married' rate.

Under the income test, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the amount by which the income exceeds \$1,040 for a pensioner paid at the 'standard' rate, and \$897 for pensioners paid at the 'married' rate. The effect of the income test is to preclude from entitlement to any pension a person whose income exceeds \$135.80 per week. The corresponding figure for a married couple without dependants is \$113.75 each per week.

From November 1979, the maximum standard and married rates of age pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. Since November 1979, the maximum standard rate of pension has been \$57.90 per week and the maximum married rate has been \$48.25 per week.

Where an age pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to the income test, of up to \$7.50 per week (\$390 per annum) for each dependent child. Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance is payable to a widowed or other unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the income test, is \$4 per week (\$208 per annum), or \$6 per week (\$312 per annum) where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age.

'Dependent children' are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 25 years attending a school, college, or university. The number of dependent children of age pensioners and of invalid pensioners in New South Wales at 30 June 1979 was 31,409.

A wife's pension is payable to a woman who is unable to qualify for a pension in her own right, but is the wife of an age pensioner or an invalid pensioner. The pension, which was introduced in October 1972, is payable at the same rate and subject to the same income test as the age pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple. At 30 June 1979, there were 32,242 recipients of wives' pensions in New South Wales.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 per week (\$260 per annum) is payable (subject to a special income test) to pensioners who are receiving pensions at the maximum rate and who pay rent or pay for board and/or lodging.

Pensions payable to men aged 65 years or more and women aged 60 years or more have been subject to income tax since 1 July 1973.

## AGED PERSONS ACCOMMODATION

The Commonwealth Government makes grants in terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes in which aged and (since 1974) adult disabled and incapacitated persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. Since May 1976, the grants have been made, subject to subsidy limits, on the basis of \$2 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30 June 1979, grants amounting to \$88m had been approved in New South Wales for 907 projects accommodating 18,050 aged or disabled persons. From September 1969, a personal care subsidy has been provided, in terms of this Act, to eligible organisations providing approved personal care for persons of 80 years of age or more who are living in hostel-type accommodation provided by those organisations. In 1973, eligibility for this subsidy was extended to persons who, though not yet 80 years of age, require and receive approved personal care. Since 1974, the subsidy has been \$15 per week.

In terms of the *Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972*, the Commonwealth Government, subject to certain conditions, provides assistance for the capital costs associated with the provision of hostel accommodation for the aged by local government authorities and eligible organisations (up to a maximum of \$18,150 per person). The Government pays an additional grant of up to \$2,400 per person for the purchase of land and a further \$250 per person is available for furnishing. Accommodation provided under the Act must be allocated strictly on the basis of need and without any contribution from the prospective resident. In 1978–79, \$11.7m was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

Since 1969–70, the Commonwealth has provided grants to the State to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. The *Housing Assistance Act 1978* provides for the continuation of this scheme for a period of three years from 1978–79, with wider eligibility and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds may be applied. Persons eligible for assistance include those in receipt of an age or invalid pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a special benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, and some classes of service pension. Further details are given in the subsection 'State Housing Assistance' in the section 'State Government Social Welfare Services'.

## HOME CARE SERVICES

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to the States to assist them in developing senior citizens' centres and a range of home care services providing house-keeping or other domestic assistance for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales in 1978–79 amounted to \$1.2m for senior citizens' centres and \$1.9m for home care services. Also under this Act, the salaries of approved welfare officers are funded jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments. In 1978–79, Commonwealth Government expenditure on salaries for welfare officers was \$300,000. The *States Grants (Paramedical Services) Act 1969* is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health and provides assistance to the States towards the provision of paramedical services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and chiropody, provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes.

In terms of the *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1970* the Commonwealth Government makes subsidies to those ('Meals on Wheels') organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The basic rate of subsidy is 25 cents per meal. An additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal is payable if fresh fruit or fruit-juice is included with each meal. During the year ended 30 June 1979, 207 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$690,000.

## ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

### VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS

Disability and dependants' pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Repatriation Act* 1920 and associated legislation. Disability pensions are payable to veterans (male and female) who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of service in the Australian defence forces. Dependants' pensions are payable to eligible dependants of incapacitated veterans and dependants of veterans whose death has been accepted as service-related. These pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914–18 War, the 1939–45 War, the Korea-Malaya Operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 7 December 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. Pensions are also payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act* 1940 and various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the defence forces under service conditions.

Disability and dependants' pensions are not subject to an income test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated veterans is determined according to the assessed degree of incapacity. The Special Rate of pension (\$110.90 per week since November 1979) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of service-related disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), and to those who have been totally blinded as a result of service. An amount equivalent to the Special Rate is granted (under certain conditions) to those temporarily incapacitated for at least three months, or to a double amputee. The Intermediate Rate of pension (\$76.35 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The General Rate of disability pension (which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum General Rate) is payable to other persons with a service-related disability but who are able to work full-time although under difficulty; the maximum General Rate current since November 1979 is \$41.85 per week. Allowances ranging from \$2.55 to \$69.05 per week are payable (in addition to the General and Intermediate Rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the Special Rate of pension. At 30 June 1979, there were 160,932 recipients of disability pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

Dependants' pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for an incapacitated veteran's wife and children under 16 years of age or over age 16 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Commonwealth Government. The maximum rates per week are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of a veteran whose death resulted from service has been \$57.90 per week since November 1979. A domestic allowance of \$12 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of a veteran whose death resulted from service is \$12.50 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$25.00 per week for each child under 16 years of age. A student child attaining the age of 16 years stops receiving a pension and may receive an allowance under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (see Chapter 7 'Education').

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of a veteran whose death or incapacity resulted from service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, loss of earnings, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to veterans under certain conditions. Recipients of disability pensions and their dependants are entitled to a wide range of medical services within the Repatriation system (see Chapter 5 'Health Services').

The Special, Intermediate and General Rate disability pensions, and the war and defence widows' pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

#### SERVICE PENSIONS

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) were introduced in 1936. These pensions are the broad equivalent of the age or invalid pension, and are subject to an income test (except for persons aged 70 years or more), but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from service. Persons aged 70 years or more are eligible to receive an income-test free pension of \$51.45 per week (single rate) or \$42.90 per week (married rate); higher rates of pension may be payable subject to an income test. For eligible veterans under 70 years of age, and in the assessment of the income-tested supplement for veterans aged 70 and over, 50 per cent of the disability pension is disregarded when applying the income test for a service pension. Persons eligible to receive a service pension are men who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively. Veterans who are permanently unemployable are also eligible. Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided that they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable for each dependent child. From 8 May 1975, eligibility for service pensions was extended to certain veterans with continuous residence in Australia for at least ten years and with 'theatre of war' service in the Armed Forces of other countries of the British Commonwealth in wars or warlike operations in which Australian Forces were engaged. In August 1979, the Government announced that, with effect from February 1980, eligibility for service pensions would be extended to include Allied veterans, subject to conditions similar to those applying to British Commonwealth veterans. To qualify for a service pension, Allied veterans must have served as members of formally raised Armed Forces of Allied countries in any war or warlike operation in which Australia participated, served in a theatre of war, never served at any time in the forces of a country which was at the time at war with Australia, resided in Australia for at least ten years, satisfied the income test applying to Australian and British Commonwealth veterans, and reached the age of 60 years for men and 55 years for women, or have become permanently unemployable.

At 30 June 1979, there were 69,606 recipients of service pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

Since November 1979, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been \$48.25 each for a married pensioner and his wife. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$57.90. An additional pension of \$7.50 is payable for each eligible dependent child. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners. Certain recipients of service pensions are also entitled to a wide range of medical services within the Repatriation system (see Chapter 5 'Health Services').

Service pensions are subject to income tax unless the pension is payable on the grounds of permanent unemployability, and the recipient is less than 65 years of age (men) or less than 60 years of age (women). The maximum rates of service pension are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Under the *Housing Assistance Act* 1978 some classes of recipients of service pension are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see 'Aged Persons Accommodation' under the subsection 'Assistance to the Aged' earlier in this section.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE HANDICAPPED

### INVALID PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Invalid pensions are payable to persons not less than 16 years of age who are permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. Persons are subject to an income test (see subsection on 'Age Pensions and Allowances' earlier in this section) except in the case of people who are permanently blind. If the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, the residence qualification is the same as for an age pension. Rates of pension are the same as for age pensions and invalid pensioners are entitled to the same additional payments as age pensioners. Similarly, a wife's pension is payable, subject to income test, to the wife of an invalid pensioner if she is not eligible for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right. The maximum rates of invalid pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. At 30 June 1979, there were 86,983 recipients of invalid pensions in New South Wales.

Under the *Housing Assistance Act* 1978 invalid pensioners are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see 'Aged Persons Accommodation' under the sub-section 'Assistance to the Aged' earlier in this section.

### SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable, since June 1967, to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops and are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, etc.) are payable. Since November 1979, the allowance is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. The income test for the allowance is the same as for age and invalid pensions. The allowance is not taxable unless the sheltered employee has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women).

Since November 1974, an incentive allowance of \$5 per week is payable to recipients of sheltered employment allowances, free of the income test in lieu of supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1979, there were 3,052 recipients of sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Under the *Housing Assistance Act*, recipients of a sheltered employment allowance are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see 'Aged Persons Accommodation' under the subsection 'Assistance to the Aged' earlier in this section.

### HANDICAPPED CHILD'S ALLOWANCE

Payment of a handicapped child's allowance was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in January 1975. The allowance is paid at the rate of \$65.00 per month, free of an income test, to the parents or guardians of a severely intellectually or physically handicapped child under the age of 16 years, or aged 16 years and under 25 years if a full-time student not receiving an invalid pension, who is living in the family home and needs constant care and attention. From November 1977, an allowance may also be payable, up to a maximum of \$65.00 per month, to a person who has custody, care and control of a handicapped child who requires substantial care and attention only marginally less than that required by a severely handicapped child. In this case, the allowance is subject to an income test in which consideration is given to the additional costs incurred in caring for the child. At 30 June 1979, 7,652 allowances (including allowances for substantially handicapped children) were being paid in New South Wales.

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit is payable by the Commonwealth Government for each physically or intellectually handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a non-profit organisation or local government authority. Since November 1976, the rate of benefit has been \$5.00 per day. In 1978-79, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$559,000. At 30 June 1979, 425 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 22 approved homes in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

## HANDICAPPED PERSONS FACILITIES

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* 1974 financial assistance is provided by the Commonwealth Government to eligible non-profit organisations and local government authorities for the purchase, construction, extension, alteration, rental and maintenance of premises that cater for physically or mentally handicapped people. Services qualifying for subsidy comprise day training centres for handicapped children, activity therapy centres, training centres and sheltered workshops for handicapped adults, and residential facilities for people who use these services, or need special accommodation to allow them to engage in normal employment. All capital and equipment subsidies are paid at the rate of \$4 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources. Rent is subsidised at a rate equal to 80 per cent of the approved rental paid, subject to certain conditions. A salary subsidy of 50 per cent of actual salaries may be paid toward the cost of salaries of most staff, while a higher rate of up to 100 per cent may be paid during an initial period in the case of some new enterprises. Since October 1970, a training fee of \$500 has been paid to eligible sheltered workshops for each former employee who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation.

At 30 June 1979, eligible organisations in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory comprised 100 training centres, 63 activity therapy centres, 74 sheltered workshops, 76 residential facilities and 18 other approved services. Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* amounted to \$14.3m in 1978-79.

## REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of a long-term disability or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical, mental, social, and vocational usefulness and to assist them to live as independently as possible. Rehabilitation is generally provided at the various centres operated by the Rehabilitation Service and is effected through medical treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to selected invalid and widow pensioners, supporting parents (other than those eligible for training under the National Employment and Training System—see the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'), and persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefit; to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16; to former members of the permanent armed forces who are disabled at the time of discharge but are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Department of Veterans' Affairs; and to persons who become disabled while working for the Commonwealth Government and are covered by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act* 1971. Rehabilitation may also be provided free to other handicapped persons within the broad working age group who would derive substantial benefit from such services.



Persons are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work following rehabilitation. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves and provision is made for charges to be reduced in accordance with a person's capacity to pay. People may also be sponsored by private or government organisations.

During treatment, a person who qualifies for free rehabilitation continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended and replaced by a training allowance based on the adult male average award wage. A living-away-from-home allowance is paid where necessary. Other allowances and expenses are payable and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1978-79, 1,525 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and 551 were placed in open, sheltered, part-time, or home bound employment.

## ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS AND SINGLE PARENTS

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June 1942. Under the scheme, a widow's pension is payable subject to an income test, to a widow resident in Australia if (a) she and her husband were residing permanently in Australia at the time she became a 'widow', or (b) she had resided in Australia continuously for 5 years immediately prior to claim, or (c) she had, at any time, resided in Australia continuously for 10 years.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances within the twenty-six weeks following the husband's death.

For all classes, the term 'widow' is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death. For Classes A and B, the term 'widow' includes a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a psychiatric hospital; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. To be eligible for the pension, a deserted wife or divorced woman must have taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband. A widow's pension is not payable to a woman receiving an age or invalid pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or a war widow's pension. At 30 June 1979, there were 60,972 recipients of widows' pensions in New South Wales.

The types of income disregarded for purposes of the income test, and the definition of 'dependent children' are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age pensions. In assessing income a deduction of up to \$312 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Under the income test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$1,040 of a widow's annual rate of income. There is no specific income test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

Since November 1979, the maximum widow's pension rates are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

For Class A widows, the maximum rate of pension has been \$57.90 per week since November 1979. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$4 per week (\$208 per annum) or \$6 per week (\$312 per annum) where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age, plus an allowance of \$7.50 per week (\$390 per annum) for each dependent child.

The maximum rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$57.90 per week since November 1979. Since 1974, a Class B widow who has the custody, care, and control of a dependent child other than her own, who entered her custody after she became a Class B widow, may receive a mother's allowance and an additional pension for the child.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$57.90 per week since November 1979. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 per week (\$260 per annum) and funeral benefits are payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age pensioners.

#### SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT AND ALLOWANCES

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. In November 1977, the benefit was renamed supporting parent's benefit, and was extended to supporting fathers. Women eligible for supporting parents' benefits include unmarried mothers and mothers who are separated wives, separated de facto wives or de facto wives of prisoners and psychiatric hospital patients. The benefit becomes payable six months after the event giving rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of the child, or separation. During the first six months, women may be entitled to assistance under the provisions of the *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968* (see below).

Men who are eligible include widowers and divorcees as well as other men bringing up children on their own. In the case of a widower or divorcee, the benefit is payable from the date of death of the wife, or date of the decree absolute if the child has reached the age of six months at that date. In other cases it is payable from six months after the father has ceased to live with a woman as her husband or de facto husband provided that the child has attained six months of age.

No period of residence conditions need to be met if a person becomes a 'supporting parent' while residing permanently in Australia. In other cases, there is a qualification of five years' continuous residence, immediately prior to claiming benefit, or ten years' continuous residence at any time.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including mother's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same income test, as a Class A widow's pension. Since November 1979, the maximum rate of benefit is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. At 30 June 1979, there were 22,105 recipients of supporting parents' benefits in New South Wales.

Under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978* recipients of a supporting parent's benefit are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see 'Aged Persons Accommodation' under the subsection 'Assistance to the Aged' earlier in this section.

#### DESERTED WIVES ASSISTANCE

Under the *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968*, the Commonwealth Government shares with the States (on an equal basis, up to an amount equal to half the amount payable in respect of a Class A widow's pension) the cost of providing assistance to certain mothers of families without a breadwinner where the mother is not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act (for example, during the first six months of desertion). In

1978–79, payments to the New South Wales Government amounted to \$9.5m. At 30 June 1979, there were 4,161 recipients in New South Wales. See 'Family Emergency Services' in the following section.

## ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES

From July 1976, family allowances for dependent children and students replaced the former system of child endowment introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941. The family allowance scheme provides for the payment of substantially increased allowances than those payable under the old scheme, and the introduction of the new scheme was accompanied by the abolition of the former practice of granting taxation rebates to resident taxpayers for dependent children and students.

The family allowance is payable, free of an income test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 25 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. Allowances are not payable in respect of students receiving assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and other related scholarship schemes, or children receiving an invalid pension. Where the children are inmates of an approved institution, the allowance is paid to the institution.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, the allowance is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, the allowance may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

For families with children aged under 16 years and eligible student children aged 16 and under 25 years, the rates of family allowance are \$15.20 per month for the first (or only) child, \$21.70 per month for the second child, \$26.00 per month for the third and fourth child, and \$30.35 per month for each subsequent child. As a general rule, the allowance for children in family units is paid to the mother; at 30 June 1979, there were 713,028 such family units. For each child in an approved institution the rate of allowance is \$21.70 per month. At 30 June 1979, there were 126 approved institutions.

### MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

From 1912 to 31 October 1978, maternity allowances were payable as a lump sum by the Commonwealth Government to mothers on the birth of children. From 1947, the maternity allowance was \$30 if there were no other children under 16 years in the family, \$32 if there were one or two other children, and \$35 if there were three or more other children under 16 years. In the case of plural births, the allowance was increased by \$10 for each additional child born. These allowances were abolished for births occurring after 31 October 1978.

### ORPHANS' PENSIONS

Payment of an orphan's pension was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in October 1973. The pension is paid to the guardian of a child both of whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased or one of whose parents is deceased if the other parent is missing or a long-term inmate at a prison or psychiatric hospital. Orphans under 16 years of age or full-time students who are 16 but under 25 years are eligible. The pension is not payable in respect of a child receiving a war orphan's pension (under the *Repatriation Act* 1920), or an invalid pension.

The monthly rate of pension is \$47.70 for each eligible child and is free of an income test. In general the conditions for payment are the same as those for family allowances. An

institution which has been approved for family allowance purposes is also eligible to receive an orphan's pension for any qualified child in its care. At 30 June 1979, there were 1,526 pensions being paid in New South Wales.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND SICK

### UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government came into operation on 1 July 1945. The benefits are limited, in general, to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting parent's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment or sickness benefits or special benefits.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that he is unemployed, that his unemployment is not due to industrial action by himself or by members of a union of which he is a member, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is normally payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of registration for employment, whichever is the later. Where a claimant can satisfy the Commonwealth Employment Service that, before registering for employment, he has been taking reasonable steps to obtain employment, the waiting period may be backdated up to a maximum of seven days. People who leave their job (become voluntarily unemployed) without good reason, do not become entitled to payment of benefit until six weeks after registering for employment. School leavers and persons who, without just cause, discontinue a course of study at a tertiary education institution, are not eligible for payment of benefit until six weeks after the day they leave school or cease their course of study. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks from the date of incapacity, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks. For both types of benefit, the waiting period of seven days is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks. An income test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment and sickness benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. 'Income' does not include family allowances or other payments for children, Commonwealth Government health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society.

The maximum weekly rates of unemployment and sickness benefits payable and permissible income (current since November 1979) are as follows.

Particulars	Maximum weekly rate		Permissible weekly income
	Unemployment benefit	Sickness benefit	
	S	S	S
Married person (includes additional benefit for spouse) .. ..	96.50	96.50	6
Single person aged 21 or more with dependants .. ..	57.90	57.90	6
Single person aged 21 or more, no dependants .. ..	51.45	57.90	6
Single person aged 18 to 20 with dependants .. ..	57.90	57.90	(a) 3
Single person aged 18 to 20, no dependants .. ..	51.45	57.90	(a) 3
Single person under 18 years .. ..	36.00	36.00	(a) 3

(a) \$6 if the claimant has no parent living in Australia.

Additional benefit of \$7.50 per week may be paid for each child under 16 years of age or dependent full-time student aged 16 years or under 25 years in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a benefit of \$48.25 per week may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided that there are one or more dependent children and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. Since November 1979, the single and married rates of unemployment and sickness benefits are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. This provision does not apply to the rate of benefit for unemployment beneficiaries without dependants or to single persons under 18 years.

For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. However, the amount of any disability pension, and of compensation, damages, or similar payments, received for the same disability is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable if it is paid in respect of the same period. If it is not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation in respect of the same period is regarded as income and disability pension is ignored. Income received by the spouse of the claimant may reduce the benefit payable. A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks may be entitled to receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$5 per week if he pays rent or for lodgings and is wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. The allowance is not payable to a person who is in hospital if he has no dependants.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include unmarried women for a period before and after the birth of a child, persons caring for invalid parents or sick relatives, persons ineligible for a pension because of lack of residence qualifications, and persons remanded in custody pending court proceedings. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. At 30 June 1979, recipients of unemployment, sickness and special benefits in New South Wales numbered 109,843, 13,545 and 5,803 respectively.

#### STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE SCHEME

Following the provision of assistance to employees displaced as a direct result of the Commonwealth Government's decision to reduce tariffs by 25 per cent in 1973, an expanded scheme of income maintenance was introduced with effect from 23 April 1974. From March 1975 this assistance has been phased out, with benefits since that date being made only to persons who were approved earlier as eligible for assistance. Further details of the scheme are given in Year Books Nos. 64 and 65.

#### RELOCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The Relocation Assistance Scheme was introduced in October 1976 to help overcome the difficulties of unemployed persons who are unable to secure continuing employment in their present locality and are without prospects of doing so, even with re-training. Assistance is made available to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up either employment or training under the National Employment and Training System (described in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'). Assistance is provided for fares and for other costs incurred by unemployed workers and their families changing their place of permanent residence, including removal expenses of \$750 (maximum), re-establishment costs (related to family size), legal and agents' fees of \$1000 (maximum) or rental allowances of \$500 (maximum).

## COMMUNITY YOUTH SUPPORT SCHEME

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) was introduced in November 1976 to assist young unemployed persons who have registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. The aim of CYSS is to improve the employability of the unemployed young and to maintain an orientation towards work. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to community groups, including recognised youth organisations and local government authorities, to meet the administrative and operating costs of the projects conducted by those bodies to assist the unemployed young. An allowance of up to \$6 per week may be paid to participants to meet fares and incidental expenses, this allowance being additional to unemployment benefit received by participants.

## OTHER COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS

## TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES

Tuberculosis allowances are paid by the Department of Social Security on behalf of the Department of Health. Details of the allowance scheme are given in the section 'Environmental and Special Health Services' in Chapter 5 'Health Services'.

## FUNERAL BENEFITS

A funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable to an eligible pensioner who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an eligible pensioner. For these benefits, 'eligible pensioner' means a person who satisfies, or had satisfied prior to death, the income test for pensioner fringe benefits (see below). In 1978-79, the amount paid on these benefits in New South Wales was \$570,000 for 18,339 claims granted.

## PENSIONER 'FRINGE BENEFITS'

Fringe benefits are available to eligible civilian and repatriation pensioners, recipients of certain other benefits and allowances, and their dependants. Those eligible may obtain a range of pharmaceuticals free of charge, free optometrical consultations from participating optometrists, telephone rental concessions, mail redirection concessions, hearing aid services and a reduction of fares on Commonwealth Government rail and shipping services. In addition, eligible pensioners may receive a range of health benefits which are described in Chapter 5 'Health Services'.

Persons eligible for fringe benefits are those receiving repatriation, age, invalid, wives' and widows' pensions, sheltered employment and tuberculosis allowances and supporting parents' benefits, whose income satisfies a special income test. The income test operates on the basis of assessed income as defined for pension purposes. Prior to 1 November 1979, a single pensioner whose assessed income was less than \$33 per week (\$1,716 per annum) qualified for those fringe benefits subject to the income test. A married pensioner couple qualified if their combined assessed income was less than \$57.50 per week (\$2,990 per annum). From 1 November 1979, the income limit for single pensioners is \$40 per week (\$2,080 per annum) and for married pensioner couples is \$68 per week (\$3,536 per annum). Also from 1 November 1979, recipients of supporting parents' benefits became eligible for the complete range of fringe benefits available to other pensioners (previously, certain fringe benefits were excluded, e.g. free pharmaceuticals). Persons eligible for Commonwealth Government fringe benefits (including supporting parents' beneficiaries) are issued with a Pensioner Health Benefits Card.

At 30 June 1979, persons entitled to Commonwealth Government fringe benefits in New South Wales included 373,091 age pensioners, 79,638 invalid pensioners, 27,517 wife pensioners and 55,028 widow pensioners. In addition, there were 20,746 supporting parent beneficiaries entitled to restricted fringe benefits.

## LEGAL AID

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal advice to needy persons. The Office also gives legal aid in court proceedings under Commonwealth law, and can give aid in matters under State law to persons to whom the Commonwealth Government has a responsibility, e.g. persons receiving social services, members and former members of the defence forces and their dependants, aboriginals, persons who have recently arrived in Australia, and full-time students. The provision of legal aid other than for purposes of advice is subject to a means test, and in some cases, payment of a contribution.

## HOMELESS PERSONS' ASSISTANCE

Since December 1974, the Commonwealth Government has provided financial assistance to voluntary agencies and local and statutory authorities to upgrade and replace inadequate accommodation and facilities for homeless persons, under the provisions of the *Homeless Persons Assistance Act* 1974. The Act was initially to operate for a three year period but has been extended to June 1980. It provides for grants to be made to eligible organisations to meet the cost of purchasing, constructing, altering or renting buildings to be used as homeless persons' assistance centres, as well as for grants to meet the cost of purchasing furniture, furnishings and equipment for such centres. Assistance is also provided to meet half the salaries of social welfare workers performing approved services at approved centres.

A subsidy is also available to help meet the cost of providing food and accommodation for homeless persons at approved centres, or for meals provided at such centres for non-resident homeless persons. The rate of the food and accommodation subsidy is 75 cents per person per day, and the meal subsidy for non-residents is 25 cents per meal.

From the inception of the programme to 30 June 1979, total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales amounted to \$4.1m, of which \$1.4m was expended in 1978-79.

## STATE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

### DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The services administered by the State Department of Youth and Community Services through its Field Division are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth Government benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth Government. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. Although assistance is subject to a means test, there is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

#### FAMILY EMERGENCY SERVICES

Temporary and family assistance and emergency aids are designed to provide meaningful assistance for the relief of economic distress in cases of need.

Temporary assistance may be paid to persons who have lodged an application for a Commonwealth benefit (usually special, unemployment, or sickness benefit) and are awaiting payment, but are unable to receive immediate assistance from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. It may also be paid to persons awaiting payment of worker's compensation who have no other income or to persons who are awaiting initial payment of wages.

Family assistance may be paid to separated wives or husbands, separated *de facto* wives or husbands, unmarried mothers or fathers, and women whose husbands or *de facto* husbands are in gaol, during the six months qualifying period required to establish entitlements to apply for the Commonwealth widow's pension or supporting parent's benefit (see previous section).

Emergency aids and relief are provided to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other disaster, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation. The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:—

	Temporary assistance \$	Family assistance \$
Male or female aged 16 years or more—		
With no dependent children under 16 years .. .. .	11.00	48.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years .. .. .	13.20	115.80
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years .. .. .	16.50	62.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years .. .. .	19.80	66.00

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance of \$12 per fortnight if one of the children is under 6 years of age (if there is no child under 6 years, the mother's allowance is \$8 per fortnight), plus a child's allowance of \$15 per fortnight for each dependent child under 16 years of age or student child, in addition to the family assistance payment. A further allowance of \$10 per fortnight is payable where rent or board is paid. A permissible income of \$8 per fortnight from other sources is allowed where a man or woman have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age and \$4 per fortnight in other cases, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

Supplementary assistance is designed to meet special needs of recipients of temporary and family assistance, and of some low-income earners and pensioners. This assistance includes the supply of clothing, footwear, layettes, and blankets, as well as the provision of spectacles and surgical aids (including surgical garments of all descriptions, calipers and



braces, made-to-measure shoes, respirators, and, for paraplegics, Hi-Lo electric beds and lifting equipment). Certain equipment (such as wheel chairs, electric wheel chairs, walking frames, and hydrostatic beds) is made available on a loan basis. Assistance is also provided to help meet the cost of the supply of oxygen in emergency situations. Total expenditure on supplementary assistance during 1978-79 was \$1.7m.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE

The Community Liaison Bureau of the Department of Youth and Community Services administers a Home Help Service, which operates in the Sydney Metropolitan area and in all major country areas, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of illness, incapacity, or crisis. The period of service is provided according to need, with a limited period for full-time service. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances. Home aides perform household duties, including meal preparation, washing, ironing, cleaning, and shopping. The service is available on a regular basis for individuals and families in need. The Home Help Service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969. During 1978-79 there was an average of 10,250 cases being serviced each month and, at 30 June 1979, there were 2,900 home aides employed.

#### OTHER ASSISTANCE

The Department of Youth and Community Services also provides provision of transport for persons in necessitous circumstances, assistance for the burial of destitute persons, and for Christmas grants to those receiving family assistance. This expenditure totalled \$91,000 during 1978-79.

#### STATE HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides rental accommodation for people on low income and for aged pensioners. Applications to the Commission are reviewed by Housing Application Committees and are considered on the basis of 'need' compared with the applicant's ability to meet this 'need' on the private market. Provision of accommodation for the elderly also requires that the applicants are able to care for themselves and that women have reached the age of 55 years and men the age of 60 years, although in the case of married couples only one partner need reach the qualifying age before both can apply. Successful applications are allocated to waiting lists which at 30 June 1979 varied from about 18 months (for elderly single persons) to 30 months (for 4-bedroom family houses). Sydney families with housing problems of a particularly serious or pressing nature may be assessed by a Special Allocations Committee and in country areas the task of reviewing urgent cases which are usually associated with natural disasters such as fire or flood remains with the local Housing Application Committee which adopts the same principles as the Sydney Committee. These cases are provided with accommodation without the need to go on a waiting list.

Rates of rental payable for Housing Commission accommodation are fixed at 80 per cent of the market value of rentals for equivalent accommodation in the same area in the private sector. A rental rebate scheme operates however to ensure that tenants pay no more than 20 per cent of the tenant's gross weekly income, plus 20 per cent of the spouse's gross weekly income, if any, and \$5 per week for each other member of the family earning income, on a full-time basis, of more than \$25 per week. In the case of pensioners whose only income is pension plus allowances the rent is fixed at 18 per cent of the pension plus allowances.

### OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE CONCESSIONS

The New South Wales State Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services provided for pensioners and other needy people. Public transport concessions are available to civilian and repatriation pensioners and other persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards (see definition in the subsection 'Other Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Services and Concessions' in the previous section). Reduced fares are paid on New South Wales Government trains, buses, and ferries, and privately-operated bus services. Rail concessions also include travel at reduced fares on certain main interstate trunk lines, and one free economy class return journey per year between any two New South Wales stations at least one of which is outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Blind persons are entitled to free rail, bus, and ferry travel within the Newcastle and Sydney areas and half-fare concessions on country and interstate rail services. These concessions may be extended to a companion.

From 1 October 1979, residents of New South Wales who receive the maximum rates of (New South Wales) family assistance, or (Commonwealth) unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, are eligible for half-fare travel concessions on certain public transport and private bus services in New South Wales.

Pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and certain classes of repatriation pensioners can qualify for a 50 per cent rebate on council rates and water and sewerage rates, up to a maximum of \$120 per annum.

Persons of limited means and income may be provided with free legal assistance by the Public Solicitor for certain proceedings. Free legal advice may be provided to persons in necessitous circumstances by Chamber Magistrates at the various Courts of Petty Sessions.

Pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards pay reduced ambulance subscriptions or fees.

## STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (FROM REVENUE) ON SOCIAL WELFARE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$'000)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>Commonwealth Government (a)</b>						
Assistance to the aged and handicapped—						
Age, invalid, and wife's pensions .. .. .	516,538	719,885	949,795	r1,121,535	1,319,963	1,460,398
Sheltered employment allowance (b) .. .. .	710	1,484	4,647	6,134	7,024	8,124
Handicapped children's benefit and allowance (b) .. .. .	219	1,018	3,443	5,364	6,194	6,124
Rehabilitation Services (b) .. .. .	2,026	2,927	3,095	3,628	5,407	5,988
Personal care subsidy .. .. .	1,233	1,904	2,619	3,136	3,458	3,776
Delivered meals subsidy .. .. .	456	482	568	601	645	690
Veterans' disability and service pensions and allowances (b) .. .. .	126,754	167,643	203,248	227,514	280,228	300,917
Assistance to widows and single parents—						
Widow's pension .. .. .	63,919	86,252	118,655	138,398	166,761	189,922
Supporting mother's benefit (c) .. .. .	13,395	26,473	44,042	54,436	(b) 68,970	(b) 81,728
Assistance to families—						
Family allowance (d) .. .. .	76,478	75,983	91,560	349,532	352,919	332,100
Maternity allowance .. .. .	2,773	2,640	2,490	2,446	2,461	1,120
Orphan's pension .. .. .	245	601	681	1,077	(b) 845	(b) 813
Assistance to the unemployed and the sick—						
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits .. .. .	38,174	122,436	257,881	(b) 338,960	(b) 389,997	(b) 399,433
Structural adjustment assistance (b) .. .. .	..	21,552	4,014	35	—	—
Other (b) .. .. .	10	7	11	15	22	36
Other assistance—						
Funeral benefit .. .. .	606	641	565	593	606	570
Telephone concessions (b) .. .. .	2,928	3,165	4,680	5,766	6,092	6,913
Assistance to homeless persons .. .. .	..	93	233	239	299	303
Compassionate allowance (b) .. .. .	24	18	19	23	16	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>r846,488</b>	<b>r1,235,204</b>	<b>r1,692,246</b>	<b>r2,259,432</b>	<b>2,611,907</b>	<b>2,798,970</b>
<b>State Government (e)</b>						
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc. .. .. .	20,138	22,987	30,432	39,434	47,373	54,405
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children .. .. .	3,118	4,399	6,146	9,106	7,505	5,269
Legal aid .. .. .	600	786	939	1,432	1,784	2,146
Food relief and cash assistance .. .. .	4,418	5,469	7,180	10,942	17,217	17,241
Administration (incl. Care of Aborigines) .. .. .	9,512	12,650	15,846	19,484	25,013	28,529
Housing .. .. .	142	188	249	1,604	1,129	1,288
Contribution to miners' pensions .. .. .	112	96	80	64	48	32
Relief of natural disasters .. .. .	5,976	2,756	5,357	5,021	5,580	9,002
Unemployment relief projects .. .. .	..	..	..	32,300	34,403	15
Workers' compensation (Broken Hill) .. .. .	39	52	67	57	58	71
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,055</b>	<b>49,383</b>	<b>66,296</b>	<b>119,444</b>	<b>140,110</b>	<b>117,998</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>r890,543</b>	<b>r1,284,587</b>	<b>r1,758,542</b>	<b>r2,378,876</b>	<b>2,752,017</b>	<b>2,916,968</b>

(a) Cash benefits paid to individuals.

(b) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) In November 1977, the supporting mother's benefit was extended to supporting fathers, and renamed supporting parent's benefit.

(d) From July 1976, the Family Allowances scheme replaced the former Child Endowment system and the practice of granting taxation rebates.

(e) Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## AGE PENSIONS (INCL. WIVES' PENSIONS), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Age pensioners						
Males .. .. .	115,587	125,972	135,266	140,774	151,558	155,768
Females .. .. .	260,929	276,398	291,240	302,089	313,087	319,033
Persons .. .. .	376,516	402,370	426,506	442,863	464,645	474,801
Wife pensioners .. .. .	6,845	7,069	7,623	8,386	9,797	10,221
Persons .. .. .	383,361	409,439	434,129	451,249	474,442	485,022
New claims (a) .. .. .	50,074	44,947	42,396	34,384	30,367	26,495
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Amount paid (a) .. .. .	423,303	593,900	784,604	913,448	1,079,656	1,186,813

(a) During year ended 30 June.

## INVALID PENSIONS (INCL. WIVES' PENSIONS), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Invalid Pensioners						
Males .. .. .	37,505	41,963	47,174	54,017	55,100	59,078
Females .. .. .	26,419	26,965	27,574	28,469	27,068	27,905
Persons .. .. .	63,924	68,928	74,748	82,486	82,168	86,983
Wife Pensioners(a) .. .. .	10,230	11,616	14,310	17,340	19,711	22,021
Total Persons .. .. .	74,154	80,544	89,058	99,826	101,879	109,004
New claims(b) .. .. .	11,933	13,123	15,107	15,954	16,970	16,623
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Amount paid(b) .. .. .	93,235	125,985	165,191	208,088	240,307	273,585

(a) In 1975-76 and earlier years, includes wives of sheltered employment allowees.

(b) During year ended 30 June.

## VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS, N.S.W. (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	74,779	72,829	71,354	69,953	67,568	66,156
Dependants of—						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	93,506	88,745	86,372	85,073	77,768	74,923
Deceased veterans .. .. .	21,456	21,293	20,896	20,650	20,217	19,853
Total .. .. .	189,741	182,867	178,622	175,676	165,553	(b) 160,932
AVERAGE RATE PER WEEK(\$)(c)						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	14.49	17.57	19.14	21.83	24.01	25.09
Dependants of—						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	1.54	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.74	1.67
Deceased veterans .. .. .	32.46	43.93	49.20	54.95	58.95	60.95
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June .. .. .	92,087	115,789	128,202	135,373	156,692	155,886

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Of the total pensions paid at 30 June 1979 (160,932) there were 13,305 pensions in respect of the 1914-18 War, 135,015 in respect of the 1939-45 War, and 12,612 in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and Miscellaneous Disability Pensions.

(c) From 1977-78, excludes miscellaneous pensions. At 30 June 1979, the average weekly rate of miscellaneous pensions was \$27.08.

## SERVICE PENSIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Veterans who are—						
Aged .. .. .	17,573	19,601	22,839	25,620	29,813	33,200
Permanently unemployable .. .. .	6,364	6,463	6,906	7,455	8,303	9,433
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	547	556	585	596	565	545
Dependants of veterans .. .. .	9,571	12,203	15,306	18,425	22,549	26,428
Total .. .. .	34,055	38,823	45,636	52,096	61,230	69,606
AVERAGE RATE PER WEEK (\$)						
Veterans (b) .. .. .	22.61	29.93	34.13	35.67	42.01	43.03
Dependants .. .. .	20.32	26.21	28.18	30.08	37.15	38.49
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June .. .. .	33,104	49,985	73,178	90,512	121,972	143,993

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes additional pension payable for children.

## UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Benefits		1973-74 (a)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
CLAIMS ADMITTED DURING YEAR							
Unemployment benefit							
Males	.. .. .	48,820	173,499	243,653	216,798	198,513	172,304
Females	.. .. .	24,511	66,377	88,697	83,891	83,922	79,926
Persons	.. .. .	73,331	239,876	332,350	300,689	282,435	252,230
Sickness benefit							
Males	.. .. .	33,801	39,004	45,332	43,388	43,138	37,803
Females	.. .. .	9,699	11,081	13,708	12,644	13,301	13,369
Persons	.. .. .	43,500	50,085	59,040	56,032	56,439	51,172
Special benefit (b)							
Males	.. .. .	702	1,210	5,056	7,784	8,683	10,697
Females	.. .. .	4,899	5,159	6,104	7,752	8,444	11,038
Persons	.. .. .	5,601	6,369	11,160	15,536	17,127	21,735
Total benefits							
Males	.. .. .	83,323	213,713	294,041	267,970	250,334	220,804
Females	.. .. .	39,109	82,617	108,509	104,287	105,667	104,333
Persons	.. .. .	122,432	296,330	402,550	372,257	356,001	325,137
RECEIVING BENEFIT AT 30 JUNE							
Unemployment benefit							
Males	.. .. .	7,313	39,090	58,951	77,000	70,804	73,956
Females	.. .. .	4,636	18,315	22,749	31,617	30,560	35,887
Persons	.. .. .	11,949	57,405	81,700	108,617	101,364	109,843
Sickness benefit							
Males	.. .. .	6,768	7,384	9,110	12,148	11,738	10,408
Females	.. .. .	1,776	2,055	2,209	2,823	3,096	3,137
Persons	.. .. .	8,544	9,439	11,319	14,971	14,834	13,545
Special benefit (b)							
Males	.. .. .	275	529	809	1,550	2,072	2,204
Females	.. .. .	1,812	1,460	1,750	2,510	2,806	3,285
Persons	.. .. .	2,087	1,989	2,559	4,060	4,878	5,489
Total benefits							
Males	.. .. .	14,356	47,003	68,870	90,698	84,614	86,568
Females	.. .. .	8,224	21,830	26,708	36,950	36,462	42,309
Persons	.. .. .	22,580	68,833	95,578	127,648	121,076	128,877
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000) (c)							
Unemployment benefit	.. .. .	19,900	93,760	214,269	285,180	324,746	334,320
Sickness benefit	.. .. .	15,508	24,395	36,900	44,038	50,778	48,016
Special benefit (b)	.. .. .	2,766	4,281	6,712	9,742	14,473	17,097
Total benefits	.. .. .	38,174	122,436	257,881	(c) 338,960	389,997	399,434

(a) Owing to changes in administrative procedures figures in 1973-74 are not strictly comparable with later years.

(b) Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia, but the amount of benefits paid include payments to these immigrants (at 30 June 1979, special benefits were paid to 314 such immigrants).

(c) From 1976-77 includes payments to beneficiaries in the Australian Capital Territory.

## WIDOWS' PENSIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Class A .. .. .	23,117	24,554	27,093	30,019	33,228	35,352
Class B .. .. .	17,919	19,143	20,597	22,331	23,800	25,569
Class C .. .. .	26	40	31	33	38	51
Total widows' pensions .. .. .	41,062	43,737	47,721	52,383	57,066	60,972
AVERAGE RATE PER WEEK (\$)(a)						
Class A .. .. .	38.43	52.17	57.55	63.13	67.28	69.13
Class B .. .. .	25.46	35.46	40.44	46.26	50.41	52.08
Total widows' pensions .. .. .	32.76	44.84	50.16	55.93	60.24	61.97
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June .. .. .	63,919	86,252	118,655	138,398	166,761	189,922

(a) Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

## SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
RECEIVING BENEFIT						
Males .. .. .	8,931	12,696	15,827	17,572	673	1,066
Females .. .. .					19,860	21,039
Persons .. .. .	8,931	12,696	15,827	17,572	20,533	22,105
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000) (b) (c)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June .. .. .	13,395	26,473	44,042	54,436	68,970	81,728

(a) The supporting mother's benefit was introduced in July 1973. In November 1977, the benefit was extended to supporting fathers, and renamed supporting parent's benefit.

(b) Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

(c) From 1977-78, includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

## FAMILY ALLOWANCES (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Children and students (b) in—						
Family units .. .. . no.	1,457,236	1,458,079	1,459,740	1,469,088	1,464,923	1,442,806
Approved institutions .. .. . no.	5,690	5,698	5,725	5,287	5,291	3,523
Total, children and students (b) .. .. . no.	1,462,926	1,463,777	1,465,465	1,474,375	1,470,214	1,446,329
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June ..	76,478	75,983	(c) 91,560	349,532	352,919	332,100

(a) From July 1976, the current Family Allowances scheme replaced the former Child Endowment system and the practice of granting taxation rebates.

(b) Children under 16 years, or aged 16 and under 25 years if full-time students. Prior to 1976-77, includes only students aged under 21 years.

(c) Includes five twelve-weekly payments.

## MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE SERVICES

### ABORIGINAL WELFARE

Aboriginals in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits legally available to any other citizen.

Since 1968–69, the Commonwealth Government has provided assistance to the States for Aboriginal advancement, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. In addition, direct assistance is given to Aboriginal organisations and local government authorities. In 1978–79 the Commonwealth Government provided a total of \$17.3m for Aboriginal programmes in New South Wales, including \$6.6m in grants to the State Government for Aboriginal advancement.

From 1 July 1975, by arrangement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, responsibility for the funding, planning, and co-ordination in relation to Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs. The Department co-ordinates the provision of special services for Aboriginals, which are arranged by either Aboriginal community organisations, or Commonwealth and State Government Departments. Key Departments providing special programmes for Aboriginals include the Commonwealth Departments of Education, Employment and Youth Affairs, and Social Security, and the State Departments of Education, Youth and Community Services, and Technical and Further Education, and the State Health and Housing Commissions.

On a national level, the Council for Aboriginal Development is the formal Aboriginal advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, and through him, to other Commonwealth Ministers responsible for policies and programmes affecting Aboriginals. The Council has ten members, five of whom are appointed by the Minister and five by the National Aboriginal Conference. The National Aboriginal Conference was incorporated under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act* 1976, and provides a forum in which Aboriginal views may be expressed at State and national levels. The conference has thirty-five members, seven of whom constitute the Eastern Branch (New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory).

Under the (State) *Aborigines Act*, 1969, the Aborigines' Advisory Council continues to be responsible for advising the Minister for Youth and Community Services on matters concerning Aboriginals in New South Wales. The Council consists of nine members, all of whom are Aboriginals elected by the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal Lands Trust which is also constituted under the *Aborigines Act* has freehold title to all Aboriginal reserves in New South Wales. Many of the Aboriginal communities on Aboriginal Lands Trust estates have chosen to undertake self-management of community affairs, and a number have sought long-term leases of lands from the Lands Trust. In terms of the Act, the membership of the Aborigines' Advisory Council and the Lands Trust is identical.

Direct responsibility for the Homes for Aborigines Scheme rests with the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs, and manages homes for Aboriginals throughout New South Wales. Aboriginals are also eligible to apply for tenancy of dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission as part of the State's ordinary housing programme. In addition, housing for Aboriginal people is provided by Aboriginal community organisations which receive direct financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government for community projects.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for special Aboriginal health services. The Commission, in liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs, conducts the Aboriginal Health Programme, which in June 1979



employed 103 staff members, of whom 62 were Aborigines. The Programme trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other public health projects. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in Sydney, Kempsey and Wilcannia.

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see Chapter 7 'Education'). The New South Wales Department of Education employs a special education consultant and an Aboriginal liaison teacher in the field of Aboriginal education, in addition to a small number of special teachers appointed to selected schools with high Aboriginal enrolments. An Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme trains locally selected Aborigines at a training course conducted at the University of Sydney. In 1979, there were more than 70 trained Aboriginal Teachers' Aides employed in schools throughout New South Wales. Many Aborigines undertake training in private enterprise and in the public sector under the National Employment and Training System (see the 'Employment' section of Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'). Courses for Aborigines in pre-vocational, pre-trade, and community management skills are arranged by the New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education in co-operation with the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, and Employment and Youth Affairs. Pre-school education for Aborigines is encouraged and subsidies are available to pre-schools, based on the actual attendance of Aboriginal infants.

## CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Youth and Community Services in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Child Welfare Advisory Council advises the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of wards of the State, the assistance of children of necessitous mothers, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable homes and in child care centres, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State training schools, and the supervision of those released on probation from Children's Courts or discharged from State training schools. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public entertainment and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and with complaints of neglect and uncontrollability.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, and the Maintenance Act, 1964, described below, the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father, the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899, and the Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976. The Liquor Act, 1912, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to juveniles. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., between the ages of 6 and 15 years, is prescribed by the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Minister for Youth and Community Services in certain cases, details of which are given in Chapter 7 'Education'.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the care or supervision of the Department in each of the last six years is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

## CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF, OR SUPERVISED BY, THE STATE, N.S.W.

Classification	At 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Children in the care of the State (a)—						
With own parents .. .. .	172	209	209	200	197	218
In foster homes (b) .. .. .	4,117	3,776	3,597	3,214	2,779	2,796
In family group homes .. .. .	11	35	67	94	111	109
In receiving homes, hostels .. .. .	1,228	1,158	1,038	994	906	814
In shelters or remand centres (c) .. .. .	271	266	259	181	225	194
In training schools (c) .. .. .	903	939	669	753	611	574
In other government institutions or charitable homes .. .. .	156	149	148	197	270	168
Total in the care of the State (a) .. .. .	6,858	6,532	5,987	5,633	5,099	4,873
Children supervised by the State—						
On probation .. .. .	6,354	6,018	5,723	5,505	4,717	4,365
After-care (d) .. .. .	883	713	801	659	571	483
Total supervised by the State .. .. .	7,237	6,731	6,524	6,164	5,288	4,848
Children subsidised by the State—						
With parents .. .. .	4,147	4,779	5,309	7,200	9,322	7,604
In charitable homes .. .. .	1,172	1,057	1,066	819	778	908
Total subsidised by the State .. .. .	5,319	5,836	6,375	8,019	10,100	8,512

(a) Comprises children under the guardianship of the Minister or care of the Department. Includes children on leave, and absentees.

Excludes intellectually handicapped persons over the age of 18 years under the guardianship of the Minister (194 at 30 June 1979).

(b) Includes children living independently (64 at 30 June 1979).

(c) Includes persons over 18 years.

(d) Children discharged from training schools.

## WARDS OF THE STATE

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, children may be admitted as wards to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Children may also be admitted to care in cases of physical or other handicap of the child where the parents or guardians are unable to cope. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be committed to the care of the Minister by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of children committed or admitted to his care until they attain the age of 18 years or are otherwise discharged from State control.

Children committed to the care of the Minister are generally placed in a 'receiving home' in the Sydney metropolitan area where professional staff assess their medical, educational, and emotional needs in order to determine their most suitable placement.

Where practicable, wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department of Youth and Community Services. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

Most wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department. The Department maintains 'receiving homes' for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearance, homes for pre-

school and infant children, homes for school-age children, family group homes, and homes for intellectually handicapped children.

The number of wards (excluding children who became wards through committal to a training school), at 30 June 1979, was 4,122 (2,297 boys and 1,825 girls). Of these, 2,732 were boarded out with foster parents, 218 were restored to their parents, 1,108 were being cared for in the homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 64 were living independently. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable homes amounted to \$2.8m in 1978-79.

#### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE HOMES

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable homes conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable homes fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the homes by the State (before April 1966, children in this category were admitted to State control as wards.) At 30 June 1979, 908 such allowances were being paid. The rate of allowance, since October 1978, is \$22.50 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1978-79 was \$1.0m.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

At 30 June 1979, there were 639 licensed private foster homes (for the reception of 5 children or less) and 93 licensed charitable homes (for the reception of more than 5 children) with accommodation for 751 and 3,978 children respectively.

#### DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for dealing with delinquent children. No child under the age of 10 years is held responsible for an offence.

Children committed to training schools may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to a training school is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Youth and Community Services exercises control of delinquent children committed to training schools and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the schools.

There are ten remand homes (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as four training schools for delinquent boys, one training school for delinquent girls and one school for both boys and girls. There is a special school for truant boys and girls, and a special school for boys who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

In recent years emphasis has been directed to finding alternatives to committing children to training schools. In the area of delinquency, alternatives such as Youth Attendance Centre programmes, Community Youth Centres, small community integrated residential centres, and individual family placement is increasingly used to meet the needs of offenders formerly managed in the traditional training school. The Youth Attendance Centre programmes involve the compulsory attendance of children on probation at Saturday meetings and week-end camps. In December 1977 the first Community Youth Centre became operational. This Centre, located at Stanmore in Sydney, provides for young persons to obtain leave from training schools to return home, or to an acceptable living situation, and to attend the Centre at regular periods—initially for two evenings a week, all day each Saturday, and one weekend a month—for participation in group sessions and for social, recreational, and community service and camping activities.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'. Particulars of truancy are given in the subsection 'Children Receiving Education' in the section 'Primary and Secondary Education' of Chapter 7 'Education'.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS MOTHERS

An important activity of the Department of Youth and Community Services relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous mothers in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of family assistance outlined in the section 'State Government Social Welfare Services', shown earlier in this Chapter.

#### DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of the wife or of the children of a marriage, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the *Family Law Act* 1975 to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases. The Family Law Act provides for maintenance action to be taken in any part of Australia (including Norfolk Island) and for the recognition and enforcement, by Australian courts having jurisdiction under the Act, of maintenance orders made in certain overseas countries. The Act also provides for the recognition and enforcement of Australian orders by these countries.

A mother who has been separated from her husband for a period of six months is eligible to apply for a widow's pension in terms of the *Social Services Act* 1947. During the first six months of desertion the mother may receive assistance from the State.

#### IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Commonwealth) *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* 1946, the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services supervises immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 18 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative.

The number of such immigrant children under supervision at 30 June 1979 was 148. During the year, there were 93 arrivals and 44 were discharged from supervision.

#### CHILD EMPLOYMENT

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, children aged from 7 to 15 years are required to be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services if they are to be employed in public entertainment. Boys aged 14 and 15 years must also be licensed by the Department to be employed in street trading. In the year ended 30 June 1979, 1,711 children were licensed for employment in public entertainment, and 19 boys were licensed for employment in street trading.

#### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Equity Division of the Supreme Court. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant by the Director or the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by two persons, one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child (grandparent, uncle, or aunt). In such a case, the application may be made on behalf of the applicant(s) by a solicitor,

provided that, in the case of a relative, the consent of the natural parent(s) has been given.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services as private adoption agencies. At 30 June 1979, there were three approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parents or guardians is required to an adoption except in certain circumstances, when it may be dispensed with by the Court. Consent may be given in favour of the adoption of the child by a particular parent or relative of the child, but, in all other cases, the consent must be a consent to the adoption of the child by any person(s) in accordance with the law of New South Wales. If 12 years of age and over, the child's consent is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances. Orders of adoption are registered by the Principal Registrar of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock.

For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances, as well as by the numbers of children being surrendered for adoption, and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

Most adoptions are arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services. In 1977-78, the total number of adoptions was 1,068 of which 569 (or 53 per cent) were arranged through the Department. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years.

#### ADOPTIONS: ADOPTION AGENCY AND SEX OF ADOPTED CHILD, N.S.W.

Adoptions		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Adoptions arranged through—							
Department of Youth and Community Services (a)—							
Males	.. .. .	1,391	754	722	488	585	264
Females	.. .. .	1,313	696	681	471	607	305
Total	.. .. .	2,704	1,450	1,403	959	(b) 1,192	569
Private adoption agencies—							
Males	.. .. .	267	213	175	212	190	100
Females	.. .. .	268	224	148	190	163	107
Total	.. .. .	535	437	323	402	353	207
Solicitors—							
Males	.. .. .	41	27	33	41	108	139
Females	.. .. .	35	22	40	47	117	153
Total	.. .. .	76	49	73	88	(b) 225	292
Total adoptions—							
Males	.. .. .	1,699	994	930	741	883	503
Females	.. .. .	1,616	942	869	708	887	565
Total	.. .. .	3,315	1,936	1,799	1,449	1,770	1,068

(a) Prior to 1 February 1974, entitled the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

(b) Since August 1976, the Department of Youth and Community Services has discontinued submitting applications in respect of the majority of natural parent and relative cases. In such cases, the application may be made on behalf of the applicant(s) by a solicitor.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **EDUCATION**

#### **STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools (referred to as public schools) conducted by the Department of Education and in non-government schools (referred to as private schools) conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical and adult education is provided in technical and further education colleges under the control of the Department of Technical and Further Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, and the six universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, Macquarie, and Wollongong), and also at a number of other institutions described towards the end of this chapter.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years, i.e. children may leave school upon reaching the age of 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In public schools education is secular and free. School dental and medical services (see the chapter 'Health Services') are provided for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

#### **AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL**

The Australian Education Council comprises the State and Commonwealth Ministers of Education and co-opts the services of other Ministers if necessary. The basic function of the Council is to promote the joint development of educational policies on matters of common State-Commonwealth interest. The Council holds three general meetings within every two-year period.

#### **COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The Commonwealth Department of Education administers Commonwealth Government programmes relating to education in conjunction with five statutory bodies: the Tertiary Education Commission, the Schools Commission, the Curriculum Development Centre, the Australian Capital Territory Schools Authority and the Commonwealth Teaching Service. The Department provides educational services in Australian Territories and programmes of assistance for education in the States. Commonwealth Government programmes in the States include financial grants for public and private schools, technical and further education, colleges of advanced education, universities, teacher development, and educational research.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1980.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research, and is responsible for Australia's international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the provision of advice and assistance in the fields of migrant and Aboriginal education, and administering programmes of international educational exchange.

### **CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

In July 1975, the Commonwealth Government established the Curriculum Development Centre, a statutory body with its own governing council. The functions of the Centre include the development of curricula and of teaching and learning materials appropriate to pre-school, primary, and secondary education. In the performance of its functions the Centre consults with the Schools Commission, State representatives, and other appropriate authorities.

### **THE TERTIARY EDUCATION COMMISSION**

The Tertiary Education Commission was established in June 1977 under the *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* which repealed the separate Acts that had established the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission (details of the functions of these former Commissions are contained in Year Book No. 64). Membership of the Commission consists of a full-time Chairman, three full-time Commissioners (each one a Chairman of a respective advisory council), and five part-time Commissioners. In addition to the Tertiary Education Commission, the Act established three advisory councils: the Universities Council, the Advanced Education Council, and the Technical and Further Education Council.

The prime function of the Commission is to inquire into and advise the Minister for Education on all matters relating to the granting of financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government in respect of universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions. The Act also provides that the Commission should inquire into and advise the Minister on any other matters relating to tertiary institutions which may be referred to it by the Minister or which the Commission itself considers to be worthy of inquiry.

The Commission performs its functions with the objective of promoting balanced and co-ordinated development, and diversified opportunities for tertiary education in Australia. It is required to consult with authorities responsible for matters relating to universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions in the States.

The main functions of each of the Councils are to inquire into and advise the Minister and the Commission on matters relating to its respective sector, to provide assistance to the Commission, as directed, on sectoral matters, and to assist the Commission, if required, in matters other than those relating to its particular sector. Membership of each Council consists of a Chairman, who is also one of the full-time Commissioners, and eight part-time members.

## NEW SOUTH WALES HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD

On 1 January 1976, the Higher Education Board was established under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, 1975, replacing the Advanced Education Board, the Universities Board, and the Higher Education Authority. The Board comprises not more than 14 members all of whom are nominated by the State Minister for Education and appointed by the Governor.

Under the Act, the Board reports and makes recommendations to the State Minister for Education on the establishment and development of higher education institutions (universities and colleges of advanced education), the establishment of new programmes of study in the field of higher education, and the acquisition and reservation of sites for the purposes of higher education. The Board assesses the suitability of courses proposed as advanced education courses, determines the nomenclature of the academic award made on completion of an advanced education course, and determines the academic staff establishment of each college of advanced education.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

Government expenditure on education in New South Wales is, for the most part, financed from State revenue and loan raisings, but in recent years the Commonwealth Government has made substantial expenditures on education in the State by way of grants to the State towards various programmes, and by the provision of certain financial assistance to students. The particulars of expenditure by the State on education, as shown in the next table, exclude expenditure from Commonwealth Government grants and interest on loan moneys expended by the State on buildings, equipment, etc.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Expenditure (a)	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Commonwealth Government—						
Grants to State .. .. .	208,518	463,789	498,224	580,412	629,666	669,014
Payment to persons .. .. .	29,331	39,674	50,738	64,357	69,239	73,614
Total, Commonwealth Government .. .. .	237,849	503,463	548,962	644,769	698,905	742,628
New South Wales Government—						
From revenue (b) .. .. .	528,016	634,129	768,369	900,692	1,018,141	1,125,275
From loans (c) .. .. .	73,032	86,478	134,431	103,779	112,204	120,885
Total, N.S.W. Government .. .. .	601,048	720,607	902,800	1,004,471	1,130,345	1,246,160
Total, Commonwealth and N.S.W. Governments .. .. .	838,897	1,224,070	1,451,762	1,649,240	1,829,250	1,988,788

(a) See following two tables for details of items of expenditure.

(b) Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Commonwealth Government grants paid to that Fund.

(c) Gross loan expenditure, less Commonwealth Government grants and miscellaneous receipts.



From January 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for financing tertiary education. Fees at universities, colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, pre-school teachers' colleges, and technical and further education colleges were abolished and a new system of tertiary and post-secondary educational allowances was introduced. In August 1979, the Government announced that with effect from 1 January 1980, a charge towards the cost of tuition would be imposed on certain overseas students who enrol at Australian universities and colleges of advanced education. Under the provisions of the *Overseas Students Charge Act 1979* the maximum rate of charge for a prescribed course is \$2,500 per year.

Particulars of expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in each of the last six years are shown in the next table.

**EXPENDITURE BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION IN N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Items of expenditure	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>Grants to State—</b>						
Towards recurrent expenditure on—						
Public schools .. .. .	7,108	44,019	71,860	83,674	91,721	92,925
Private schools (a) .. .. .	20,144	36,407	45,808	59,799	70,164	79,172
Schools—joint programmes .. .. .	895	4,323	7,727	7,680	9,655	8,642
Technical and further education .. .. .	(c) 5,801	10,333	17,652	16,714	19,184	21,061
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	28,935	62,122	69,089	90,831	98,303	105,103
Universities .. .. .	79,572	149,997	168,831	199,633	222,893	230,197
Educational research .. .. .	97	151	253	259	184	159
Pre-schools and child care .. .. .	1,281	5,417	9,030	8,532	9,815	9,591
Child migrant education .. .. .	2,238	3,890	2,720	67	165	727
Aboriginal education .. .. .	482	546	904	931	1,013	690
Towards capital expenditure on—						
Public schools .. .. .	25,788	61,886	35,587	42,349	47,851	44,882
Private schools .. .. .	4,420	9,451	10,083	6,208	10,064	14,072
Schools—joint programmes .. .. .	—	371	216	126	38	—
Technical and further education .. .. .	6,873	5,859	8,919	12,262	15,162	19,279
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	7,644	41,197	23,716	27,200	11,866	20,070
Universities .. .. .	16,889	22,526	21,754	17,553	17,910	21,840
Pre-schools and child care .. .. .	160	4,819	3,165	6,592	3,678	604
Child migrant education .. .. .	90	475	405	2	—	—
Aboriginal education .. .. .	101	—	505	1	—	—
<b>Total, grants to State .. .. .</b>	<b>208,518</b>	<b>463,789</b>	<b>498,224</b>	<b>580,412</b>	<b>629,666</b>	<b>p669,014</b>
<b>Payments to persons—</b>						
Student assistance—						
Secondary education (b) .. .. .	3,816	3,093	3,399	3,829	4,268	4,243
Isolated children .. .. .	2,184	2,695	2,951	3,407	4,114	3,779
Tertiary education .. .. .	17,625	26,567	36,284	46,587	49,438	53,344
Non-government institutions — fees .. .. .	—	708	1,148	2,109	1,489	1,430
Post-graduate awards .. .. .	2,597	2,737	2,589	2,833	3,170	3,079
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme .. .. .	1,234	1,432	1,459	1,388	1,360	1,178
Aboriginal Secondary Grants .. .. .	1,629	1,951	2,282	2,862	3,455	3,534
Aboriginal Study Grants .. .. .	222	428	471	554	882	1,086
Migrant education services .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	753	1,047	1,933
Other .. .. .	23	63	155	35	16	8
<b>Total, payments to persons .. .. .</b>	<b>29,331</b>	<b>39,674</b>	<b>50,738</b>	<b>r64,357</b>	<b>69,239</b>	<b>73,614</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Government expenditure on education in N.S.W. .. .. .</b>	<b>237,849</b>	<b>503,463</b>	<b>548,962</b>	<b>r644,769</b>	<b>698,905</b>	<b>p742,628</b>

(a) Paid to State (as agent for Commonwealth Government) for distribution to private schools.

(b) From 1974-75, includes Adult Secondary Education Assistance.

(c) Re-imbursement for abolished tuition fees.

A classification of the expenditure by the State Government in each of the last six years on education is given in the next table.

**EXPENDITURE BY THE N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION**  
(£'000)

Items of expenditure	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>Expenditure from revenue (a)—</b>						
Primary and secondary education—						
Public schools and head office services .. .. .	370,390	480,411	574,869	670,740	750,810	829,892
Conveyance of pupils to and from public and private schools .. .. .	29,705	39,964	49,502	55,619	71,184	79,044
Direct assistance to private schools .. .. .	10,538	11,645	12,995	16,001	18,582	21,165
Assistance to pupils of public and private schools—						
Bursaries and scholarships .. .. .	1,179	1,284	1,380	1,639	1,885	2,347
Allowances for secondary pupils .. .. .	4,429	8,791	15,179	17,983	20,358	23,533
Textbook allowances for secondary pupils .. .. .	2,790	2,915	3,051	3,105	3,103	3,066
<b>Total, primary and secondary education .. .. .</b>	<b>419,032</b>	<b>545,011</b>	<b>656,975</b>	<b>765,087</b>	<b>865,922</b>	<b>959,047</b>
Agricultural colleges .. .. .	2,673	1,366	1,695	1,867	2,057	2,170
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	906	256	1,464	1,313	1,537	2,181
Technical and further education (b) .. .. .	48,856	52,460	66,041	83,807	101,781	114,687
Scholarship allowances for trainee teachers .. .. .	26,722	29,260	35,222	39,064	34,760	31,784
Universities (c) .. .. .	26,593	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	3,235	5,776	6,972	9,554	12,084	15,406
<b>Total, expenditure from revenue (a) .. .. .</b>	<b>528,016</b>	<b>634,129</b>	<b>768,369</b>	<b>900,692</b>	<b>1,018,141</b>	<b>1,125,275</b>
<b>Loan expenditure (d)—</b>						
Primary and secondary education .. .. .	57,470	82,090	128,350	97,837	103,910	110,920
Technical and further education (b) .. .. .	8,068	4,387	6,081	5,942	8,294	9,965
Universities (c) .. .. .	7,123	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	370	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, loan expenditure (d) .. .. .</b>	<b>73,032</b>	<b>86,478</b>	<b>134,431</b>	<b>103,779</b>	<b>112,204</b>	<b>120,885</b>
<b>Total, expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>601,049</b>	<b>720,607</b>	<b>902,800</b>	<b>1,004,471</b>	<b>1,130,345</b>	<b>1,246,160</b>

(a) Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Commonwealth Government grants paid to that Fund.

(b) Prior to 1974-75, includes expenditure on colleges of advanced education. From 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for financing colleges of advanced education.

(c) From 1974-75 the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for financing universities.

(d) Gross loan expenditure, less Commonwealth grants and miscellaneous receipts.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It covers a period of six years and, normally, is completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age. In Years 1 to 6, the curriculum includes English (reading, spelling, oral and written expression), mathematics, social studies, natural science, music, health, sport and physical education, art, and craft. Kindergarten education is provided in most primary schools for children aged not less than 4¾ years at the time of enrolment. Kindergarten children may be enrolled from the beginning of the school year to 30 April provided they attain the age of five years by 31 July. Kindergarten education includes activities which develop the child physically, mentally and socially, and prepare him or her for later schooling. Pre-school education is available at some primary schools for children aged from 3¾ years, prior to their enrolment in kindergarten.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education.

In terms of the Education Act, 1961, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to the award of a School Certificate and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

In general, pupils in Years 7 to 10 of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, science, and a social studies course. In accordance with the requirements for the award of the School Certificate, pupils must also have studied music, art, craft, and physical education. During Year 7, pupils are introduced to a range of subjects available for elective study in later years. The elective subjects, which must be chosen before the end of Year 8, include agriculture, Asian social studies, commerce, geography, history, home science, industrial arts, and a variety of language courses.

Prior to 1975, the secondary school system included a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year. An explanation of the requirements of this examination is given on page 615 of Year Book No. 63.

From 1975, the School Certificate examination was discontinued, although a School Certificate is still issued to pupils satisfactorily completing an approved course of study. In 1975, procedures were introduced whereby the issue of the School Certificate was based on a system of assessment using a series of reference tests, the results of which were subject to 'moderating procedures' determined by the Secondary Schools Board. The Certificate issued in 1975 indicated achievement in each subject by level of difficulty (advanced, ordinary, or modified) and by grade (from 1 to 5). In 1976, the system was modified and the Certificate no longer indicated level of difficulty of subjects studied and achievement in each subject was shown by grade only (from 1 to 10). Since 1977, the system has been further modified, and reference tests (and 'moderating procedures') have been applied only in respect of English and mathematics. By restricting the reference tests to English and mathematics, individual schools are allowed freedom to adapt and emphasise courses and programmes in other subjects to meet the particular needs of their pupils. Pupils are issued with a School Certificate indicating their achievement in English and in mathematics, by grade (from 1 to 5), and listing the other subjects which the pupil has studied satisfactorily. The minimum requirement for the issue of a School Certificate is the satisfactory study of English, mathematics, science, a social science, and one other approved subject. In 1978, the School Certificate was issued to 75,808 pupils.

Pupils remaining at school to complete the final two years of the secondary course, which culminate in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects.

Examination requirements for the Higher School Certificate in 1975 and earlier years are described in previous issues of the Year Book. In 1975, a restructured senior secondary curriculum was introduced by the Board of Senior School Studies as a phase of the continuing process of curriculum development. The courses, which were included in the Higher School Certificate examination for the first time in 1976, are organised on the basis of units of study, each unit representing three periods per week and a maximum of 50 examination marks. In general, there are three courses in each subject, named in accordance with the unit system:

- (a) *3 Unit Course.* Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level, as well as deeper and more intensive treatment than in the other courses;
- (b) *2 Unit Course.* Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level;
- (c) *2 Unit A Course.* Although of a general content, this course has high education value for senior secondary pupils, but is not intended to lead to further study of that subject at tertiary level.

In mathematics, there are four courses. The 4 Unit, 3 Unit, and 2 Unit A Courses are equivalent to the courses described above, while the 2 Unit Course is designed to meet general needs and is suitable for those students whose tertiary studies require some mathematical understanding. In science, there are three courses—4 Unit, 2 Unit, and 2 Unit A. The 4 Unit Course is available in two versions. The first is a 'Multistrand' course which involves the study of three scientific disciplines consisting of physics, chemistry, and either biology or geology. The second is a 'Doublestrand' course consisting of a combination of any two of the abovementioned disciplines. Pupils may also elect to study any one or two of those disciplines as separate 2 Unit Courses.

In addition to the courses previously mentioned, there are various other types of courses which include General Studies, a one unit course of either one or two years duration; approved courses generated in individual schools and related to student interest; 2 Unit Z courses available in French, German and Latin for candidates who wish to study a foreign language for the first time in Year 11; and a supplementary English course, available in Year 11, for students attempting the 2 Unit A English course.

Each pupil is required to follow a programme involving at least eleven units in both of the senior secondary years (referred to as Years 11 and 12 of formal schooling), including at least two units of English in Year 11 and at least two units of English in Year 12, and a minimum of four other subjects in Year 11 and three other subjects in Year 12. A student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 11 which together total seven units must study English and at least two other subjects; a student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 12 which together total eight units must study English and at least one other subject.

Subject to conditions determined by the Board of Senior School Studies, in accordance with the Education Act, the Higher School Certificate is awarded to school candidates who have satisfactorily completed Year 11 and who present themselves for examination in Year 12 in courses carrying at least eleven units. Candidates do not pass or fail an individual course or the Higher School Certificate, but are given a grading in each course in which they are examined. In 1978 and 1979, gradings were based on an initial composite mark comprising, with equal weighting, a raw external examination mark, and a moderated school estimate; the composite mark was subject to 'scaling procedures' determined by the Board of Senior School Studies and the scaled mark determined the grading given. The system of grading used was: 91-100 per cent (if in the top 10 per cent of candidature), 81-90 per cent (if in the next 10 per cent of candidature), 71-80 per cent (if in the third 10 per cent), etc. Candidates were also awarded an aggregate mark, which was obtained by

adding the candidates' ten best 'scaled' unit marks, and an aggregate ranking was given, 96-100 per cent (if in the top 5 per cent of candidature), 91-95 per cent (if in the next 5 per cent of candidature), 86-90 per cent (if in the third 5 per cent of candidature), etc. School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a certificate, and private study candidates, receive a *Statement of Attainment* which contains a record of subjects and courses presented and grades received. Applicants for admission to universities and colleges of advanced education are, in general, selected on the basis of the 'aggregate mark' awarded to them, but each university or college of advanced education determines its own specific entrance requirements. In 1978, 35,654 candidates sat for the Higher School Certificate examination.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS BOARD AND BOARD OF SENIOR SCHOOL STUDIES

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and, on the basis of advice received from schools, issues the Certificates to pupils reaching the required standard. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The membership of the Boards includes: representatives of the Department of Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation; the Director of Technical and Further Education; a representative of parents and citizens' associations; a representative of organisations of employers; a representative of organisations of employees; and selected principals of private schools.

#### CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the educational system. For children with a physical or intellectual handicap, and for those remote from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include the Correspondence School, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf children.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those exempted by the Department of Youth and Community Services from attendance at school for special reasons.

Free travel to and from school (both public and private) is granted to all pupils of infants' classes (kindergarten and Years 1 and 2) irrespective of distance, and to other pupils who travel by train or ferry, or more than 1.6 kilometres by bus. Concessional fares are granted to pupils not entitled to free travel by bus. In country areas, pupils generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying pupils to charter bus routes by private car.

Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department in recent years are shown in the next table.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: CHILDREN EXEMPTED FROM ATTENDANCE**

Reason for exemption	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Domestic necessity .. .. .	61	54	73	35	37	25
Health .. .. .	38	31	25	26	19	17
Necessitous circumstances .. .. .	217	111	107	50	23	23
Other reasons (a) .. .. .	2,010	1,415	1,328	966	737	720
<b>Total exemptions granted —</b>						
Boys .. .. .	1,175	851	821	590	457	454
Girls .. .. .	1,151	760	712	487	359	331
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>785</b>

(a) Includes exemptions granted to pupils to attend business or technical and further education colleges and to pupils who are considered to be psychologically unsuitable for further education.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth and Community Services. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: CASES OF UNSATISFACTORY ATTENDANCE REPORTED**

Type of school	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>Public schools—</b>						
Boys .. .. .	4,020	4,149	4,221	4,084	3,118	2,739
Girls .. .. .	3,535	3,746	3,830	3,640	2,754	2,308
<b>Total, pupils .. .. .</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>7,895</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>5,047</b>
<b>Private schools—</b>						
Boys .. .. .	178	188	170	161	128	96
Girls .. .. .	188	156	161	125	111	74
<b>Total, pupils .. .. .</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Public and private schools—</b>						
Boys .. .. .	4,198	4,337	4,391	4,245	3,246	2,835
Girls .. .. .	3,723	3,902	3,991	3,765	2,865	2,382
<b>Total, pupils .. .. .</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>8,382</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>6,111</b>	<b>5,217</b>

The Department conducts a special school for truant boys and girls at Burradoo. The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and is aimed at assisting them to adjust to the normal school situation. During 1978–79, 138 children were admitted to the school, and in June 1979, the number of enrolments was 74.

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

Public and private schools provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children in New South Wales and practically all children receive their primary and secondary education in these schools. Further particulars in respect of public schools and private schools, separately, are given later in this section.

In the following tables, particulars for schools exclude subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical and further education colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc., and statistics of pupils refer to the number of pupils effectively enrolled at schools. *Effective enrolment* is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last six years.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars										1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
SCHOOLS															
Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,271	2,246	2,225	2,223	2,223	2,221
Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	794	791	777	773	794
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,075	3,040	3,016	3,000	2,996	3,015
TEACHERS (a)															
Public schools—															
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,293	17,215	17,963	18,797	19,215	19,824
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,902	23,477	24,411	25,721	25,245	26,419
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,195	40,692	42,374	44,518	44,460	46,243
Private schools—															
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,973	3,102	3,263	3,402	3,616	3,916
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,016	7,071	7,104	7,114	7,312	7,519
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,989	10,173	10,367	10,517	10,928	11,435
Public and private schools—															
Total teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,184	50,865	52,741	55,035	55,388	57,678

(a) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time equivalent units on the basis of time or periods worked in relation to the normal time or periods worked by a full-time teacher.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. In 1979, there were 1,575 part-time teachers in public schools, and 1,837 part-time teachers in private schools. The full-time equivalent units of these teachers were 617 and 833 respectively.

The enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Public schools—						
Boys .. .. .	403,490	408,720	413,385	417,177	417,628	414,365
Girls .. .. .	374,130	380,223	386,352	392,799	394,528	393,396
Pupils .. .. .	777,620	788,943	799,737	809,976	812,156	807,761
Private schools—						
Boys .. .. .	110,034	109,948	109,876	110,391	111,221	113,619
Girls .. .. .	109,066	108,920	108,559	108,807	109,542	111,322
Pupils .. .. .	219,100	218,868	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941
Public and private schools—						
Boys .. .. .	513,524	518,668	523,261	527,568	528,849	527,984
Girls .. .. .	483,196	489,143	494,911	501,606	504,070	504,718
Pupils .. .. .	996,720	1,007,811	1,018,172	1,029,174	1,032,919	1,032,702

Details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils are given below.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE AND SEX  
DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS, AUGUST 1979

Age in years	Public schools			Private schools			Public and private schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	33,706	31,764	65,470	8,115	7,991	16,106	41,821	39,755	81,576
6 and under 7	37,152	34,805	71,957	8,700	8,758	17,458	45,852	43,563	89,415
7 " " 8	39,012	37,207	76,219	9,534	9,363	18,897	48,546	46,570	95,116
8 " " 9	38,858	36,865	75,723	9,436	9,467	18,903	48,294	46,332	94,626
9 " " 10	35,669	33,743	69,412	9,081	8,898	17,979	44,750	42,641	87,391
10 " " 11	34,876	33,238	68,114	9,117	9,178	18,295	43,993	42,416	86,409
11 " " 12	33,268	31,605	64,873	8,966	8,789	17,756	42,234	40,395	82,629
12 " " 13	32,199	30,648	62,847	9,590	9,437	19,026	41,789	40,084	81,873
13 " " 14	31,870	29,790	61,660	9,738	9,385	19,123	41,608	39,175	80,783
14 " " 15	32,440	30,218	62,658	9,511	9,364	18,875	41,951	39,582	81,533
15 " " 16	30,721	29,101	59,822	9,285	9,182	18,467	40,006	38,283	78,289
16 " " 17	20,130	19,317	39,447	6,580	6,118	12,698	26,710	25,435	52,145
17 or more	14,464	15,095	29,559	5,966	5,392	11,358	20,430	20,487	40,917
Total	414,365	393,396	807,761	113,619	111,322	224,941	527,984	504,718	1,032,702



## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education, who is the permanent head of the State Department of Education. The Minister is advised by an Education Advisory Commission formed under the provisions of the Teaching Service Act, 1970.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into eleven directorates or regions (five in the metropolitan area and six outside Sydney), each being administered by a Regional Director of Education subject to the oversight of the Director-General. Each directorate or region is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1979, there were 49 districts in Sydney and 51 elsewhere.

## TYPE AND SIZE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The type and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the primary-secondary group (central schools and the Correspondence School) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: TYPE AND SIZE OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Number in August		Number of schools with enrolment in 1979 of—							
	1978	1979	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	Over 1,000
Primary schools—										
Primary (a) (b) .. .. .	1,669	1,661	345	300	163	305	271	174	66	37
Separate infants .. .. .	30	28	4	22	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total primary .. .. .	1,699	1,689	349	322	165	305	271	174	66	37
Primary-secondary schools (c) .. .. .	68	67	—	1	17	33	10	6	—	—
Secondary schools .. .. .	349	353	—	—	4	29	39	86	108	87
Special schools—										
Hospital .. .. .	14	16	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intellectually handicapped .. .. .	54	55	16	29	9	1	—	—	—	—
Child welfare (d) .. .. .	16	18	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically handicapped .. .. .	17	17	6	7	4	—	—	—	—	—
Emotionally disturbed .. .. .	6	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total special .. .. .	107	112	55	43	13	1	—	—	—	—
Total public schools .. .. .	2,223	2,221	404	366	199	368	320	266	174	124

(a) Composite courses in secondary education are provided at public primary schools in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1979, this type of instruction was provided for 38 pupils.

(b) Includes the School of the Air which had an enrolment of 170 in August 1979.

(c) Includes the Correspondence School which had an enrolment of 613 in August 1979.

(d) Schools controlled by the Department of Youth and Community Services, one of which (in 1979) was staffed by the Department of Education.

## PARENTS AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

## AGES OF PUPILS

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last six years.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age in years		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
							Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	.. ..	66,342	67,319	73,370	72,838	68,644	65,470	8.1
6 and under 7	.. ..	64,634	68,085	68,937	76,092	76,267	71,957	8.9
7 " " 8	.. ..	64,823	65,227	68,518	69,449	76,507	76,219	9.4
8 " " 9	.. ..	62,120	64,479	64,058	68,014	69,016	75,723	9.4
9 " " 10	.. ..	63,888	63,085	64,413	64,670	68,313	69,412	8.6
10 " " 11	.. ..	66,995	63,847	63,147	64,408	64,549	68,114	8.4
11 " " 12	.. ..	68,704	67,795	63,517	63,375	64,449	64,873	8.0
12 " " 13	.. ..	69,765	69,752	67,183	63,416	61,604	62,847	7.8
13 " " 14	.. ..	68,832	69,426	68,441	66,664	62,771	61,660	7.6
14 " " 15	.. ..	66,347	68,657	69,201	67,914	66,272	62,658	7.8
15 " " 16	.. ..	55,090	57,858	60,588	62,142	61,691	59,822	7.4
16 " " 17	.. ..	34,495	37,005	39,491	41,159	41,379	39,447	4.9
17 or more	.. ..	25,585	26,408	28,873	29,835	30,694	29,559	3.7
Total	.. ..	777,620	788,943	799,737	809,976	812,156	807,761	100.0

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are included in later tables.

## PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The public schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:

- Primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- a correspondence school instructing children unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment in classes above Year 2 is 160 or more, and is 100 or more in classes of Year 2 or lower, the school is divided into two departments, primary and infants.

In some public primary schools, pre-school education is provided for children aged from 3 years and 9 months in the year prior to their enrolment in kindergarten. The Department of Education provides pre-school centres at 62 primary schools, and also staffs three community pre-school centres. In December 1979, the total enrolment of these centres was 3,789. Pre-school centres are, in general, organised on a sessional basis, each session being 2½ hours duration. Each child usually attends five of the ten sessions per week, which are provided free of charge.

A small number of the centres enrol children for the full day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. In these centres a hot mid-day meal is provided, and a charge is made to cover the cost. Children enrolled at pre-school centres are not included in the statistics of public schools shown in this chapter.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools according to their age and school year.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1979**

Age in years	Kinder- garten	Year 1 (a)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Special schools and classes (b)	Total
Under 5	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	276
5 and under 6	64,680	209	—	—	—	—	—	305	65,194
6 " " 7	5,542	65,678	283	1	—	—	—	453	71,957
7 " " 8	59	12,686	62,563	386	—	—	—	525	76,219
8 " " 9	5	211	15,870	58,252	381	1	—	1,003	75,723
9 " " 10	1	10	273	16,567	50,687	467	—	1,407	69,412
10 " " 11	1	3	11	318	18,375	47,165	344	1,897	68,114
11 " " 12	—	—	1	8	500	19,759	42,456	1,751	64,475
12 or more	—	1	1	4	12	554	21,955	2,778	25,305
Total	70,355	78,798	79,002	75,536	69,955	67,946	64,755	10,328	516,675

(a) Includes children under six years of age at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

(b) Includes pupils of Department of Youth and Community Services schools, schools for mildly and moderately intellectually-handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children, and hospital schools; and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

#### PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as either high schools or central schools. *High* schools enrol secondary pupils only and provide instruction leading to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an enrolment of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above Year 7); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible. Pupils completing their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools according to their age and school year.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1979**

Age in years	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Special schools and classes (a)	Total
Under 12	382	—	—	—	—	—	16	398
12 and under 13	39,137	451	—	—	—	—	237	39,825
13 " " 14	21,668	37,637	473	—	—	—	815	60,593
14 " " 15	781	23,715	36,461	466	—	—	824	62,247
15 " " 16	22	1,049	23,010	34,520	334	—	516	59,451
16 " " 17	2	43	1,140	20,573	16,668	322	266	39,014
17 " " 18	—	3	60	768	6,917	14,623	130	22,501
18 or more	—	2	9	44	406	6,535	61	7,057
Total	61,992	62,900	61,153	56,371	24,325	21,480	2,865	291,086

(a) See footnote (b) in previous table.

As attendance at school is not compulsory upon reaching 15 years of age, and as the School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10, a high proportion of pupils do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. In 1976, there were 67,510 Year 7 pupils, but in 1979 only 56,371 pupils in Year 10, indicating that approximately 16 per cent of the pupils left between Years 7 and 10. Approximately 37 per cent of those enrolled in Year 10 in 1977 were enrolled in Year 12 two years later.

There is an increasing tendency for girls to continue to the end of the full secondary course. In 1979, girls comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 pupils, 49 per cent of Year 10, and 52 per cent of Year 12, compared with 48 per cent, 47 per cent, and 40 per cent, respectively, in 1970.

#### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

The Correspondence School provides assistance for students who, for a variety of reasons, cannot attend schools, and for students in Department of Education schools where secondary education is not available or a particular subject required by the student is not offered. Such enrolments include geographically isolated students within New South Wales, students who cannot attend school for medical reasons, and children of New South Wales residents temporarily residing overseas or travelling interstate. In addition, the Correspondence School provides lessons for students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education for subjects not offered by that Department.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by cassette tapes and textbooks. At the secondary level, kits are provided for science, art, and craft subjects. Tuition is free for students within Australia, but a fee is charged for overseas students to cover airmail postage and other additional costs.

Further assistance is given to senior secondary school students in selected subjects through the provision of lesson leaflets without formal enrolment where class groups are too small to justify full teaching-period allocations.

In 1979, there were 538 primary and 3,135 secondary students enrolled with the Correspondence School. Of the secondary enrolments, 1,229 were full-time students, 1,844 were part-time students enrolled at other schools, and 62 were part-time students transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education.

#### SCHOOL OF THE AIR

The School of the Air, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established at Broken Hill in 1956 and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. each schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. In 1979, there were 170 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air.

#### SATURDAY SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LANGUAGES

The Saturday School of Community Languages, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established in 1978 and enables secondary school students to study, to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate levels, languages which they would not otherwise have access to because of the dispersed nature of the demand for such courses. In 1979, courses were offered in seventeen languages at six centres in the Sydney metropolitan area.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone

Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 37 kilometres from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 11 kilometres from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 27 kilometres from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to public schools.

The schools provide courses leading to the award of the School Certificate and to the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates receiving the School Certificate may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury or Orange Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the other colleges of advanced education or to a university. Enrolments in the agricultural high schools in 1979 totalled 2,253 (794 at Hurlstone, 308 at Yanco, 393 at Farrer, and 758 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time extension officers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1979, there were 155 clubs with 2,997 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 8 to 30 years. The organisation has two sections—junior, for members 8 to 18 years, and senior, for members 16 to 30 years.

#### SCHOOL FORESTRY

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

#### PROVISION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The Department of Education provides special facilities and programmes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would benefit from assistance beyond that provided by the classroom teacher in the normal classroom. The Department also employs specialised staff in the area of Aboriginal education.

In the metropolitan area of Sydney, Opportunity 'C' classes (in Years 5 and 6) are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic performance and tests of general ability from the pupils between  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and  $10\frac{3}{4}$  years of age in Years 4 and 5. The children study normal Year 5 and 6 programmes although the treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 31 of these classes in 1979.

Programmes in English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) cater for overseas or Australian-born children from non-English speaking backgrounds who need special assistance in learning English. In general, classroom teachers are assisted by specially trained ESL teachers to provide the necessary education programmes. In some schools, full-time ESL teachers are appointed to teach those children most in need of assistance. In addition to the ESL education which is provided in both primary and secondary schools, intensive English instruction is provided for secondary school age children who are new arrivals in Australia. This instruction takes place in Intensive English Instruction Centres which are located in six public schools in New South Wales. In December 1979, there were 645 teachers (full-time equivalent) in public schools under these programmes.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children are enrolled in Opportunity 'A' classes in normal primary or secondary schools, or attend special schools. Classes established in normal schools total 323 (229 primary and 94 secondary), each class having a maximum of 18 pupils. There are eight special schools in which each class has a maximum of 12 pupils. In 1979, 893 children attended these special schools.

Opportunity 'F' schools and classes, with a maximum of 9 pupils per class, are designed for the education of children who are moderately intellectually-handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers and therapists take these classes which are located in premises controlled by the Department, voluntary organisations, or hospitals. In 1979, there were 46 special schools, 13 classes in normal primary schools, and 5 schools in mental retardation hospitals.

Children in normal classes who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction by the regular classroom teacher, or by resource teachers in primary schools and remedial teachers in secondary schools. In 1979, there were 349 resource teachers and 251 remedial teachers.

Opportunity 'L' classes enrol children of average or better ability who have a marked impairment in the understanding and use of language, while children with severe reading problems receive special instruction in Opportunity 'P' classes. In 1979, Opportunity 'L' classes were conducted at 21 schools, and Opportunity 'P' classes were conducted at 7 schools.

Children with sensory handicaps may receive assistance from specially trained itinerant teachers in the normal classroom additional to that provided by the classroom teacher. In 1979, the Department employed 68 such teachers. Special classes are provided in normal primary and secondary schools for children who require more assistance than that provided by itinerant teachers. In 1979, there were 22 special classes for partially sighted children, and 86 Opportunity 'D' classes for deaf children. These classes generally range in size from 5 to 8 children. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks which has an annexe for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss, and two schools, one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education conducts six schools for emotionally disturbed children in conjunction with the Health Commission. Class sizes in these schools vary between 6 and 8 children. In addition, the Department conducts adjustment classes at various primary and secondary schools in which special programmes are conducted by classroom teachers and school counsellors.

Children with physical handicaps are maintained in normal classes where possible. For children who require special placement, the Department conducts classes in the wards of 17 hospitals and maintains 12 special schools for the physically handicapped, several in association with voluntary organisations.

The following table shows particulars of enrolments in special classes and schools in the last two years.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND SCHOOLS**

Particulars	1978			1979		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Special classes—						
Outstanding ability: Year 5 .. .. .	238	221	459	279	215	494
Outstanding ability: Year 6 .. .. .	248	245	493	234	216	450
Migrant .. .. .	705	538	1,243	590	514	1,104
Auditorily or visually handicapped .. .. .	392	279	671	365	279	644
Other physically handicapped .. .. .	18	23	41	24	25	49
Mildly intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	2,793	1,595	4,388	2,855	1,592	4,447
Moderately intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	35	30	65	61	39	100
Specific learning disabilities (a) .. .. .	142	36	178	154	37	191
Emotionally disturbed .. .. .	38	5	43	49	9	58
Total, pupils in special classes .. .. .	4,609	2,972	7,581	4,611	2,926	7,537
Special schools—						
Child welfare (b) .. .. .	419	167	586	383	168	551
Hospital .. .. .	117	77	194	132	81	213
Blind and/or deaf .. .. .	122	79	201	128	86	214
Other physically handicapped .. .. .	538	367	905	531	404	935
Mildly intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	568	333	901	560	333	893
Moderately intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	1,548	1,003	2,551	1,606	1,077	2,683
Emotionally disturbed .. .. .	113	40	153	126	41	167
Total, pupils in special schools .. .. .	3,425	2,066	5,491	3,466	2,190	5,656
Total, pupils enrolled .. .. .	8,034	5,038	13,072	8,077	5,116	13,193

(a) Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and/or perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

(b) Schools controlled by the Department of Youth and Community Services, one of which (in 1979) was staffed by the Department of Education.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is an Inspector in Charge of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the University of Sydney, the Kuring-gai and Newcastle Colleges of Advanced Education, and the Wollongong Institute of Education.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at sport and recreation centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided by the Department of Education during all three terms of the school year at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods. Instruction is also provided by the Department of Sport and Recreation during summer at vacation swimming schools. During the 1978–79 summer, 93,230 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions, and similar sporting events.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to private schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade. The total number of private schools certified by the Minister in 1979 was 794.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary (depending on means), and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

Since 1965, the State Government has made annual grants (\$306 in 1980) to private schools in respect of each student enrolled. In addition private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building works. The Commonwealth Government makes grants for library and general building projects. The Commonwealth also contributes to the running costs of private schools (see the subsection 'Commonwealth Government Assistance for Schools' later in this section).

### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (described later in this section) and the mentally retarded as well as schools at orphanages and refuge schools for girls.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision. The Catholic Education Commission, established by the Conference of Bishops of New South Wales in 1975, is concerned with State-wide matters of Catholic education.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment. The cost of these schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parochial collections.

In secular subjects, the curriculum of the Department of Education is followed, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and the Education Act, 1961.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and, at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Individual tuition is given in some of the girls' secondary schools in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.



Many of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown in the section 'Tertiary Education'.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, N.S.W.

Year	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian (a)	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS									
1974	98	629	34	12	6	..	19	6	804
1975	95	624	32	10	6	..	21	6	794
1976	97	619	33	9	6	..	21	6	791
1977	86	612	32	9	(a)	6	25	7	777
1978	89	607	32	4	(a)	10	24	7	773
1979	102	611	33	4	(a)	10	27	7	794
FULL-TIME TEACHERS (b)									
1974	642	7,647	941	380	210	..	93	76	9,989
1975	678	7,808	924	358	216	..	107	82	10,172
1976	660	8,038	911	351	208	..	113	86	10,367
1977	642	8,215	926	313	(a)	215	121	84	10,517
1978	672	8,510	977	141	(a)	403	129	97	10,928
1979	743	8,872	1,017	153	(a)	422	136	92	11,435
1979—									
Males	227	2,822	468	89	(a)	198	81	32	3,916
Females	516	6,050	549	64	(a)	224	55	60	7,519

(a) In June 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed and took over all the schools previously classified as 'Methodist'. In 1978, five Presbyterian schools also became classified as Uniting schools.

(b) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time equivalent units on the basis of time or periods worked in relation to the normal time or periods worked by a full-time teacher.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers (1,837 individual teachers in 1979), who visit schools and may give tuition at more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1979, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 43 per cent of the total.)

The next table shows the enrolment at private schools in 1979 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF SCHOOL

Year	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian (a)	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total pupils in private schools
1974	7,669	185,148	14,430	5,955	2,960	..	1,854	1,084	219,100
1975	8,058	185,201	13,956	5,473	3,135	..	1,979	1,066	218,868
1976	8,053	185,118	13,851	5,116	3,085	..	2,094	1,118	218,435
1977	7,819	185,364	14,299	5,058	(a)	3,137	2,275	1,246	219,198
1978	8,193	185,688	14,824	2,137	(a)	6,265	2,280	1,376	220,763
1979	9,151	187,587	15,454	2,223	(a)	6,543	2,400	1,583	224,941
1979—									
Boys	4,568	94,347	8,049	1,402	(a)	3,274	1,230	749	113,619
Girls	4,583	93,240	7,405	821	(a)	3,269	1,170	834	111,322

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

In 1979, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 83 per cent, Church of England schools for 7 per cent, and non-denominational schools for 4 per cent of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age in years	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	16,310	16,255	16,911	16,981	16,183	16,106	7.2
6 and under 7	16,507	16,976	16,755	17,768	18,039	17,458	7.8
7 " " 8	16,827	16,704	17,238	17,034	18,149	18,897	8.4
8 " " 9	17,424	17,093	16,668	17,370	17,227	18,903	8.4
9 " " 10	17,982	17,443	17,269	16,329	17,851	17,979	8.0
10 " " 11	18,661	18,209	17,644	17,331	17,175	18,295	8.1
11 " " 12	19,164	19,134	18,181	18,060	17,797	17,756	7.9
12 " " 13	19,485	19,081	18,801	18,696	18,974	19,026	8.5
13 " " 14	19,500	19,343	18,771	19,116	18,615	19,123	8.5
14 " " 15	18,547	18,759	18,840	18,614	18,921	18,875	8.4
15 " " 16	17,098	17,645	18,244	17,954	17,967	18,467	8.2
16 " " 17	11,207	11,670	12,217	12,337	12,593	12,698	5.6
17 or more	10,388	10,556	10,896	11,108	11,272	11,358	5.0
Total	219,100	218,868	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	100.0

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last six years.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PUPILS

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Primary pupils—						
Boys .. .. .	64,101	63,530	63,199	63,261	63,665	65,408
Girls .. .. .	64,156	63,499	62,860	62,973	63,375	64,532
Total .. .. .	128,257	127,029	126,059	126,234	127,040	129,940
Secondary pupils—						
Boys .. .. .	45,933	46,418	46,677	47,130	47,556	48,211
Girls .. .. .	44,910	45,421	45,699	45,834	46,167	46,790
Total .. .. .	90,843	91,839	92,376	92,964	93,723	95,001
All pupils—						
Boarders .. .. .	11,991	10,704	10,736	9,566	9,301	9,154
Day pupils .. .. .	207,109	208,164	207,699	209,632	211,462	215,787
Total .. .. .	219,100	218,868	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools according to their age and school year is given in the following table.

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1979**

Age in years	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Other pupils (a)	Total
Under 5	667	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	796
5 and under 6	15,018	89	—	—	—	—	—	203	15,310
6 " " 7	2,277	14,807	181	—	—	—	—	193	17,458
7 " " 8	19	3,081	15,373	224	1	—	—	199	18,897
8 " " 9	—	77	3,259	15,038	301	2	—	226	18,903
9 " " 10	—	2	76	3,312	13,900	476	1	212	17,979
10 " " 11	—	—	2	99	3,736	13,798	484	174	18,293
11 " " 12	—	—	—	1	150	3,773	13,307	152	17,383
12 or more	—	—	—	2	6	175	4,244	494	4,921
Total	17,981	18,056	18,891	18,676	18,094	18,224	18,036	1,982	129,940

(a) Includes pupils in progressive schools and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children, and pupils in special classes for intellectually and physically handicapped children attached to ordinary schools.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils according to their age and school year.

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1979**

Age in years	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Other pupils (a)	Total
Under 12	374	1	—	—	—	—	—	375
12 and under 13	14,353	301	—	—	—	—	23	14,677
13 " " 14	4,571	13,887	352	—	—	—	57	18,867
14 " " 15	213	4,702	13,473	357	—	—	49	18,794
15 " " 16	11	194	4,616	13,229	288	2	39	18,379
16 " " 17	1	10	181	4,234	7,752	444	20	12,642
17 " " 18	—	—	3	167	1,934	7,055	18	9,177
18 or more	—	—	2	19	77	1,946	46	2,090
Total	19,523	19,095	18,627	18,006	10,051	9,447	252	95,001

(a) See footnote to previous table.

In 1976, there were 18,851 Year 7 pupils, but in 1979 only 18,006 pupils in Year 10, indicating that approximately 4 per cent of the pupils left between Years 7 and 10. A high proportion of pupils do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course and approximately 53 per cent of those enrolled in Year 10, in 1977, were enrolled in Year 12 two years later. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before completion of the full secondary course were rather higher (as indicated earlier in this section).

There is an increasing tendency for girls to continue to the end of the full secondary course. In 1979, girls comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 pupils, 50 per cent of Year 10, and 48 per cent of Year 12, compared with 51 per cent, 51 per cent, and 41 per cent, respectively, in 1970.

**EDUCATION FOR DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN**

Deaf children are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah (where 18 girls and 5 boys were enrolled in August 1979) and the other at Castle Hill (where 21 boys and 15 girls were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1979 there were 36 boys and 24 girls enrolled at the schools. These

schools, and the teachers and pupils in them, are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to private schools.

### PRE-SCHOOL AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, play-groups, etc., where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family environment, or where they can be cared for while their parents are at work. These facilities are conducted by State Government departments, local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Services provided include full day care, occasional and emergency care, care during holidays and outside school hours, and family day care programmes.

The New South Wales Department of Youth and Community Services maintains child care advisory services which ensure that the standards of the centres providing the early childhood services meet established criteria; those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the Department. Departmental advisors supervise the operations of the centres and offer advice on the development of programmes and utilisation of staff and facilities. At 30 June 1979, there were 1,089 accredited centres operating in New South Wales.

The two largest private organisations which operate pre-schools in this State are the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales maintains kindergartens in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong for children under statutory school age. In August 1979, there were 80 pre-schools and two mobile units with 157 full-time teachers and an enrolment of 6,429 pupils. The organisation received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$1.6m in 1978-79.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association manages and supervises 17 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years. Attached to eight of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In August 1979, the enrolment was 1,147 and there were 100 full-time teachers and 37 full-time nurses. The Association received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$1.1m in 1979.

### THE OFFICE OF CHILD CARE

In June 1976, the Commonwealth Government established the Office of Child Care within the Department of Social Security, which took over the functions of the former Children's Commission. The Office of Child Care has responsibility for the administration and development of the Children's Services Program, which provides for the allocation of funds to community groups and State and local governments for a wide range of pre-school and day care services for children, and for other family support services. Services for children include centre-based or home-based day care, occasional and emergency care, pre-school services, care for school-aged children outside school hours and vacation care, special services for Aboriginal, migrant, and handicapped children, playgroup support services, and children's services development projects.

From January 1977 to June 1978, recurrent assistance towards the cost of pre-school education was paid in the form of block grants to the States which allocated grants to pre-schools on the basis of broad conditions of need determined by the Commonwealth Government. Since July 1978, both recurrent and capital assistance have been provided under the block grant conditions. In 1978-79, the Commonwealth Government made grants to New South Wales, under the Children's Services Program, amounting to \$16.5m of which \$10.2m was allocated through the New South Wales Government (\$7.1m for pre-school assistance).

### EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, composed of guidance officers, school counsellors, and specialist counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, assists public school pupils and their teachers and parents with problems of an educational, social, or emotional nature. Psychological tests may be applied in certain circumstances, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes. In addition, there are sixteen educational clinics to aid public and private school children with special problems.

In 1979, there were 347 school counsellors (197 in the metropolitan area and 150 in the country), including 21 specialist counsellors; 47 district guidance officers (22 metropolitan and 25 country); 3 specialist guidance officers; and 11 regional guidance officers.

At each public secondary school a teacher acts in the capacity of careers adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Techniques employed include visits by pupils to offices, factories, and career reference centres, career nights, and work experience programmes.

Additional assistance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Division of Vocational Guidance Services in the Department of Industrial Relations and Technology.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Commonwealth Government assistance for schools is provided through the Schools Commission. The Commission was created by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory body under the *Schools Commission Act 1973* with responsibilities as recommended by the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission in its report, *Schools in Australia (May 1973)*. Broadly, the functions of the Commission are (a) to inquire into, and advise on, any aspect of primary or secondary schooling in Australia, and (b) after consulting with other relevant interested parties, to make recommendations to the Minister for Education in regard to Commonwealth Government assistance for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities for public and private schools.

Commonwealth Government financial assistance for Australian schools is provided in terms of various States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts. In 1979, grants were paid mainly in terms of the *States Grants (Schools Assistance) Amendment Act 1978* with some final payments being made in terms of previous legislation. In 1979, grants were paid through the following eight programmes administered by the Schools Commission:

- (a) *General Recurrent Grants*. Under this programme, schools are assisted with operating costs, including the purchase of equipment, general maintenance, and the provision of additional teachers and support staff. In general, public schools receive a per capita grant applicable to all States, and private schools are assisted at one of six levels according to assessed need.
- (b) *Capital Grants*. Grants are made available for the purchase of land or buildings and for the planning, erection, and alteration of buildings or other facilities, as well as for the provision of library resources, equipment, and furniture. In the case of public schools, a block grant is made to the Department of Education; private schools receive assistance on the basis of assessed need.
- (c) *Disadvantaged Schools*. This programme provides supplementary funds for schools, a significant proportion of whose students have been identified as educationally disadvantaged due to factors such as socio-economic background, ethnic origin, or geographic location.
- (d) *Migrant Education*. Children from non-English speaking backgrounds are assisted under this programme to achieve English language competency.

- (e) *Multicultural Education.* Funds are provided for programmes which enable students to learn community languages other than English, and other projects that foster appreciation of the multicultural nature of society.
- (f) *Services and Development.* Grants are provided for development activities for teachers and other persons involved in schools, or for related services, including the School Travel and Exchange Scheme.
- (g) *Special Education.* This programme assists with finance to improve the coverage of services for the education of handicapped children in special schools and classes and in residential institutions.
- (h) *Special Projects.* Innovative projects which are designed to encourage creative changes in primary and secondary education are supported under this programme.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to public and private schools in New South Wales in 1979 under the eight programmes.

## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS IN N.S.W., 1979

(\$ '000)

Programme	Public schools	Private schools	Joint programmes (a)	Total
General recurrent grants .. .. .	77,571	81,300	—	158,871
Capital grants .. .. .	43,770	11,085	—	54,855
Disadvantaged schools .. .. .	6,652	1,058	1,460	9,170
Migrant education .. .. .	7,476	2,880	—	10,356
Multicultural education .. .. .	—	—	192	192
Services and development .. .. .	—	—	5,822	5,822
Special education .. .. .	4,672	1,032	486	6,190
Special projects .. .. .	—	—	850	850
Total, all programmes .. .. .	140,141	97,355	8,810	246,306

(a) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to community organisations.

Of the total amount paid by the Commonwealth Government to schools in New South Wales, recurrent grants amounted to \$191.5m and capital grants to \$54.9m.

## TERTIARY EDUCATION

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher education courses are provided at colleges of advanced education, private teachers' colleges, universities, and certain technical and further education colleges. Students training as teachers (either pre-school, primary, or secondary) normally complete:

- (a) a four-year degree course at a university or college of advanced education (professional teacher training may be integrated within the degree course or may be undertaken as a one-year post-graduate course leading to a Diploma in Education); or
- (b) a three-year Diploma-of-Teaching course at a college of advanced education.

Teaching methods are demonstrated within the course and practical training is given at selected schools.

Special courses for teacher-librarians, teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of intellectually handicapped children, are offered at some colleges of advanced education. These courses are designed for teachers with several years' experience in normal classrooms.

Specialised teacher training is also provided by the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music at both Sydney and Newcastle and at certain technical and further education colleges (in industrial arts).

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Teacher education scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination for a period of training of three or four years. Scholarships may also be awarded to students who have already commenced approved teacher education courses at a university or college of advanced education, and to graduates of a university or college for completion of professional training. Teacher education scholarship bonds (in terms of which a guarantee was given to serve the Department after completion of training) were abolished in December 1976, retrospectively to June of that year. A scholarship student who withdraws from a course and immediately relinquishes the scholarship, no longer incurs financial liability; nor is there liability if a student does not assume duty as a teacher with the Department upon completion of the course. The Department of Education does not guarantee employment to persons who were awarded scholarships in 1977 and subsequent years; such students must apply for employment in the State Teaching Service in the final year of the course. Applications are considered having regard to academic and practice-teaching record, medical fitness, personal interview, and vacancies available.

## PRIVATE TEACHERS' COLLEGES

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching at Roman Catholic schools at four colleges in New South Wales. The training colleges follow a three-year pattern of teacher education leading to the Diploma of Teaching. Student enrolments at three of the colleges (the Catholic College of Education, the Catholic Teachers College Sydney, and the Good Samaritan Teachers College) are included in the table showing enrolments in courses at colleges of advanced education in the later subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'. The fourth college (Mount Saint Mary College of Education) had a total enrolment of 117 students in 1979.

The Guild Teachers College at Ultimo (Sydney) trains primary and early-childhood school teachers, who receive a Diploma of Teaching (Primary) upon the successful completion of a three-year course. The College is non-denominational, and the majority of graduates teach in private schools. However, they are also eligible to apply to teach in public schools. Enrolments at the College are included in the table showing enrolments in courses at colleges of advanced education in the later subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'. Avondale College at Cooranbong, operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, conducts three-year primary and four-year secondary (fine arts/applied arts or humanities) teacher education courses leading to the Diploma of Teaching. A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education (Science) is also offered. In 1979, the College had 302 students enrolled in teacher education courses.

The Australian College of Physical Education at Croydon (Sydney) conducts a three-year course leading to a Diploma of Teaching for intending teachers of physical education. In 1979, the College had a total enrolment of 58 students.

Students at Avondale College and the Australian College of Physical Education are not included in the table showing enrolments in courses at colleges of advanced education in the later subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'.

## TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

This section deals with government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the Department of Technical and Further Education, which is responsible to the Minister for Education.

The N.S.W. Council of Technical and Further Education advises the Minister with respect to technical and further education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical and Further Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council comprises representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, the Department of Technical and Further Education, and other educational authorities.

A district committee for each college is established on a local basis to assist the principal.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of



departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

There are 79 technical and further education colleges (22 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 57 in country areas) and 143 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Over 800 courses are offered, some depending on demand. Mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in some outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Redfern), for students unable to attend classes.

### COURSES

The courses provided at technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres may be classified broadly into four groups: associate diploma courses of para-professional standard; certificate and post-certificate courses providing training for technicians and other middle-level occupations such as supervisors in industry; trade and post-trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses providing commercial or technical training for special needs or personal interest. In addition, a diploma course leading to a Diploma of Industrial Arts (Education) is offered for teachers of industrial arts.

The associate diploma courses are approved advanced education courses of four years' duration. The standard required for admission to these courses is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including commerce, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. The usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with appropriate levels in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of up to ten hours per week although an increasing number are being offered full-time. Post-certificate courses are designed to provide instruction, generally of an advanced nature, in specialised fields related to the subject matter covered in the certificate courses. Admission is mainly restricted to students who have completed the appropriate certificate course.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience and there are usually no specific educational requirements for entry. There are more than eighty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades. The courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses. The normal attendance pattern is one-day weekly, but in some courses, block-release attendance (full-time attendance in each of the three terms for a consecutive number of days or weeks) is applicable. In some cases a student who has completed a course in one trade may be admitted to a related course with advanced standing. Numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The courses are usually of one year duration. Also, full-time one-year pre-apprenticeship courses at trade

level are available in some areas for those who satisfy the selection requirements. On completion of the course, successful students enter the appropriate apprenticeship and trade course with advanced standing. In some cases, composite classes are offered for related skills, in which case the student may make a final career choice at the end of the pre-apprenticeship course year.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical and further education college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance or day matriculation courses (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in many of the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements. They include vocational courses which provide commercial and technical training, generally on a part-time basis, and a variety of hobby and leisure courses in home science, handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. In addition, special courses are offered by certain colleges for specific groups in the community such as migrants, Aborigines and unemployed youth.

#### TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars of teachers and enrolments at government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in recent years are shown in the next table. Enrolments represent the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

#### TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W. (a): TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TEACHING STAFF AT 30 JUNE						
Full-time—						
Males .. .. .	2,055	2,220	2,392	2,491	2,773	2,945
Females .. .. .	646	735	829	919	990	1,091
Part-time (b)—						
Males .. .. .	4,092	4,277	4,276	4,150	4,066	4,136
Females .. .. .	1,421	1,770	2,014	2,091	2,339	2,571
Total .. .. .	8,214	9,002	9,511	9,651	10,168	10,743
ENROLMENTS						
Males .. .. .	126,287	132,239	130,387	133,449	142,488	n.y.a.
Females .. .. .	81,519	94,053	98,351	105,746	118,204	n.y.a.
Total .. .. .	207,806	226,292	228,738	239,195	260,692	n.y.a.

(a) Prior to 1976, includes Canberra Institute of Technology.

(b) Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

A classification of enrolments in the colleges by the school of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table. Students who attend classes on a full-time or part-time basis are classified as oral students. Students who are unable to attend classes are classified as correspondence students.

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.: ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND TYPE OF COURSE, 1978**

School of instruction (a)	Oral student enrolments					Correspondence student enrolments (c)	Total student enrolments
	Diploma and associate diploma	Certificate and post-certificate (b)	Trade and post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied electricity .. .. .	—	238	8,014	1,928	10,180	539	10,719
Art and design .. .. .	—	1,181	—	11,523	12,704	659	13,363
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades .. .. .	—	—	7,937	2,622	10,559	248	10,807
Biological sciences (d) .. .. .	143	1,948	—	2,154	4,245	417	4,662
Building .. .. .	—	1,337	7,995	5,945	15,277	709	15,986
Business and administrative studies .. .. .	649	20,951	—	8,407	30,007	4,456	34,463
Chemistry and metallurgy .. .. .	364	1,793	—	348	2,505	389	2,894
Civil engineering .. .. .	27	2,180	—	400	2,607	662	3,269
Electrical engineering .. .. .	—	4,830	—	—	4,830	413	5,243
Engineering trades .. .. .	—	—	9,898	9,713	19,611	2	19,613
Fashion .. .. .	—	1,093	—	24,835	25,928	387	26,315
Food .. .. .	103	374	1,964	3,236	5,677	682	6,359
Footwear .. .. .	—	—	110	60	170	—	170
General studies .. .. .	—	1,053	—	(g) 23,812	24,865	(g) 3,913	28,778
Graphic arts .. .. .	—	383	1,172	1,022	2,577	1	2,578
Hairdressing .. .. .	—	—	1,946	121	2,067	483	2,550
Home science .. .. .	—	371	—	10,391	10,762	—	10,762
Industrial arts (Education) .. .. .	(f) 149	—	—	—	149	—	149
Mechanical engineering .. .. .	—	3,911	—	914	4,825	574	5,399
Navigation .. .. .	—	—	—	2,371	2,371	—	2,371
Plumbing and sheetmetal .. .. .	—	128	3,250	805	4,183	233	4,416
Rural studies .. .. .	30	1,369	589	5,688	7,676	1,167	8,843
Secretarial studies .. .. .	—	—	—	30,062	30,062	775	30,837
Textiles .. .. .	—	94	91	821	1,006	—	1,006
Vehicle trades .. .. .	—	—	2,925	1,733	4,658	—	4,658
Other (e) .. .. .	—	—	—	4,338	4,338	144	4,482
Total — Males .. .. .	1,031	32,679	43,937	54,539	132,186	10,302	142,488
Females .. .. .	434	10,555	1,954	98,710	111,653	6,551	118,204
Total .. .. .	1,465	43,234	45,891	153,249	243,839	16,853	260,692

(a) Teaching schools of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education.

(b) Includes higher certificate courses.

(c) Enrolments in courses conducted by the College of External Studies.

(d) Includes the Division of Nursing.

(e) Includes oral student enrolments in pre-apprenticeship courses (2,204 enrolments) and enrolments in other courses which cannot be allocated to a school.

(f) Diploma course enrolments.

(g) Includes enrolments in preparatory and qualifying courses (14,326 oral and 3,388 correspondence enrolments).

Of the oral students enrolled in 1978, 144,349 were at colleges in the Sydney metropolitan area, and 99,490 at colleges in country areas. In 1978, 4,408 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 1,000 were in trade and post-trade courses, 3,388 were in preparatory and qualifying courses and 8,057 were enrolled in special courses.

About one-fifth of the oral students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table.

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.:  
ORAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS IN TRADE AND POST-TRADE COURSES (a)**

School and course	1973 (b)	1974 (b)	1975 (b)	1976	1977	1978
<b>Trade courses—</b>						
Applied electricity—						
Electrical trades .. .. .	5,392	5,732	5,871	5,506	5,081	5,372
Radio .. .. .	567	676	895	871	884	797
Other .. .. .	387	404	482	511	390	493
<i>Total, applied electricity .. .. .</i>	<i>6,346</i>	<i>6,812</i>	<i>7,248</i>	<i>6,888</i>	<i>6,355</i>	<i>6,662</i>
<b>Automotive and aircraft engineering trades—</b>						
Aircraft maintenance engineering (c) .. .. .	256	203	267	371	452	416
Automotive engineering .. .. .	3,952	4,838	5,637	5,715	5,860	5,855
Other .. .. .	171	236	320	417	530	616
<i>Total, automotive and aircraft engineering .. .. .</i>	<i>4,379</i>	<i>5,277</i>	<i>6,224</i>	<i>6,503</i>	<i>6,842</i>	<i>6,887</i>
<b>Building—</b>						
Bricklaying .. .. .	560	794	733	569	462	473
Carpentry and joinery .. .. .	3,795	4,970	5,051	4,352	3,614	3,568
Furniture craftsmen's (cabinet making) .. .. .	500	545	527	569	544	572
Painting and decorating .. .. .	363	475	525	473	451	481
Other .. .. .	845	1,008	1,001	1,082	1,137	1,143
<i>Total, building .. .. .</i>	<i>6,063</i>	<i>7,792</i>	<i>7,837</i>	<i>7,045</i>	<i>6,208</i>	<i>6,237</i>
<b>Engineering trades—</b>						
Boiler making/metal fabrication .. .. .	1,303	1,286	1,541	1,410	1,523	1,674
Fitting and machining .. .. .	5,026	5,079	5,375	5,257	5,326	5,492
Other .. .. .	1,176	1,397	1,507	1,681	1,653	1,641
<i>Total, engineering trades .. .. .</i>	<i>7,505</i>	<i>7,762</i>	<i>8,423</i>	<i>8,348</i>	<i>8,502</i>	<i>8,807</i>
<b>Vehicle trades—</b>						
Panel beating .. .. .	1,022	1,106	1,314	1,349	1,441	1,521
Other .. .. .	483	609	726	752	923	1,003
<i>Total, vehicle trades .. .. .</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>1,715</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>2,101</i>	<i>2,364</i>	<i>2,524</i>
<b>Other schools—</b>						
Food .. .. .	1,600	1,465	1,628	1,613	1,698	1,829
Footwear .. .. .	72	65	91	138	103	110
Graphic arts .. .. .	1,599	1,562	1,571	1,067	1,063	1,044
Hairdressing .. .. .	1,410	1,586	1,422	1,247	1,460	1,650
Plumbing and sheetmetal .. .. .	2,496	2,766	2,743	2,232	2,066	2,134
Rural studies .. .. .	373	435	465	442	567	589
Textiles .. .. .	75	90	65	85	78	91
<i>Total, trade courses .. .. .</i>	<i>33,423</i>	<i>37,327</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>37,709</i>	<i>37,306</i>	<i>38,564</i>
<b>Post-trade courses—</b>						
Applied electricity—						
Electronics .. .. .	155	177	243	235	270	299
Industrial electronics (incl. servicing) .. .. .	397	411	497	436	527	512
Other .. .. .	699	755	773	600	533	541
<i>Total, applied electricity .. .. .</i>	<i>1,251</i>	<i>1,343</i>	<i>1,513</i>	<i>1,271</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,352</i>
<b>Automotive and aircraft engineering trades—</b>						
Auto engine tuning and electrical service .. .. .	322	346	300	247	415	412
Automatic transmissions .. .. .	285	326	306	325	274	348
Other .. .. .	199	276	267	203	349	290
<i>Total, automotive and aircraft engineering trades .. .. .</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>1,050</i>
<b>Other schools—</b>						
Building .. .. .	1,006	1,093	1,217	1,309	1,645	1,758
Engineering trades .. .. .	580	773	758	866	1,000	1,091
Food .. .. .	34	47	63	77	75	135
Footwear .. .. .	18	—	—	—	—	—
Graphic arts .. .. .	175	222	138	232	242	128
Hairdressing .. .. .	94	154	158	288	292	296
Plumbing and sheetmetal .. .. .	1,026	1,187	1,127	1,134	1,149	1,116
Vehicle trades .. .. .	157	220	265	316	359	401
<i>Total, post-trade courses .. .. .</i>	<i>5,148</i>	<i>5,987</i>	<i>6,112</i>	<i>6,268</i>	<i>7,130</i>	<i>7,327</i>

(a) Courses for each year have been allocated to the 1978 teaching schools of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education.

(b) Includes Canberra Institute of Technology.

(c) Includes aircraft maintenance engineering (Instrument/electrical).

## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for technical and further education has been provided in each year since 1964-65. In June 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced, for the first time, grants for recurrent expenditure whilst continuing its support for capital purposes. These grants were provided under the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act* 1974 and the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act* 1976. As part of the revised Commonwealth Government funding arrangements introduced in 1974, tuition fees at government technical institutions were abolished from 1 January 1974.

From July 1975 to June 1977, the Technical and Further Education Commission was responsible for the administration of Commonwealth Government grants for technical and further education. In June 1977, the Commission was abolished, and its functions were assumed by the Tertiary Education Commission and one of its advisory councils, the Technical and Further Education Council (see the subsection relating to the Commission in the section 'Structure of the Educational System'). From 1978, Commonwealth Government grants for technical and further education are made under the various State Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1978-1979, \$19.3m was paid to technical and further education institutions in New South Wales for capital projects, and recurrent grants amounted to \$21m.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1973-74 are shown in the table 'Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W.' in the section 'Structure of the Educational System'.

## COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Colleges of advanced education operate under the provisions of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975, and the Higher Education Act, 1975. In general, they offer courses with a vocational emphasis and of a practical nature to provide training to meet the community's occupational needs. Colleges and other institutions of higher education in New South Wales may be grouped as follows:

- (a) Those colleges which have been constituted as autonomous corporations in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act. In 1979, there were eighteen such colleges in New South Wales. In addition, one college of advanced education (Orange Agricultural College) was under the control of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.
- (b) Institutions, other than those included in (a) above, which offer one or more advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act, and which receive grants from the Commonwealth Government under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1979, these comprised three N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education colleges (Sydney, Bathurst, and Wollongong), the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and four private teachers' colleges (the Catholic College of Education, the Catholic Teachers College, the Good Samaritan Teachers College, and the Guild Teachers College).
- (c) Other institutions which offer advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act but do not receive grants from the Commonwealth Government under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1979, these were the Australian College of Physical Education (Croydon), Avondale College (Cooranbong), the Catholic Institute of Sydney (Manly), Moore Theological College (Newtown), Mount Saint Mary College of Education (Strathfield), the National Institute of Dramatic Art (Kensington), St. John's College (Morpeth), St. Paul's National Seminary (Kensington), the Union Theological Institute (Hunter's Hill), and the United Theological College (Enfield).

The following table shows particulars of students enrolled at the eighteen colleges and the Orange Agricultural College (see group (a) above), and in advanced education courses at the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music and the four private teachers' colleges (see group (b) above). Excluded are students at the three technical and further education colleges (which are included in the earlier tables for these colleges), and the 'other institutions' (see group (c) above) which offer advanced education courses but which do not receive grants from the Commonwealth Government under the State Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts.

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: STUDENTS ENROLLED  
AND STUDENTS COMPLETING COURSES,  
CLASSIFIED BY COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY**

Particulars	Students commencing course in 1979 (b)		Total students enrolled at 30 April 1979				Students completing course in 1978
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Number of males	Number of females	Total students
<b>Course level—</b>							
Master degree .. .. .	4	27	16	119	119	16	135
Graduate diploma .. .. .	1,382	1,334	1,444	2,419	1,819	2,044	3,863
Bachelor degree .. .. .	2,144	2,706	5,764	8,268	9,186	4,846	14,032
Diploma .. .. .	3,687	1,146	12,046	3,223	4,611	10,658	15,269
Associate diploma .. .. .	696	955	1,162	2,280	1,855	1,587	3,442
<b>Field of study—</b>							
Agriculture .. .. .	330	81	642	184	574	252	826
Applied science .. .. .	879	718	1,879	1,940	2,122	1,697	3,819
Art and design .. .. .	905	263	2,456	573	1,415	1,614	3,029
Building, surveying, and architecture .. .. .	36	164	115	600	606	109	715
Commercial and business studies .. .. .	913	1,981	1,934	5,570	6,099	1,405	7,504
Engineering and technology .. .. .	190	269	564	1,107	1,659	12	1,671
Liberal studies .. .. .	980	1,017	2,115	2,224	1,514	2,825	4,339
Music .. .. .	159	44	466	160	251	375	626
Paramedical studies .. .. .	767	278	1,546	828	411	1,963	2,374
Teacher education <i>nec</i> .. .. .	2,754	1,353	8,715	3,123	2,939	8,899	11,838
<b>Total students .. .. .</b>	<b>7,913</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>20,432</b>	<b>16,309</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>19,151</b>	<b>36,741</b>
							<b>8,803</b>

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Students commencing in the first semester of the year.

**NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology, established in 1965 and incorporated as an autonomous institution in July 1971, provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney (at Broadway, Brickfield Hill, East Sydney, and Gore Hill) and is administered from its main campus at Broadway.

The Institute is organised into seven faculties: Architecture and Building, Business Studies, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Mathematical and Computing Sciences, and Science. For those wishing to enter professional practice, the Institute offers twenty-one major undergraduate courses, of which nineteen lead to a Bachelor Degree, one to the award of Diploma of Technology, and one to an Associate Diploma. Post-graduate courses leading to a Master Degree and Graduate Diploma are available in a number of fields. Many of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses follow the semester pattern of attendance; the academic year is divided into two semesters, each of eighteen teaching weeks. Beside the usual full-time and part-time programmes, a *sandwich* programme of alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field is offered. The general requirements for admission to the Institute are based on results at the N.S.W. Higher

School Certificate examination or its equivalent, completion of an approved certificate course of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education, adult entrance conditions, or other requirements as determined by the Academic Board.

The total number of students enrolled at the Institute at 30 April 1979 was 7,553 (6,865 in Bachelor Degree, 177 in Diploma of Technology, 13 in Associate Diploma of Technology, 365 in Graduate Diploma, and 133 in Master Degree courses) which represented 21 per cent of the total enrolment at colleges of advanced education.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Two agricultural colleges are colleges of advanced education, namely the Hawkesbury and Orange Agricultural Colleges. These colleges provide education and training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students employed in, or intending to enter, farming and grazing occupations. Additional advanced education in agriculture and related subjects is provided at the Riverina College of Advanced Education (see below) in its School of Agriculture which was formerly the Wagga Agricultural College.

*The Hawkesbury Agricultural College* (at Richmond) achieved corporate status as a college of advanced education in March 1976. The College conducts degree courses in Environmental Health and Food Technology, diploma courses in Agriculture and Valuation, associate diploma courses in Horticulture, Animal Production and Food Control, and graduate diploma courses in Extension, Food Sciences and Agriculture. In addition, a graduate diploma course in Teacher Education (Home Economics) is offered in conjunction with the Nepean College of Advanced Education. General academic requirements for admission to undergraduate courses are based on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination. An approved degree, diploma, or equivalent qualification is required for admission to the graduate diploma courses. The number of students enrolled at the College in April 1979 was 874.

*The Orange Agricultural College*, which operates as part of the Department of Agriculture, offers associate diploma courses in Farm Management and Farm Secretarial Studies. Entry to the courses is determined on the Higher School Certificate examination results, although mature age applicants may be admitted on a provisional entry basis. For the Farm Management course, applicants are required to spend a minimum of 12 months, prior to entry, acquiring practical rural industry experience. In April 1979, 139 students were enrolled at the College.

#### MITCHELL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education, which was established at Bathurst in 1970, offers degree and diploma courses in Business and Administrative Studies, Liberal and Applied Arts, and Teacher Education. Full-time courses (with a duration of up to four years), part-time courses, and external courses are offered. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. On-campus accommodation is provided for approximately 730 students at five halls of residence, and an additional 120 students can be accommodated off-campus. In April 1979, the number of internal students at the College was 1,823 (1,352 full-time and 471 part-time), and the number of external students was 1,967.

#### RIVERINA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Riverina College of Advanced Education was opened at Wagga Wagga in 1972. Study may be undertaken on a full-time or part-time basis at the Wagga Wagga and Albury-Wodonga campuses, or part-time at the Griffith Study Centre. Most courses are offered externally. A variety of graduate diploma, degree, diploma, and associate diploma courses are offered through five schools within the College: Teacher Education, Applied Science, Agriculture, Business and Liberal Studies, and the Centre for the Arts. Admission

to the College is normally based on the results of the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent examination, although admission may be granted to applicants who, on the basis of maturity, motivation, work experience, etc., appear to have a reasonable prospect of success if admitted. Residential accommodation on-campus is available at Wagga Wagga. In April 1979, the total student enrolment at the College was 3,417.

#### THE CUMBERLAND COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Formerly known as the N.S.W. College of Paramedical Studies, which was incorporated as an autonomous college of advanced education in 1973, the Cumberland College of Health Sciences offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. The College is located on a new main campus of 18 hectares in the outer Sydney suburb of Lidcombe. The College has six schools: Communication Disorders, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, Physiotherapy, and Medical Record Administration, and two departments: 'Behavioural and General Studies' and 'Biological Sciences'. The majority of courses offered are available on a full-time basis only, and a feature of most courses is the requirement for a period of clinical experience to supplement the laboratory and lecture-room instruction. In some instances, registration with the profession is dependent upon completion of a pre-registration period of training additional to the period of formal study set down for a course. Extension and special courses, embracing a wide range of subjects, are conducted by the various schools and departments each year. In April 1979, total student enrolment at the College was 1,500.

#### OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Other institutions which have attained corporate status as colleges of advanced education comprise eight former State teachers' colleges, the Nursery School Teachers College, the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College, the Milperra and Northern Rivers Colleges of Advanced Education, and the Sydney College of the Arts.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music, which was established in 1915, provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened in Newcastle in 1952, and another at Wollongong in 1972. In 1979, approved advanced education courses comprised: full-time Bachelor of Arts (Music) and Diploma in Music Education courses (each of four years' duration); two-year full-time and four-year part-time courses leading to an Associate Diploma in Church Music and an Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies; and a three-year full-time course leading to a Diploma in Operatic Art and Music Theatre. During 1979 enrolments in the courses were: 105 for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Music), 236 for the Diploma in Music Education, 13 for the Associate Diploma in Church Music, 24 for the Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies, and 21 for the Diploma in Operatic Art and Music Theatre. In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides certificate courses in piano tuning and opera, and extension study courses in musicianship and a whole range of instruments and voice.

#### TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

At a few of the larger technical and further education colleges, approved advanced education courses are conducted. These courses comprise a Teacher Education course leading to a Diploma in Industrial Arts (Education), and associate diploma courses in Health and Building Surveying, Valuation, Hotel and Catering Management, Cartography, Metallurgy, Travel and Tourism, Welfare Work, Chiropody, Horticulture and Medical Radiography.



### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Commonwealth Government grants towards the establishment of colleges of advanced education commenced in 1965. From 1 January 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for the funding of capital and recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education and, as part of this new arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. Since the establishment of the Tertiary Education Commission in June 1977, Commonwealth Government assistance for colleges of advanced education has been authorised under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1978–79, colleges of advanced education in New South Wales received \$20m for capital expenditure, and \$105m for recurrent expenditure.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government since 1973–74 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown in the table 'Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W., in the section 'Structure of the Educational System'.

### UNIVERSITIES

There are six universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, established as a separate institution in 1954; the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965; the Macquarie University, established in 1966; and the University of Wollongong, established as a separate institution in 1975.

The general matriculation requirements for undergraduate admission to universities in New South Wales are based on a candidate's performance at the Higher School Certificate, or equivalent, examination. Performance is measured by the aggregate of co-ordinated marks achieved in approved matriculation subjects (see earlier section 'Primary and Secondary Education'). Each university determines its own specific admission requirements, subject prerequisites for individual courses of study, and other special provisions for admission, including adult, overseas, and special entry.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1 October 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27 February 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in a few courses in the Faculty of Arts.

#### *Clinical Schools of Medicine*

Five major metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, North Shore-Mater Misericordiae, the Repatriation General Hospital, Lidcombe Hospital, and the Westmead Centre) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the clinical years of the medical course. Provision is also made for systematic instruction of

medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children; clinical training and practice in obstetrics and gynaecology at the Women's Hospital (Crown Street) and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women; and facilities for clinical teaching in conjunction with these major hospital complexes are provided by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given at Rozelle Hospital, North Ryde Psychiatric Centre, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students. An additional clinical school for the Faculty of Dentistry is being developed at the Westmead Centre.

#### *Adult Education*

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education. A programme of tutorial classes, offered mainly in the evenings, is arranged in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (for further details see the section 'Other Post-school Education'). The Department conducts a discussion-group scheme in private homes, arranges special schools, courses, and conferences for special-interest groups, and arranges lectures and courses for schools and community groups. In 1978, tutorial classes numbered 157 with an enrolment of 3,767; there were 283 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,601 in 472 courses). The Department also provided adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station which were re-broadcast in other State capitals.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1978 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 19,000 per issue.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1949 under the name of 'New South Wales University of Technology', and renamed in 1958 when arts and medicine were added to the list of courses provided by the University. The University of New South Wales Act, 1968, consolidated the statutory provisions relating to the University into an Act of Incorporation, devoted entirely to the powers, responsibilities, and activities of the University. The Council of the University established a University College at Broken Hill in 1967.

There are eleven faculties within the University: Applied Science, Biological Sciences, Law, Military Studies, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, Science, and Professional Studies, and three Boards of Studies: General Education, the Australian Graduate School of Management, and Science and Mathematics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor on completion of post-graduate studies. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

In most undergraduate courses subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences. Many courses contain subjects that must be studied as pre-requisites or co-requisites.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts, Medicine, and Military Studies are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The only external course is conducted in the School of Health Administration by the Faculty of Professional Studies; the course leads to the award of Bachelor of Health Administration and may be completed by combining part-time external study and full-time study.

The Department of Post-graduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

#### *Clinical Schools of Medicine*

Facilities for students in the clinical years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, Eastern Suburbs, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney but became autonomous in 1954.

The University has six faculties: Arts, Science, Rural Science, Economic Studies, Education, and Resource Management. The awards granted in each faculty comprise bachelor (except for Education), master, and doctoral degrees and post-graduate diplomas.

Approximately two-thirds of the students enrolled at the University are external, studying by correspondence and at short residential schools. The University, through its Department of External Studies, offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, Financial Administration, Social Sciences, and Urban and Regional Planning and higher degrees and post-graduate diplomas in the faculties of Arts, Economic Studies, Education, and Resource Management.

Most full-time internal students live in accommodation provided on campus. There are eight residential colleges offering accommodation for over 1,750 students, and the University has flats to accommodate a further 236 students.

The Department of Continuing Education provides for a variety of educational activities throughout the year, including residential schools and conferences held at the University, rural community schools, tutorial classes, discussion courses, and consultative services on community development. The Department draws mainly on faculties within the University for advice on subject content and the provision of tutors for courses.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became autonomous in 1965. The faculties of the University are Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Education, Psychology, Industrial Engineering, Business Studies, Mathematical Studies, Computer Science, Economic Studies, and Legal Studies.

#### MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University, situated at North Ryde (Sydney), was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1964, and commenced undergraduate teaching in 1967. The University's academic organisation comprises the following eleven schools: Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English and Linguistics; History, Philosophy, and Politics; Law; Mathematics and Physics; and Modern Languages. In addition to these schools, an interdisciplinary Centre for Environmental Studies was established by the University in 1978.

The first degree in all fields of study, other than Law, is the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may be pursuing studies which in other universities would lead to a degree in Science, Education, Economics, or Commerce). On completion of their course, external Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive both degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, Business Administration, Public Administration, Geoscience, Environmental Studies, and Urban Studies, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Laws, Letters, and Science. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students may enrol for full-time or part-time study in all courses, except Law where different programmes are provided for full-time and external part-time students. Evening classes are held in some courses for the benefit of part-time students. A limited range of courses with a science orientation is available for external students who receive prepared study guides and are required to attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG

The University of Wollongong, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1962, became autonomous in 1975.

The University has twenty departments distributed throughout five faculties: Engineering, Humanities, Mathematics, Science, and Social Sciences. Courses of study lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Mathematics, Science, Engineering, and Metallurgy. Transfers between courses can be readily made and the award of a particular degree depends on the combination and level of subjects taken. Graduates may undertake post-graduate studies leading to a higher degree in any branch of learning with which the University is concerned, with special emphasis placed on published work. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy, Applied Multicultural Studies, Computing Science, Education, Mathematics, Metallurgy, and Philosophy.

#### FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

Universities in New South Wales are funded almost entirely by the Commonwealth Government following its decision to assume full financial responsibility for universities and to abolish tuition fees from 1974. Some income is also derived from private donations and bequests.

Commonwealth Government grants to universities were made on the recommendations of the former Universities Commission from 1959 to 1977, and are now made on the recommendations of the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977. Commonwealth Government financial assistance to universities is provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. Grants allocated to universities in New South Wales in 1978-79 amounted to \$252m of which \$230m was for recurrent purposes, and \$22m was for capital purposes.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1973-74 are shown in the table 'Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W.' in the section 'Structure of the Educational System'.

The Commonwealth Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects, equipment, and research in 1979, are shown in the following table.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W., 1979**  
(\$'000)

Purpose	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, all uni- versities
Recurrent purposes—							
Universities .. .. .	77,443	75,081	23,512	19,598	29,121	11,633	236,388
University teaching hospitals .. ..	351	337	—	—	—	—	688
Building projects, equipment and research—							
Specified building projects .. .. .	—	1,288	—	3,502	—	1,030	5,820
Minor building projects .. .. .	637	530	318	318	212	212	2,227
Equipment .. .. .	4,000	3,134	658	1,067	620	675	10,154
Special research .. .. .	824	731	175	126	224	71	2,151
<b>Total, all purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>83,255</b>	<b>81,101</b>	<b>24,663</b>	<b>24,611</b>	<b>30,177</b>	<b>13,621</b>	<b>257,428</b>

**STAFF AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES**

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

**UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STAFF EMPLOYED**

Type of staff	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>ACADEMIC STAFF (a)</b>						
Teaching staff—						
Professors .. .. .	337	358	383	406	406	412
Associate professors and readers .. .. .	368	401	420	446	454	469
Senior lecturers and lecturers .. .. .	2,126	2,337	2,420	2,414	2,468	2,494
Other .. .. .	1,304	1,403	1,360	1,288	1,273	1,240
<b>Total, teaching staff .. .. .</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>4,615</b>
Research .. .. .	326	425	384	360	402	394
<b>Total, academic staff .. .. .</b>	<b>4,461</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>5,009</b>
<b>NON-ACADEMIC STAFF (a)</b>						
Administration .. .. .	1,879	2,035	2,128	2,102	2,206	2,233
Building and grounds .. .. .	1,128	1,194	1,176	1,152	1,172	1,143
Library .. .. .	697	756	774	770	808	817
Technical (b) .. .. .	2,071	2,215	2,187	2,207	2,239	2,254
Independent operations (c) .. .. .	214	428	411	424	426	451
Other .. .. .	546	621	639	659	691	696
<b>Total, non-academic staff .. .. .</b>	<b>6,535</b>	<b>7,249</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>7,594</b>
<b>TOTAL, STAFF</b>						
Full-time—						
Academic .. .. .	3,954	4,347	4,437	4,404	4,519	4,504
Non-academic .. .. .	6,300	6,987	7,035	7,034	7,211	7,239
Part-time (a)—						
Academic .. .. .	507	578	531	509	484	505
Non-academic .. .. .	235	261	279	278	330	355
<b>Total, staff .. .. .</b>	<b>10,997</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>12,281</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>12,544</b>	<b>12,603</b>

(a) Part-time staff have been converted to full-time equivalent units as follows: lecturer, 250 hours per annum; tutor or demonstrator, 700 hours per annum; and other staff, 35 hours per week.

(b) Comprises technical officers and their assistants supporting academic activities.

(c) Independent operations staff work in such activities as staff clubs, student unions, and research companies, etc.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last six years.

## UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES: STUDENTS

University	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
University of Sydney .. .. .	17,339	17,667	17,358	17,667	17,627	17,345
University of New South Wales .. .. .	(a) 19,594	18,128	18,378	18,520	18,562	18,466
University of New England .. .. .	7,001	7,395	7,883	8,014	8,143	8,383
University of Newcastle .. .. .	4,177	4,434	4,501	4,621	4,429	4,364
Macquarie University .. .. .	7,998	8,917	9,857	10,320	10,241	10,493
University of Wollongong .. .. .	(a)	2,125	2,268	2,498	2,746	2,797
Total, all universities						
Males .. .. .	37,201	37,977	38,336	38,462	38,134	37,839
Females .. .. .	18,908	20,689	21,909	23,178	23,614	24,009
Students .. .. .	56,109	58,666	60,245	61,640	61,748	61,848

(a) Figures for Wollongong University College (which became the University of Wollongong in 1975) are included with the University of New South Wales.

University students in 1979 are classified in the next table according to whether they were enrolled as full-time or part-time internal students, or as external students, for higher degree, bachelor degree, or non-degree courses. In statistics of university students, the total enrolments are adjusted for students who are enrolled in more than one course, such students being allocated to the course which represents the greater student load.

## UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STUDENTS, 1979

Type of student	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, all universities		
							Males	Females	Students
INTERNAL STUDENTS									
Full-time—									
Higher degree .. .. .	893	871	209	177	237	63	1,754	696	2,450
Bachelor degree .. .. .	12,111	12,173	2,395	2,043	4,149	1,293	20,608	13,556	34,164
Non-degree .. .. .	412	323	253	172	34	86	599	681	1,280
Total, full-time .. .. .	13,416	13,367	2,857	2,392	4,420	1,442	22,961	14,933	37,894
Part-time—									
Higher degree .. .. .	1,992	1,849	137	226	1,000	127	3,787	1,544	5,331
Bachelor degree .. .. .	1,142	2,249	129	1,581	3,628	1,126	6,014	3,841	9,855
Non-degree .. .. .	783	550	46	165	320	102	1,193	773	1,966
Total, part-time .. .. .	3,917	4,648	312	1,972	4,948	1,355	10,994	6,158	17,152
Total .. .. .	17,333	18,015	3,169	4,364	9,368	2,797	33,955	21,091	55,046
EXTERNAL STUDENTS									
Higher degree .. .. .	12	87	464	—	—	—	458	105	563
Bachelor degree .. .. .	—	324	3,933	—	1,060	—	2,820	2,497	5,317
Non-degree .. .. .	—	40	817	—	65	—	606	316	922
Total .. .. .	12	451	5,214	—	1,125	—	3,884	2,918	6,802
TOTAL STUDENTS									
Total .. .. .	17,345	18,466	8,383	4,364	10,493	2,797	37,839	24,009	61,848

The total number of students commencing bachelor degree courses in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. Commencing students are those enrolled in a bachelor degree course for the first time, including previously enrolled students who are re-enrolling in a different bachelor degree course for the first time either at the same or at a different university.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMMENCING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES (a)

University	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
University of Sydney .. .. .	3,794	3,812	3,853	4,170	3,974	4,025
University of New South Wales .. .. . (b)	5,463	4,571	4,497	4,735	4,667	4,563
University of New England .. .. .	1,998	2,236	2,294	2,382	2,267	2,342
University of Newcastle .. .. .	1,305	1,351	1,382	1,294	1,290	1,277
Macquarie University .. .. .	2,382	2,681	2,842	2,536	2,368	2,575
University of Wollongong .. .. . (b)		829	755	884	990	946
Total, all universities						
Males .. .. .	9,394	9,416	9,341	9,439	9,116	9,093
Females .. .. .	5,548	6,064	6,282	6,562	6,440	6,635
Students .. .. .	14,942	15,480	15,623	16,001	15,556	15,728

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Figures for Wollongong University College (which became the University of Wollongong in 1975) are included with the University of New South Wales.

#### STUDENTS COMPLETING UNIVERSITY COURSES

The following two tables show particulars of students completing courses at universities in New South Wales. The first table contains particulars of students completing post-graduate diploma courses and higher degree courses in recent years in New South Wales, classified by field of study and course level.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMPLETING HIGHER DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study and course level	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Field of study—						
Humanities .. .. .	109	197	106	115	295	291
Fine arts .. .. .	2	1	3	12	2	1
Social and behavioural sciences .. .. .	244	204	222	209	154	163
Law .. .. .	31	67	31	91	87	79
Education .. .. .	1,578	1,630	1,681	1,527	1,375	1,121
Economics, commerce, government .. .. .	143	166	193	238	289	302
Medicine .. .. .	111	82	123	128	82	39
Dentistry .. .. .	20	12	9	11	16	15
Natural sciences .. .. .	184	268	296	254	275	282
Engineering, technology .. .. .	252	306	252	255	263	223
Architecture, building .. .. .	60	50	71	102	74	71
Agriculture, forestry .. .. .	171	174	87	86	66	76
Veterinary science .. .. .	11	8	19	18	11	14
Not stated .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—
Course level—						
Doctorate (other than Ph.D.) .. .. .	15	13	13	19	15	17
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) .. .. .	237	257	264	244	273	251
Master degree .. .. .	706	837	927	991	1,013	1,005
Post-graduate diploma .. .. .	1,858	1,858	1,889	1,793	1,688	1,404
Total students .. .. .	2,816	2,965	3,093	3,047	2,989	2,677

(a) Excludes students completing the Diploma of Education course at Macquarie University as part of an integrated Bachelor of Arts degree/Diploma of Education course. These students are included in the following table.

The next table shows statistics of students completing bachelor degree courses in recent years, classified by field of study.

**UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES**

Field of study	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Humanities .. .. .	2,792	2,719	2,859	2,933	3,091	3,111
Fine arts .. .. .	7	11	9	6	11	16
Social and behavioural sciences .. .. .	264	281	364	451	499	512
Law .. .. .	270	272	485	435	470	471
Education .. .. .	100	114	148	202	224	281
Economics, commerce, government .. .. .	1,259	1,287	1,345	1,323	1,319	1,375
Medicine .. .. .	536	576	548	618	664	1,022
Dentistry .. .. .	70	84	91	97	90	94
Natural sciences .. .. .	1,732	1,755	1,704	1,722	1,704	1,714
Engineering, technology .. .. .	712	826	857	865	733	758
Architecture, building .. .. .	293	302	371	330	322	328
Agriculture, forestry .. .. .	131	123	98	116	108	125
Veterinary science .. .. .	62	74	67	67	65	64
<b>Total, bachelor degrees completed—</b>						
Pass .. .. .	6,837	7,017	7,569	7,664	7,756	8,304
Honours .. .. .	1,391	1,407	1,377	1,501	1,544	1,567
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>8,946</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,871</b>



## OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

The Department of Agriculture conducts Yanco, C. B. Alexander, and Orange Agricultural Colleges, the latter being a college of advanced education (see the subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education' in the section 'Tertiary Education').

*Yanco Agricultural College* is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 828 hectares. The College offers a one-year certificate course in agriculture and one-year advanced certificate courses in agriculture, irrigation, and pastoral zone management. Applicants for the certificate course must be 16 years of age and hold the School Certificate, with preference given to older applicants with farm experience. Entry to the advanced courses requires previous agricultural studies. The number of students in the courses during 1979 was 82.

*C. B. Alexander Agricultural College* (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) was originally established as a private college in 1965, but, in January 1970, administration of the College became the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. The College provides a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture. Requirements for admission to the certificate course are the same as those at Yanco Agricultural College (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on beef cattle raising, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. During 1979, the number of students in courses at the College was 140.

The Department, through the Division of Extension Services, also conducts courses for farmers at the agricultural colleges.

### EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, administered by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for school and public examinations. A joining fee of \$17 per term and a service fee of \$1 per term is charged, covering all subjects. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

### EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

The New South Wales Ministry of Education and the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, through the Adult Migrant Education Service, offer programmes of instruction in the English language and in aspects of life in Australia. These programmes are available free-of-charge to all adult migrants of non-English speaking backgrounds. Expenditure by the State on the programmes is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.

Class programmes are designed to meet the needs of different groups of migrants, and the hours of instruction and meeting times are organised to allow students to attend at times convenient to themselves. The range of classes in operation during 1979 included day and evening *Community English* classes, usually held in local schools, public halls, and

clubs; day and evening *Accelerated* classes, held in adult education centres, and catering for those wishing to learn English quickly; day and evening *Advanced* classes, providing instruction in formal grammar, reading, and writing beyond 'situational English'; *Industry* courses, designed for migrants in industry, with vocabulary instructions and safety regulations suited to the particular jobs involved; and *On-Arrival* courses in hostels for newly-arrived migrants and refugees. In 1979, the various courses catered for approximately 28,400 students. In addition, a *Home Tutor* scheme allowing one-to-one teaching is provided for those migrants unable to attend classes. A *Correspondence* course is also available for those students unable to attend classes, and this is supplemented by a radio programme broadcast on six mornings each week. In 1979, 2 full-time and 35 part-time teachers provided instruction in more than fifteen different languages for these correspondence students.

### WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney or the Department of Community Programmes of the University of Newcastle, lecture courses, tutorial classes, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1978, the membership of the Association consisted of 5,394 individual members and there were 70 affiliated organisations.

In 1978, 465 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 333 in Sydney and suburbs, 50 in the Newcastle district, and 82 in the Wollongong district. The number of students enrolled for the classes was 12,784. Twenty-four residential and thirty-three non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 24 conferences and public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 2,981.

In 1978, the total income of the Association was \$609,000, including a grant of \$207,000 from the State, while expenditure amounted to \$588,000.

### TRADE UNION TRAINING

In terms of the *Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975* the Australian Trade Union Training Authority has been established with responsibility for the planning, development, and co-ordination of trade union training in Australia. Also established under the Act is the Australian Council for Union Training which advises and makes recommendations to the Authority in relation to the planning, development, and effectiveness of training programmes. In addition, the Act establishes councils in each State, to advise and make recommendations to the Authority in relation to trade union training in the State. The principal training centre is the Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga in Victoria and there is also a training centre in each State and the Australian Capital Territory.

The New South Wales Council for Union Training consists of nine members comprising one person appointed by the Commonwealth Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs, one officer of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, three representatives of the State Labour Council, one representative from each of the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations and the Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations, a representative of technical and further education in the State, and a representative of the State Branch of the Confederation of Australian Industry.

State union training programmes, which are conducted at the Trade Union Training Centre in Sydney, include courses on job representation, communication, the role of State industrial relations, health and safety, and compensation. In 1978-79, Commonwealth Government expenditure on union training in Australia was \$2.8m.

### OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

There are several other institutions in New South Wales which provide post-school education. These include:

*The Australian Film and Television School* at North Ryde (Sydney) is a Commonwealth Government statutory body which prepares people for creative positions in the film and television industry, and for work with film and television in education. The full-time programme comprises a three-year course which leads to a Diploma in Arts (Film and Television) and a one-year screenwriting course. The School's open programme provides short courses, seminars, and workshops as in-service training for working professionals in the film, broadcasting, and television industries and for educators and others in all vocations. The School also conducts, through participating institutions in New South Wales and two other States, a National Graduate Diploma Scheme which offers a Graduate Diploma in Media.

*The National Institute of Dramatic Art* (NIDA), situated in the grounds of the University of New South Wales, trains people who wish to enter the fields of theatre, film, or television as actors, directors, designers, or stage managers, and aims to encourage the knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music, and all other theatrical arts. NIDA also offers full-time diploma courses in Acting, Technical Production, and Design, and courses for student directors. NIDA is sponsored by the University of New South Wales, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Elizabethan Trust, and the Australia Council.

There are numerous private organisations in New South Wales which offer tuition during the day or evening, or by correspondence, in the fields of industry, commerce, public service, and the arts. There are business and secretarial colleges, physical education institutions, data processing centres, and many others oriented towards specific vocational situations. Some of these organisations are eligible to receive Commonwealth Government assistance.

*The College of Law* at St. Leonards (Sydney), which became a school within the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education in 1977, was established by the Law Society of New South Wales to offer a practical legal training course for newly-graduated law students who wish to practise as solicitors. The course supersedes the traditional method of service as an articled clerk in a legal office which provided the practical training for intending solicitors.

## GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Expenditure in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government on education assistance schemes since 1973-74 is shown in the table 'Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W.' in the section 'Structure of the Educational System'.

#### SECONDARY ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced in 1974 to assist families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of \$550 per annum in 1980, is subject to a means test on family income.

#### ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme, introduced in 1975, provides assistance to adult students undertaking full-time study for the final year of secondary education. The provisions and benefits of the scheme are the same as those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, shown below.

#### SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR ISOLATED CHILDREN

Introduced in 1973, this scheme provides assistance to parents of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are without reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses at the appropriate levels of schooling. Benefits of this scheme are of three types: a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

In 1980 the boarding allowance, payable in respect of children living away from home to attend school, consists of a basic allowance of \$500 per annum free of a means test, an additional allowance of up to \$500 per annum which is subject to a means test on family income and to actual boarding costs, and, in cases of particular financial hardship, a special supplementary allowance of up to \$550 per annum for senior secondary pupils, \$450 per annum for junior secondary pupils and \$300 per annum for primary pupils. The correspondence allowance, for isolated children who study at home by correspondence, comprises a basic allowance of \$200, free of a means test, and an additional amount of up to \$300 per annum as reimbursement for expenditure on approved items. The second home assistance allowance, payable to families who, in preference to boarding the children, set up a second home to enable the children to attend school daily, is \$500 per annum for one eligible child at the second home, \$925 for two, and \$1,275 for three or more.

#### TERTIARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme, which is administered in terms of the *Student Assistance Act* 1973 and the regulations to the Act, provides for the payment of a living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent or dependent students*. In 1980, the maximum rate of living allowance payable to an independent student, subject to a means test applied to the income of the student and, where applicable, of the student's spouse, is \$2,348 per annum. From 1979, the maximum rate for dependent students, subject to a means test on parental income, is \$1,523 per annum for students living at home and \$2,348 per annum for students living away from home.

Successful applicants for the living allowance may also apply to receive a dependant's allowance, an incidentals allowance, and a fares allowance, all of which are subject to a means test. In 1980, the dependant's allowance is payable at the rate of \$31.40 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7.50 per week for each dependent child. The incidentals allowance is designed to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as students representative council, union, and sports fees, and in meeting expenses associated with the purchase of books and equipment. The fares allowance entitles a student, living away from his permanent home in order to undertake his course of study, to be reimbursed annually for up to three return journeys during the year, between his home and the institution at which he is enrolled.

The number of students receiving assistance under this scheme in New South Wales at 30 June 1979 was 27,954, comprising 12,609 enrolled at universities, 6,730 at colleges of advanced education, 7,484 at technical and further education colleges, and 1,131 at other institutions such as certain non-government teachers' colleges, and the National Institute of Dramatic Art.

#### POST-GRADUATE AWARDS SCHEME

Under the *Student Assistance Act* 1973 and in accordance with the regulations to that Act, a number of awards are made available on a competitive basis to students undertaking post-graduate study or research at universities and colleges of advanced education. In 1980, the allowances payable, free of means test, include a living allowance of \$4,200 per annum, a dependant's allowance of \$31.40 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7.50 per week for each dependent child, an establishment allowance of \$100 for an unmarried student or \$200 for a married student, and a thesis allowance of \$250 for a student working towards a master degree and \$400 for a student working towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

#### SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-service veterans. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical and further education training, and university education. At 30 June 1979, there were 1,093 recipients of allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Total expenditure on the scheme in 1978-79 was \$1.2 m.

#### ABORIGINAL SECONDARY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme provides financial assistance, free of means test, for all Aboriginal pupils enrolled at secondary schools, in order to encourage them to benefit from continued schooling. Primary school pupils aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (in 1980, \$308 or \$440 depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled). A book and clothing allowance of up to \$300 per annum is provided; and allowances are granted towards the cost of fees and, if living away from home, for three return journeys to home each year. In addition, a personal allowance, ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week (depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled), is paid towards the pupil's incidental expenses.

#### ABORIGINAL STUDY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides assistance, free of means test, to Aboriginal students who have left school and are undertaking further education such as business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary and post-secondary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and

equipment, travel, clothing, and other items. The living allowance payable in 1980 is \$52.50 per week for students under 18 years of age, \$62.52 per week for students aged 18 and under 25 years, and \$57.27 per week for students aged 25 years or more, are married, or have dependants. The allowance for dependants is payable at \$31.40 per week for the first dependant and \$7.50 per week for each subsequent dependant. Part-time students may receive an allowance to meet expenses associated with their course, and correspondence students may be assisted with travel and accommodation costs for residential schools. For both full-time and part-time students, all compulsory fees are met.

#### ABORIGINAL OVERSEAS STUDY AWARDS SCHEME

This scheme was introduced in 1975 to enable leaders or potential leaders of the Aboriginal community, who already have considerable experience in their occupational or professional field, to add to their skills and experience through short-term programmes of study, observation, and discussion overseas. In 1980, allowances payable include a basic living allowance of up to \$57.27 per week depending on the age of the award holder and whether there are any dependants, a dependant's allowance of \$31.40 per week for the first dependant and \$7.50 per week for each additional dependant, an overseas travelling allowance appropriate to the living costs in the place of study, an equipment allowance of \$150, and payment of fares and fees associated with an approved programme.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Particulars of the amounts paid by the State Government, in the latest six years, for assistance to pupils undergoing primary and secondary education, are given in the table 'Expenditure by the N.S.W. Government on Education' in the section 'Structure of the Educational System'.

##### PRIMARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Primary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1968 for pupils aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at private primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$176 per annum for each pupil.

##### SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Since 1965, the State Government has paid a living-away-from-home allowance (\$188 per annum in 1980) to pupils enrolled in public and private schools, who are required to live away from home in order to receive secondary education, and who do not qualify for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children. The allowance is payable subject to the parents' (or guardians') adjusted taxable income not exceeding a specified amount (\$15,900 per annum in 1980), and to them residing in New South Wales. With effect from 1980, children who are eligible for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children may also be eligible for a State living-away-from-home allowance of \$100.

##### TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in Years 7 and 8, \$6 in Year 9, \$10 in Year 10, and \$16 in Years 11 and 12.

##### BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1912

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at public secondary schools and private secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical and further education colleges. The Act is administered by a Board of nine members, of whom three

represent tertiary education institutions in the State, four represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act.

The Secondary Bursary Grant Scheme was introduced in 1974 by the State Government to provide financial assistance to parents of children enrolled in the first four years of secondary schooling. The Bursary Endowment Board is responsible for the administration of the Scheme. The grants are allocated on a needs basis determined by family taxable income. There is no qualifying examination, and the only conditions involved in retaining a grant are satisfactory attendance and progress by the pupil. In 1980, 3,500 grants tenable for four years (year 7 to 10) and 2,000 grants tenable for two years (Years 9 and 10) are available to pupils whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. Benefits payable are \$105 per annum for Years 7 and 8, \$156 for Year 9, and \$243 for Year 10 pupils. Under this scheme, there are no separate textbook, living-away-from-home, or other special allowances.

University, College of Advanced Education, and Technical and Further Education College Bursaries, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, are tenable for up to seven years according to the course to be taken. Eligibility is restricted to applicants whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. The rate of allowance is \$150 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1979 was 17,419 (17,236 in courses of secondary education, 9 at technical and further education colleges, 14 at colleges of advanced education, and 160 at universities).

#### OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of persons for free training at universities and colleges of advanced education, with a view to employment in the Public Service on graduation. An allowance is paid to the trainees who undertake periods of practical training in the Public Service during university or college vacations. There were 12 trainees selected in 1979.

Students enrolling at agricultural colleges may be eligible for scholarships or bursaries from the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales, or for teacher education traineeships from the N.S.W. Department of Education. There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

## CHAPTER 8

### CULTURE AND RECREATION

#### MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

##### PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney, which is the oldest scientific institution of its kind and the largest natural history museum in Australia, is controlled by a board of trustees (which reports to the Premier, as the responsible Minister) and a director and has a small statutory endowment supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The Museum's field is natural science and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological, and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology through school classes, lectures, special exhibits and extension services, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 80,000 bound volumes at 30 June 1979 is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1979, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 167 (including 8 on research grants) and expenditure from all sources during 1978-79 amounted to \$3.2m.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and Broken Hill, is administered by a board of trustees, which reports to the Premier, as the responsible Minister. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, Asian arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include a planetarium and an operational computer. The curatorial staff conduct research (including archival and historical research) into their collections. During 1979, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 326,380 and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 15,000. Expenditure in 1978-79 was \$871,000.

The Geological and Mining Museum is attached to the Department of Mineral Resources and Development. Its functions include the maintenance of collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils for research and display purposes, the determination of rock and mineral specimens, the provision of an educational service to schools, and the performance of applied geological research.

##### LIBRARIES

##### *The State Library of New South Wales*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899 as the Public Library of New South Wales, in 1969 became the Library of New South Wales, and in 1975 was re-named the State Library of New South Wales. It is governed by the Library Council of New South Wales which consists of thirteen members. The Library is divided into the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Library and the Mitchell and Dixon Galleries, the Extension Service, the State Film Library, the Adult Education Library, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Art and Literature, and other smaller collections. The State Library staffs most government department libraries and offers technical assistance and other services to these and other libraries.



The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, provides an extensive enquiry service, and accommodates approximately 400 seated readers. The Mitchell Library and Galleries consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries. The State Film Library consists of over 10,000 documentary and educational films. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of tutorial classes and discussion groups of the University of Sydney and the University of New England and for classes organised by the Worker's Educational Association of N.S.W. and other groups.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1978–79 amounted to \$13.7m. At 30 June 1979, the Library staff numbered 440. The number of volumes, microfilm reels, microfiche, etc. in the Library at 30 June 1979, was 1,661,836 (including General Reference Library 859,376, Mitchell Library 453,657, Dixon Library 22,205, Extension Service 128,960, and Adult Education Library 179,239). There were 16,757 microfilm reels and 10,294 microfiche in the Mitchell Library and 17,415 microfilm reels and 12,397 microfiche in the General Reference Library.

#### *Local Public Library Services*

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, any municipal or shire council may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Local public libraries have been established in many centres throughout New South Wales. Bookmobile services are provided by 22 councils for sparsely populated areas which do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, for more heavily populated areas.

The Library Act, 1939, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Council to administer the Act, to assist in the organisation of local library services, and to provide advisory services to local authorities conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. The State Librarian of the State Library of New South Wales is Secretary of the Council.

Local authorities are responsible for financing local public library services, but those authorities which adopt the Library Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents. The State subsidy is on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of \$1.20 per head of population. In addition, special grant funds (which amounted to approximately \$2.5m in 1978–79) are allocated, predominantly to councils, for the development of regional libraries and special library services.

At 30 June 1979, 194 councils had established libraries in terms of the Library Act. At 31 December 1978, there were 317 libraries in operation (including 118 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,527. During the year ended 30 June 1979, the State Government paid \$6.0m in subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries during the year ended 31 December 1978 was \$27.3m. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31 December 1978 was 7,504,000.

#### *University Libraries*

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 14 branch libraries. At the end of 1978, the University Library contained 2,002,000 bound volumes and 520,000 volumes in microform.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of \$60,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and

the number of volumes they contain, are Medicine (83,000), Law (81,000), Oriental (Chinese and Japanese) Library (68,000), Engineering (64,000), the Badham Library (Agriculture, Biological Sciences, and Veterinary Sciences, 57,000), and the Wolstenholme Library (Economics, 31,000).

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington, and a branch library at Broken Hill University College. In 1979, the University's collections contained 960,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 600,000 volumes in 1979. The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 400,000, 563,000, and 180,000 volumes, respectively, in 1979.

#### *Other Libraries*

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 80,000 volumes. There are 15,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 12,600 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1979, the libraries at technical and further education colleges throughout the State contained 626,000 volumes. The libraries of the colleges of advanced education also contain substantial holdings of books and periodicals.

The Parliamentary Library contains approximately 160,000 books and periodicals. It has a special legislative information service based on extensive files of newspaper articles and video cassettes.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle. These two libraries contain over 35,000 volumes covering more than 4,000 titles. The Society also conducts a free Talking Book Library with over 1,800 titles available to 2,800 blind and visually impaired people, who have been issued with *talking book* machines.

#### ARCHIVES AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Archives Authority of New South Wales was established in 1961 to direct the operations of the Archives Office of New South Wales, which controls the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records. The main functions of the Archives Office include the processing of accessions, the repair, preservation and disposal of records, and the provision of reference services.

#### ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1979, there were 10,908 works of art (comprising 2,082 oil paintings, 1,211 watercolours, 4,502 prints and drawings, 246 sculptures, 500 photographs, 9 films, 557 primitive-art objects, and 1,801 miscellaneous works of art in metal, ivory, ceramics, glass, mosaic, etc.) in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1978-79 amounted to \$250,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures, conducted by Education Officers of the Gallery for secondary school pupils and by voluntary guides for the general public, are also available.

## SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In 1978–79, the Orchestra received subsidies totalling \$260,000 from the N.S.W. Government and the City of Sydney. The balance of its expenditure was provided by the Commission. The Orchestra contains 96 regular musicians, augmented to 102 when necessary. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1978–79 was 129, of which 37 were free.

## SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House, at Bennelong Point, which was opened in October 1973, comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a music room to seat 420, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall, and two restaurants, one of which seats 240 persons. The Opera House is managed by the Sydney Opera House Trust which is directly responsible to the Premier and, at 30 June 1979, had a staff of approximately 325. Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multi-lingual conferences and conventions.

Details of the planning and construction stages of the Opera House are given in Year Book No. 64.

## NEW SOUTH WALES FILM CORPORATION

The New South Wales Film Corporation is a statutory body which commenced operations on 1 July 1977 under the provisions of the New South Wales Film Corporation Act, 1977. The Corporation has the sole responsibility for the making, promotion, distribution, and exhibition of short and documentary films on behalf of State Government departments and statutory bodies and it may, with the approval of the Minister, make, promote, distribute, and exhibit other films. Its other main function is to encourage and assist, by financial or other means, the making, promotion, distribution, and exhibition of films by private interests.

In 1978–79, the income of the Corporation was \$1.2m (of which the State Government contributed \$964,000) and expenditure was \$1.7m. In addition, the Corporation received \$860,000 from the State Government towards capital costs. At 30 June 1979, investments (including loans) by the Corporation in the film industry amounted to \$2.4m.

## AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a statutory authority which provides a broad range of support for the arts in Australia. Established in 1968 as the Australian Council for the Arts (supporting mainly the performing arts), it was restructured in 1973 to embrace music, theatre, literature, visual arts, crafts, Aboriginal arts, community arts, as well as film, radio, and television. Under the *Australia Council Act* 1975 the Australia Council was established as an independent authority in March 1975. The Act was amended in 1976 to provide for the administration of the Public Lending Right Scheme (under which payments are made to Australian authors and publishers in respect of books held in libraries in Australia) and the transfer of responsibilities for film, radio and television to the Australian Film Commission.

Located in Sydney, the Council is involved in the administration of grants, public information services, policy development, research, international activities, and advisory services to many other organisations including governmental bodies. During 1978–79, \$21.9m was distributed to artists, performers, and arts organisations throughout Australia, of which \$3.2m was paid in New South Wales (exclusive of national grants). Specialist boards dealing with participatory programmes give advice on the needs of particular art forms and assess grant applications. A wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups, receive Australia Council funds. Support includes grants made to enable artists to study, and living allowances to permit others to follow their creative pursuits.

## BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* and the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905*. These services include the National Broadcasting and Television Services operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, ethnic broadcasting stations operated by the Special Broadcasting Service, commercial broadcasting and television services operated by companies under licence, and public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis.

Until 31 December 1976, the general control of broadcasting and television services was a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. In terms of the *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act (No. 2) 1976* the Board was abolished and the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal was created. The Tribunal, which commenced operations on 1 January 1977, assumed the functions of the Broadcasting Control Board except for the planning and engineering functions associated with broadcasting and television services and the control of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Postal and Telecommunications Department is now responsible for broadcasting and television policy and for the planning and engineering functions of all broadcasting services in Australia. Further details in respect of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal are given later in this section.

### NATIONAL SERVICES

The National Broadcasting and Television Services are operated, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations owned and operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Under the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946* the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Governor-General, and comprises up to eleven part-time members, at least two of whom must be women. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the Commission's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications, and funds are appropriated by Parliament.

The principal broadcasting services provided by the Commission include an amplitude modulation (AM) radio service, a 24-hour stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service, a nationwide independent news service, and a 24-hour overseas radio service (Radio Australia) which broadcasts in nine languages. A wide range of radio programmes is provided, including news, music, drama and features, current affairs, religion, rural programmes, and special broadcasts for children, young adults, and families.

At 30 June 1979, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from twenty-two amplitude modulation (AM) stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. A stereo frequency modulation (FM) service in Sydney and Canberra began in January 1976. This service broadcasts fine music, news, drama, light music, folk, jazz and experimental music, and other features which benefit from stereophonic broadcasting.

The National Television Service commenced black and white transmission in New South Wales in November 1956. Colour television was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975. Almost all Commission programmes are now telecast in colour. Since the introduction of colour television, the Australian content of the Commission's telecasts has exceeded 50 per cent (56 per cent in 1978-79). The majority of this Australian content is produced by the Commission, the remainder being purchased or commissioned from local production companies. A survey of television programme content, conducted over a 26-week period by the Australian

Broadcasting Tribunal in 1978, revealed that the composition of programmes telecast by the Commission was: drama (20 per cent), children's programmes (17 per cent), sport (14 per cent), education (12 per cent), information (10 per cent), and other programmes (27 per cent).

At 30 June 1979, programmes were being transmitted from fourteen stations in New South Wales (including one in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory. In addition, programmes were re-transmitted by twenty-six national translator stations (low-power stations designed to serve poor reception areas by re-transmitting the signals of the parent station on a different frequency).

#### SPECIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

The Special Broadcasting Service is a statutory authority, established on 1 January 1978 under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act. The Service provides multilingual broadcasting services which are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands through two ethnic broadcasting stations in Australia, one of which is located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne. In August 1979, the Sydney station extended its broadcasts to Newcastle and Wollongong. In addition, the Service produces ethnic television programmes on an experimental basis in conjunction with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The Service, which is financed by funds appropriated by the Commonwealth Parliament, consists of a chairman and between two and six other members appointed on a part-time basis by the Governor-General, for a period not exceeding five years.

#### AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TRIBUNAL

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942 the functions of the Tribunal are to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke commercial and public station licences; to determine the standards to be observed by licensees in respect of the broadcasting or televising of programmes; to determine the conditions subject to which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by licensees; and to determine the transmission hours of licensees. The Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licences, the setting of standards for broadcasting practices, alleged breaches of licence conditions, and other matters as required by the Act, or as directed by the Minister. Since its formation, the Tribunal has conducted surveys on various aspects of broadcasting and television, including the Australian content of television, advertising, standards for children's television, and self-regulation by broadcasters.

The Tribunal consists of a chairman and vice-chairman, and from one to three other full-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General for a period not exceeding five years. Up to six associate members may be appointed for the purposes of the Tribunal's functions.

#### COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The initial period of a licence is up to five years and renewals may be granted for periods of one to three years. The annual licence fee is \$200 for both broadcasting and television stations plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the stations' gross earnings during the preceding financial year. The proportion ranges from 1 per cent on earnings less than \$500,000 to 6 per cent on earnings over \$5m. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1979, there were forty-two commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including eight in Sydney) and two stations in the Australian Capital Territory. Currently, all commercial broadcasting services are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands. In June 1979, the Minister for Post and Telecommunications announced that commercial frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting would be introduced in Australia. Two stations have been licensed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal to provide these services which will begin in August 1980.

The regular black and white transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September 1956 and colour transmission commenced in March 1975. A survey of television programme content, conducted over a 26-week period by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in 1978, revealed that the average composition of programmes telecast by metropolitan commercial television stations in Australia was: drama (50 per cent), light entertainment (22 per cent), sport (8 per cent), children's programmes (8 per cent), and other programmes (12 per cent). For country commercial television stations, the proportions were 53, 19, 7, 6, and 15 per cent, respectively.

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, licensees of commercial television stations are required, as far as possible, to employ the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. In 1978-79, the average Australian content of programmes telecast by commercial television stations in Australia was 41 per cent.

At 30 June 1979, there were fourteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also three commercial broadcasting translator stations and twenty-eight commercial television translator stations operating in New South Wales. One commercial television translator station operates in the Australian Capital Territory.

#### PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

Public broadcasting services provide programmes for minority audiences in response to special interests, the first such service commencing in Sydney in December 1974. Only non-profit organisations may be granted licences, which are issued by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in the following categories:

- (a) Community. These are issued to community groups intending to provide programmes serving a particular community.
- (b) Educational. These are issued to educational bodies intending to provide programmes of continuing, adult, and cultural education.
- (c) Special. These are issued to groups intending to provide programmes serving a particular interest or group of interests, such as music, sport, or religion.

Public broadcasting licences have been granted to seven organisations in New South Wales (four for community, one for educational, and two for special purposes) and one organisation in the Australian Capital Territory (for community purposes). Six of the seven organisations in New South Wales transmit on frequency modulation (FM) bands while the remaining station in New South Wales and the station in the Australian Capital Territory transmit on a medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) band. Five of the FM stations in New South Wales, and the medium-frequency station in the Australian Capital Territory, were formerly licensed as experimental stations under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905.

## PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES AND SERVICES

### PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the (State) National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, certain areas of the State are reserved as national parks (relatively large areas set aside and protected because of their predominantly unspoiled natural landscape, flora, and fauna), as nature reserves (areas of special scientific interest containing wildlife or natural environments or phenomena), or as historic sites (sites of buildings, objects, or monuments of special significance). The Act provides that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Act also provides for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas and places, and protected archaeological areas. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are privately-owned properties where animals may live relatively undisturbed; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; Aboriginal places are private properties having a spiritual, historic or cultural significance for Aboriginal people; and protected archaeological areas are private properties 'declared' for the protection of Aboriginal relics.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 629,708 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (14,969 hectares) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (14,712 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (208,101 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,186 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (67,881 hectares), and Brisbane Water National Park (8,242 hectares) are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Fifty national parks (totalling 1,930,659 hectares), nine historic sites (998 hectares), and 126 nature reserves (357,230 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are thirty-three game reserves, 363 wildlife refuges, five Aboriginal areas, four Aboriginal places, and fourteen protected archaeological areas.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility, subject to the control of the Minister for Planning and Environment, for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. The Director has been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of all of the national parks, historic sites (except Vacluse House Historic Site), nature reserves, Aboriginal areas, and three of the game reserves. Expenditure on national parks, etc. is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

In 1978-79, the total income of the National Parks and Wildlife Service was \$16.4m of which the State Government contributed \$12.0m, and the Commonwealth Government contributed \$751,000. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, was \$17.8m, of which \$3.6m was spent on developmental and restoration activities, and \$2.0m on land acquisition.

The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation was created in 1970 to provide supplementary finance for the development of national parks in New South Wales. It is controlled by an Executive Board which is elected from the trustees and directors of the Foundation. Included on the Board are the Minister for Planning and Environment and the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Up to June 1979, approximately \$3.2m had been raised by the Foundation for allocation to the purchase of land for national parks, nature reserves, and historic sites, as well as for research and for a travelling exhibition.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens) appointed by the Minister for Lands. Over 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation and sport. Sixteen areas in the State have been notified as State Recreation Areas. These are regional-type parks comprising large tracts of land where people can participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities in a non-urban environment. In most cases the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister for Lands.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, the Domain, and the National Herbarium of N.S.W., which are under the control of the Premier's Department, are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. The Gardens occupy 28 hectares and contain a large collection of flowering plants, shrubs, and trees as well as hothouses of orchids and ferns; the Domain consists of 35 hectares of open parkland, and the National Herbarium, with approximately 800,000 scientific specimens, is a research and information centre.

Taronga Zoo is situated on the northern side of Sydney Harbour and comprises an area of about 30 hectares. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the grounds. Extensive redevelopment has been carried out since 1968 and recently introduced exhibits include a Platypus House, Nocturnal House, Rain Forest Aviary, Koala House, 'Friendship Farm' (an area in which zoo visitors may handle and feed a variety of farm animals), and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1978-79 paid admissions to the grounds numbered 849,304. Exhibits at 30 June 1979 included 853 mammals, 2,039 birds, 368 reptiles, 765 fish, 193 invertebrates, and 58 amphibians.

The open-range Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo, occupying about 300 hectares was opened on 28 February 1977. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1978-79 were 184,967. Exhibits at 30 June 1979 included 435 mammals and 248 birds and in addition, there is a variety of free-ranging species, which can be viewed in a natural environment.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1978-79, income of the Board was \$2.9m.

#### SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES

The New South Wales Department of Sport and Recreation caters for the sporting and recreational needs of all age groups in the community through a network of regional offices and sport and recreation centres. The services provided include community recreation services, camping and training facilities, learn-to-swim programmes, and vacation play centres.

Each of the eleven regional offices (five of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area) provides regular instruction in the five State-wide programmes (golf, tennis, squash, swimming, and orienteering) as well as a range of other recreational and sporting activities. In addition to the regional offices, ten sport and recreation centres are located throughout New South Wales close to lakes or streams, and offer camping facilities for school children during school-term, and for community groups and sporting clubs. The centres cater for more than 60,000 campers per year.

Vacation play centres are organised on a co-operative basis by the Department and other authorities and are conducted during school vacations for children aged from 5 to 15 years. The Department organises swimming instruction for children and adults and has implemented a series of water safety and resuscitation demonstrations to acquaint the community with measures that may be taken to alleviate the hazards associated with aquatic activities. Community recreation leadership courses and sports coaching courses are also conducted.

Expenditure of the Department of Sport and Recreation amounted to \$6.4m in 1978-79.



**PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS****THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.**

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship), or public entertainments are held, and drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Services before erection is begun. The Act also empowers the Minister to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment, with the exception of boxing and wrestling, which are the responsibility of the Minister for Sport and Recreation.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also provides for the control of licences granted for the exhibition of cinema films. In accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, cinema films, both local and imported from overseas, are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition. In 1979, the number of cinemas and public halls licensed to screen films on a regular basis in New South Wales was 203, 87 of which were located in Sydney and suburbs. In addition, there were 46 drive-in theatres in the State.

The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, the administration of which is vested in the Minister for Sport and Recreation, regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

**HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING**

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses which may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings which may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the Trotting Authority of New South Wales (constituted in October 1977), and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board. Members of both the Authority and the Board are appointed by the Governor.

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, betting is not permitted in connection with any other sport.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises three members nominated by the Minister for Sport and Recreation and seven members nominated by the various controlling authorities and racing clubs. The Minister may nominate one additional member of the Board. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and, for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. With the Minister's approval, it may operate on events held on racecourses outside Australia.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. The commission earned by the Board is used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and

extending branches throughout the State, and to finance the Racecourse Development Fund, established in 1971 as a source of funds for improvements to racecourses. In 1978–79, the Fund received \$6.4m, of which \$5.6m was paid to racing clubs and associations.

During 1978–79, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$842m, while all totalizator investments amounted to \$1,001m. The approximate turnover of licensed bookmakers (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) during 1978–79 amounted to \$732m. At 30 June 1979, the Board was operating 43 cash branches, 476 cash agencies, and 31 sub-agencies; telephone betting facilities are available in all areas.

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

## CLUBS

Licensed clubs have become an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The limit (of 414) on the number of club licences issued by the Licensing Court was removed in 1955, and, at 31 December 1955, liquor licences held by clubs totalled 790. The use of poker machines in clubs was legalised in 1956 and resulted in a further increase in the number of licensed clubs. At 30 June 1979, there were 1,542 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

Since 1 July 1978, the registration of clubs, and their rules and management (including provisions relating to the supply of liquor) have been governed by the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. Prior to that date the formation and activities of clubs were regulated by provisions contained in the Liquor Act, 1912. In terms of the Registered Clubs Act, clubs must be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (originally formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted—the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members—but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969 with a membership of 5,000 persons or less currently have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-eighth. However, the Licensing Court may, on application by a club, determine a maximum membership greater than that prescribed, if it considers the circumstances to be special.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

## POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. Particulars of taxes on poker machines are shown in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'. Part of the tax proceeds (\$1m in each of the years from 1963–64 to 1978–79) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30 June 1979, 1,525 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 13,993 20c machines, 29,140 10c machines, and 3,847 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1978–79 amounted to \$108m.

## CHAPTER 9

# LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

## LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

### SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of:—

- (a) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- (b) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (c) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder. The scope of Commonwealth Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.
- (d) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (e) Common law (sometimes referred to as case law or judge-made law). This consists of judicial decisions of the English Courts and of Australian Federal and State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.

### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

## ADMINISTRATION

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres.

As a general rule an Attorney General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers.

The Attorney General is responsible for the business conducted by the Supreme Court, District Court, Clerk of the Peace, Corporate Affairs Commission, Court Reporters, Crown Advocate, Crown Prosecutors, Crown Solicitor's Office, Law Reform Commission, Legal Services Commission, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Public Defenders, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Sheriff's Office, Solicitor General, and Workers' Compensation Commission. He is also responsible for statute law consolidation and the administration of certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Jury Act, and the Companies Act. He is the legal adviser of the Government and the Ministers of the Crown and he initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill of indictment. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney General, or where the Supreme Court has directed that an information be filed.

The Minister of Justice is responsible for Courts of Petty Sessions and Coroners' Courts, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the Privacy Committee, and Licensing Courts. He administers Acts such as the Justices Act, the Liquor Act, the Coroners Act, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act.

The Minister for Police is responsible for the supervision of the New South Wales Police Force. The control of the prison system and the Probation and Parole Service is the responsibility of the Minister for Corrective Services. The Minister for Services is responsible for emergency services such as Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services and also administers a range of Acts, including those relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, commercial agents, private enquiry agents, charities, fire-arms and dangerous weapons, lotteries and art unions, theatres and public halls, hawkers, and pawnbrokers.

## THE COURTS

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (whose jurisdiction is limited in amount), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the District Court (which tries most of the more serious offences), and the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals which deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Local Government Appeals Tribunal, Crown Employees Appeal Board, Coroners' Courts, and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Commonwealth) *Judiciary Act* 1903 the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that and related Acts.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council.

### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

#### JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled 'Justices' and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing. A judge may be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965, as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a judge.

The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

#### JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

#### STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1912.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Persons of not less than 18 years of age and not more than 70 years of age and of good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see that part of subsection 'Lower Courts' relating to 'Courts of Petty Session—Criminal Jurisdiction').

#### OFFICERS OF THE COURTS

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; for example, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its civil jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The principal officers at the Supreme Court are the Prothonotary, the Protective Commissioner, and the Registrars of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Equity, Admiralty, Criminal, Family Law, Probate, and Administrative Law Divisions of the Supreme Court, and the Land and Valuation Court.

Officers of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include a chief executive officer, masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. The chief executive officer provides administrative support for the Chief Justice in his general administration of the Court. The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff and his officers include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

#### JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases, however, a jury will not be empanelled as a general rule unless both parties apply, or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The jury in a coronial inquest consists of six persons. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1977, and other Acts regulate special cases.

There is a jury district, comprising certain prescribed electoral districts or subdivisions, for each place appointed for the sitting of the Supreme Court or the District Court. The Sheriff is required at least once every 3 years to prepare a jury roll for each jury district and from this roll is required to select at random a certain number of persons which, in his estimate, will provide the number of persons required to serve as jurors for the next ensuing period. All men and women enrolled as electors for the Legislative Assembly are qualified and liable to serve as jurors on an equal basis unless some statutory ground of exemption exists and is availed of. An appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions lies against the Sheriff's determination.

The accused and the Crown are allowed 20 peremptory challenges to the selected jurors in criminal proceedings involving a capital offence, and 8 peremptory challenges in the case of other offences. In criminal proceedings the verdict of the jury must be unanimous but in civil proceedings there is provision to accept majority decisions in certain circumstances. Provision exists in both cases to ultimately discharge the jury, and order a retrial, where the required agreement cannot be reached.

### LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the taxation of bills of costs, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for the Law Foundation (which provides funds for legal education and various law libraries) and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. In addition, the Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

In New South Wales, a person cannot practise as both a solicitor and a barrister at the same time. At 19 December 1979, there were 765 practising barristers in New South Wales (including 91 Queen's Counsel) and 6,047 practising solicitors (including 3,186 within Central Sydney—i.e. within a 1.6 kilometre radius of the G.P.O.).

### LEGAL AID

Legal Aid has been available since 1907 to persons without adequate means who are charged with certain offences, and in 1943 was made available to persons of similar means engaged in civil litigation. In 1970, the availability of legal assistance was extended to people of higher incomes, subject to the payment of a contribution by them towards the cost of the proceedings. In 1979, following amendments and repeals of certain Acts and the passage of the Legal Service Commission Act, 1979, co-ordination of the major legal aid services in New South Wales became the responsibility of the Legal Services Commission (details of the legal aid system prior to these changes are shown in Year Book No. 65). The Commission comprises a chairman (appointed on a part-time basis), a



full-time Deputy Chairman, and six other part-time Commissioners (one each nominated by the Bar Association, the Law Society, and the Labor Council of New South Wales, and representatives of each of the Attorney-General, consumer and community welfare interests, and such bodies as provide legal services wholly or predominantly on a voluntary basis).

Any person may make application for legal aid in terms of the Act, but the provision of aid is subject to a means test. In granting an application, the Commission may require the applicant to contribute an amount determined by the Commission towards the costs of the legal services sought. In addition, the Commission may determine a maximum amount the applicant will be required to pay towards any costs eventually ordered by the court to be paid to any other party. Where, as a consequence of the provision of legal aid, an assisted person is awarded moneys by the court, he will be liable to pay his own costs (or part thereof, depending on the amount awarded). In general, costs awarded against a legally assisted person will be paid by the Commission. An appeal by an unsuccessful applicant, or by a successful applicant who is dissatisfied by an original determination, a variation, or a decision to decline payment of the whole or part of costs awarded against him, may be made to a Legal Aid Review Committee.

The Commission may provide legal aid through the services of its own officers, who include the Public Solicitor and his officers and the officers of the Referrals Division of the Commission, or by arranging for the availability of the services of private legal practitioners (wholly or partly at the Commission's expense) or the Public Defenders. In respect of this provision, the Commission must ensure that certain statutory duties are observed, particularly those ensuring that legal aid is to be readily available and easily accessible and that, if reasonably practicable, a legally assisted person obtains the services of the lawyer of his choice. In determining the fees payable to private practitioners for legal aid work, the Commission is required to consider the views of the Bar Association and the Law Society, but in all cases the fees are to be less than the ordinary professional cost of the particular service.

Under the provisions of the Public Defenders Act, 1969, and by a decision of the Legal Services Commission, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence or who wishes to appeal against a conviction or sentence may apply to the Public Solicitor for legal assistance. Public Defenders act as barristers for persons granted legal aid, and Public Solicitor's officers usually act as instructing solicitors to the Public Defenders. The Commission has also resolved that the Public Solicitor may provide legal aid in criminal charge cases in Courts of Petty Sessions in the Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle, and Gosford areas. Outside those areas, aid in criminal matters is provided by private practitioners.

In civil matters, legal assistance is provided through the Public Solicitor or through the Referrals Division and private practitioners. In general, the Public Solicitor handles cases of a consumer nature and tenancy cases for low income earners. The assignment from the Commission of legal aid work to private practitioners is administered by the Referrals Division. The Division also provides legal aid, free of means test, in all Children's Court cases where a minor has been charged with an offence. In terms of the Consumer Protection (Legal Services Commission) Amendment Act, 1979, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs can grant legal aid to consumers and refer cases to the Public Solicitor or a private practitioner with the consent of the Legal Services Commission.

A Legal Aid Fund was established to meet all costs and expenses incurred under the Legal Services Commission Act, including the Commission's administration expenses, costs arising from proceedings in which legal aid is granted, and grants for legal aid schemes administered by other organisations. Income for the Fund is derived from moneys devoted to legal aid from the statutory interest account under the Legal Practitioners Act, amounts appropriated by State Parliament, Commonwealth Grants, contributions from applicants for legal aid, costs and fines recovered from proceedings or under the Act, and interest accrued from investments.

A form of 'indirect' legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases (a) of successful appeals to superior courts, (b) where a new trial is ordered on the grounds that damages were excessive or inadequate, or (c) where proceedings have not been completed for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments (\$70,340 in 1977-78) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund based on a proportion (currently 1 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$107,277 in 1977-78). Claims totalling \$121,115 were met from the Fund in respect of 96 actions in 1977-78.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967, provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of Petty Sessions, chamber magistrates, the Australian Legal Aid Office, Aboriginal Legal Service, the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other agencies.

The Australian Legal Aid Office, which was established in July 1973, provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem is identified and advice is given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available in matters arising under Federal law, including family law, to all persons, and in matters arising under State or Federal law to persons for whom the Australian Government has a special responsibility such as those in receipt of social services, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Office or by referral to private legal practitioners. The criteria for the provision of further assistance are the merit of the applicant's case and the financial position of the applicant.

## SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its various jurisdictions are Civil, Criminal, and Appellate.

The Supreme Court Act, 1970, provides that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as formerly established is to continue and for the convenient despatch of business the Court is divided into eight divisions, namely Common Law, Equity, Admiralty, Family Law, Protective, Probate, Administrative Law, and Criminal. The rules of law and equity are now administered concurrently by the Court and, where there is a conflict, the rules of equity prevail.

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Judiciary Amendment Act* 1976, the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court to hear matters involving the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and the States was repealed, and this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal (constituted by three or more judges of Appeal), which hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Court, and from decisions of the District Court and courts of similar status. The Divisions of the Court also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to District Courts. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act (except in the case of rules relating to matrimonial causes, which are rules under Federal legislation providing a common procedure for all States).

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by a single judge, and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal which was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912, and is constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges. An appeal to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court. An appeal can be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a decision of the Supreme Court in any matter not given in the exercise of federal jurisdiction.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 14 September 1979) 6 other Judges of Appeal and 28 other Judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction (exercised in its Criminal Division) is given in the subsection 'Higher Criminal Courts' later in this section.

#### COMMON LAW DIVISION

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or the Court orders it. However, in certain actions (e.g., malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage) trial by jury is mandatory.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court for the years 1973 to 1978 are contained in the following table.

#### SUPREME COURT, COMMON LAW DIVISION: ACTIONS FINALISED, N.S.W.

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
CAUSE OF ACTION						
Industrial accident .. .. .	844	864	891	821	763	903
Motor accident .. .. .	1,934	1,761	1,846	1,642	1,388	1,251
Defamation .. .. .	71	70	55	48	19	18
Breach of contract .. .. .	48	78	84	109	66	71
Compensation to relatives .. .. .	71	124	107	96	102	46
Occupiers liability .. .. .	45	112	83	58	14	36
Disposal of land .. .. .	4	5	1	5	5	5
Building .. .. .	14	15	15	9	5	—
Professional negligence .. .. .	17	17	32	32	48	18
Other .. .. .	165	155	156	83	64	99
Total, all actions .. .. .	3,213	3,201	3,270	2,903	2,474	2,447
METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF ACTION						
Heard to a verdict .. .. .	755	675	565	522	511	508
Adjourned — part-heard .. .. .	169	102	125	90	15	3
Settled prior to day of trial .. .. .	800	786	886	502	322	224
Settled on day of trial .. .. .	1,484	1,622	1,656	1,761	1,621	1,710
Withdrawn .. .. .	5	16	38	28	5	2
Total, all actions .. .. .	3,213	3,201	3,270	2,903	2,474	2,447

#### EQUITY DIVISION

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and orders for specific performance. The functions of the Division include proceedings in respect of administration of estates of deceased persons, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, trusts, cancellation of deeds, partition or sale of land, company matters, the wardship of infants, and the care of infants' estates.

## FAMILY LAW DIVISION

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Prior to this date there was no provision for the dissolution of marriage in New South Wales.

The State legislation administered by the Court was superseded by the *Matrimonial Causes Act* which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1 February 1961. This Act was subsequently superseded by the *Family Law Act* 1975 which came into operation on 5 January 1976 and is now the source of divorce law in Australia.

The Family Law Act contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the Matrimonial Causes Act, before its repeal, to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. However, where the parties have been separated for twelve months or more at the commencement of the Act, such proceedings shall, if the applicants so request, be dealt with as if they were proceedings instituted under the Family Law Act.

Prior to being repealed in 1976 by the Family Law Act, the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act. The forms of relief granted under the Act were dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders could be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, legal costs, and property settlement. Under the legislation, a decree for dissolution of marriage was, in the first instance, a decree nisi which, in general, automatically became absolute at the expiration of three months. The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage could be granted are shown in Year Book No. 65.

For administrative purposes, the work of the Family Law Division has been co-ordinated with the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court since 1 July 1978. Details of the provisions of the Family Law Act and of the Family Court of Australia are given in the subsection 'Courts of Federal Jurisdiction' later in this section.

The following table gives particulars of the numbers of dissolutions of marriage granted in New South Wales in the last six years.

## DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE (a) CLASSIFIED BY APPLICANT (PETITIONER) (b) N.S.W.

Applicant (petitioner)		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Husband	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2,606	2,502	3,504	8,320	5,808	4,911
Wife	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4,770	4,615	7,219	13,827	9,973	8,886
Total dissolutions		(c) 7,396	7,117	10,723	22,147	15,781	13,797

(a) Decrees nisi made absolute under the provisions of the Family Law Act or the Matrimonial Causes Act. Excludes nullities granted (9 in 1978).

(b) The applicant under the Family Law Act or the petitioner under the Matrimonial Causes Act.

(c) Includes 20 decrees absolute granted to both husband and wife.

## PROTECTIVE DIVISION

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$16m at 30 June 1979. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, bank accounts, and other investments.

#### PROBATE DIVISION

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and, where applicable, death duty paid. The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate. Most of the cases handled by the Division are dealt with by the Registrar, while the more contentious matters, such as those involving the authenticity and validity of a will or the testamentary capacity of the deceased, are decided by a judge.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published in the section 'Other Private Finance' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence on 1 July 1973. The Division hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer. The Division also hears proceedings under any law of the Commonwealth dealing with the assessment of taxation.

#### ADMIRALTY DIVISION

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

#### LAND AND VALUATION COURT

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted in 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court) against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes. It also hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards and it hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds \$10,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act, 1916), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

## DISTRICT COURT

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. The District Court was reconstituted in July 1973 as a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by an executive officer and by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court.

### CIVIL JURISDICTION

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$20,000. The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

In the District Court in 1978, 3,971 actions were settled by trial while 6,364 consent judgments and 21,689 default judgments were entered. Consent judgments are private agreements reached by the parties in litigation cases and registered by the Court. Default judgments are judgments entered by the Court for the plaintiff for a debt or liquidated demand where the defendant has failed to file a defence.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the subsection 'Higher Criminal Courts'.

## HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (which presides over the Central Criminal Court) and the District Court which sits at important centres throughout the State. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence (other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence) must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve.

### CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence on 16 May 1979. Its jurisdiction is exercised by the Chief Judge of the Criminal Division and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Criminal Division. The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney and Parramatta, and a Judge of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently in the District Court or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery to hear and determine the cases of persons appearing on the lists of untried prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

## DISTRICT COURT

The District Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or which were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions against all convictions or orders, except adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. Appeals from the District Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

## STATISTICS OF HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

There was a significant fall in the number of persons appearing before the higher criminal courts in 1975. The main reason for this fall was the commencement, from 2 August 1974, of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974. This Act provides, inter alia, that certain indictable offences (such as assault; unlawful sexual intercourse with a female; robbery, with minor assault; break, enter, and steal; larceny, etc., of motor vehicles; stealing), all of which previously were required to be heard by the higher courts can, in proper cases, be dealt with summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions.

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once—and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal. The definitions and concepts used in the compilation of Higher Criminal Court statistics are explained in detail in the annual Subject Bulletin *Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts* (Catalogue No 4502.1). The following table shows, for the last six years, the number of distinct persons tried—i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty)—the number acquitted, and the number convicted.

## HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, N.S.W.

Year	Tried (a)	Acquitted	Convicted (b)	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of mean population
1973	4,277	189	4,088	0.85
1974	4,016	222	3,794	0.78
1975 (c)	2,974	301	2,673	0.55
1976	2,768	257	2,511	0.51
1977	2,690	268	2,422	0.49
1978 Persons	3,340	271	3,069	0.61
Males	3,130	256	2,874	1.15
Females	210	15	195	0.08

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

(b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

(c) The numbers in 1975 were reduced significantly as a result of the commencement of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974 (see text preceding table).

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1977 and 1978 classified according to offence.

**HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS TRIED AND DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE GROUP, N.S.W.**

Offence	Tried (a)		Convicted (b)	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc. .. .. .	358	465	304	411
Sexual and related offences .. .. .	252	304	230	250
Robbery .. .. .	220	320	203	308
Extortion .. .. .	8	12	6	11
Fraud .. .. .	204	231	188	218
Offences against property, n.e.c. .. .. .	1,128	1,389	1,062	1,336
Driving, traffic, and related offences .. .. .	189	203	121	144
Other offences .. .. .	331	416	308	391
Total, all offences .. .. .	2,690	3,340	2,422	3,069

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

(b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1978 are classified by offence and penalty imposed.

**HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE AND PENALTY IMPOSED, N.S.W. 1978**

Offence	Placed on a bond (a) and fined	Imprisoned				Other conviction (c)	Total distinct persons convicted
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more (b)		
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc. .. .. .	200	49	62	32	61	7	411
Sexual and related offences .. .. .	95	23	44	52	28	8	250
Robbery .. .. .	59	11	84	117	30	7	308
Extortion .. .. .	—	2	7	1	—	1	11
Fraud .. .. .	150	19	32	13	—	4	218
Offences against property, n.e.c. .. .. .	673	198	392	44	5	24	1,336
Driving, traffic, and related offences .. .. .	78	18	24	—	—	24	144
Other offences .. .. .	93	84	139	53	11	11	391
Total, all offences .. .. .	1,348	404	784	312	135	86	3,069

(a) Includes bond with probation and with fine.

(b) Includes sentences of life imprisonment and imprisonment during the Governor's Pleasure.

(c) Comprises 8 males and 1 female committed to juvenile institutions and 71 males and 6 females sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1978, 1,077 (35 per cent) were under 21 years of age, 720 (23 per cent) were aged 21 and under 25 years, 467 (15 per cent) were aged 25 and under 30 years, and 805 (26 per cent) were aged 30 years or more.

A large proportion of sexual and related offences are committed by persons under 24 years of age. In 1978, the proportion was 52 per cent. Persons of 24 years of age and under are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicles. In 1978, they were responsible for 67 per cent and 89 per cent respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 41 per cent and 64 per cent.



### COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, where a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender, the aggrieved person may apply for payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$10,000 (\$4,000 until May 1979). Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person. In 1978, 114 claims were met under the Act, and payments totalled \$301,368, the average payment per claim being \$2,644; there were 29 claims in respect of which the then maximum payment of \$4,000 was made. In addition, 33 claims were met in 1978 under the associated ex-gratia scheme, and payments totalling \$54,206 (an average of \$1,643 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of \$4,000 was made on five occasions. Since the commencement of the Act on 1 January 1968, payments amounting to \$1.5m have been made under the associated ex-gratia scheme.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine, hear, and determine all matters and questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and ten other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. It is a court of record and all members have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal on questions of law lies to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court) and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar or Assistant Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 98 per cent of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, with most of these settlements being based on principles laid down in the claims contested before the Commission.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the employers' liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

### COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more Judges of the District Court sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Commonwealth and State Navigation Acts. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

### STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The principal industrial authority in the State is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which is constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, and comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission is charged with, inter alia, endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Commission with power to enquire into industrial matters in particular industries or callings. Detailed information on industrial tribunals is published in the section 'Industrial Arbitration' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

## LOWER COURTS

### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970.

The Magistrates Courts Administration is responsible for the operation of Petty Sessions offices in court houses at 178 locations throughout the State. There are 30 court offices in the Sydney metropolitan area, some of which have been established for specialised purposes, including three children's courts dealing with juveniles, a children's court for family law matters, a civil claims court, a traffic court, a coroner's court, a court dealing in matters relating to Commonwealth legislation, and the Chief Industrial Magistrates Court.

### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the (State) Crimes Act, 1900, the (Commonwealth) *Crimes Act* 1914, the Offences in Public Places Act, 1979, and the Motor Traffic Act, 1909, and Regulations under that act, which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace (where the charge is of a minor nature, in cases of emergencies, or where the magistrate will not be visiting the court on his circuit for some time).

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court if a *prima facie* case is established.

The N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research collects statistics on all appearances of persons before Courts of Petty Sessions under the (State) Crimes Act and under sections of other Acts which are of particular social relevance. Some minor offences, such as most traffic offences, are excluded from the collection. The charge or information is regarded as being 'determined' when an order (other than a committal order to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence) is handed down, which effectively removes that charge or information from the Petty Sessions court lists. Committals to a higher court for trial or sentence are excluded from the statistics. Generally, when charges or informations against a person which relate to two or more offences are heard and determined at a court appearance, only the principal offence is recorded in the statistics. The 'principal offence' is defined as the offence which attracts the severest penalty or, if the person was not convicted, the offence for which the severest penalty could have been imposed. However, all appearances at which a charge in respect of a drug offence or 'drink and drive' offence is determined are recorded in that offence category, even when it is not the principal offence; the principal offence is also recorded. The following table shows details of the types of offences and outcome of proceedings in respect of selected charges determined before Courts of Petty Sessions (excluding Children's Courts) in 1978, as compiled by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION: APPEARANCES AT WHICH CHARGES RELATING TO SELECTED OFFENCES WERE DETERMINED (a) TYPE OF OFFENCE AND OUTCOME, N.S.W., 1978**

Offence	Conviction resulting in sentence of				Offence proven but no conviction recorded	Recogniz- ance forfeited	Charge withdrawn or dismissed	Finding of not guilty	Total appearances determined
	Imprisonment	Fine only	Recogniz- ance (b)	Rising of Court					
Assaults, n.e.c.—									
Major assault	38	48	151	2	16	12	58	71	396
Minor assault	186	950	851	19	363	288	3,607	486	6,750
Sexual and related offences—									
Heterosexual offences	14	16	75	—	10	9	25	27	176
Homosexual offences	6	28	23	—	6	2	7	2	74
Prostitution and related offences	1	1,620	4	8	12	31	153	5	1,834
Fraud	224	620	496	33	103	59	183	100	1,818
Break, enter, and steal	238	99	436	2	15	29	133	52	1,004
Larceny of motor vehicles	189	251	230	4	37	27	84	46	868
Stealing, n.e.c.	645	6,104	1,207	85	897	199	168	305	9,610
Unlawful possession of property	151	574	172	17	65	50	149	190	1,368
Injury to property—									
Injury to animals	2	28	3	3	6	—	2	1	45
Other	95	1,179	238	19	133	66	236	65	2,031
Selected driving offences (c)	426	2,857	293	119	71	72	281	162	4,281
Offensive behaviour and related offences—									
Obscene, abusive, etc. language	78	3,105	79	169	316	426	314	101	4,588
Other (excl. drunkenness)	51	2,691	210	101	360	573	120	105	4,211
Found with intent to commit offence, n.e.c.	15	15	20	1	1	8	8	3	71
Consorting	3	12	8	—	1	2	2	1	29
Vagrancy	160	16	15	42	28	71	375	11	718
Betting and gaming offences	1	587	8	5	3	953	62	—	1,619
Unlawful possession, etc. of weapons, etc.	45	834	80	30	69	—	37	30	1,134
Environmental offences	—	280	—	—	4	—	8	6	298
Other selected offences	111	2,813	176	74	208	217	496	110	4,205
Total, selected offences	2,679	24,727	4,775	733	2,724	3,103	6,508	1,879	47,128
Drunkenness (a)	—	1,725	47	(d) 8,166	—	40,434	15	—	50,387
Drink and drive offences (a)	493	15,668	1,384	249	1,344	191	304	83	19,716

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine.

(c) Comprises 'drive in a manner or speed dangerous', 'fail to stop after accident' and 'drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled'.

(d) Includes 4,500 appearances where the penalty imposed was a fine 'in default rising of the Court'.

Prior to 1979, drug offences were the subject of a special inquiry by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and have therefore been excluded from the following table. All drug offences were recorded on the basis of 'distinct persons' convicted, rather than total convictions; i.e. a person convicted of a drug offence more than once in the year was counted only once. In 1978, there were 3,838 adult persons convicted in Courts of Petty Sessions of drug offences under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act. (There were 76 persons convicted of drug offences under Commonwealth legislation in Courts of Petty Sessions and in Higher Criminal Courts.)

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made in the subsection 'District Court' shown in this section.

#### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CIVIL JURISDICTION

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970, confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than \$2,000 (\$500 prior to April 1977). However, when the amount involved exceeds \$1,250 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, ancillary reliefs arising in family law (such as maintenance, division of property and, in certain cases, custody of children), and other matters.

A Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and, by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction under the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions are summarised in the following table.

#### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CLAIMS, N.S.W.

Year	Cases originating	Judgments for plaintiff		Executions issued	Garnishee orders issued
		Number	Amount (\$'000)		
1973	170,110	69,096	7,379	24,442	22,713
1974	184,453	71,388	10,319	27,766	19,742
1975	187,276	71,368	10,230	31,580	16,051
1976	167,728	62,937	10,214	29,405	13,502
1977 (a)	210,689	75,709	20,897	35,812	12,518
1978	224,678	94,034	43,517	45,410	15,069

(a) The jurisdiction of the Court was raised from claims for \$500 and under, to claims for \$2,000 and under, from April 1977.

#### CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to

exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or, occasionally, by two justices of the peace. Children's Court hearings are usually held *in camera*.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children aged 10 to 15 years (the minimum age of criminal responsibility being 10 years) and young persons (16 and 17 years of age), and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children (of any age) and young persons, and of truants (5 to 15 years of age).

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of children under the Child Welfare Act, 1939, and the Maintenance Act, 1964. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid, and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted at each final appearance before a Children's Court.

#### CHILDREN'S COURTS: JUVENILES DEALT WITH AND ACTION TAKEN, N.S.W.

Particulars	Number of juveniles			
	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79
ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH				
Dealt with under—				
Crimes Act, 1900 .. .. .	7,968	8,241	7,944	7,917
Child Welfare Act, 1939 .. .. .	3,028	2,471	2,312	2,177
Government Railways Act, 1912, and Transport Act, 1930 ..	1,426	1,159	1,177	1,024
Motor Traffic Act, 1909 .. .. .	7,026	5,939	6,107	5,979
Police Offences Act, 1901, and Summary Offences Act, 1970	974	1,135	1,204	1,250
Other Acts .. .. .	1,166	1,065	780	603
Total juveniles dealt with: Boys .. .. .	18,193	17,037	16,754	16,254
Girls .. .. .	3,395	2,973	2,770	2,696
Juveniles .. .. .	(a) 21,588	(a) 20,010	19,524	18,950
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined .. .. .	8,679	7,872	7,978	7,721
Bound over .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Committed for trial .. .. .	(a) —	(a) —	171	157
Committed to institution (b) .. .. .	1,766	1,676	1,547	1,367
Committed to institution (b)—order suspended .. .. .	779	469	465	529
Returned to former custody .. .. .	111	30	32	32
Committed to care of approved person .. .. .	322	219	295	379
Committed to care of Minister .. .. .	360	303	360	306
Released on probation .. .. .	5,407	5,503	5,004	4,375
Admonished, discharged, etc. .. .. .	3,979	3,844	3,580	4,001
Other .. .. .	185	94	91	83
Total juveniles dealt with .. .. .	(a) 21,588	(a) 20,010	19,524	18,950

(a) Excludes juveniles who were committed for trial from a Children's Court.

(b) Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

## CORONERS' COURTS

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960.

Every stipendiary magistrate by virtue of his office has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State; however, in country districts the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner and, occasionally a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, may be appointed.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or fire, he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest or inquiry into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, psychiatric hospitals, and Department of Youth and Community Services institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the lawful custody of the police force; and inquiries are held into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons.

Under the Coroners Act, a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death or fire, adjourn the inquest or inquiry after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death or where the fire occurred. An inquest or inquiry must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests or inquiries adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

## LICENSING COURTS

Under the Liquor Act, 1912, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each of the 66 licensing districts of the State, and in the Metropolitan District they also sit as stipendiary magistrates constituting Courts of Petty Sessions to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates determine applications for new licences and permits under the Liquor Act, and for new and renewed certificates of registration of clubs under the Registered Clubs Act, 1976, and deals with other applications relating to licensed premises. Outside the Metropolitan Licensing District certain of the licensing magistrates' powers are delegated to stipendiary magistrates. Unopposed applications for renewal of licences and permits are dealt with by the Secretary of the Licences Reduction Board.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to the District Court, except in certain matters such as applications for the granting or removal of licences where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which is authorised to accept the surrender of publicans' and Australian wine licences and issue new licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 15 'Commerce'.

## WARDENS' COURTS (MINING)

Under the Mining Act, 1973, the Coal Mining Act, 1973, and the Petroleum Act, 1955, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute (except industrial disputes) between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$500 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, together with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain circumstances.

Wardens are appointed by the Governor and may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales.

#### LAND BOARDS

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience, and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

#### FAIR RENTS BOARDS

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the Sydney Metropolitan Area are determined by the Rent Controller (subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board), and by a Fair Rents Board outside the Metropolitan Area. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

#### STRATA TITLES BOARDS

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising between proprietors and occupiers of home units registered under the Act. The Commissioner's decisions, which are made in the form of orders, are subject to appeal to a Strata Titles Board.

Under the provisions of the Act, the functions of the Commissioner and the Strata Titles Boards are administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Rent Controller is also the Strata Titles Commissioner and each Fair Rents Board acts also as a Strata Titles Board.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPEALS TRIBUNAL

The Local Government Appeals Tribunal is constituted under the Local Government Act, 1919, to hear and determine appeals and objections against a wide variety of decisions or directions of local councils including decisions on applications for building approval, subdivision approval, and town planning development consent. The Tribunal is also empowered, under certain specified circumstances, to vary in particular cases the requirements of the building regulations or certain minimum requirements of town planning schemes or interim development orders.

Appeals are generally dealt with by boards of appeal consisting of four or more members having experience or qualifications in law, local government administration,

town planning, architecture, engineering, surveying, or building. However, if all parties to an appeal consent, the appeal may be dealt with by one member of the Tribunal.

There is no right of appeal against decisions of the Tribunal as such, although an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against any decision of the Tribunal on a question of law.

## COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Commonwealth Parliament (the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Australian Industrial Court, the Family Court of Australia, and the Federal Court of Australia), and in State courts invested by Parliament with Federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the *Judiciary Act* 1903, the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, the *Family Law Act* 1975, and other Commonwealth Acts. The nature and extent of the judicial powers of the Commonwealth is prescribed by Chapter III of the Australian Constitution.

### HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices. In terms of the *High Court of Australia Act* 1979 the seat of the High Court was established in May 1980 in Canberra, but the Court may sit at other places within Australia and the external territories as occasion requires. Under the Act, the Court's administrative functions are exercised by the Clerk of the High Court. A single Registry located at the seat, with offices in the capital cities of each State and the Northern Territory, was created for filing of all documents associated with High Court litigation; documents received at any office of the Registry are deemed to be received at the Registry.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in a variety of matters including matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, and in matters in which a writ of *mandamus* or *prohibition* or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. The High Court's exclusive jurisdiction no longer includes matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Commonwealth laws.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State courts. Appeals from a Full Court or a State Supreme Court can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$20,000 or more, or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved, and provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia. Appeals by special leave of the High Court lie to the Court under the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936, the *Patents Act* 1952, and *Trade Marks Act* 1955.

### FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Federal Court of Australia was established by the *Federal Court of Australia Act* 1976 and commenced to exercise jurisdiction on 1 February 1977. The Court exercises



original and appellate jurisdiction in two Divisions, namely the Industrial Division and the General Division. The Court in its Industrial Division has taken over the jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Australian Industrial Court. The Court in its General Division has taken over the remainder of the jurisdiction of the Australian Industrial Court and the jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy. The Full Court of the Federal Court has appellate jurisdiction from the Supreme Court of a Territory and from State Supreme Courts in special areas of federal jurisdiction such as taxation, industrial property, bankruptcy, and trade practice matters. Part heard proceedings in the Australian Industrial Court and the Federal Court of Bankruptcy at 1 February 1977 will continue in those Courts, but the two Courts will eventually be abolished. Appeal, either by way of special leave or as of by right, from the Full Court of the Federal Court lies to the High Court of Australia. Details of the Australian Industrial Court and the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act are given in Year Book No. 64 and earlier issues. Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act are given in the section 'Other Private Finance' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

#### FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Family Court of Australia was created by the *Family Law Act* 1975 and commenced operation on 5 January 1976. The Court, consisting of a chief judge, senior judges, and other judges, is a superior court of record with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes instituted or continued under the Family Law Act.

'Matrimonial causes' are defined in the Act as proceedings for the principal reliefs of dissolution and annulment of marriage and the ancillary reliefs of maintenance, division and settlement of property, custody and maintenance of children, and injunctions and declarations as to the validity, dissolution, and annulment of marriages. The Act confers concurrent jurisdiction in respect of ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction, State Family Courts, and State Supreme Courts.

Under the Family Law Act, the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, evidenced by 12 months separation of the parties, is the sole ground for dissolution. Provision also exists for the granting of a decree of nullity of a void marriage.

The Act provides that the Family Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall have regard to such matters as the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage; the need to give the widest possible protection and assistance to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and the need to protect the rights and welfare of children. The Court is also obliged to consider the means available for assisting parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the N.S.W. Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction under the Family Law Act, or of the Family Court, may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court. In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Family Court of Australia. An appeal does not lie from a decree of dissolution of marriage once the decree has become absolute.

Details of the number of dissolutions granted in recent years are contained in that part of the subsection 'Supreme Court' relating to the 'Family Law Division'.

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; as executor of a will; as administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies, or is absent from the State; as administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. He also assists people in the preparation of wills and prepares wills in which he is appointed executor. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. The

Public Trustee is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, 1916. He has also the responsibility of administering the Dormant Funds Act, 1942.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE: TRANSACTIONS, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of estates received for administra- tion	Trust moneys		Commission and fees etc. (a)	Office administra- tion	Unclaimed money paid into Treasury	Value of estates and trusts in active administra- tion
		Received	Paid				
		(\$'000)					
1973	4,383	45,463	45,839	2,333	2,333	34	84,408
1974	4,498	65,804	66,049	2,560	2,560	149	92,218
1975	4,838	68,100	67,702	3,493	3,493	95	106,544
1976	4,812	81,689	81,616	4,139	4,139	73	121,832
1977	4,904	103,340	99,815	4,449	4,449	169	130,959
1978	4,987	104,630	104,316	4,735	4,735	214	136,256

(a) Includes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration (\$294,000 in 1977-78).

### REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act, the Strata Titles Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Bills of Sale Act, the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, and various provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act. Registrations are made of transfers, leases, mortgages, conveyances, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision and strata plans; bills of sale; liens on crops and wool; and stock mortgages.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Corporate Affairs Commission.

### REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the *Patents Act* 1952, the *Trade Marks Act* 1955, and the *Designs Act* 1906, which are administered by the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs office of the Department of Productivity. Protection of copyright is the responsibility of the (Commonwealth) Attorney-General in terms of the *Copyright Act* 1968.

In 1979, protection in these areas was extended to include petty patents (short-term patents with simplified examining procedures) and trade marks in respect of services.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to a State Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

### LAW REFORM COMMISSIONS

In New South Wales a full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman, a deputy chairman, and up to four other legal specialists (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January 1966 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation.

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Law Reform Commission to reform, modernise and simplify Australia's laws. The Commission makes reports to the Attorney-General for Federal Parliament after considering or reviewing matters referred to it by the Attorney-General.

### COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue.

**COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER, N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Salaries, etc. of judiciary .. .. .	2,401	3,106	3,639	4,067	4,477	4,864
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice .. .. .	31,553	40,929	45,354	50,411	58,353	64,404
Police (including traffic services) .. .. .	90,151	119,936	147,966	171,339	190,061	206,981
Prisons .. .. .	17,845	23,989	31,020	40,513	46,556	50,760
Custody and care of delinquent children .. .. .	5,970	7,882	8,911	10,264	10,284	10,717
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>147,920</b>	<b>195,841</b>	<b>236,890</b>	<b>276,594</b>	<b>309,731</b>	<b>337,726</b>
<b>RECEIPTS</b>						
Fines and forfeitures .. .. .	20,863	24,917	30,892	34,817	37,867	40,835
Fees .. .. .	18,489	19,205	23,219	26,421	34,235	40,283
Proceeds of prison industries .. .. .	1,542	2,320	2,592	3,487	3,894	4,003
Other .. .. .	431	446	546	482	464	440
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>41,325</b>	<b>46,888</b>	<b>57,249</b>	<b>65,207</b>	<b>76,460</b>	<b>85,561</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE .. .. .</b>	<b>106,595</b>	<b>148,953</b>	<b>179,641</b>	<b>211,387</b>	<b>233,271</b>	<b>252,165</b>

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of road traffic is paid from the Road Transport Funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see subsection 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication').

## POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES

### POLICE

The New South Wales police force is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Minister for Police, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into two Police Areas (Metropolitan and Country) both comprising ten Police Districts, each of which is composed of a number of Divisions. Headquarters of the Country Police Districts are located at Albury, Bathurst, Dubbo, Goulburn, Lismore, Newcastle, Parkes, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong.

The primary duties of the police are protection of life and property, crime prevention and detection, and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g., in country areas they act as Clerks of Petty Sessions in small centres, motor registry officers, and inspectors under the Pure Foods and other Acts.

To perform its primary duties more effectively, a number of specific-purpose branches and sections operate independently within the force and have status similar to a police district. Some of the branches and their functions are:

*Criminal Investigation Branch.* Comprises a number of specialised crime investigation squads, including the Drug Squad, Homicide Squad, Vice Squad, Consorting Squad, etc. In addition, the branch contains a Crime Prevention Section whose role is to advise and educate the public on the need to protect themselves against crime.

*Scientific and Technical Services Branch.* Provides the technological support required in the force, mainly in respect of crime investigation.

*Disaster and Rescue Branch.* Co-ordinates the emergency services offered by the force. Its activities are diverse, but the predominant activity is the rescue of persons trapped in road accident wreckage. The branch includes the Police Rescue Squad whose members are trained in all facets of rescue procedure and disaster situations, the Water Police, the Diving Section, and the Flood Rescue Squad.

*Traffic Branch.* Supervises and controls traffic on all roads in New South Wales. Primary responsibility for the surveillance and enforcement of traffic laws is the domain of the Highway Patrol which operates radar units and a fleet of high speed motor vehicles and motor cycles. The branch contains many sections, including the Traffic Planning, Traffic Penalties, Safety Advisory, and Traffic Signals Operations Sections.

*Prosecuting Branch.* Prosecutes criminal offenders, provides assistance as required to stipendiary magistrates and in court, and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of other government departments.

*Licensing Branch.* Investigates and reports upon the fitness of persons to hold licences under such Acts as the Liquor Act, Licensed Clubs Act, Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, Auctioneers and Agents Act, Second Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, Money Lenders Act, Hawkers Act, and Travel Agents Act, and ensures the adherence of conditions in terms of those Acts. The branch is responsible for the issue of pistol licences and shooters licences.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to police officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the section 'Other Private Finance' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

An auxiliary section of special constables termed 'parking patrol officers', with preference of employment given to partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. In 1973, women were recruited as parking patrol officers for the first time.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, security officers, matrons, trackers, and parking patrol officers) in relation to the population.

**POLICE STATIONS, POLICE FORCE IN RELATION TO POPULATION, AND OTHER POLICE STAFF, N.S.W.**

At 30 June	Police stations	Number of police			Population to each member of police force	Number of other police staff
		Metropolitan	Country	Total		
1974	491	5,676	2,262	7,938	607	2,121
1975	480	6,098	2,274	8,372	581	2,177
1976	474	6,092	2,340	8,432	581	2,194
1977	475	6,149	2,400	8,549	577	2,259
1978	473	6,274	2,500	8,774	568	2,222
1979	469	6,423	2,562	8,985	561	2,240

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table.

**COST OF POLICE SERVICES**

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Salaries	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other expenditure	Total expenditure (a)		
				From Consolidated Revenue Fund	From Road Transport Funds (b)	Total
1974	70,108	4,300	15,743	75,521	14,630	90,151
1975	95,461	5,624	18,851	100,553	19,383	119,936
1976	114,458	7,217	26,291	124,511	23,455	147,966
1977	129,635	8,692	33,012	151,829	19,510	171,339
1978	144,302	10,101	35,374	170,427	19,350	189,777
1979	156,088	11,755	40,076	193,868	14,051	207,919

(a) Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

(b) Excludes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$401,000 in 1977-78 and \$463,000 in 1978-79).

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenditure under this head includes salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

**CORRECTIVE SERVICES**

In New South Wales, the Department of Corrective Services is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Probation and Parole Service. The Department is administered by the Corrective Services Commission which comprises a full-time chairman, two other full-time members, and two part-time members appointed by the Governor. The Commission, which is subject to the direction of the Minister for Corrective Services, became operative in March 1979.

## PRISONS

The Prisons Act, 1952, provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Corrective Services Commission with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commission, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

At 30 June 1979, there were 32 prison establishments in New South Wales. Seven were classified as secured establishments, nine as open establishments, nine as variable security establishments, and seven as periodic detention centres. There were 4,094 prisoners in custody in prison establishments at 30 June 1979.

Variable security institutions cater for those prisoners who are better suited to a less restrictive atmosphere than the maximum security establishments but who are, as yet, unsuitable for placement in open establishments which are designed for prisoners who are not considered to be security risks. Periodic detention centres have been established to house persons sentenced under the Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1970, which came into effect in February 1971. Such persons are required to spend each weekend of their sentence in custody, returning to their normal routine from Monday to Friday. During the period of detention, they are allocated jobs and work in groups in the community. From May 1978, detainees who have served two-thirds of their sentence and have a satisfactory attendance and work record may apply for entry into stage II, whereby they report direct to their place of work on Saturday and Sunday mornings and return to their residence in the evenings. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 12 months. At 30 June 1979, there were 194 males and 11 females under sentence of periodic detention.

The Department has established two work release programmes. Selected prisoners participating in the Work Release I programme engage in full-time employment in the community during the day and return to custody each evening and at weekends. Under the Work Release II programme, prisoners reside in their own homes and report for work at the Department's Parramatta Linen Service. At 30 June 1979, there were 54 males participating in Work Release I and 8 males participating in Work Release II. Both programmes are now open to female prisoners also.

In various country districts police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Educational, vocational, and cultural classes are conducted at various establishments and an increasing number of prisoners are enrolled in correspondence courses. Approximately 1,000 inmates were involved in some type of educational programme during the year ended 30 June 1979. A central technical library and a central accession library, as well as libraries at each establishment, service the needs of prisoners. Prisoners' leisure-time activities include arts and crafts, toy manufacture, and various sporting activities including competition against local district sporting bodies.

## HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957, empower a judge, in certain circumstances, to declare a person to be an habitual criminal and pass a further sentence on him of from 5 to 14 years, such sentence to be served concurrently with existing sentences. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release. Failure to comply with the conditions of such licence renders the habitual criminal liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

## REMISSION OF SENTENCES

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain remission of between one-third and one-sixth of their sentences as prescribed in the Prisons Regulations. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

## THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

The Probation and Parole Service is a Division of the Department of Corrective Services and is concerned with criminal offenders aged 18 years or more (except juvenile cases which are dealt with by Children's Courts). Its main functions are the preparation of pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; the supervision in the community of persons convicted of criminal offences and placed on probation; the provision of welfare and counselling services to prisoners and their families; the preparation of prisoners for release back into the community; the provision of reports on prisoners to assist the Parole Board and other releasing authorities; the supervision and guidance of parolees; the promotion in the community of the resettlement of released prisoners; and the development and administration of new correctional measures. Persons placed on probation, or released from prison on parole or licence, live a normal life in the community during the period of conditional liberty. However, they are required to regulate their conduct, habits, and life-style to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, Parole Board, or other releasing authority, and are subject to the supervision and guidance of a probation or parole officer. Breach of probation or parole conditions may result in committal or return to prison.

At 30 June 1979, there were 254 probation and parole officers and 9 welfare officers, and there were 9,774 probationers, parolees, or licence holders under supervision. During the year ended 30 June 1979, 6,132 pre-sentence reports for courts and 1,725 reports for the Parole Board and other releasing authorities were prepared.

## PAROLE BOARD

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966. In accordance with the Act, courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than twelve months, unless reasons are given for not doing so, and they may, at their discretion, specify a non-parole period in the case of shorter sentences. The minimum non-parole period which may be specified is six months. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty, or maintenance order. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 31 December 1978, 1,168 prisoners were released on parole and 404 parole orders were revoked.

## PRISON STATISTICS

The following table shows for the last six years the number of persons received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year.

## PRISONS: PERSONS IN CUSTODY IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Received into custody under sentence during year (a)			In custody at end of year					
				Under sentence			Not under sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	11,730	805	12,535	3,581	60	3,641	569	16	585
1973	10,561	716	11,277	3,335	64	3,399	456	15	471
1974	8,452	410	8,862	2,653	43	2,696	410	12	422
1975	7,889	430	8,319	2,946	63	3,009	357	19	376
1976	7,969	439	8,408	3,140	81	3,221	381	14	395
1977	7,604	397	8,001	3,194	82	3,276	396	19	415

(a) Counted each time received.

In comparing the statistics for different years it must be borne in mind that certain factors other than the number of offences committed (for example, more extensive use by the courts of alternative forms of correction such as probation, nominal fines, etc.) affect the number of persons taken into custody in any year. In recent years, the courts have made more extensive use of probation and, for drunkenness and similar offences, nominal fines (in default, a sentence of detention until the rising of the court on the day of sentencing). This has contributed to the fall in the number of persons received into custody since 1972-73.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1976-77 included 5,922 (74 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,470 (18 per cent) from higher courts, and 118 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 191 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table.

## AGES OF PERSONS (a) RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age not stated	Total
1972	2,092	2,026	1,470	973	1,015	2,495	2,419	45	12,535
1973	2,023	1,996	1,421	959	828	2,129	1,867	54	11,277
1974	1,792	1,703	1,276	756	625	1,422	1,247	49	8,870
1975	2,162	1,749	1,317	771	548	950	772	50	8,319
1976	2,143	1,882	1,407	821	554	866	726	9	8,408
1977	2,071	1,840	1,341	746	472	807	724	—	8,001
Per cent of total 1977	25.9	23.0	16.8	9.3	5.9	10.1	9.0	—	100.0

(a) Counted each time received.

The next table shows for the last three years the sentences imposed on persons received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year.



## SENTENCES OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W.

Period of sentence (a)	Received (b) into custody during year			In custody at 30 June		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1975	1976	1977
14 days or less .. .. .	2,760	2,770	{ 1,451 }	42	63	{ 22 }
15 days and under 1 month .. .. .			{ 1,072 }			{ 32 }
1 month and under 3 months .. .. .	1,357	1,542	1,426	87	99	81
3 months and under 6 months .. .. .	944	955	878	180	159	137
6 months and under 1 year .. .. .	872	915	830	299	333	292
1 year and under 2 years .. .. .	647	542	607	380	292	357
2 years and under 5 years .. .. .	743	631	861	660	658	875
5 years and under 7 years .. .. .			{ 262 }			{ 424 }
7 years and under 10 years .. .. .	295	304	{ 130 }	476	538	{ 304 }
10 years and under 15 years .. .. .			{ 105 }			{ 277 }
15 years or more .. .. .	94	89	{ 19 }	277	304	{ 105 }
Life .. .. .	31	42	47	167	191	212
Governor's Pleasure .. .. .	3	13	10	18	22	16
Balance of sentence (c) .. .. .	374	353	6	348	446	23
Periodic detention .. .. .	199	252	297	75	116	119
Total .. .. .	8,319	8,408	8,001	3,009	3,221	3,276

(a) Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

(b) Counted each time received.

(c) Comprises persons received into custody to serve the balance of their sentence after breaching conditions of previous release on licence, parole, or special authority.

Capital punishment was abolished for all offences except treason and piracy with violence by an amendment to the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted to penal servitude for life.

The next table shows persons released during 1976-77 from custody under sentence, classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed between the effective date of commencement of sentence imposed (or combined sentences if there are two or more) and date of release from custody under sentence. In analysing particulars of 'sentence served', it must be borne in mind that a person is counted each time he is received or released in respect of a prison episode, and that an episode may be terminated by a change of status from 'under sentence' to 'not under sentence'.

## PERSONS RELEASED (a) TO FREEDOM (b) FROM CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W. 1976-77

Type of offence	Sentence served							Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc. .. .. .	121	179	73	31	27	11	9	451
Sexual and related offences .. .. .	151	13	32	26	32	5	2	261
Robbery and extortion .. .. .	—	6	29	61	77	14	1	188
Fraud .. .. .	86	152	78	31	6	—	—	353
Offences against property, n.e.c. .. .. .	542	766	437	219	82	3	—	2,049
Driving, traffic, and related offences .. .. .	1,580	703	74	12	—	—	—	2,369
Other offences—								
Offensive behaviour, etc. .. .. .	444	37	—	—	—	—	—	481
Vagrancy .. .. .	193	83	—	—	—	—	—	276
Other .. .. .	396	318	189	130	36	1	1	1,071
Total, all offences .. .. .	3,513	2,257	912	510	260	34	13	7,499

(a) Counted each time released.

(b) Excludes persons released to hospitals, psychiatric centres, etc.

Most persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month or more do not serve the full period of their sentence because they gain remission of part of the sentence or are released on parole.

## FIRE BRIGADES AND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES

### FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years—one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer town fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipality or shire concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies. The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades which are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. At 31 December 1978, there were 73 fire stations in the Sydney Fire District and 232 fire stations in other districts. The authorised strength of brigade staff in the Sydney Fire District totalled 1,718 officers and permanent firemen, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 190 volunteers. The authorised strength of the country brigade totalled 230 officers and permanent firemen and 2,879 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years.

**N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(S'000)

Year	Revenue				Total	Expenditure
	Contributions by—					
	State Government	Local Government	Insurance companies	Other		
1973	2,255	2,255	13,528	283	18,321	19,823
1974	2,845	2,845	17,050	506	23,246	24,788
1975	3,720	3,721	22,277	473	30,191	30,798
1976	4,447	4,447	26,724	643	36,262	33,399
1977	4,903	4,903	29,414	1,000	40,219	37,554
1978	5,211	5,211	31,253	1,156	42,830	44,406

Of the Board's expenditure in 1978 the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$29,781,000 or 67 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$772,000, superannuation \$3,817,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$10,036,000. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1978 included land and buildings valued at \$10,068,000 and fire appliances valued at \$5,800,000.

The next table shows for the latest three years the number of service calls attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades, and the type of situation found.

**SERVICE CALLS (a) ATTENDED BY N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES:  
TYPE OF SITUATION FOUND**

Situation found	1976	1977	1978
<b>Fire—</b>			
Fire in building (b) .. .. .	5,664	5,929	6,135
Fire in transport and outdoor structure .. .. .	2,819	3,635	3,844
Rubbish fire .. .. .	3,991	5,001	4,065
Grass and bush fire .. .. .	11,847	18,243	7,919
<b>Total, fires</b> .. .. .	<b>24,321</b>	<b>32,808</b>	<b>21,963</b>
<b>Non-Fire—</b>			
False alarm .. .. .	17,216	18,366	17,653
Other hazard (c) .. .. .	2,657	3,230	3,802
<b>Total, non-fires</b> .. .. .	<b>19,873</b>	<b>21,596</b>	<b>21,455</b>
<b>Total calls</b> .. .. .	<b>44,194</b>	<b>54,404</b>	<b>43,418</b>

(a) Excludes delayed notifications (116 in 1978).

(b) Includes fires that spread to buildings (156 in 1978).

(c) Gas leaks, oil and petrol spillages, etc.

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades in recent years.

**CAUSES OF FIRES ATTENDED BY FIRE BRIGADES IN N.S.W.**

Cause of fire	1976	1977	1978
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances .. .. .	872	1,209	1,113
Match, cigarette, or firework .. .. .	10,898	15,520	8,117
Controlled fire in the open .. .. .	2,894	3,767	2,563
Room or space heating appliance .. .. .	473	487	451
Cooking or food warming appliance .. .. .	1,202	1,209	1,338
Other appliance for heat production .. .. .	187	174	189
Tool or equipment .. .. .	470	490	448
Domestic appliance, n.e.c. .. .. .	480	500	547
Electricity supply equipment .. .. .	707	784	897
Malfunction or accident involving transport .. .. .	1,389	1,705	1,727
Flammable or other hot substance .. .. .	179	186	166
Other .. .. .	649	1,017	566
Unknown .. .. .	3,921	5,760	3,841
<b>Total, all causes</b> .. .. .	<b>24,321</b>	<b>32,808</b>	<b>21,963</b>

**BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bushfires in the less densely settled areas in the State. The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for the prevention, control, and suppression of bush fires, and for the financing of bush fire brigades.

In October 1978, the responsibility for administration of the Bush Fires Act was transferred from the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation to the Bush Fires Branch of the Department of Services.

Volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 31 March 1979, there were 2,429 brigades with a total membership of 64,869. A statutory fund was established under the Bush Fires Act to meet the expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the fund is met by insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bushfire publicity and bushfire prevention schemes, including

the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure relating to bush fire prevention and control for the past six years.

**BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL: FINANCES, N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Income of bush fire brigades				Expenditure of bush fire brigades			Expendi- ture from Consoli- dated Revenue Fund (b)
	Contributions from		Other income	Total income	Equipment and main- tenance (a)	Other expendi- ture	Total expendi- ture	
	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Insurance com- panies, Councils						
1974	488	1,528	7	2,022	1,025	1197	1,222	273
1975	475	1,396	11	1,882	1,935	405	2,341	322
1976	800	2,384	30	3,214	3,243	404	3,647	362
1977	920	2,756	16	3,692	2,916	511	3,426	376
1978	1,100	3,331	29	4,460	3,578	657	4,235	415
1979	1,245	3,740	31	5,016	3,548	715	4,263	412

(a) Comprises purchase of equipment, plant running, maintenance and repairs.

(b) See text preceding table.

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bushfire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Minister for Services is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. This Council was constituted in 1970 by amending legislation to the Bush Fires Act. The legislation also provides for the establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee and for the appointment of a Chief Co-ordinator of Bush Fire Fighting. It is the function of the Committee to ensure that the facilities provided by the fire-fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies.

Local government authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and, during the statutory bush fire danger period (generally between 1 October and 31 March), private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and, in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. During times of extreme danger, the Minister may impose a total ban on the lighting of all classes of fire in the open.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire-fighting.

## STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation of New South Wales was established by the State Government under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972.

The Director of the Organisation is responsible to the Minister for Services for the preparation of plans to be followed in a range of emergency occurrences, including

natural and man-made events and for the civil defence of the State. Provision under the Act is made for the Director to authorise assistance by the organisation in emergencies and for the co-ordination and, in some circumstances, the control of resources in the event of a declaration of a Special Emergency by the Minister, or a State of Emergency by the Governor.

The State Headquarters of the Organisation in Sydney is staffed by 60 permanent officers. There are 25 Division and Sub-division Headquarters which are provided by the State Government and which are supervised by a volunteer controller appointed by the Director. In 22 Divisions the controller is assisted by a permanent divisional officer. Almost two hundred Local Headquarters have been established by local government councils and these are supervised by volunteer controllers appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the councils.

The Organisation comprises a permanent staff of approximately 100 officers and a volunteer strength of over 16,000.

## CHAPTER 10

# LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits; and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make 'awards' having the force of law.

The relationship between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* all residual powers remain with the States. This Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a 'common rule' or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the maritime industries, waterside workers and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award

have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the State basic wage for males and females has been varied in accordance with increases granted for 'total wages' by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Since May 1974 a minimum wage has also been specified in State awards which has been the same as that granted under Commonwealth awards.

A survey conducted in May 1976, covering most private and government employees (other than those in the defence forces, agriculture or in private domestic service), showed that 40·0 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered collective agreements, 46·5 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., 0·4 per cent were covered by unregistered collective agreements, and 13·1 per cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 26·0, 68·9, 0·1 and 5·0 per cent, respectively.

### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) an Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) an Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In February 1977, the powers and functions of the Australian Industrial Court were transferred to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

*The Federal Court of Australia* is a Superior court of record. The Industrial Division of the Court is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear cases in relation to 'secondary boycotts' (in terms of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*), to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Industrial Division may direct the Industrial Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. There is a right of appeal from a decision of a single judge to a Full Court except in certain circumstances. There is also a limited right of appeal to the High Court where the High Court grants leave to appeal, although some decisions of the Full Court are final.

The *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* at present comprises a President, nine Deputy Presidents, and twenty-one Commissioners. The President must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing. Deputy Presidents also must have this qualification or have held for at least five years a university degree or similar educational qualification in law, economics, industrial relations, or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President, or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government, or industrial relations. The President and Deputy Presidents who have the same legal qualifications as that required for the President have the same rank, status and precedent as a Judge of the Federal Court. The President and all Deputy Presidents comprise the presidential members.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of arbitration. The

Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission. A Full Bench is constituted by at least three members of the Commission nominated by the President, including at least two presidential members.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner, and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of an impending or existing industrial dispute, the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then dealt with at arbitration. The presidential member, or a Commissioner within the panel (including the member of the Commission who acted in the conciliation proceedings, provided that neither party to the dispute objects), acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench of the Commission.

The Commission, as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. The appeal is heard by a Full Bench of the Commission. The Minister for Industrial Relations may apply for a review of an award, or a decision by a member to certify an agreement, where it appears to be contrary to public interest.



Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, waterside workers, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime industries and waterside workers, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

*Industrial Organisations.* Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920* an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1978, there were 80 registered employer organisations and 144 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,289,600 members, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

*Industrial registries,* established in all State capitals, are controlled by Industrial Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

*The Industrial Relations Bureau* was established in October 1977 under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In March 1978, it assumed the functions of the Inspectorate of the Department of Industrial Relations to secure the observance of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Commonwealth industrial awards. In carrying out its functions, the Bureau: inspects and secures the observance of awards as to conditions of employment, etc. by employers and persons to whom the awards apply; deals with complaints and allegations of breaches of the awards, Act and regulations and the rules of registered organisations; receives enquiries and advises on the observance of awards, rules and legislation; and seeks to secure conformity with legislative requirements as to the rules of registered organisations and conduct of their elections and other aspects of conduct of organisations and persons. If the Bureau cannot bring about voluntary compliance with the law, it has the power to initiate appropriate proceedings against employers or employees for contravention of the Act and regulations. The Bureau, upon the request of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, may also investigate and report on any matter concerning the safety of employees or other persons.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given later in this section and of the joint Commonwealth and State Tribunal for the coal mining industry in the section 'Mining' in Chapter 14 'Mining and Secondary Production'.

### NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The chief industrial tribunal is the *Industrial Commission of New South Wales*. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least

five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined 'industrial matter', make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

*Conciliation Commissioners and Committees.* A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than seven other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specific periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Conciliation Commissioners at least once every four months to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; and comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30 June 1979, there were 412 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and hours of employment for the industries or callings.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may

be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but, if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

*Industrial Unions.* Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, 1881, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 31 December 1979 there were 111 employee unions and 296 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions of employees may make written agreements for a specified period not exceeding five years which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar and endorsed by the Commission, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. An Industrial Agreement may be rescinded or varied in writing by the parties at any time either before or after the period specified.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Industrial Relations and Technology, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays Act, 1944, and the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. *Industrial magistrates*, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

*The Registry of the Industrial Commission* is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

### CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit

the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals. There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in relation to disciplinary matters and a Promotions Appeal Tribunal to hear and determine appeals in relation to appointments and promotions.

The (State) Public Service Act, 1902, provides that the Public Service Board of New South Wales may enter into an agreement as to any industrial matter with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (or \$500 per day where the award provides for the breach being considered a separate breach for each day it continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Industrial Division may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Industrial Division. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union of employees, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in, or assist, an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel a union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an

essential service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

### **PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS**

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union of employees.

## EMPLOYMENT

### GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations and Technology. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is concerned with apprenticeship training and is responsible for safety and health in industry, for other matters of industrial welfare, and for assessing the impact of technology on employment. It also deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a unit for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Industrial Relations deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements (see the section 'Industrial Arbitration' above). The Department provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, and is also responsible for international labour relations.

The Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs is responsible for manpower and industry training policy and programmes, economic and international aspects of manpower, employment services, and vocational guidance. It administers the Commonwealth Employment Service.

### COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides a job placement and vocational guidance service to persons seeking employment or a change of employment and assists employers to obtain suitable personnel to meet their labour requirements. It provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, migrants, Aborigines, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security for the receipt of claims for unemployment benefits, and is responsible for the promotion and implementation of manpower programmes.

In New South Wales the Commonwealth Employment Service has 72 district offices, 18 branch offices, 44 agents and 4 offices in migrant hostels. The regional office is in Sydney. During 1978-79 575,738 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 213,939 vacancies were registered by employers, and 131,460 persons were placed in employment.

### NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM

The Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) from 1 October 1974. The system, which is administered by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, is designed to provide a broad and flexible system of training and re-training in skills in demand in the labour market, either in education or training institutions or by on-the-job training. Full-time or part-time training allowances are paid to eligible persons in formal course training and additional assistance includes living-away-from-home

allowances, payment of fees, allowances for books and equipment, and fares. Subsidies are available to employers providing on-the-job training or who release trainees for training during working hours.

Extensions of the provisions of NEAT are the Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), which commenced in October 1976, and the Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), which commenced in February 1977. SYETP assists young people aged from 15 to 24 years, who have been unemployed for four of the previous twelve months, to improve their job prospects, by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job, on a full-time basis, for a period of four months. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. EPUY assists young people who, because of inadequate employment qualifications, are disadvantaged in obtaining employment. Participants in the Program undertake a course of six to twelve weeks at a technical and further education college. The courses concentrate on developing job-seeking skills, improving the level of basic skills in literacy and numeracy, and clarifying vocational interests. The Commonwealth Government provides funds to the State Government to conduct the courses and pays allowances to the participants. At 30 June 1979, the total number of persons in training in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the NEAT System and the associated SYETP and EPUY schemes was 19,061 (of which 10,035 were under SYETP) and payments under the schemes in 1978-79 totalled \$30m.

### THE LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by State, are available only from periodic censuses of population. Between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, and for States, are obtained through population surveys (described later in this section). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons aged 15 or more years who, in the week prior to the census—(a) did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week ('employed'), or (b) were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay ('unemployed').

The occupational status of the population of the State, as recorded at the censuses of 1971 and 1976, is shown in the following table.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, N.S.W.

Occupational status	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer .. .. .	72,921	19,333	92,254	180,204	73,656	253,860
Self-employed .. .. .	97,423	24,732	122,155			
Employee .. .. .	1,140,731	563,896	1,704,627	1,116,927	634,497	1,751,424
Unpaid helper .. .. .	2,880	6,942	9,822	5,457	20,224	25,680
Total .. .. .	1,313,955	614,903	1,928,858	1,302,587	728,377	2,030,964
Unemployed .. .. .	18,465	12,806	31,271	70,351	41,322	111,673
Total in labour force .. .. .	1,332,420	627,709	1,960,129	1,372,938	769,699	2,142,637
Not in labour force .. .. .	974,790	1,666,261	2,641,051	1,007,211	1,627,253	2,634,464
Total population .. .. .	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,380,149	2,396,952	4,777,101

The labour force at 30 June 1976 absorbed 2,142,637 persons, or 44.9 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1976, 81.7 per cent were engaged as employees, 11.8 per cent were employers or self-employed, 1.2 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 5.2 per cent were unemployed.

The following table shows, for the 1976 Census, the distribution of the employed population among the main groups of industries.

**EMPLOYED POPULATION (a) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976**

Industry division (b)	Employed population			Proportion of employed population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	80,726	36,082	116,807	6.2	5.0	5.8
Mining .. .. .	24,233	996	25,229	1.9	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing .. .. .	315,559	109,943	425,502	24.2	15.1	21.0
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	37,440	3,177	40,617	2.9	0.4	2.0
Construction .. .. .	113,498	11,604	125,102	8.7	1.6	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	218,794	153,103	371,897	16.8	21.0	18.3
Transport and storage .. .. .	92,234	16,712	108,945	7.1	2.3	5.4
Communication .. .. .	31,510	10,242	41,752	2.4	1.4	2.1
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	87,306	74,250	161,556	6.7	10.2	8.0
Public administration, defence .. .. .	83,831	32,337	116,168	6.4	4.4	5.7
Community services (c) .. .. .	95,782	160,511	256,293	7.4	22.0	12.6
Entertainment, recreation, etc. .. .. .	49,631	56,777	106,408	3.8	7.8	5.2
Not stated or inadequately described	72,045	62,644	134,690	5.5	8.6	6.6
Total employed population .. ..	1,302,589	728,377	2,030,966	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See definition in text above previous table.

(b) Industry division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further details, reference should be made to the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Volume 1* (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

### THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in all States of Australia. Up to November 1977, the survey was conducted in February, May, August, and November of each year, but since February 1978 it has been conducted each month. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc. including about 9,500 in New South Wales) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia (about one-half of one per cent of the population in New South Wales). Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers during a two week period in each month.

A description of the labour force survey is given below. Details of the supplementary surveys which have been conducted (e.g. 'Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions', 'Multiple Job Holding', 'Job Tenure', 'Labour Mobility', 'Child Care', 'Frequency of Pay', 'Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)', 'Internal Migration') are given in special publications.

### THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964.



The survey includes all persons aged fifteen or more years, except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated populations, overseas visitors holidaying in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of two weeks, so that there are two survey weeks in each month. The interviews are usually conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Before February 1978 the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions are as follows:

- (a) The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
  - (i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons); or
  - (ii) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
  - (iii) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were on paid leave, on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week, stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week, on strike or locked out, on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job, or receiving wages or salaries while undertaking full-time study; or
  - (iv) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.
- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who were not employed during the survey week, and
  - (i) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and were available for work in the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week), or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
  - (ii) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

*Reliability of the Estimates*

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. A technical note regarding standard errors in the labour force survey (including a table showing approximate standard errors of the New South Wales estimates) is included in the publication *The Labour Force, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 6201.1).

*Survey Results*

The following table shows details of the New South Wales civilian labour force and persons not in the labour force, as derived from the labour force survey. Survey estimates for February 1978 and subsequent months have been obtained by using a new sample and revised questionnaire. The new sample was selected in order to reflect the changes in the distribution of the population, as shown by the 1976 Population Census results. The survey estimates for the periods from August 1971 to November 1977 have been revised in order to provide a series for earlier periods as comparable as possible with the estimates for February 1978 and later months.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES AGED 15 OR MORE YEARS:  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Particulars	Unit	1974 Aug.	1975 Aug.	1976 Aug.	1977 Aug.	1978 Aug.	1979 Aug.
<b>Labour force—</b>							
Employed—							
Males .. .. .	'000	1,376.2	1,345.6	1,340.2	1,345.3	1,333.0	1,380.1
Females .. .. .	'000	713.8	712.7	717.3	737.4	749.8	737.0
Persons .. .. .	'000	2,090.1	2,058.4	2,057.5	2,082.7	2,082.8	2,117.1
Unemployed—							
Males .. .. .	'000	23.4	56.2	64.1	75.6	72.8	61.2
Females .. .. .	'000	21.3	47.0	46.3	55.9	60.2	55.6
Persons .. .. .	'000	44.7	103.2	110.5	131.5	133.0	116.8
Unemployment Rate (a)—							
Males .. .. .	Per cent	1.7	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.2
Females .. .. .	Per cent	2.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.0
Persons .. .. .	Per cent	2.1	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.2
<b>Total labour force—</b>							
Males .. .. .	'000	1,399.7	1,401.9	1,404.3	1,420.9	1,405.9	1,441.3
Females .. .. .	'000	735.1	759.7	763.6	793.4	810.0	792.6
Persons .. .. .	'000	2,134.8	2,161.6	2,168.0	2,214.2	2,215.8	2,233.9
<b>Participation Rate (b)—</b>							
Males .. .. .	Per cent	80.7	79.8	79.1	78.9	76.9	77.3
Females .. .. .	Per cent	41.2	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	41.1
Persons .. .. .	Per cent	60.6	60.6	60.1	60.5	59.6	58.9
<b>Not in labour force—</b>							
Males .. .. .	'000	335.6	355.1	370.3	379.5	421.9	423.6
Females .. .. .	'000	1,050.8	1,051.6	1,070.4	1,068.3	1,082.3	1,134.8
Persons .. .. .	'000	1,386.4	1,406.8	1,440.8	1,447.8	1,504.2	1,558.3
<b>Total civilian population aged 15 or more years—</b>							
Males .. .. .	'000	1,735.3	1,757.0	1,774.7	1,800.4	1,827.8	1,864.9
Females .. .. .	'000	1,785.9	1,811.4	1,834.0	1,861.6	1,892.3	1,927.4
Persons .. .. .	'000	3,521.2	3,568.3	3,608.7	3,662.0	3,720.0	3,792.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 or more years in the same group.

## CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The current series of monthly statistics of civilian wage and salary earners has been derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g. hospitals); and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the abovementioned sources. Estimates are based on benchmark data obtained from population censuses and other sources. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad are excluded from the scope of the series. Other elements of the total labour force excluded from the series are employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and the unemployed.

Although the series measures reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, it may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled from population census schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to an establishment basis.

The series was revised in July 1979 to incorporate the results of the 1976 Population Census. The revised estimates for 1974 and later years are shown in the table opposite. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, secondary, and mining industries are given in Chapter 14 'Mining and Secondary Production' and Chapter 15 'Commerce'.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons 'unemployed' in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who, during a reference week, did no work and either (a) did not have a job or business and were actively seeking work, or (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week. In the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, 31,271 and 111,673, respectively, were recorded as being unemployed, representing 1.6 and 5.2 per cent of the labour force. Unemployment as estimated from the labour force survey is shown in the table above headed 'Civilian Population Aged 15 or More Years: Employment Status' and details of unemployment benefits paid may be found in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'.

## APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established in terms of the Apprentices Act, 1969, which has governed the State apprenticeship system since 1 July 1969. The Council consists of nine members (the Director of Apprenticeship, who is chairman, the Director of Technical and Further Education, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, and three representatives each of employers and employees) and its duties include review of such matters as requirements for, and availability of, skilled tradesmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES, N.S.W.: CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY**  
(Excludes permanent defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry (a)	1974 June	1975 June	1976 June	1977 June	1978 June	1979 June
<b>MALES</b>						
Forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mining .. .. .	24.1	25.1	25.2	25.2	24.9	25.8
Manufacturing .. .. .	376.2	347.4	342.2	334.6	329.3	331.3
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	35.9	36.4	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.7
Construction (b) .. .. .	130.6	134.3	118.2	112.1	112.0	108.5
Wholesale trade .. .. .	90.2	85.9	84.8	84.8	84.8	85.1
Retail trade .. .. .	117.7	117.1	116.9	116.0	113.6	113.5
Transport and storage .. .. .	87.9	89.7	88.1	87.0	87.0	87.9
Communication (b) .. .. .	34.5	34.6	34.2	33.1	33.2	33.1
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	84.1	83.0	82.6	81.9	81.1	83.9
Public administration and defence .. .. .	42.6	46.0	45.5	45.7	45.9	46.1
Community services (c) .. .. .	87.6	92.5	95.4	98.9	102.1	105.1
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	46.6	48.7	50.6	50.5	49.9	51.8
<b>Total males—</b>						
Government employment (d) .. .. .	310.8	329.5	318.3	322.2	328.5	327.8
Private employment .. .. .	850.9	815.1	805.3	787.8	775.9	785.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,161.6</b>	<b>1,144.6</b>	<b>1,123.6</b>	<b>1,110.0</b>	<b>1,104.4</b>	<b>1,113.3</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining .. .. .	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing .. .. .	147.2	121.4	118.8	111.5	109.8	112.5
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Construction (b) .. .. .	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.4
Wholesale trade .. .. .	36.3	34.2	34.1	33.9	33.4	34.6
Retail trade .. .. .	119.3	118.4	117.8	117.6	117.1	120.0
Transport and storage .. .. .	16.4	15.9	15.8	16.3	16.4	17.2
Communication (b) .. .. .	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.8
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	83.8	82.5	83.2	84.2	84.7	87.8
Public administration and defence .. .. .	20.9	24.2	24.6	25.9	26.3	26.8
Community services (c) .. .. .	151.6	161.4	167.1	173.8	176.1	180.2
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	59.5	60.7	58.3	58.3	59.5	62.2
<b>Total females—</b>						
Government employment (d) .. .. .	150.9	162.7	165.1	171.4	175.5	182.2
Private employment .. .. .	508.1	479.5	477.2	472.6	470.5	482.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>659.0</b>	<b>642.2</b>	<b>642.2</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>646.0</b>	<b>665.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
Forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Mining .. .. .	25.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	27.0
Manufacturing .. .. .	523.4	468.8	461.0	446.1	439.0	443.9
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	39.9	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.8	41.7
Construction (b) .. .. .	138.5	141.7	125.3	119.0	119.0	115.9
Wholesale trade .. .. .	126.5	120.1	118.8	118.7	118.3	119.7
Retail trade .. .. .	237.0	235.5	234.7	233.6	230.7	233.5
Transport and storage .. .. .	104.3	105.6	103.9	103.2	103.4	105.1
Communication (b) .. .. .	45.2	45.4	44.8	43.5	43.7	43.8
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	167.9	165.5	165.7	166.2	165.8	171.7
Public administration and defence .. .. .	63.6	70.2	70.0	71.6	72.2	72.8
Community services (c) .. .. .	239.1	253.9	262.5	272.7	278.2	285.3
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	106.2	109.4	108.9	108.8	109.3	114.0
<b>Total persons—</b>						
Government employment (d) .. .. .	461.7	492.2	483.3	493.6	504.0	510.0
Private employment .. .. .	1,359.0	1,294.6	1,282.5	1,260.4	1,246.4	1,268.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,820.7</b>	<b>1,786.8</b>	<b>1,765.8</b>	<b>1,754.0</b>	<b>1,778.3</b>	<b>1,778.3</b>

(a) Industry as classified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

(b) Estimates of Australian Telecommunications Commission employees are not separately available for Construction and Communication, thus all employees of the Commission, except those in Manufacturing, have been included in Communication.

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

(d) Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It makes recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprentices Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years (unless waived by the Industrial Commission, on the recommendation of the Apprenticeship Council, where an extended period is necessary for adequate training) and provides for a reduction in this period of training based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. It also provides for recognition for trade training received in the armed forces and removes restrictions on the entry of females into skilled apprenticeship trades except those which may be formally declared unsuitable for females after investigations by appropriate apprenticeship committees.

The Act also provides for the oversighting of apprentices in training. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Act and regulations and, where necessary, may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system are regulated by Apprenticeship Committees (formed under the Apprentices Act), each comprising the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the section 'Industrial Arbitration' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'). Control and administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the trades or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education (in co-operation with the Department of Technical and Further Education)—and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals against decisions of Apprenticeship Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Committees—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. Generally an indentured apprenticeship can be terminated only with the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Committee or by mutual consent of all parties to the indenture, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Federal authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, however, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, apart from some important exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber, and textile industries.

## APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES

The N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education provides pre-apprenticeship courses in a variety of trades including carpentry, joinery, and bricklaying. Students attend full-time college training for 1 or 1½ years and, on successful completion of such courses, are entitled to a reduction in the normal apprenticeship period of employment term. The reduced apprenticeship term varies from two to four years depending on the particular trade and course.

Short-term apprenticeships are available for those who commence their apprenticeship when they are under 21 years of age, have been awarded the Higher School Certificate, and are employed under a Commonwealth award. Under this scheme, apprentices must undertake 18 weeks of full-time training at a technical and further education college before they commence on-the-job training. During the 18 weeks at college, they complete two-thirds of their trade course, the balance being completed by attendance of one day a week at the college during the second year of their apprenticeship. Under this scheme, the time taken to complete an apprenticeship is reduced by between six months and one year depending on the trade. The scheme is particularly aimed at trades such as motor mechanics, fitting and machining, and the electrical trades.

In 1970, the 'Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme' was introduced to help apprentices who were unable to attend day classes at a technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the N.S.W. Government while attending full-time training courses conducted, or approved, by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, is assisting State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships through various schemes. The largest of these is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme which was introduced in January 1977. Under the CRAFT Scheme, employers are eligible for tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend, or to study for, basic trade courses in technical education institutions (the technical education rebate) or to attend full-time off-the-job training (i.e. training away from the production area by qualified instructors) in the first three years of apprenticeship (the off-the-job training rebate). Weekly living-away-from-home allowances may also be paid to first and second year apprentices.

Other Commonwealth schemes include the Group One-Year Scheme and the Special Assistance Program. Under the first scheme, surplus training facilities in Commonwealth Government departments and authorities are utilised to train apprentices for the whole of their first year, after which they commence work with the private employer who sponsored them for the Commonwealth training. The total costs (including wages) of the first year's training are met by the Commonwealth. Under the Special Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to employers who otherwise may have to retrench apprentices or who could not employ an apprentice without financial support. In addition to the above schemes, the Commonwealth Government pays the award costs of apprentices, surplus to normal requirements, to undergo the full term of their training in Commonwealth and State Government establishments.

## APPRENTICESHIP STATISTICS

Particulars of the apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. These figures relate to original approvals only (i.e. initial entries to trade training) and thus exclude second or subsequent approvals (i.e. those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer). There were 2,141 second or subsequent approvals in 1978-79.

## APPRENTICESHIPS APPROVED (a), BY TRADES, N.S.W.

Trade	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (d)	1977-78 (d)	1978-79 (d)
<b>Building trades—</b>						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting .. .. .	425	339	168	182	284	244
Carpentry and joinery .. .. .	1,789	1,378	835	799	1,260	1,348
Painting and decorating .. .. .	170	279	161	147	259	238
Plastering .. .. .	163	98	64	41	49	68
Plumbing and gasfitting .. .. .	759	534	310	318	570	561
Other .. .. .	219	109	31	60	91	41
<b>Metal trades—</b>						
Blacksmithing .. .. .	21	29	17	21	20	18
Boilermaking and structural steel working .. .. .	472	620	582	494	567	723
Electrical: Fitting and mechanics .. .. .	2,085	1,811	1,659	1,559	2,088	1,867
Radio and automotive mechanics .. .. .	299	263	261	203	258	234
Other .. .. .	57	67	35	24	58	32
Fitting and machining .. .. .	2,025	1,856	1,980	1,900	2,186	2,326
Mechanics: Motor .. .. .	1,979	1,793	1,507	1,526	1,901	2,028
Aircraft .. .. .	24	7	7	12	20	3
Other .. .. .	406	409	341	410	421	431
Moulding and coremaking .. .. .	60	95	52	42	51	72
Precision instrument making .. .. .	81	33	22	20	26	49
Sheet metal (b) .. .. .	240	246	220	213	297	297
Welding .. .. .	163	145	83	129	186	163
Other .. .. .	42	72	72	68	75	66
<b>Vehicle industry trades:</b>						
Painting .. .. .	264	267	176	229	285	234
Panel beating .. .. .	488	524	443	462	594	518
Other (c) .. .. .	67	87	93	63	125	136
<b>Ship and boat building</b> .. .. .	73	47	53	71	64	57
<b>Furniture and associated trades—</b>						
Cabinet and chair making .. .. .	235	182	144	164	198	221
Upholstery, french polishing .. .. .	99	70	74	76	89	121
Other .. .. .	212	164	99	121	156	213
<b>Printing trades:</b>						
Letterpress .. .. .	110	68	17	33	29	44
Other .. .. .	63	58	48	60	67	69
<b>Food trades—</b>						
Bread baking .. .. .	114	105	89	82	98	92
Butchering and smallgoods making .. .. .	450	509	394	469	553	344
Other .. .. .	298	337	260	320	430	462
<b>Bootmaking</b> .. .. .	13	20	35	37	55	46
<b>Draughtsmen</b> .. .. .	172	119	70	76	131	115
<b>Hairdressing</b> .. .. .	977	789	755	867	1,113	997
<b>Other trades</b> .. .. .	262	306	272	291	385	347
<b>All trades—</b>						
Indentured apprenticeships .. .. .	12,806	11,711	10,177	10,276	12,741	12,588
Trainee apprenticeships .. .. .	2,570	2,124	1,252	1,313	2,298	2,116
<b>Total apprenticeships</b> .. .. .	15,376	13,835	11,429	11,589	15,039	14,704

(a) Original apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees excludes second or subsequent apprenticeships approved and apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship committees.

(b) Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

(c) Excludes electrical, plant, and motor mechanics.

(d) Includes apprenticeships with the Royal Australian Navy which were excluded prior to 1976-77. There were 216 apprenticeships commenced with the R.A.N. in 1975-76.

## OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Various government organisations administer programmes connected with occupational health. The Commonwealth Department of Health, in conjunction with the University of Sydney, provides a teaching, research and service facility in occupational disease through the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. The Department's Occupational and Social Health Branch acts in an advisory capacity, receives enquiries and complaints, and makes recommendations on various aspects of occupational health. The Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control in the Health Commission of New South Wales undertakes the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard

the health of workers. An Advisory Committee on Personal Protective Equipment consisting of representatives from the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations and Technology and the Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for approving new types of personal protective equipment and of methods of testing this equipment. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Industries (as chairman) and one representative each of employers and employees. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Industrial Relations and Technology, and various provisions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, 1906, provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'. The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these authorities may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a



contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Workers engaged by employers in New South Wales, but working outside New South Wales, are entitled to compensation unless it had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss (or loss of use) of limbs or digits, the partial or total loss of sight, hearing, or the power of speech, or severe facial disfigurement, the injured worker is entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments.

Under the Act, the weekly amount of compensation payable for the first 26 weeks of incapacity is equal to the worker's current weekly award wage rate. For any period in excess of 26 weeks, the entitlement is a weekly payment calculated at 90 per cent of the worker's pre-injury average weekly earnings up to a maximum of \$96.30 and, for adults, a minimum of \$76.60; in addition, there is a weekly payment of \$22.00 for an adult dependant and \$11.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age or full-time student under 21 years of age. The rates shown are operative from 1 October 1979 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April in accordance with movements in the preliminary figures for the statistical series 'Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Males, All Industry Groups, New South Wales' as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for June and December each year.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limb, etc., include—arm, \$18,400; leg, \$16,800; hand, \$15,750; foot, \$14,000; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$16,800; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$14,450; complete deafness of one ear, \$6,850; joint of thumb, \$4,200; toe or joint of finger, \$2,100.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$25,000 plus a weekly amount (\$16.20 from 1 October 1979, adjusted in October and April each year, as described above) for each dependent child until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$2,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$800 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$100, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

#### *Workers' Compensation Insurance*

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$100,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make payments in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The Insurance Premiums Committee has five members comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission (who is chairman), one member to represent the interests of licensed insurers, one member who must be an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act, and nominated by the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology, one member to represent the interests of employers, and one member to represent the workers. The Committee is responsible for the application of the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's delegate in the administration of the scheme.

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act, i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers, was \$295m in 1974-75, \$475m in 1975-76, and \$401m in 1976-77. The average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers has been estimated at \$2.68 in 1974-75, \$3.57 in 1975-76 and \$2.79 in 1976-77.

#### *Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics*

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, (a) the number of new cases of compensable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in bases, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT: CASES AND COMPENSATION PAID

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
NUMBER OF NEW COMPENSATION CASES						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more—						
Death .. .. .	386	394	395	353	368	333
Incapacity .. .. .	135,790	145,636	139,958	130,710	121,762	124,791
Total .. .. .	136,176	146,030	140,353	131,063	122,130	125,124
Incapacity for less than 3 days .. .. .	52,724	53,245	52,319	48,050	45,886	47,225
Minor injury (medical treatment only) .. .. .	97,594	99,399	92,698	73,243	70,864	71,980
COMPENSATION PAID (a) (\$'000)						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more .. .. .	63,352	72,559	87,407	120,440	148,220	182,333
Other .. .. .	3,068	3,409	3,802	3,777	4,552	6,050
Total .. .. .	66,421	75,969	91,209	124,216	152,772	188,383

(a) Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

Of the new fatal compensation cases reported in 1977–78, 110 were in respect of injury by disease and 223 in respect of injury by accident. Of the other new cases reported in 1977–78 involving incapacity for three days or more, 8,600 were in respect of injury by disease and 116,191 in respect of injury by accident.

More detailed statistics relating to workers' compensation in New South Wales are contained in the annual bulletin *Workers' Compensation Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6301.1) available from the N.S.W. Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, 1922. In cases of pneumoconiosis and/or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill (Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis) Compensation Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. In respect of compensation paid by mine owners, there were 61 cases at 30 June 1979 involving 18 workers and 65 dependants and the payments made during 1978–79 amounted to \$108,500. In respect of compensation paid from the Fund, there were 47 cases at 30 June 1979 involving 47 dependants and payments in 1978–79 totalled \$130,600.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this section).

The rates of compensation under the scheme are similar to those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, except that a widow receives a lump sum of \$10,300 and

weekly payments of \$53.90 plus \$16.20 per week for each dependent child who is under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 21 years of age. The weekly rates shown are operative from 1 October 1979 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April on the same basis as payments under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of Broken Hill miners and of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee (see above). In 1976-77 and 1977-78, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$4.50 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and 1.7 cents in all other classes of employment covered by the scheme (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita). For 1978-79, these rates were decreased to \$3.00 for the metal trades industry and \$4.00 for other dust hazard industries (as determined by the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, which administers the scheme) and 1.3 cents for all other classes. From 1 July 1979, the rate for all the other classes was further reduced to 1.0 cents. The other rates were unaltered.

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund in the last six years are given in the following table.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) FUND**  
(**\$**)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Income: employers' contributions .. .. .	2,290,000	2,625,000	3,070,000	3,046,000	3,327,000	3,789,000
Compensation payments—						
To disabled workers and dependants .. .. .	1,287,256	1,360,576	1,628,445	1,614,495	1,777,383	1,947,411
To dependants of deceased workers .. .. .	661,763	746,729	1,062,461	1,050,537	1,160,279	1,312,649
Medical, hospital, etc. .. .. .	30,230	20,884	34,045	31,863	45,005	54,010
Total payments .. .. .	1,979,249	2,128,189	2,724,951	2,696,895	2,982,667	3,314,070

At 30 June 1979, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 713 disabled workers and 720 dependants of deceased workers. In the last six years the number of awards made to workers were:

Year	Number of awards made	Year	Number of awards made
1973-74	73	1976-77	55
1974-75	57	1977-78	59
1975-76	71	1978-79	52

### TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the section 'Industrial Arbitration' earlier in this chapter.

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

The *Trade Union Training Authority Act* 1975 provides for the establishment and operation of trade union training courses, conducted at the national and state level by the Australian Trade Union Training Authority. Details are given in Chapter 7 'Education'.

#### STATISTICS OF EMPLOYEE UNIONS

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, are compiled by the Australian Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation and show that in December 1978 there were 184 trade unions with 1,013,500 members in New South Wales. At the end of 1978, approximately 58 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (64 per cent for males and 48 per cent for females) were members of trade unions.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work in which the total time lost is ten mandays or more. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *working days lost* represents the number of mandays lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

*Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the estimated number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.

Year	Coal mining	Manufacturing		Construction	Transport, storage, and communication		Other industries	Total, all industries
		Metal products, machinery, etc.	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1973	158	451	170	113	164	85	158	1,299
1974	157	457	153	157	200	99	204	1,427
1975	110	427	125	87	128	74	102	1,053
1976	127	356	151	84	73	58	106	955
1977	173	386	195	112	49	101	146	1,162
1978	232	430	156	89	66	86	181	1,240
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
1973	24.7	113.1	31.7	57.2	31.2	13.8	115.8	387.5
1974	41.9	355.5	41.5	196.5	47.3	39.1	171.8	893.6
1975	33.5	247.0	60.3	38.5	22.2	21.8	73.1	496.4
1976	47.7	239.2	168.0	83.7	13.7	105.9	283.7	941.9
1977	32.3	69.6	48.9	22.4	6.2	39.6	39.3	258.3
1978	37.1	265.5	53.9	21.2	26.1	30.0	70.1	503.8
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
1973	57.8	366.2	211.3	218.1	20.8	25.8	198.1	1,098.1
1974	124.6	1,510.3	177.8	366.4	53.2	135.8	296.9	2,665.0
1975	225.9	654.8	130.8	122.7	20.1	22.4	301.1	1,477.8
1976	120.9	327.8	379.7	135.5	14.4	116.3	361.9	1,456.5
1977	69.3	125.1	152.9	53.5	14.9	46.8	75.7	538.2
1978	58.6	487.6	156.2	50.1	54.3	54.2	109.8	970.8

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.

(b) Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Vol. 1*.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last five years in the next table.

**WORKING DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industrial group (b)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry, etc. . . . .	28.2	3.8	0.8	—	—
Mining—					
Coal mining . . . . .	124.6	225.9	120.9	69.3	58.6
Other mining . . . . .	66.1	5.4	17.2	5.0	5.6
Total mining . . . . .	190.8	231.3	138.2	74.3	64.2
Manufacturing—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco . . . . .	99.6	39.4	172.0	58.2	59.3
Textiles, clothing, and footwear . . . . .	3.8	4.0	5.5	19.9	1.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture . . . . .	0.3	—	10.1	0.5	0.5
Paper, printing, and publishing . . . . .	39.2	39.9	109.0	14.9	58.0
Chemical, petroleum, coal products . . . . .	11.7	25.9	35.2	11.9	21.8
Metal products, machinery, etc. . . . .	1,510.3	654.8	327.8	125.1	487.6
Other manufacturing . . . . .	23.3	21.6	47.9	47.7	15.6
Total manufacturing . . . . .	1,688.1	785.6	707.5	278.0	643.8
Electricity, gas, and water . . . . .	12.2	227.7	45.5	12.1	15.4
Construction . . . . .	366.4	122.7	135.5	53.5	50.1
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	48.1	27.6	152.3	15.6	28.7
Transport and storage, communication—					
Railway and air transport . . . . .	40.2	8.2	40.2	10.4	22.7
Water transport—					
Stevedoring services . . . . .	53.2	20.1	14.4	14.9	54.3
Other water transport . . . . .	5.5	4.9	18.2	6.5	2.1
Road transport, other transport and storage, communication . . . . .	90.1	9.3	58.0	29.9	29.3
Total transport and storage, communication . . . . .	189.0	42.5	130.7	61.7	108.5
Entertainment, recreation, personal services . . . . .	77.4	1.8	49.9	27.9	20.4
Other industries (c) . . . . .	65.0	34.8	96.1	15.1	39.8
<b>Total, all industries . . . . .</b>	<b>2,665.0</b>	<b>1,477.8</b>	<b>1,456.5</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>970.8</b>

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

(c) Includes 'Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services', 'Public administration and defence', and 'Community services'.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes.

**DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), N.S.W.**

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, all disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1973	563	219	146	117	154	72	28	1,299
1974	632	274	137	129	148	80	27	1,427
1975	509	181	82	90	139	39	13	1,053
1976	444	171	81	82	111	49	17	955
1977	548	225	117	106	104	44	18	1,162
1978	613	230	112	109	110	54	12	1,240
WORKING DAYS LOST ( <sup>'000</sup> )								
1973	164.4	83.5	61.4	59.2	344.7	184.1	200.6	1,098.1
1974	292.7	279.3	136.5	122.9	1,547.6	219.7	66.1	2,665.0
1975	139.9	82.9	478.3	48.1	210.8	286.9	230.9	1,477.8
1976	281.3	611.4	84.5	60.5	156.7	105.9	156.2	1,456.5
1977	96.5	56.7	77.1	75.0	84.2	69.8	79.1	538.2
1978	98.4	306.4	99.9	117.7	105.2	153.3	89.9	970.8

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1978, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 68 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 42 per cent of the total man-days lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 14 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 36 per cent of the total man-days lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the next table.

### CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), N.S.W.

Cause of dispute (b)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages .. .. .	464	471	273	157	231	269
Hours of work .. .. .	23	25	10	12	22	36
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	19	24	10	8	21	15
Managerial policy .. .. .	395	428	430	438	472	468
Physical working conditions .. .. .	165	232	175	217	264	293
Trade unionism .. .. .	169	184	105	88	103	119
Other .. .. .	64	63	50	35	49	40
Total disputes .. .. .	1,299	1,427	1,053	955	1,162	1,240
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Wages .. .. .	628.7	2,368.4	1,092.1	208.4	234.6	531.7
Hours of work .. .. .	9.6	5.0	3.2	6.0	12.8	28.7
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	37.0	12.1	5.4	59.9	31.4	6.4
Managerial policy .. .. .	182.5	129.9	184.5	304.0	130.9	281.4
Physical working conditions .. .. .	57.5	45.2	43.8	56.3	76.5	57.5
Trade unionism .. .. .	58.6	82.0	119.0	40.4	27.8	24.0
Other .. .. .	124.3	22.4	29.7	781.5	24.2	41.2
Total man-days lost .. .. .	1,098.1	2,665.0	1,477.8	1,456.5	538.2	970.8

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.

(b) See text above table.

The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The causes are grouped under seven main headings as described below.

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours, or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationships (e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport); non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.



## WAGES AND HOURS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements; a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a 'total wage' for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in other States, except Victoria and South Australia continue to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

Except where a higher 'minimum wage' has been declared (see below), the award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the total wage) is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a 'minimum wage' representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. In May 1974, the Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females, with the wage for females to be phased in over a period of about a year. This 'minimum wage' is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males and females under any Commonwealth award, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a 'minimum' award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States.

The 'basic wage', which was originally understood to mean the minimum or basic wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family, has for many years been fixed at the highest level (for a foundational wage) which arbitration authorities consider the economy can sustain. The secondary wage component of a wage comprises amounts payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry (these special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed). In more recent years, and in particular since the introduction into Commonwealth awards of a 'total wage' for each occupation, it has been the practice for arbitration authorities to set the *combined* total of basic wage and secondary wages (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion the economy can sustain; 'total wage' decisions are regarded as a guideline in the setting of secondary wages (insofar as they are determined on economic grounds) by State arbitration authorities. Relativities between wages for occupations and industries are adjusted from time to time under both Commonwealth and State awards.

### TOTAL WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The total wage concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was first adopted by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as a result of the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case. In its judgment delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to deal concurrently with different parts of the wage, and that it would facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that the increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases), and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

The Commission subsequently increased total award wages and salaries at annual National Wage Cases as shown below.

<i>From pay-period commencing on or after</i>	<i>Increase in total award wages for adult males and females</i>
1 July 1967	\$1.00 per week
25 October 1968	\$1.35 per week
19 December 1969	3 per cent of existing award rates
1 January 1971	6 per cent of existing award rates
19 May 1972	\$2.00 per week
29 May 1973	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week
23 May 1974	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week

In 1975 the Commission expressed the view that 'some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable, and less inflationary wage increases, and to better industrial relations, provided that indexation was part of a package which included appropriate wage fixing principles and the necessary 'supporting mechanisms' to ensure their viability'. To this end it formulated wage fixation principles which included quarterly adjustments to award wages and salaries based on movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) unless the Commission was persuaded to the contrary, and issued guidelines (for the granting of other pay increases) which were to be substantially complied with if these principles were to succeed.

These wage fixation principles were used at subsequent National Wage Case hearings until September 1978, and during this period the Commission awarded increases in the Total Wage in the form of percentage increases or flat-rate increases, and their decisions sometimes applied to all wage earners equally and at other times were plateau-type decisions (based on average male award wage rates in 1976 and 1977, and on the median weekly earnings for all full-time adult employees in 1978.) The Commission also took into account the effects which certain Commonwealth Government policies had on the CPI and granted a correspondingly lower increase to Total Wages. Those government policies taken into account for this reason were: changes to the health insurance system (Medibank) in October 1976; the devaluation of Australian currency in November 1976; and the introduction of the National Oil Policy in 1977 which increased the price of locally-produced crude oil toward world parity. The government lowering of personal income taxation was also taken into account in the February 1978 adjustment.

During 1977 the Commission began an enquiry into the whole system of wage fixation. Specific matters considered were whether the total wage system should continue or whether a two-tier system of wages was preferable; whether the use of an index (and in

particular the CPI) was a satisfactory method of adjusting wages; and whether the present system of adjustment on a quarterly basis was an adequate period of review. Other specific matters considered related to the type of wage statistics to be used by the Commission; comparative wage justice resulting from flat increases or plateau-type decisions; productivity; and the definition of 'substantial compliance with the Commission's guidelines'.

The decision on Wage Fixation Principles was given in September 1978, when the Commission decided that a centralized orderly wage fixation system should continue, that wages should continue to be expressed as (and dealt with as) total wages, that the concept of the minimum wage should be retained, and that inflation and unemployment were relevant considerations in National Wage Cases. On the matter of 'substantial compliance', the Commission stated that material about either disputes or wage movements outside National Wage Decisions may be sufficient to persuade the Commission to grant something less than the full increase. The wage fixation principles adopted from September 1978 are:

- (a) The Commission will sit in October and April and will adjust its award wages and salaries every six months in relation to the last two quarterly movements of the CPI, unless it is persuaded to the contrary.
- (b) Any such adjustments will, if practicable, operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the 15th of the month following the issue of the September and March Quarters CPI.
- (c) The form of indexation will be uniform percentage adjustment, unless the Commission decides otherwise in the light of exceptional circumstances.
- (d) No wage adjustment on account of the CPI will be made in any six month period unless the movement in that period was at least 1 per cent. Movement in any six month period of less than 1 per cent will be carried forward and an adjustment will occur when the accumulated movement equals 1 per cent or more.
- (e) Each year the Commission will consider what increase in total wage or changes in conditions of employment should be awarded nationally on account of productivity, but that no hearing on this principle is to commence before October 1979.
- (f) Apart from the above increases, the only other grounds which would justify pay increases are:—
  - (i) changes in work value—this would normally apply to only some classifications in an award although in rare cases it might apply to all classifications and, at most, these 'changes' can go back only to 1 January 1970;
  - (ii) catch-up of community movements—any application under this Principle has to be lodged before 31 December 1978;
  - (iii) anomalies—by reference to the procedures already laid down (including the Anomalies Conference formed in 1976); and
  - (iv) inequities i.e. employees performing truly similar work are being paid dissimilar rates of pay without good reason—such inequities are to be processed through the Anomalies Conference, and before any 'once only' increase is granted the Conference must be convinced that there is no likelihood of a flow-on, and that the economic cost of the increase is negligible.

The result of the first six monthly wage hearing was announced in the December 1978 National Wage Case. Although the Commission noted that the past six months had seen mounting pressure for wage increases outside the wage indexation guidelines, it decided not to make any deduction on this occasion for the impact of the various strikes and stoppages on the economy.

In the June 1979 and January 1980 National Wage Cases, the Commission awarded increases to Total Wages which were lower than the CPI increases because it had taken into account the effects of the Commonwealth National Oil Policy on the CPI. The Commission again made reference to the high level of disputation and stated that, although it had made no deductions on this account, this and work-value pay rises were jeopardising the future of indexation. In the January 1980 decision, the Commission announced that it would hand down a second decision dealing with the current wage fixing principle 'reasonably soon'.

A summary of increases awarded by the Commission since May 1975 is shown below.

<i>Increase in Consumer Price Index</i>		<i>Increase in 'Total wage' from pay-period commencing on or after:</i>	
1975 : Mar. Qr.	3.6 per cent	1975 : May 15	3.6 per cent
1975 : June Qr.	3.5 per cent	1975 : Sept. 18	3.5 per cent
1975 : Sept. Qr.	0.8 per cent		
1976 : Mar. Qr.	5.6 per cent	1976 : Feb. 15	6.4 per cent
	3.0 per cent	1976 : May 15	3.0 per cent for wages up to \$125 per week \$3.80 per week for wages above \$125 per week
1976 : June Qr.	2.5 per cent	1976 : Aug. 15	\$2.50 per week for wages up to \$166 per week 1.5 per cent for wages above \$166 per week
1976 : Sept. Qr.	2.2 per cent	1976 : Nov. 22	2.2 per cent
1976 : Dec. Qr.	6.0 per cent	1977 : Mar. 31	\$5.70 per week
1977 : Mar. Qr.	2.3 per cent	1977 : May 24	1.9 per cent for wages up to \$200 per week \$3.80 per week for wages above \$200 per week
1977 : June Qr.	2.4 per cent	1977 : Aug. 22	2.0 per cent
1977 : Sept. Qr.	2.0 per cent	1977 : Dec. 12	1.5 per cent
1977 : Dec. Qr.	2.3 per cent	1978 : Feb. 28	1.5 per cent for wages up to \$170 per week \$2.60 per week for wages above \$170 per week
1978 : Mar. Qr.	1.3 per cent	1978 : June 7	1.3 per cent
1978 : June Qr.	2.1 per cent		
1978 : Sept. Qr.	1.9 per cent	1978 : Dec. 12	4.0 per cent
1978 : Dec. Qr.	2.3 per cent		
1979 : Mar. Qr.	1.7 per cent	1979 : June 27	3.2 per cent
1979 : June Qr.	2.7 per cent		
1979 : Sept. Qr.	2.3 per cent	1980 : Jan. 4	4.5 per cent

## MINIMUM WAGES

### MINIMUM WAGE UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

In its decision in the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prescribed a minimum wage representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This minimum wage is, in practice, the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth award, but it is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates as a foundational element in the total wage.

In the 1974 National Wage Case, the Commission extended the minimum wage to females, and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females. However, in order to give industry time for adjustment, the extension was phased-in in three steps—85 per cent of the new male minimum wage from the date of its operation (23 May 1974), 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

The minimum wage rates for adult males in Sydney as determined by the Commission at National Wage Case hearings have been:

<i>Date of operation</i>	<i>Weekly rate</i>	<i>Date of operation</i>	<i>Weekly rate</i>
	<i>S</i>		<i>S</i>
July 1966 .. .. .	37.25	May 1976 .. .. .	96.80
July 1967 .. .. .	38.25	August 1976 .. .. .	99.30
October 1968 .. .. .	39.60	November 1976 .. .. .	101.50
December 1969 .. .. .	43.10	March 1977 .. .. .	107.20
January 1971 .. .. .	47.10	May 1977 .. .. .	109.20
May 1972 .. .. .	51.80	August 1977 .. .. .	111.40
May 1973 .. .. .	60.80	December 1977 .. .. .	113.10
May 1974 .. .. .	68.80	February 1978 .. .. .	114.80
January 1975 .. .. .	76.80	June 1978 .. .. .	116.30
May 1975 .. .. .	80.80	December 1978 .. .. .	121.00
September 1975 .. .. .	83.60	June 1979 .. .. .	124.90
February 1976 .. .. .	89.00	January 1980 .. .. .	130.50
April 1976 .. .. .	94.00		

#### MINIMUM WAGE UNDER STATE AWARDS

The Industrial Commission or a conciliation committee has been empowered, since 1967, to insert provisions in State awards fixing a 'minimum wage' in excess of the basic wage but, until May 1974, these provisions had been inserted in only four awards. Following the State Wage Case, 1974, the Commission announced that the inclusion of a minimum wage (equal to that applicable under Commonwealth awards in New South Wales) in individual awards would automatically be granted on application for a new award or the variation of an award. In addition, if the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission altered the minimum wage, the Industrial Commission would sit in Court Session to consider the making of a consequential general ruling; the Industrial Commission has adopted subsequent changes to the Commonwealth minimum wage. There have been very few applications for the inclusion of this provision in State awards as most award rates are higher than the prescribed minimum wage.

### BASIC WAGES

#### BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

As mentioned in the introduction to this section the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards was discontinued in July 1967, and the 'total wage' concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was substituted. A summary of the history of basic wages in Commonwealth awards is given on pages 498 to 503 of Year Book No. 63.

#### BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

##### *Basic Wage for Males*

A summary of the methods of fixing basic wages for males under State awards up to October 1964 is given on pages 503 and 504 of Year Book No. 63.

An amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1964 provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in

accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for the adoption in State awards of a basic wage determined for Sydney by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Following the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase 'total wages' under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an 'economic loading' rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for adult males, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and 'economic loading') to operate currently under State awards. The amendment also provides for the Industrial Commission to consider variations to State award wages and the State basic wage, in the light of future decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth award wage rates generally, when such decisions are based wholly or partly on economic grounds. In deciding the amount of any variation to State award wages, the Industrial Commission is to have regard to the extent to which, in its opinion, the Commonwealth award wages were varied on economic grounds. The amendment provides that when the Industrial Commission decides to vary award wages, it will determine the amount (if any) by which the basic wage is to be varied, and that such variation is not to exceed that made to State award wages, or that made to the Commonwealth minimum wage.

Since December 1967, the Industrial Commission has varied the State basic wage for males (and State award wages) in line with variations to Commonwealth 'total wages'. These changes are shown in the next table.

#### *Basic Wage for Females*

Details of the methods of fixing the basic wage for females under State awards up to 1967 are given on pages 505 and 506 of Year Book No. 63.

Following on the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an economic loading of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent of the male basic wage fixed at that same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variations in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission and stipulated that any increase in the female basic wage was not to be less than 75 per cent of the corresponding increase in the male basic wage.

In the 1973 State Equal Pay Case, the Industrial Commission announced that from 30 June 1975 the separate designation of a basic wage for females would no longer exist and that from that date any award for the basic wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult males. The Commission decided that, in the meantime, there should be three 'equal pay loadings' added to the wages of adult females, the last one before 30 June 1975. However, these decisions have not yet been implemented, although since May 1974 the female basic wage has been increased by the same amounts as the male basic wage.

Changes since 1966 in the basic wages for adult males and females under State awards are illustrated in the following table.

**BASIC WAGES (PER WEEK) (a) UNDER STATE AWARDS, N.S.W.**  
(\\$)

Month of change	Adult male	Adult female	Month of change	Adult male	Adult female
1966: July (b)	33.50	25.10	1976: May	56.10	46.80
1967: July (b)	(c) 33.50	(c) 25.10	1976: August	58.60	49.30
1968: January	34.50	26.10	1976: November	59.90	50.60
1968: October	35.85	27.45	1977: March	65.60	56.30
1969: December	36.90	28.30	1977: May	66.80	57.50
1971: January	39.10	30.00	1977: August	68.10	58.80
1972: May	41.10	32.00	1977: December	69.10	59.80
1973: May	44.40	35.10	1978: February	70.10	60.80
1974: May	47.80	38.50	1978: June	71.00	61.70
1975: May	49.50	40.20	1978: December	73.80	64.50
1975: September	51.20	41.90	1979: June	76.20	66.90
1976: February	54.50	45.20	1980: January	79.60	70.30

(a) Rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgement.

(b) Basic wages declared for Sydney.

(c) In addition, an 'economic loading' of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1 January 1968, this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

## SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in most State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Since 1967, the State Industrial Commission has awarded similar increases to State Basic Wages as those awarded in the National Wage Cases by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Where increases have been in the form of percentage increases to Commonwealth award rates, the Industrial Commission has specified that these also be applied to the State secondary wage component.

In some State awards the secondary wage is not specified separately and, since 1967, the Industrial Commission, in these cases, has varied the total award wage in a similar way to the variation awarded to total wages in National Wage Cases by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

## EQUAL PAY FOR FEMALES

Under all Commonwealth awards, there is now 'equal pay for work of equal value' for males and females; the operative date for the implementation of this principle was generally 30 June 1975. Similarly, for all State awards, males and females employed under any given award have received equal pay from August 1977, although this equality was progressively inserted in awards from May 1974 following a decision in that month by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. However, in the case of the adult female basic wage (under State awards), equality with the male basic wage has not yet been implemented, although both adult males and females have been receiving the same increases since May 1974. For further details see the sub-section 'Basic Wages', earlier in this section.

For a history of the decisions leading to equal pay for females, see pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 64.

## AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations for the latest 5 years are shown in the next table. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except when otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. \$183.50 and \$194.10), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown (e.g. \$174.00 to \$200.30), indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

**AWARD RATES OF WAGES (PER WEEK) FOR ADULT EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED  
OCCUPATIONS, SYDNEY**  
(\$)

Occupation	At 31 December				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>ADULT MALES</b>					
Primary production—					
Shearer (per 100 flock sheep) (a) (b)	48.20	53.55	57.70	61.48	68.13
General farm hand (agriculture) (b) (c)	100.60	118.20	130.70	136.50	140.90
Coal miner (machine) (b) (d)	160.90	181.50	197.50	210.80	217.50
Manufacturing—					
Cabinet maker	123.30	140.50	154.30	164.90	170.20
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	125.90	143.40	157.20	168.20	173.60
Cutter (ready made clothing)	111.80	129.00	142.10	151.90	156.80
Fitter (general engineering)	114.60	130.90	144.10	164.90	169.80
Linesman (electrical supply)	126.30 134.40 122.00	154.70 163.60 143.80	168.80 178.20 157.60	178.00 188.20 168.60	183.50 194.10 174.00
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	to 142.10	to 166.40	to 181.60	to 194.10	to 200.30
Transport, etc.—					
Railway locomotive driver	129.15 to 137.55	146.65 to 155.75	160.75 to 170.35	171.10 to 181.30	185.90 to 196.40
Motor lorry driver (truck 1.2 tonnes or less) (e)	128.70	146.40	160.50	179.60	185.30
Wharf labourer, per hour (b) (f)	4.54	5.16	5.64	6.19	6.39
Building (g)—					
Bricklayer	159.60	182.40	200.40	212.80	220.40
Carpenter	160.40	183.60	201.60	214.00	222.00
Painter	158.40	180.80	198.00	210.80	218.00
Plumber	165.20	186.80	210.00	223.20	240.20
Retail trade—shop assistant (drapery)	117.70	134.60	147.80	158.20	163.10
<b>ADULT FEMALES</b>					
Coat machinist (ready made men's clothing)	102.40	118.40	130.90	140.00	144.50
Weaver (textile woollen mills)	101.70	116.40	128.80	137.70	142.10
Waitress (hotel) (h)	103.80	118.80	131.30	140.40	144.90
Confectionery general hand	91.90	113.30	129.20	138.10	142.50
Shop assistant (drapery)	117.70	134.60	147.80	158.20	163.10

(a) Rates shown are 'not found' rates.

(b) New South Wales rates.

(c) Forty-four hours per week.

(d) Thirty-five hours per week up to and including December 1977.

(e) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb.

(f) Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.

(g) Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include additional payments and industry, tool, follow-the-job, and special allowances.

(h) Rates represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.



## AVERAGE WEEKLY AWARD, ETC. WAGE RATES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and index numbers for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. These averages are computed for each of a number of industrial groups and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the lowest rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wage rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales (all industry groups) for the latest 6 years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT EMPLOYEES, N.S.W. (a)**  
**(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)**

Employees	At 31 December					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (c)
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (\$)						
Adult males	78.13	105.97	118.70	136.14	149.93	161.99
Adult females	68.06	93.32	109.27	125.72	138.71	148.85
INDEX NUMBERS (d)						
Adult males	276.7	375.2	420.3	482.0	530.9	573.6
Adult females	341.9	468.8	548.9	631.5	696.8	747.7

(a) Excludes rural industries.

(b) Minimum rates payable—i.e. the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation as prescribed in a representative award, determination, or agreement—for a full week's work, excluding overtime. (The term 'minimum wage' is used by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in a different sense—see the sub-section 'Minimum Wages'.)

(c) Includes supplementary payments in the metal industry award, part 1.

(d) Base: Weighted average minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group (and for all industrial groups dissected, in the case of adult male wages, into Commonwealth and State awards, etc.) for the latest 5 years are shown in the following table.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (a), N.S.W.  
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)  
(\$)**

Industrial group	At 31 December				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (c)
<b>ADULT MALES</b>					
Mining (d) and quarrying .. .. .	131.34	162.65	185.49	205.21	206.20
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	99.17	107.65	123.66	136.51	150.68
Textiles, clothing, and footwear ..	91.77	107.86	123.68	136.52	146.21
Food, drink, and tobacco ..	104.46	114.30	131.63	145.04	156.48
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. ..	103.58	114.29	129.89	143.19	154.02
Paper, printing, etc. ..	103.86	115.34	131.63	144.89	155.82
Other manufacturing ..	102.22	113.15	130.10	143.61	155.48
All manufacturing groups ..	100.47	110.37	126.69	139.78	152.52
Building and construction ..	109.99	130.21	151.45	165.53	180.91
Transport—					
Railway services ..	100.13	107.16	122.59	135.30	144.54
Road and air transport ..	111.70	120.88	137.74	151.33	164.22
Shipping and stevedoring ..	120.50	146.87	166.11	182.56	195.89
Communication ..	130.84	141.79	160.88	175.97	187.01
Wholesale and retail trade ..	106.70	117.99	134.65	148.57	160.33
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services ..	105.45	122.61	139.93	153.61	164.30
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	101.05	110.88	128.11	141.15	151.71
All industry groups—					
Under Commonwealth Awards, etc. ..	106.06	120.55	137.40	150.86	163.04
Under State Awards, etc. ..	105.97	116.31	134.51	148.73	160.63
Under all awards, etc. ..	105.97	118.70	136.14	149.93	161.99
<b>ADULT FEMALES</b>					
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	93.56	105.52	120.81	133.52	145.44
Textiles, clothing, and footwear ..	81.98	101.84	119.00	131.54	140.69
Food, drink, and tobacco ..	94.57	109.03	125.09	137.99	148.92
Other manufacturing ..	91.74	106.79	122.56	135.37	145.06
All manufacturing groups ..	88.21	104.64	120.95	133.63	143.70
Transport and communication ..	98.56	111.13	127.10	140.01	148.27
Wholesale and retail trade ..	101.07	115.98	132.92	146.45	157.31
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services ..	93.59	115.96	132.40	145.71	155.79
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	94.95	107.20	123.39	136.25	146.04
All industry groups ..	93.32	109.27	125.72	138.71	148.85

(a) Excludes rural industries.

(b) See footnote (b) in preceding table.

(c) Includes supplementary payments in the metal industry award, part 1.

(d) Wage rates include lead bonus etc.

The money amounts shown in the previous two tables should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

## EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last eleven years in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employees expressed in male units. *Earnings* includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. *Male units* represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male average earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a), N.S.W.

(\$)

Quarter		Year ended 30 June										
		1969	1970	1971	1972 (b)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sept.	..	69.50	75.90	83.10	92.80	99.00	112.30	141.50	160.60	187.30	207.30	223.10
Dec.	..	75.20	81.30	89.30	99.70	107.70	123.40	158.70	178.20	197.90	217.10	232.80
March	..	69.60	74.70	84.30	92.60	100.40	117.10	147.30	168.50	187.30	209.80	228.50
June	..	74.90	82.10	92.40	100.20	111.40	132.10	160.70	183.60	201.80	219.40	236.30
Year	..	72.30	78.50	87.30	96.30	104.60	121.20	152.10	172.70	193.60	213.40	230.20

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) From September Quarter 1971, all estimates have been revised, as a result of the incorporation of a revised series of employment estimates, changes to the ratio of female to male average earnings, and some amendments to the allowance made for earnings from second jobs.

## HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, the Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work. The history of the reduction of the standard working week to 40 hours is shown on page 515 of Year Book No. 63.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken. Except in the retail trade, transport, and other service industries and in industries with continuous processes, a 5-day week is usually worked.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first three hours under Commonwealth awards (although generally for the first two hours under State awards) and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only 'reasonable' overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

## HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Labour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities; this day is also observed as a holiday under some other awards. Also, various days are prescribed as holidays for persons employed under specific awards.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

### ANNUAL LEAVE

The history of the granting of paid annual leave to workers in New South Wales is set out on pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 63.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973, and to workers under State awards and agreements and workers not covered by an award or agreement in 1974. Most employees under Commonwealth awards have also become entitled to four weeks' paid annual leave. However, some employees under both Commonwealth and State awards receive more than four weeks' paid annual leave. Loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of 17½ per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) have been extended to most awards.

### SICK LEAVE

Employees under Commonwealth and State awards are usually entitled to between one and two weeks' sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer (some awards allow for more than two weeks). In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer; since 1968, automatic accumulation of sick leave entitlements for a period of at least three years, has been inserted in State awards on the application of industrial unions of employees.

### MATERNITY LEAVE

For many years some awards governing employees in New South Wales have contained provisions to provide compulsory unpaid maternity leave for women workers before and after childbirth and to disallow discrimination in employment, or dismissal because of pregnancy. The New South Wales Government is at present drafting legislation to extend these provisions to all females under State awards. In 1968 the New South Wales Public Service introduced paid maternity leave consisting of a minimum period of eight weeks prior to the expected date of birth and six weeks following the birth—paid leave consisted of four weeks at half-pay and four weeks at full-pay prior to the birth and six weeks at half-pay following the birth. This was amended in 1978 to a minimum four weeks (with an entitlement of six weeks) on full-pay prior to the birth and six weeks (on half-pay) after the

birth. Unpaid leave is also available to bring the leave period up to a maximum of twelve months. In March 1979, the Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted women employed in private industry under Federal awards the right to six weeks compulsory unpaid maternity leave with the option of extending the period of leave taken up to twelve months. Employers must re-engage these employees after completion of the leave. The decision was effective from 2 April 1979. The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation for Commonwealth Public Servants in 1973 under the *Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1973*. Under this legislation female officers are entitled to twelve weeks full-pay (six weeks prior to the expected date of birth, and six weeks after) and are entitled to the balance of leave up to twelve months on unpaid leave.

#### LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, 1951. The long service leave provisions specified in this Act were superseded by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined 'service with the one employer' as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Long Service Leave Act was further amended in December 1967 to provide that an employee dismissed for serious misconduct whose period of service was less than 10 years would not be entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu). The amendment also provided that periods of long service leave of not less than one month could be taken by an employee in advance by agreement between employer and employee and that continuity of an employee's service was deemed to be not broken by transfer from one company to another within the same company group.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to (a) employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award, or (b) to employees who do not have more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal

Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decision in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to national wage decision adjustments during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined 'service with the one employer' as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement. At the same time, the long service leave provisions were extended to all workers employed under Commonwealth awards.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service, with leave accruing thereafter at the rate of five months' leave for each 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and  $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949 and to waterside workers in 1961.

In February 1975, in terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974, long service leave benefits were introduced for specified workers in the building and construction industry in New South Wales who, because of lack of continuity of employment with the one employer, do not qualify for long service leave under the provisions of the Long Service Leave Act. (Workers employed by government, semi-government, and local government authorities are excluded from these benefits.) Benefits are in the form of payments made from the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers. Benefits are only payable in respect of workers registered with the Fund. It is the worker's responsibility to register with the Fund if he wishes to become eligible for payments. Benefits begin to accrue from the date of registration. The Fund is administered by the Builders Licensing Board. Registered workers become entitled to 13 weeks' long service pay after 15 years' service in the industry, and pro rata entitlements apply for those leaving the industry after 5 years' service (other than as an apprentice), and in respect of invalidity. Workers who registered within two months of the gazetting of the Act (in December 1974) became eligible for 'foundation membership', which conferred an immediate credit of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  years' service and certain other benefits.

## PRICES AND RENTS

### CONTROL OF PRICES

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister for Consumer Affairs may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control of any item. The Prices Commission, which was established by the Prices Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1976, is empowered to fix maximum prices, subject to Ministerial approval, at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not). The Commission comprises a full-time Commissioner who is Chairman, and two part-time Commissioners, one appointed to represent consumers and the other a person experienced in business or commerce.

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commission. (An increase in the price of bread or petrol approved by the Prices Justification Tribunal cannot operate in New South Wales, unless a new order approving the increase is published in the Government Gazette by the Prices Commission.) Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them, and Prices Justification Tribunal increases can take effect without reference to the Commission. The holding of inquiries has, in recent years, assumed a far greater significance in the Commission's function. Apart from the separate Prices Regulation Orders affecting both bread and petrol, inquiries have been held into the Funeral Industry of N.S.W., Pest Control in Domestic Premises, and the Motor Vehicle Replacement Parts Industry. Other inquiries, at present incomplete, have been made into the Book Industry and Medical Fees.

Milk, gas, electricity, and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes.

### PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the (Commonwealth) *Prices Justification Act* 1973. The functions of the Tribunal are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

An inquiry may be either:

- (a) a price justification inquiry, that is to say an inquiry as to whether the price at which a company supplies, or proposes to supply, goods or services of a particular description is justified; or
- (b) an inquiry into such specified matters relating to the prices at which goods or services are supplied as is required by the Minister.

## CONTROL OF RENTS

Leased premises in New South Wales are now only subject to rent control in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, if they relate to:

- (a) dwellings erected before 16 December 1954, which have not been the subject of a lease current on or after 1 January 1969, registered with the Rent Controller.
- (b) residential units (units created by the conversion of dwellings into self-contained accommodation), which were in existence before 1 January 1969, and which have not been the subject of a lease current on or after 1 January 1969, registered with the Rent Controller.

## FIXATION OF RENTS

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act (by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller), or by an agreement entered into by the lessor and lessee and registered by the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of 'basic rent plus increased outgoings', which represents the rent at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the above relevant date and the date of determination.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$10,000 or more. Broadly, 'current value rental' is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises. The annual income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

## RENTAL BOND BOARD

The Landlord and Tenant (Rental Bonds) Act, 1977, provides for the establishment of the Rental Bond Board which acts as a custodian of tenants' bonds. The Board sets maximum amounts for bonds and makes provision for refunds to tenants, unless landlords have good grounds for claims on the bonds. The bonds held by the Board are invested in lending institutions with the interest being used to provide new homes for low-income earners. It also provides a free rental advisory service for tenants and landlords.

## RECOVERY OF POSSESSION

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act.



## ADMINISTRATION OF RENT CONTROL

The administration of rent control is undertaken by the State Rent Controller and Fair Rents Boards.

Within the County of Cumberland, rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board.

The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on certain increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are mainly determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960 and compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. The index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living.

The index covers a large and representative 'basket' of commodities and services arranged in eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. Each group is in turn divided into sub-groups. Index numbers at the 'group' and 'All groups' levels are published each quarter for each State capital city and Canberra, for the weighted average of six State capital cities, and for the weighted average of seven capital cities. Items in the food group of the Consumer Price Index are priced each month and the Food Group Index is compiled and published monthly.

The Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of nine linked indexes with changes in the weighting pattern having been made at approximately five-yearly intervals

to take account of changes in household spending patterns. Following each revision the new list of items and weights is linked to the previous series to form one continuous series.

The process of linking ensures that the continuous series reflects only price variations and not differences in costs of the old and new 'baskets' of goods and services. The current (ninth) series was introduced as from September Quarter 1976 and its weighting pattern is based on estimated household expenditure in 1974-75, obtained from the first Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Bureau. A detailed weighting pattern is available from the Bureau on request.

The Consumer Price Index 'basket' of goods and services covers items which are considered representative of metropolitan household spending habits, and whose prices can be associated with an identifiable and specific quantity and quality of a commodity or service. Income taxes and personal savings do not form part of the Consumer Price Index because they cannot be clearly associated with the purchase of a specific quality of a good or service. Price movements are monitored in those retail outlets and other establishments where metropolitan wage and salary earner households normally purchase goods and services. This involves collecting prices from many sources including supermarkets, department stores, footwear stores, restaurants, garages, dental surgeries, and hairdressers. Items like bus, rail and air fares, electricity and gas charges, telephone charges, and local authority rates are collected from appropriate authorities. Information on rent is obtained from property management companies. In total, some 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter.

Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other Consumer Price Index items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter (February, May, August, and November). However, to smooth out collection workloads some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once a year.

The prices used in the Consumer Price Index are those that any member of the public would have to pay on the pricing day to purchase the specified good or service. Any sales or excise taxes which the consumer must pay when purchasing specific items are included in the price used in the Consumer Price Index. Sale prices, discount prices, and 'specials' are reflected in the Consumer Price Index so long as the items concerned are of normal quality (that is, not damaged or shop soiled), and are offered for sale in reasonable quantities. To ensure that the price movements reflect the experience of the bulk of the metropolitan population, the brands and the varieties of the items which are priced are generally those which sell in the greatest volume.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SYDNEY

(Base of each group index: 1966-67 = 100.0 (a))

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Food .. .. .	151.5	166.3	181.8	200.2	220.1	247.7
Clothing .. .. .	143.6	174.0	201.0	231.9	256.4	275.1
Housing .. .. .	171.5	199.2	233.7	264.5	288.7	313.0
Household equipment and operations .. .. .	134.8	160.8	186.4	205.5	220.7	232.2
Transportation .. .. .	154.2	184.6	220.0	231.7	248.6	273.0
Tobacco and alcohol .. .. .	146.3	170.1	214.3	236.6	245.2	282.8
Health and personal care (a) .. .. .	149.5	186.8	152.3	246.8	294.6	286.0
Recreation (a) .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104.4	113.5	119.7
All groups .. .. .	151.3	176.1	199.0	223.4	243.2	264.4

(a) Base for Health and personal care group is December quarter 1968 = 100.0, and for Recreation group is September quarter 1976 = 100.0.

The next table shows the 'all groups' index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the last six years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ('ALL GROUPS'), SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Capital	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Sydney .. .. .	151.3	176.1	199.0	223.4	243.2	264.4
Melbourne .. .. .	144.0	167.9	189.5	216.6	238.2	256.8
Brisbane .. .. .	146.1	168.7	190.9	218.0	238.4	258.0
Adelaide .. .. .	143.9	169.7	190.5	220.1	241.8	259.7
Perth .. .. .	140.6	166.1	189.6	219.4	243.1	262.8
Hobart .. .. .	142.6	166.7	190.0	217.7	239.1	257.7
Six Capitals (a) .. .. .	146.6	171.1	193.3	220.0	241.0	260.7

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

### RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1974 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted by selected retail shops throughout the metropolis and are quarterly averages of the monthly average prices.

### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, JUNE QUARTER, SYDNEY

Cents

Item	Unit (a)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>Dairy produce—</b>							
Milk, bottled, delivered .. .. .	2 x 600ml bottles	32	43	47	47	51	55
Milk, powdered, full cream .. .. .	*12 oz can/300 mg can	*44	*36	61	64	67	79
Cheese, processed .. .. .	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*30	*38	44	48	52	55
Butter .. .. .	*1 lb/500g	*60	*68	85	91	93	96
<b>Cereal products—</b>							
Bread, milk loaf, sliced, delivered .. .. .	680g	33	44	49	50	54	57
Flour, self raising .. .. .	*2 lb pkt/1 kg pkt	*24	34	38	43	40	41
Rice .. .. .	500g pkt	22	23	27	31	34	35
<b>Meat—</b>							
<b>Beef</b>							
Rump steak .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*306	*251	*258	*291	352	560
Silverside, corned .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*172	*153	*156	*165	211	374
<b>Lamb</b>							
Leg .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*170	*154	*163	*197	245	333
Loin chops .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*179	*154	*163	*209	271	394
Chicken, frozen .. .. .	1 kg	n.a.	n.a.	154	169	169	172
Bacon .. .. .	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*69	*81	97	101	113	146
<b>Fruit and vegetables—</b>							
Potatoes .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*32	*21	*28	*21	26	41
Onions .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*41	*38	*42	*37	46	53
Peaches .. .. .	*29 oz can/825g can	*40	35	48	54	58	61
Pineapple pieces .. .. .	450g can	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	41	41
<b>Other food—</b>							
Eggs .. .. .	55g dozen	83	85	91	95	99	105
Sugar .. .. .	2 kg pkt	47	50	51	57	63	80
Jam, strawberry .. .. .	500g jar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79	76
Tea .. .. .	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*30	*44	46	71	82	74
Coffee, instant .. .. .	150g jar	n.a.	n.a.	136	262	280	231
Margarine, polyunsaturated .. .. .	*16 oz pkt/500g pkt	*55	*70	73	78	66	74

(a) An asterisk (\*) shown in the table indicates either an imperial unit of measurement or the price for the imperial unit of measurement.

Prices of milk and bread are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the sections 'Crops and Pastures' and 'Livestock and Livestock Products' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

## MILK PRICES

Since July 1970, milk prices in New South Wales have been fixed, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970, by the Minister for Agriculture on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal, which comprises a chairman, a representative of the Dairy Industry Authority, and a representative of milk consumers, each of whom is appointed by the Minister.

The Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales is responsible for the distribution of milk in the State. All milk produced is vested in the Authority which accepts the amount required for markets in which it is concerned. The Authority pays producers for milk accepted from them and in turn is paid by the factories which treat and distribute liquid milk. The Authority registers dairy farmers, country milk receival factories, milk treatment factories, vehicle vendors (who sell milk by retail), and shop vendors.

The price paid by the Authority, the fixed wholesale price, and the maximum retail price are approved by the Minister after recommendation by the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal. Details are shown in the following table.

PRICES FOR MILK DISTRIBUTED IN THE SYDNEY METROPOLITAN DISTRIBUTING DISTRICT  
Cents per litre

Date of change	Milk delivered by dairyman at country factory (a)	Milk supplied by—						
		Dairy Industry Authority to Authority's agent (b)	Authority's agent to milk-round vendor at agent's depot		Milk-round vendor to shop		Milk-round vendor to customer	
			Bottled	Bulk	Bottled	Bulk	Bottled	Bulk
1974: Mar. 1 .. .. .	13.60	15.59	20.25	19.35	22.75	21.85	26.66	26.00
1974: Aug. 16 .. .. .	14.68	16.85	22.50	21.75	25.50	24.65	30.00	29.00
1974: Dec. 13 .. .. .	17.28	19.79	26.25	26.25	29.75	29.75	35.00	35.00
1975: Dec. 19 .. .. .	18.75	21.68	28.75	28.50	32.58	32.30	38.33	38.00
1977: Sept. 30 .. .. .	20.41	23.27	31.25	30.75	35.41	34.85	41.66	41.00
1978: Sept. 8 .. .. .	22.19	25.05	32.91	32.75	37.07	36.85	43.33	43.00
1979: Mar. 9 .. .. .	22.43	25.39	33.75	33.75	38.25	38.25	45.00	45.00

(a) Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

(b) Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

## BREAD PRICES

The price of bread is subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948, and maximum retail prices are fixed by the New South Wales Prices Commission. The retail prices of a 680 gram, wrapped and sliced, milk loaf of bread in the Sydney metropolitan area, at each date of change since May 1972, were as follows.

Date of change of price	Price at shop (cents)	Price delivered (cents)	Date of change of price	Price at shop (cents)	Price delivered (cents)
1972: May 15	27	28	1975: July 24	45	46
1973: July 9	29	30	1975: Dec 9	47	48
1973: Oct 18	31	32	1976: Mar 8	48	49
1974: May 14	33	34	1977: Apr 4	50	50
1974: July 18	35	36	1978: Jan 23	52	53
1974: Aug 12	37	38	1978: June 12	54	55
1974: Oct 24	41	42	1979: Jan 19	56	57
1974: Dec 23	42	43	1979: July 30	57	58
1975: Apr 21	43	44	1979: Nov 19	59	60

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the G.P.O. plus most of the City of Blacktown and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Bread prices are affected by the price of

wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the section 'Crops and Pasture' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

### GAS CHARGES

Reticulated gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 9 privately-owned companies and 13 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating value, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the megajoule (a joule being the amount of work done or heat generated by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm).

The basic rates being charged in January 1980 for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows.

<i>Domestic general rate</i>		<i>Industrial and commercial general rate</i>	
<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>	<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>
<i>First 1,440</i>	<i>0.915</i>	<i>First 5,400</i>	<i>0.896</i>
<i>Next 1,440</i>	<i>0.850</i>	<i>Next 48,600</i>	<i>0.730</i>
<i>Over 2,880</i>	<i>0.646</i>	<i>Next 108,000</i>	<i>0.627</i>
		<i>Next 162,000</i>	<i>0.569</i>
		<i>Over 324,000</i>	<i>0.511</i>

*(1 cubic metre = 20.72 megajoules)*

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial and commercial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

### ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. for rail transport, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30 June 1979, there were 41 separate authorities (33 county councils, 6 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 1 private franchise holder) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,939,596 consumers (including 1,736,954 residential and 201,962 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which, at 30 June 1979, supplied 680,229 consumers (including 612,688 residential and commercial and 67,513 industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

On 1 January 1980, the boundaries of certain county districts were altered and a number of county councils were dissolved as part of a rationalisation programme in the distribution of electricity in New South Wales. The number of separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State at 1 January 1980 was 27, there being 23 county councils, one city and one shire council, one governmental authority, and one private franchise holder. This rationalisation programme included the amalgamation of Brisbane Water, Mackellar, and St. George County Councils with the Sydney County Council, but separate rates continue to be applied until 1 July 1980 for electricity supplied in the areas previously serviced by those authorities.

From 1 January 1980 a service charge of \$10.00 per quarter is made for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council to each consumer in the 27 local government areas serviced by the Sydney County Council before the boundary alteration of 1 January 1980. The principal rates are as follows: Domestic Tariff: 3·13c per kWh; General Supply Tariff: First 25,000 kWh per quarter at 6·55c per kWh; Remainder at 5·94c per kWh. From the same date, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners, who are eligible to hold a current Pensioner Health Benefits Card, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to the Council, to have their rates reduced by \$5·00 per quarter.

An Institution Rate is available for premises used wholly or principally as hospitals or schools and for other specified users set out in the Council's Rate Schedule.

Special rates are available for electricity used, during restricted hours, for process heating, storage hot water, and heating systems.

### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles a range of wholesale price indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following indexes relating to materials used are compiled: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry; Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials; Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. The Bureau also compiles the Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index.

Each index is calculated using fixed weights. Prices are generally collected as at the mid-point of each month except in the case of the Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index for which average monthly prices are mainly used.

All indexes are compiled and published monthly. Published index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Annual index numbers for most of these indexes are shown below. Monthly index numbers, together with more detailed information concerning methods used in compiling these indexes, are shown in the monthly bulletins published for each index. Information on the weighting patterns for each index are available from the Bureau on request.

#### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities, and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and 'all groups') index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table.

### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. .. .	149.5	185.4	216.5	239.7	261.9	284.9
Cement products .. .. .	155.0	192.1	226.4	251.1	272.3	287.3
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	141.3	177.8	200.8	224.2	241.2	256.3
Timber, board, and joinery .. .. .	182.5	213.3	228.5	255.0	276.0	296.9
Steel products .. .. .	156.5	189.6	225.8	258.4	285.2	309.1
Other metal products .. .. .	149.5	173.2	189.2	209.6	222.9	244.0
Plumbing fixtures, etc. .. .. .	146.2	179.6	208.8	228.5	248.1	247.6
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	145.7	167.7	185.2	204.5	220.0	245.4
Installed appliances .. .. .	124.9	158.3	177.1	195.6	211.5	224.7
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	124.1	150.8	171.6	183.9	197.9	211.4
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	136.5	162.1	190.5	209.1	230.8	255.6
All groups .. .. .	158.0	189.4	211.1	234.5	254.0	272.7
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. .. .	137.5	165.7	195.1	217.8	239.0	255.5
Cement products .. .. .	154.3	193.1	227.0	258.9	284.6	303.8
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	146.8	180.3	205.1	227.8	245.8	262.2
Timber, board, and joinery .. .. .	169.1	203.5	226.2	254.1	275.0	290.8
Steel products .. .. .	153.8	192.1	229.3	263.2	287.7	307.6
Other metal products .. .. .	146.3	170.3	187.1	207.9	220.1	239.7
Plumbing fixtures, etc. .. .. .	143.2	174.5	201.5	224.3	239.1	244.1
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	146.4	168.3	183.5	201.8	215.5	240.0
Installed appliances .. .. .	117.7	146.4	165.9	181.9	193.3	202.9
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	122.2	147.8	167.7	178.8	191.8	204.3
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	135.0	161.5	187.9	210.7	230.4	248.2
All groups .. .. .	151.3	183.4	208.1	232.9	252.0	268.1

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). The selected materials (72 items) are arranged in eleven groups. Group index numbers, and index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled monthly for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined, and are available from July 1966. In addition, thirty-four index number series are now published for selected items or combinations of items, for the weighted average of six State capital cities. The materials weighting pattern for the index relates to the whole of Australia, and was derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in, or about, 1966-67. Index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. Index numbers for the six State capital cities combined are weighted averages of the index numbers for the individual capital cities—the relative weight given to each capital city being determined by the proportion of (a) the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in that State to (b) the estimated value of such building in all States in the three years ended June 1967.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table.

### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	140.2	173.4	202.0	224.4	243.9	270.1
Cement products	147.5	184.1	217.9	240.7	263.6	277.0
Bricks, stone, etc.	141.5	177.5	200.1	222.3	238.7	252.4
Timber, board, and joinery	161.2	190.7	209.5	230.0	249.2	266.7
Steel and iron products	140.7	175.4	198.7	223.5	241.5	260.5
Aluminium products	136.6	171.4	197.5	215.4	232.2	246.0
Other metal products	171.1	175.7	186.2	209.0	211.5	246.8
Plumbing fixtures	158.5	195.5	230.7	249.3	266.0	253.8
Miscellaneous materials	137.5	166.9	191.3	209.7	230.5	242.9
Electrical installation materials	138.3	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6
Mechanical services components	143.7	181.1	200.7	224.6	246.4	267.6
All groups	144.1	176.0	199.0	221.5	239.9	259.2
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	136.0	164.6	193.0	215.6	235.3	254.8
Cement products	147.7	183.9	220.0	244.7	268.4	285.2
Bricks, stone, etc.	146.3	179.4	202.7	224.0	241.0	256.6
Timber, board, and joinery	160.2	194.7	219.3	243.6	263.2	278.8
Steel and iron products	148.8	189.2	223.4	251.7	273.4	291.9
Aluminium products	138.4	169.2	193.6	213.7	230.8	244.6
Other metal products	158.5	162.7	173.3	195.0	198.1	228.4
Plumbing fixtures	159.6	197.7	232.1	251.2	263.7	260.2
Miscellaneous materials	134.2	163.4	186.8	204.2	221.9	234.2
Electrical installation materials	138.3	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6
Mechanical services components	143.9	181.3	201.3	225.4	247.2	268.2
All groups	145.8	179.2	206.2	230.3	249.7	268.1

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The index measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1968.

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. Only materials originating from outside the Australian manufacturing industry (that is, materials which are net inputs to manufacturing) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz., the Australian Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard International Trade Classification. The next table shows index numbers for broad industry groups, based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The value weights shown are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.



## PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Period	Food, live animals, and tobacco (a)	Crude materials (excl. fuels) (a)	Electricity, gas, and fuels (a)	Chemicals (b)	Metal manufactures etc. (b)	Other manufactured materials (b)	All groups	Imported materials	Home produced materials
Value weight (per cent)	45.87	20.66	15.83	6.67	5.21	5.76	100.00	27.16	72.84
1973-74	145.9	140.7	126.2	96.3	118.6	106.1	134.7	127.1	137.6
1974-75	132.4	149.3	179.5	141.9	148.7	137.4	145.1	181.5	131.6
1975-76	132.5	163.0	229.0	149.4	179.6	148.4	158.6	202.9	142.0
1976-77	154.9	191.7	254.8	160.3	211.6	164.5	182.2	233.2	163.2
1977-78	166.6	199.2	291.0	170.7	246.6	185.1	198.5	257.0	176.7
1978-79	232.5	226.2	362.4	180.9	271.6	201.3	248.5	275.7	238.4

(a) Comprises both imported and home produced materials.

(b) Comprises only imported manufactured materials.

## PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

These indexes, which were first published in 1976, measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). The indexes are on a net basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded.

The following sector price indexes are compiled:

- (a) a net index for the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C.; and
- (b) a net index for each of the twelve subdivisions within the Manufacturing Division.

In addition, indexes are compiled for three special groupings which are components of particular net subdivision indexes. These are as follows: 'Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar'; 'Appliances and electrical equipment'; and 'Industrial machinery and equipment, etc.'. The latter two groupings are a dissection of the 'Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances' subdivision index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C. in the Census of Manufacturing Establishments. The indexes are fixed weights indexes. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are generally obtained from principal manufacturers of the goods concerned, and are the manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers. Price series relate to goods of fixed specifications with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for representative articles of constant quality.

The next table shows the twelve Net Subdivision Indexes and the All Manufacturing Industry Index.

### PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Net subdivision indexes	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	142.8	153.0	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4
Textiles .. .. .	129.6	142.4	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	136.7	161.3	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	148.8	190.0	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4
Paper, paper products, and printing .. .. .	134.6	168.5	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	111.6	142.4	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	129.6	158.3	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8
Basic metal products .. .. .	129.4	151.9	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	142.3	183.2	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7
Transport equipment .. .. .	124.9	151.2	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances .. .. .	132.4	158.9	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing products .. .. .	120.6	143.7	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8
All Manufacturing Industry Index .. .. .	134.6	158.1	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4

### HOUSE AND FLAT RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted between 1947 and 1966 revealed a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1966 to 1976 the percentage of dwellings occupied by tenants has only fallen from 28 per cent in 1966 to 26 per cent in 1976. The trend since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below.

### OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) RECORDED AT RECENT CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

At 30 June	Total dwellings		Dwellings occupied by tenants		
	Number	Increase since previous Census (per cent)	Number	Increase since previous Census (per cent)	Proportion of total dwellings (per cent.)
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(-) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(-) 11	29
1966	1,178,587	12	324,723	7	28
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28
1976	1,491,826	10	395,058	4	26

(a) Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

Particulars of tenanted private dwellings according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is shown below.

**TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN N.S.W.—WEEKLY RENT (a), CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976**

Weekly rent	Number of dwellings	Proportion per cent of tenanted dwellings	
		Individual group	Cumulative
Less than \$10	25,334	6.4	6.4
\$10 to \$19	63,064	16.0	22.4
\$20 to \$29	89,460	22.6	45.0
\$30 to \$39	92,774	23.5	68.5
\$40 to \$49	61,296	15.5	84.0
\$50 to \$59	22,452	5.7	89.7
\$60 to \$69	9,156	2.3	92.0
\$70 to \$79	4,062	1.0	93.0
\$80 to \$89	2,182	0.6	93.6
\$90 or more	3,274	0.8	94.4
Not stated	22,004	5.6	
Total	395,058	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes both furnished and unfurnished dwellings.

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the section.

In 1976, for the first time at a Census of Population and Housing, a question was asked as to what monthly payment is made on the mortgage(s) (or contract of sale) of private dwellings. The table below shows the number of dwellings classified according to the monthly payment on first mortgages only, second and subsequent mortgages combined, and all mortgages combined.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN N.S.W.—MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS BY THE NUMBER OF MORTGAGES, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976**

Monthly payment	Number of dwellings with—			Proportion of all mortgages (per cent)
	First mortgages	Second and subsequent mortgages combined	All mortgages combined	
Less than \$25	28,108	2,440	27,332	5.6
\$25 to \$49	79,112	5,530	74,394	15.3
\$50 to \$74	65,968	7,538	61,040	12.5
\$75 to \$99	49,480	6,376	46,302	9.5
\$100 to \$124	60,444	7,178	57,546	11.8
\$125 to \$149	36,298	2,948	36,004	7.4
\$150 to \$174	38,858	2,400	38,422	7.9
\$175 to \$199	22,812	974	23,624	4.9
\$200 to \$224	28,304	1,508	29,124	6.0
\$225 to \$249	12,026	446	14,014	2.9
\$250 to \$274	11,122	504	12,856	2.6
\$275 to \$299	5,170	200	6,762	1.4
\$300 to \$324	6,556	376	7,930	1.6
\$325 to \$349	1,930	122	3,074	0.6
\$350 to \$374	2,058	138	2,980	0.6
\$375 or more	8,412	724	11,936	2.5
Not stated	29,860	6,116	33,178	6.8
Total	486,518	45,518	486,518	100.0

## CHAPTER 11

### PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

#### WATER RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high. Flooding is also a serious problem as often when rainfall does occur, it comes in too great a volume. The conservation and control of water is important for the achievement of maximum levels of agricultural production and to satisfy urban demands. Detailed information on urban water supplies provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board is shown in the section 'Local Government Finance' in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

#### WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

In terms of the Water Resources Commission Act, 1976, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was reconstituted as the Water Resources Commission in April 1976 and comes within the responsibility of the Minister for Water Resources. Administrative authority of the Commission is vested in the Chief Commissioner, who is assisted by two other Commissioners. All three are appointed by the Governor. The Commission is responsible for the control, management, and development of water resources of New South Wales.

Under the legislation it administers, the Commission is required to: plan the co-ordinated development of the State's water resources and the control and mitigation of flooding; review and co-ordinate the use and development of water resources by all public authorities; investigate and measure water resources; assess present and future demands for water for all purposes; construct and operate water conservation and supply works; construct works of river improvement and flood mitigation; provide technical and financial help to farmers for water supply works; and control the taking of water from streams and underground.

An important function of the Commission is planning for the co-ordinated development and allocation of the State's water resources. This entails the assessment and projection of demand for all purposes. It also involves the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the available resources. From such data the Commission formulates plans for the development and allocation of resources to meet the reasonable needs of water users. The Commission reviews proposals for resource developments by other authorities to ensure that these are within the framework of plans formulated by the Commission. The Commission also carries out comprehensive engineering, economic, and environmental studies for its own proposed water conservation schemes.

Another important planning function relates to flood plain management. Considerable progress has been made in the planning and construction of levees in agricultural areas on the wide flood plains of the State's western rivers. The Commission also publishes flood maps for urban centres.

Under the provisions of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, and the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act, 1956, the Commission has been nominated as the constructing authority to undertake and administer the works provided for in the two Acts, generally in the non-tidal area of rivers. These works consist of measures to prevent bank erosion, the construction of levees to mitigate flooding, works required to change or

prevent the change to a river course, and other works required to improve flow characteristics.

The Water Resources Commission also carries out a wide variety of chemical, physical, and bacteriological tests to assess the quality of the State's water resources. This activity is part of a national assessment programme.

## INTERSTATE WATER AGREEMENTS

### RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The River Murray forms part of the border between New South Wales and Victoria. It is about 2,530 kilometres in length, of which 650 kilometres are in South Australia. It flows from its source at the head of the River Indi into the sea off the South Australian coast. The Murray River, together with the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers, form the main river system of New South Wales.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth Government. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of 1,850,000 megalitres of water per annum. The flow of the Murray River at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated equally between the States.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the (State) River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works (the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (680,500 megalitres), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River) designed to regulate its flow.

Subsequent amendments to the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works, including an enlargement of the Hume Reservoir and construction of the Dartmouth Dam. These two works, both in the headwaters upstream from Albury, and Lake Victoria, near the South Australian border, comprise the principal storage works controlled by the River Murray Commission.

In April 1974, the Water Conservation and Resources Commission, became the New South Wales constructing authority for the River Murray Commission and this role was assumed by the Water Resources Commission when it was established in 1976.

### SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray River systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), the remainder being gained as a result of diversions. For further details on the construction and operation of the Scheme see pages 1,034 to 1,037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

## NEW SOUTH WALES-QUEENSLAND BORDER RIVERS AGREEMENT

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Resources Commission. The agreement, as amended in 1968, provided for the construction of the Glenlyon Dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The Dam which was completed in 1976, has a storage capacity of about 261,000 megalitres. Schemes based on the Severn River were excluded from the Agreement in 1968.

## IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The following table shows the area of land irrigated during recent years in irrigation areas and irrigation districts and through licensed diversions. Improvements and extensions to existing facilities are constantly being made and this is generally reflected in changes to the area actually irrigated, however seasonal conditions also influence the area irrigated.

## AREA OF LAND (a) IRRIGATED, N.S.W.

(Hectares)

System	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Irrigation areas .. .. .	113,971	132,320	189,169	176,359	184,583	144,370
Irrigation districts .. .. .	167,578	229,047	222,477	262,733	258,715	239,719
Licensed diversions .. .. .	127,576	212,095	212,652	280,108	293,706	251,017
Total area irrigated .. .. .	409,126	573,462	624,298	719,200	737,004	635,106

(a) Excludes flood control and irrigation districts and irrigation trusts.

## IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are basically areas of Crown land which have been subdivided into farms to which water is made available for intensive irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes. The Crown resumes lands for irrigation areas, provides all works of water supply, access and, usually drainage, fixes rentals and purchase prices, and controls all land transactions. Water rights are allotted to farms on the basis of their area, with a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one farm. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are available. However, because of limitations of the total water available, allocation schemes have been or are being introduced to ensure the equitable distribution of the resource to all water users. Landholders in irrigation areas are required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 182,620 hectares, served with water through a channel system supplied from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembid Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,153 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray River.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,026,000 megalitres, and situated on the

Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,628,000 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in the Blowering Dam is derived from the natural flow of the Tumut River and from water released into that River from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channel to Beremb Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 5,600 megalitres per day, extends 155 kilometres north-west to beyond Griffith. The areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,440 kilometres) and drainage channels (1,417 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres of supply channels serving Irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation areas is illustrated in the following table. Rice is the principal crop grown in these areas.

AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION AREAS, 1978-79  
(Hectares)

Land use	Murrumbidgee (a)	Coleambally	Hay (a)	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Cereals for grain—							
Rice .. .. .	28,974	22,836	—	1,264	—	—	53,074
Other .. .. .	16,046	7,719	—	110	—	—	23,875
Vineyards .. .. .	4,657	53	—	—	1,978	407	7,095
Orchards .. .. .	5,982	38	—	—	496	785	7,301
Vegetables .. .. .	1,452	177	—	—	2	4	1,635
Fodder crops—							
Lucerne .. .. .	834	273	16	—	—	21	1,144
Other .. .. .	1,411	299	16	500	—	—	2,226
Pastures .. .. .	20,175	7,385	825	500	5	115	29,005
Other .. .. .	12,488	6,427	—	100	—	—	19,015
Total area irrigated .. .. .	92,019	45,207	857	2,474	2,481	1,332	144,370

(a) Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

#### IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are created from a group of existing privately owned holdings to which the Water Resources Commission provides water for domestic and stock use and for irrigation. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from irrigation areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed. The Commission has no control over the land which may be transferred or otherwise dealt with by the owner, although in cases of subdivision the Commission fixes water rights to the subdivided portions. Water rights in irrigation districts are allotted to holdings on the same basis as those in irrigation areas and landholders in these districts are also required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The Wakool District (comprising 204,001 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (326,340 hectares), Deniboota Provisional District (136,797 hectares), and Denimein Provisional District (59,485 hectares) have been established along the Murray River. The Benerembah District (45,666 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District (269,027 hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation districts is illustrated in the following table.

## AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, 1978-79

(Hectares)

Land use	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem-bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts (a)	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
Cereals for grain—							
Rice .. .. .	17,946	11,584	12,438	8,532	988	—	51,488
Other .. .. .	29,133	130	1,569	5,702	8,241	4,121	48,896
Vegetables .. .. .	2,089	—	79	486	17	—	2,671
Fodder crops—							
Lucerne .. .. .	1,316	180	478	126	298	2,016	4,414
Other .. .. .	907	310	192	412	163	—	1,984
Pastures .. .. .	73,139	8,500	11,366	10,269	6,748	5,220	115,242
Other .. .. .	3,484	700	1,378	4,796	4,415	251	15,024
Total area irrigated .. .. .	128,014	21,404	27,500	30,323	20,870	11,608	239,719

(a) Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which diverts water from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 8,000 megalitres per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 3,200 kilometres.

## FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Resources Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (161,756 hectares), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide irrigation to approximately 51,000 hectares by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted in 1945. It embraces about 110,400 hectares on either side of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree.

## WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Resources Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1979 there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 12 trusts (1,228,809 hectares) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

## LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Resources Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the



construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

At 30 June 1979, there were 12,312 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 620,287 hectares. The area actually irrigated during 1978–79 was 251,017 hectares.

#### FARM WATER SUPPLIES

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Resources Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances for approved works. This activity of the Bank is described in more detail in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

In 1971, the State Government introduced a subsidy scheme to encourage landholders to prepare for drought conditions. The costs of construction of farm water storages, bores, and the farm water storage components of soil conservation works are subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent, with a maximum of \$1,000 for any one property. Up to June 1979, 26,906 applications involving subsidies amounting to \$8.1m had been approved and paid, including 5,478 applications involving subsidy payments of \$1.8m, in 1978–79.

#### WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The principal river systems and their main dams (with their storage capacity shown in megalitres), lake storages, and weirs associated with conserving, diverting, or regulating water used principally for agricultural purposes in New South Wales are:

*Brogo System.* Brogo Dam (9,800).

*Darling System.* Menindee Lakes Storage (1,794,000).

*Gwydir System.* Copeton Dam (1,364,000); Tareelaro, Boolooroo and Combadello Weirs.

*Hunter System.* Glenbawn Dam (360,000); Lostock Dam (20,000).

*Lachlan System.* Wyangala Dam (1,220,000); Carcoar Dam (35,800); Lake Brewster (153,000); Lake Cargelligo (35,900); Jemalong Weir.

*Macquarie System.* Burrendong Dam (1,677,000); Warren and Marebone Weirs.

*Murray System.* A share of Hume Reservoir (3,038,000) and Dartmouth Dam (4,000,000) is allocated for New South Wales. Other works include Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs.

*Murrumbidgee System.* Blowering Dam on the Tumut River, (1,628,000); Burrinjuck Dam (1,026,000); Berembed, Redbank, Maude, Balranald, and Gogeldrie Weirs.

*Namoi System.* Keepit Dam (423,000); Mollee Gunidgera and Weeta Weirs.

*Peel System.* Chaffey Dam (62,000).

*Richmond System.* Toonumbar Dam on Iron Pot Creek (11,000).

*Severn System.* Pindari Dam (37,500).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Resources Commission.

The Brogo Dam, completed in 1976, is situated on the Brogo River some 22 kilometres north-west of Bega. The Dam stores water for release when needed for stock and irrigation purposes along the Brogo and Bega Rivers.

The Burrendong Dam, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for

stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation provisions account for 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity of 1,677,000 megalitres.

The Burrinjuck Dam, which was completed in 1912, and enlarged in 1957, is situated on the headwaters of the Murrumbidgee River, about 60 kilometres from Yass. The flow of water from the Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few kilometres upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose.

The Carcoar Dam, which was completed in 1970, is situated on the Belubula River about six kilometres upstream from Carcoar. Releases are made from the Dam, in conjunction with flows in downstream tributaries, for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation requirements in the Belubula Valley.

The Chaffey Dam, which was completed in 1979, is situated on the Peel River, 43 kilometres south-east of Tamworth. The purpose of the Dam is to increase the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation, and to augment the water supply to Tamworth. Storage capacity is 62,000 megalitres.

The Copeton Dam, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Gwydir River, 35 kilometres south-west of Inverell. Regulated flows in the Gwydir River downstream of Copeton are used for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes along the Gwydir and Mehi Rivers, and Moomin and Carole Creeks systems.

The Dartmouth Dam, which was completed in 1979, is a River Murray Commission work on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. Water from the 4,000,000 megalitres capacity storage is shared between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The Dam provides a carry-over storage in times of drought to supplement the Hume Reservoir and makes supplies to the Murray River more secure, whilst enabling an increase in the South Australian entitlement under the River Murray Agreement.

The Glenbawn Dam, completed in 1958, is situated on the Hunter River. It has a storage capacity of 228,000 megalitres for irrigation and 132,000 megalitres for flood mitigation.

Water from the Hume Reservoir, which was completed in 1936, and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Buronga, Curlwaa, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Denibootea, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts and for licensed private diversion schemes. The Reservoir is situated on the Murray River about 16 kilometres upstream of Albury.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Lostock Dam, which was completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The Menindee Lakes Storage Scheme, which was completed in 1960, is located about 110 kilometres from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, and has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee and the Murray River below Wentworth. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Pindari Dam, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 22 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes along the Severn and Macintyre Rivers to the junction of the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers.

The Toonumbar Dam (situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River) supplies water for stock and irrigation purposes. The Dam was completed in 1971.

The Wyangala Dam, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,220,000 megalitres, is situated 48 kilometres upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

*Barwon-Darling River Scheme.* A programme of weir construction is in progress on the Barwon-Darling River between Mungindi and the Menindee Lakes Storages. The scheme provides for low fixed crest weirs designed to create a more or less continuous series of pools capable of providing holdings with water frontages thus giving water supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes.

*Glennies Creek Dam.* The Glennies Creek Dam Act, 1979, received assent on 6 November 1979. The proposed Dam, with storage of 284,000 megalitres will provide water in Glennies Creek for urban, industrial and irrigation purposes in the Hunter Valley and to augment the flow in the Hunter River. The Dam project is planned for completion by mid 1983.

*Windamere Dam* is under construction on the Cudgegong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. Storage capacity will be about 353,000 megalitres.

Up to another five major dams are being planned for construction over the next 25 years to meet the Hunter Valley's growing demands for industrial and town water supply associated principally with the exploitation of the vast coal resources.

## GROUNDWATER

The search for, and surveillance of, groundwater for water supply is an important activity of the Water Resources Commission. There are approximately 100,000 water bores and wells in the State. The largest usage is for irrigation (about 40,000 hectares are irrigated) while about 70 towns use groundwater for all or part of their water supply.

In terms of total potential the most important groundwater bearing formations are the unconsolidated sediments of the major inland river systems. In valleys such as the Namoi, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee, discharges ranging from 10 to 300 litres per second are pumped from bores.

The coastal drainage systems have a much lower groundwater potential, and in the Hunter River Valley, which has the most groundwater development and the largest resources of the systems, irrigation wells commonly yield in the range of 10 to 50 litres per second, and irrigate about 8,000 hectares.

Some beach and dune sand deposits near the coast also contain important groundwater resources. Examples are the Tomago Sand Beds in Newcastle and the Botany Sand Beds in Sydney.

There are several major sedimentary basins in the State in which groundwater is stored in porous rocks. The most important of these is part of the Great Artesian Basin, of which some 210,000 square kilometres is in the north western part of the State. Of 1,188 bores which obtained artesian flows, 698 are still flowing and are mostly used for stock watering purposes but some are used for town water supply. The Commission controls the discharge of artesian bores as a conservation measure.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

## LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 204,571 kilometres in 1978. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table.

LENGTH OF ROADS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 30 JUNE 1978  
(Kilometres)

Type of wearing surface	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle Statistical District (a)	Wollongong Statistical District	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
Cement concrete .. .. .	348	5	1	71	424
Bituminous concrete .. .. .	5,718	835	501	407	7,462
Bituminous seal .. .. .	9,957	2,845	848	48,741	62,391
Primer seal .. .. .	192	—	—	12	203
Gravel pavement .. .. .	1,553	814	119	63,927	66,413
Earth formed .. .. .	1,081	121	34	37,952	39,188
Natural surface .. .. .	1,436	246	140	26,668	28,490
Total .. .. .	20,284	4,866	1,643	177,779	204,571

(a) This area differs from the Newcastle Statistical District, as defined for general statistical purposes, in that it includes the whole of the City of Greater Cessnock.

## ADMINISTRATION AND COST OF ROADS, BRIDGES, etc.

The N.S.W. Department of Main Roads is responsible for the administration and expenditure on main roads in the State, and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads, and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as 'Other' expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading 'State Government'. The expenditure classified as 'Local Government' represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON ROADS,  
STREETS, AND BRIDGES IN N.S.W.**

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	State Government (a)		Local government (municipalities and shires) (b)	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
1973	150,551	28,300	103,002	281,853
1974	170,708	27,962	118,363	317,033
1975	r222,971	24,002	160,637	r407,610
1976	r274,596	18,176	r219,931	r512,703
1977	r310,751	22,431	219,597	552,779
1978	371,963	27,261	p252,308	p651,532

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

(b) Calendar year ended six months earlier.

### MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Roads.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works such as bridges, vehicular ferries, and traffic control and management devices which are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads has, since January 1972, reimbursed municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met by the Department of Main Roads. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works. Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 25.9 kilometre section from Berowra to Calga, and part of the Southern Freeway, consisting of a 22.9 kilometre section from Waterfall to Bulli Pass (officially opened on 24 July 1975), have been proclaimed as toll works.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a programme involving the construction of 117 kilometres of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kiama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:

*Warringah Freeway.* Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, completed in September 1978.

*Sydney to Newcastle Freeway.* Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work in 1974. Section from Ourimbah to Wyee is under construction.

*North Western Freeway.* Section between the City of Sydney and Pyrmont under construction.

*Western Freeway.* Section from Prospect to Emu Plains was completed progressively between 1971 and 1974. Sections from Homebush to Clyde and Parramatta to Mays Hill under construction.

*South Western Freeway.* Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Kenny Hill, Campbelltown, completed progressively in 1973 and 1974, and section from Yanderra to Aylmerton completed in 1977. Section from Kenny Hill, Campbelltown to Yanderra under construction.

*Southern Freeway.* Section from Waterfall to Bulli completed in 1975 and from Mount Ousley to Berkeley also completed in 1975. Section from Berkeley to Kanahooka Road, Dapto completed December 1978. Section between Kanahooka Road and Mt. Brown Road, Dapto under construction.

The length of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table.

**LENGTH OF ROADS IN N.S.W. UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS, 30 JUNE 1978**  
(Kilometres)

Class of Road	Sydney Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated area	
Proclaimed main roads—						
State highways .. .. .	228	215	637	8,694	697	10,471
Trunk roads .. .. .	—	28	232	6,738	105	7,103
Ordinary main roads .. .. .	664	835	1,122	15,204	575	18,400
Developmental roads .. .. .	22	8	18	3,438	—	3,486
Tourist roads .. .. .	34	60	19	313	—	426
Total, proclaimed main roads .. .. .	948	1,146	2,028	34,387	1,377	39,886
Freeways .. .. .	48	—	12	13	—	73
Toll works .. .. .	2	28	24	—	—	54
Secondary roads .. .. .	247	40	—	—	—	287
Unclassified roads .. .. .	26	15	—	42	2,398	2,481
Total .. .. .	1,271	1,229	2,064	34,442	3,775	42,781

#### MAIN ROADS FINANCES

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from motor vehicle registration taxes, Commonwealth Government road grants, contributions by government authorities and other organisations for specific works, contributions by local government authorities for works carried out in conjunction with works on main roads, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The State Government also provides repayable loans from its General Loan Account allocation, and the Commissioner for Main Roads is empowered under the Main Roads Act, 1924, to raise loans from the semi-government loan allocation. Until 1 July 1979, income was also derived from a levy charged on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958; the Act was repealed in 1979.

In terms of the Main Roads Act the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund for transactions involving Commonwealth grants for roads, including developmental roads. These grants are being made under either the *States Grants (Roads) Act 1977* for the three years from 1 July 1977, or the *Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act 1977*.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle weight tax (except for amounts paid into the Public Vehicles Fund and the Traffic Facilities Fund) are distributed between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds on the basis of 20 per cent to the Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent to the Country Fund.

Since 1 January 1972, a tax levy has been imposed on motor vehicles and the proceeds are distributed equally between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. For further details of motor vehicle taxes, fees, and charges reference should be made to the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication', and to Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads are summarised for the last six years in the following table.

**MAIN ROADS FUNDS (a): RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>RECEIPTS (b)</b>						
Vehicle registration and road maintenance charges .. .. .	92,731	99,294	104,276	106,222	125,908	141,897
Commonwealth Aid for Roads Grants (d) .. .. .	65,924	77,628	108,796	134,402	137,366	157,565
Other Commonwealth/State Government grants—						
Flood relief .. .. .	—	1,500	8,267	13,223	11,806	8,726
Unemployment relief .. .. .	1,886	48	512	349	100	10,680
Other .. .. .	—	500	42	—	2,500	2,500
Road Transport and Traffic Fund and Public Vehicles Fund .. .. .	—	—	—	—	7,230	13,618
Contributions for specific works .. .. .	651	641	625	1,119	914	2,762
Local authorities' contributions .. .. .	736	548	592	1,235	955	621
Sydney-Newcastle freeway toll .. .. .	2,653	3,626	4,235	4,863	5,180	5,533
Waterfall-Bulli freeway toll .. .. .	—	—	—	1,206	1,346	1,455
Other .. .. .	1,336	1,111	1,862	1,903	4,082	5,987
<b>Total revenue (b) .. .. .</b>	<b>165,915</b>	<b>184,896</b>	<b>229,206</b>	<b>264,522</b>	<b>297,387</b>	<b>351,344</b>
<b>PAYMENTS (c)</b>						
Roads and bridges—						
Construction .. .. .	113,987	124,997	148,457	181,783	184,693	230,902
Maintenance (e) .. .. .	30,137	37,300	57,558	73,593	96,475	108,060
Administration .. .. .	10,033	11,295	12,962	14,081	16,271	15,718
Interest, exchange, and flotation expenses .. .. .	4,407	5,101	5,351	8,095	9,957	13,142
Other .. .. .	5,223	5,276	5,994	9,962	11,809	13,415
<b>Total expenditure (c) .. .. .</b>	<b>163,787</b>	<b>183,969</b>	<b>230,322</b>	<b>287,514</b>	<b>319,205</b>	<b>381,237</b>

- (a) Comprises the Commonwealth Aid Roads, County of Cumberland Main Roads, and Country Main Roads Funds and the Traffic Facilities Fund (which operates under the Traffic Authority Act, 1976).  
 (b) Excludes repayable advances by the State Government, loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads, and transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts.  
 (c) Excludes the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in payments for 'roads and bridges' or 'administration'). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in 'other' payments.)  
 (d) Grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969, up to 1973-74; grants under National Roads Act, 1974, Roads Grants Act, 1974, and Transport (Planning and Research) Act, 1974, up to 1976-77; and grants under State Grants (Roads) Act, 1977 and Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act, 1977, for 1977-78.  
 (e) Includes unclassified roads in the unincorporated area of the Western Division, developmental roads, and councils' local roads taken over from the Public Works Department on 1 February 1975. Also includes Commonwealth Fund and Traffic Facilities Fund payments.

Details of disbursements in 1977-78 from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund, of funds received in terms of the States Grants (Roads) Act are shown below; disbursements from Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act funds are not included.

*Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund, Disbursements to N.S.W., 1977-78*

Category of road	\$'000
National highways .. .. .	70,600
Urban arterial roads .. .. .	28,700
Urban local roads .. .. .	7,223
Rural arterial and developmental roads .. .. .	18,000
Rural local roads .. .. .	27,190
Minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements .. .. .	3,528
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>155,241</b>



## COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923–24, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. Details of earlier schemes are shown in previous issues of the Year Book.

Current Commonwealth assistance for roads is provided for under the States Grants (Roads) Act. This Act covers the three year period 1977–78 to 1979–80, and encompasses the provisions laid down within the previous *National Roads Act* 1974 and the *Roads Grants Act* 1974. Amounts of \$154m, \$164m, and \$177m were allocated by the Commonwealth as grants to New South Wales for roads for the years 1977–78, 1978–79, and 1979–80 respectively. This represents 32·4 per cent of the total Commonwealth grants to States for roads. Assistance is also provided under the Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act.

The actual grants made to New South Wales are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES, 1977-78 TO 1979-80  
(\$ million)

Act and class of road	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
States Grants (Roads) Act—			
National highways—			
Construction .. .. .	56·2	55·8	64·6
Maintenance .. .. .	8·1	9·8	9·9
National Commerce Roads .. .. .	6·3	9·9	6·7
Rural roads—			
Arterial and developmental (a) .. .. .	18·0	19·3	20·7
Local (b) .. .. .	25·8	27·6	29·6
Urban roads—			
Arterial (a) .. .. .	28·7	30·7	33·0
Local (a) .. .. .	7·4	7·9	8·5
M.I.T.E.R.S. (c) .. .. .	3·3	3·5	3·8
<i>Total, States Grants (Roads) Act</i> .. .. .	<i>153·8</i>	<i>164·5</i>	<i>176·8</i>
Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act .. .. .	3·1	2·5	2·7
<b>Total grants</b> .. .. .	<b>156·9</b>	<b>167·0</b>	<b>179·5</b>

(a) For construction and re-construction.

(b) For construction, re-construction, and maintenance.

(c) Minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements.

The States Grants (Roads) Act provides for expenditure 'quotas' to be met by the States from their own financial resources. The matching quotas for New South Wales for the years 1977–78 to 1979–80 are \$147,700,000, \$157,961,000 and \$169,777,000 respectively. If, in 1977–78 or 1978–79, a State's expenditure is greater or less than the quota for that year, the quota for the following year will be reduced or increased by the amount of the excess or deficiency. In 1979–80, any deficiency remaining, or such lesser amount as the Commonwealth Treasurer determines, may be payable to the Commonwealth Government.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed.

**DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO N.S.W. FOR ROADS**  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Public Works Department (a)	Motor Transport Department	Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	Forestry Commission	Other State authorities	Total grant
1973	65,924	19,224	150	—	289	3	85,590
1974	77,628	20,193	150	—	289	10	98,270
1975	108,796	25,725	1800	—	250	221	115,792
1976	134,152	—	1,084	—	225	25	135,486
1977	133,053	—	—	4,627	217	25	137,922
1978	152,769	—	—	4,917	250	40	157,976

(a) Distributed to local government authorities in rural areas for roadwork, bridgeworks, etc.

## BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

### SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 4.43 kilometres. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19 March 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads. Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and bus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. To 30 June 1978 the Bridge funds provided \$2.4m to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing additional toll gates, etc., \$4.5m towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$16.8m towards the cost of the Warringah Freeway approach. The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to \$57m to 30 June 1978. Of this expenditure, \$3.3m was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$24m was met from surpluses in the Bridge account, \$21m was provided from State loan funds, \$21,000 was provided from other State funds, and \$9.3m was provided from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads. After deducting sinking fund contributions (\$11m) and debt repayments in respect of loans raised by the Commissioner (\$5.4m), the capital indebtedness at 30 June 1978 was \$13m.

The revenue and expenditure of the Bridge Account in the last six years are shown in the following table.

### SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE ACCOUNT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Road tolls .. .. .	4,691	4,833	4,983	5,105	5,134	5,396
Railway and bus passengers .. .. .	307	286	316	322	352	356
Other .. .. .	254	274	242	541	479	557
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>6,309</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Loan charges—						
Interest, exchange .. .. .	1,237	1,209	1,174	1,129	1,197	1,269
Sinking fund (a) .. .. .	871	903	899	878	360	350
Other (b) .. .. .	48	45	37	27	23	21
Maintenance and lighting .. .. .	998	1,134	1,400	1,599	1,593	1,595
Collection of road tolls .. .. .	534	601	787	990	1,037	1,115
Roadways, toll gates, etc. .. .. .	9	4	13	13	—	—
Traffic facilities .. .. .	368	467	614	575	959	1,071
Administration .. .. .	197	242	354	416	376	345
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>5,545</b>	<b>5,766</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>543</b>

(a) Includes repayment of principal and transfer to reserve for loan repayments.

(b) Loan flotation and management expenses.

During 1977–78 it was estimated that 55 million road vehicle crossings were made over the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

## HOUSING AND BUILDING

### HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population and housing.

For purposes of the census, an 'occupied private dwelling' is defined as 'any habitation occupied on census night by a household group', and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A 'household group' is 'a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements'. The number of 'occupied private dwellings' and the number of 'households' are therefore identical by definition.

An 'unoccupied dwelling' is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include 'week-enders', holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Particulars of the status of private dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1976 Census, are shown in the next table.

#### STATUS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) IN N.S.W.

Area of New South Wales	Status of private dwellings (a)		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total dwellings
AT 30 JUNE 1971			
Total, N.S.W. . . . .	1,356,533	124,522	1,481,055
AT 30 JUNE 1976 (b)			
Sydney Statistical Division (c) . . . . .	972,826	87,198	1,060,024
Newcastle Statistical District (c) . . . . .	113,490	9,726	123,216
Wollongong Statistical District (c) . . . . .	62,856	4,602	67,458
Rest of N.S.W. . . . .	342,654	51,434	394,088
Urban centres (d) . . . . .	1,342,180	121,472	1,463,652
Rural areas (d) . . . . .	149,646	31,488	181,134
Total, N.S.W. . . . .	1,491,826	152,960	1,644,786

(a) For definition, see text above table.

(b) Final recorded figures.

(c) See text in the section 'Geography' in Chapter I 'Natural Environment'.

(d) See text in the section 'Population' in Chapter 4 'Demography'.

NOTE: The figures shown in the table exclude non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, and institutions.

Between 1971 and 1976, the number of occupied private dwellings in New South Wales increased by 135,293 (or 10 per cent). In 1976, 65 per cent of the occupied private dwellings in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 12 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 23 per cent were in the rest of New South Wales.

#### STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS

A geographical distribution of the stock of dwelling units in areas of New South Wales in the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 is given in the next table. The figures for 1976 were derived from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing. The estimated stock figures shown for subsequent years were derived by up-dating the stock in the previous year on

the basis of recorded statistics of (a) new dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) completed, (b) other dwelling units added to the stock (by the conversion of existing houses into flats, etc.), and (c) losses of dwelling units from the stock (demolitions, etc.).

The stock of dwelling units includes all houses and other self-contained dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied. Each self-contained dwelling in a block of flats or home units, or in a group of town houses, etc., is counted separately. Improvised and mobile homes (sheds, huts, caravans, houseboats, etc.), dwellings which are not self-contained, and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc. and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons) are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

**STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS IN AREAS OF N.S.W.**  
(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
1976	1,042,472	121,636	19,600	66,580	25,010	340,914	1,616,212
1977	1,059,628	124,049	20,228	67,841	26,038	351,243	1,649,027
1978	1,076,473	126,345	20,678	69,069	27,018	360,351	1,679,934
1979	1,094,485	128,518	21,149	70,335	27,991	369,101	1,711,579

### SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1919, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, constituted under the Local Government Act for this purpose.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police District) Act, 1912, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 23·38 metres unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment, nor to a height greater than 45·72 metres unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Regional and town planning throughout the State is promoted and co-ordinated by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, which came into operation in November 1974 and took over these functions from the State Planning Authority, which was dissolved. (See also the section 'Urban and Regional Development' in Chapter 2 'Constitution and Government').

#### BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

The Builders Licensing Board was established as a statutory corporation under the Builders Licensing Act, 1971, to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Act requires all builders of dwellings and certain trade contractors to be licensed, provides insurance against certain

risks to purchasers of habitable dwellings, and allows the Board to discipline licence holders where necessary.

From 3 July 1972, builders engaged in the building of dwellings (or in alterations or additions to dwellings) are required to be licensed, if the value of the building work undertaken exceeds \$1,000. Trade contractors carrying out trade work exceeding \$200 on dwellings in the areas of:

- (a) bricklaying and stonemasonry, carpentry and joinery, formwork construction, general concreting, roof tiling, and reinforcement fixing, and
- (b) demolishing, excavating, glazing, painting and decorating, plastering, and wall and floor tiling

have been required to be licensed from 2 June 1977 and 1 February 1978, respectively. Every person holding a licence must be at least 18 years of age, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building or trade work, and be capable of carrying out the work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee.

Complaints against builders and trade contractors may be made to the Builders Licensing Board. The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Board to cancel or suspend a licence, and to order the rectification of defective building or trade work.

A person who wishes to build his own home, or to carry out alterations or additions to his own home, where the value of the work exceeds \$1,000 and the approval of the local council is required, must apply for an 'owner-builder's' permit.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium to the Board which covers the purchaser, *inter alia*, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any major structural defects in the work done by the builder. The total aggregate claim which may be lodged is \$20,000.

In February 1977, the Board introduced a Pre-Purchase Property Inspection Scheme for any person intending to purchase a 'habitable dwelling', where a change of ownership is involved. Under the scheme, an intending purchaser of a dwelling is provided with a report on the condition of that dwelling.

The Board also administers the fund from which long-service leave payments are made to workers in the building and construction industry (see section 'Wages and Hours' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices').

#### PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND DRAINERS BOARD

The Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Act, 1979, established the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board which will regulate, by a system of licences and registration, the carrying out of plumbing, gasfitting, and drainage in New South Wales. The Board, which consists of a full-time Chairman and 9 other members appointed by the Governor for a period of up to 4 years, will assume the existing licensing functions of over 200 authorities (water boards, gas undertakings, local government councils, etc.) and will become the only authority to issue these licences. The Board will also provide a system of disciplining licence holders for improper conduct and a system of appeals to the District Court from determinations of the Board. The implementation of the Board's functions will commence during 1980.

#### ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name 'architect' (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,608 architects on the register at 31 December 1979.

## BUILDING STATISTICS

## SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

Statistics of building approved in New South Wales are based on returns of:

- (a) permits granted by local government authorities to build in those areas (covering all municipalities, the whole of a large number of shires, and the larger residential areas within other shires) subject to building control by local authorities; and
- (b) contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building operations are based on:—

- (a) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (b) returns collected from own account constructors, i.e. business units who are building for their own use, rental, or lease (but not for sale). In this publication details of own account construction are included with data collected from contract builders;
- (c) progress reports on construction from a sample of owner-builders (all owner-builders prior to October 1978). Owner-builders are defined as persons, other than recognised builders or own account constructors, who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own home) for their own private use, without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job; and
- (d) returns of building by or for Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

## SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded. The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include:

- (a) all new dwellings (except from July 1973 to June 1975, those valued at less than \$2,000);
- (b) alterations and additions (to existing dwellings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more; and
- (c) other building jobs (whether new buildings or alterations and additions to existing buildings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more (plus, from July 1973 to June 1975, those new other building jobs valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999).

The changes (as outlined above) in the range of statistics presented involved an insignificant break in the comparability of the series.

## CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Commonwealth,

State, local, and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:

*Shops*: includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

*Offices*: includes banks, post offices, and council chambers.

*Factories*: includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

*Education*: includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

*Other*: includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

New dwellings are classified as either 'houses' or 'other dwellings'. A 'house' is defined as a building which has been designed or adapted so that its prime use is as a single self-contained dwelling unit which is completely detached from all other buildings and (except in such cases as dwellings built for employees or family of the owner or lessee of the land) is situated on a separate, titled block of land. 'Self-contained' means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities. The classification 'other dwellings' includes flats (including home units) and semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, and similar types of dwelling units.

#### DEFINITIONS USED

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

*Value of building jobs approved* is—for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and other dwellings approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities. The *number of new houses and other dwellings commenced* is—the number of actual commencements recorded during the year.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when expenditure on building work is first reported. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of new houses and other dwellings are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each 'home unit' in a group of 'home units') is counted as a separate dwelling unit. *Temporary or make-shift dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are excluded from the scope of building statistics.

The dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of other dwelling jobs.



## GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas are described in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment' and their boundaries are shown in the map at the end of this volume.

## VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) APPROVED, COMMENCED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN N.S.W.: CLASS OF BUILDING  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
APPROVED								
1974	627,373	281,556	77,759	143,712	99,632	75,329	198,568	1,503,930
1975	520,790	210,935	51,803	59,479	70,239	129,875	175,154	1,218,274
1976	674,397	106,847	42,263	104,103	91,610	103,951	249,119	1,372,290
1977	825,506	158,610	68,045	60,216	138,813	121,941	239,022	1,612,154
1978	968,746	164,363	112,816	67,515	106,197	131,340	267,505	1,818,480
1979	1,186,710	189,627	144,204	74,658	133,591	96,650	337,083	2,162,524
COMMENCED								
1974	584,917	259,414	79,697	163,994	119,870	82,220	213,285	1,503,397
1975	548,175	198,303	43,287	78,322	77,170	163,767	204,972	1,313,997
1976	661,351	136,058	49,508	95,544	71,140	86,376	231,773	1,331,750
1977	827,806	180,376	62,205	75,880	126,293	100,787	275,076	1,648,420
1978	875,018	175,847	109,180	88,549	102,934	114,619	230,539	1,696,686
1979	1,151,011	202,727	123,649	76,136	144,077	110,023	367,214	2,174,836
COMPLETED								
1974	522,006	223,434	58,921	138,973	104,676	59,975	218,636	1,326,620
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
1976	651,199	194,672	59,967	189,141	85,392	152,866	231,626	1,564,863
1977	777,643	176,898	82,474	154,393	99,674	130,729	359,346	1,781,157
1978	852,054	162,354	77,280	204,173	94,759	104,517	226,802	1,721,939
1979	984,963	182,589	83,725	107,716	154,689	143,107	266,386	1,923,176
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 JUNE								
1974	302,321	220,521	82,868	454,973	105,954	136,069	280,450	1,583,157
1975	272,640	183,074	86,476	440,833	58,920	244,223	325,609	1,611,772
1976	290,876	138,513	85,002	399,213	50,423	184,000	371,384	1,519,411
1977	345,127	147,598	67,337	359,545	90,072	155,970	299,662	1,465,314
1978	379,011	166,628	100,226	257,167	106,944	167,153	320,343	1,497,470
1979	551,761	197,496	145,330	247,771	104,602	135,594	443,857	1,826,411

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement.

The total value of building jobs commenced dropped by \$189m (12.6 per cent) in 1974-75. The value recovered slightly in 1975-76, and then increased strongly over the next three years, with sharp increases of \$317m (23.8 per cent) and \$478m (28.2 per cent) in 1976-77 and 1978-79 respectively.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table.

**VALUE OF BUILDING WORK (a) DONE IN N.S.W.**

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total, all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
PRIVATE								
1974	539,091	235,741	60,566	154,601	107,403	10,244	123,518	1,231,163
1975	515,027	221,526	71,522	175,544	113,445	19,405	134,281	1,250,751
1976	608,635	136,666	73,043	137,158	63,299	24,014	143,861	1,186,677
1977	770,141	133,673	60,658	93,854	106,788	14,709	136,816	1,316,640
1978	843,332	135,121	82,155	75,469	107,963	17,044	146,426	1,407,510
1979	1,041,566	150,017	136,999	61,846	136,129	21,505	213,334	1,761,396
GOVERNMENT								
1974	28,859	9,556	524	18,588	6,524	60,455	78,764	203,271
1975	51,720	22,722	2,235	37,892	9,684	113,147	107,228	344,627
1976	70,134	53,871	1,812	59,409	7,694	134,407	140,679	468,006
1977	34,517	30,638	1,263	57,754	13,370	87,666	126,990	352,201
1978	30,850	45,669	2,292	56,021	16,458	99,488	116,057	366,837
1979	30,452	56,128	5,265	66,772	15,725	95,740	119,353	389,435
TOTAL								
1974	567,951	245,297	61,090	173,189	113,926	70,699	202,283	1,434,435
1975	566,747	244,248	73,757	213,436	123,129	132,552	241,510	1,595,378
1976	678,769	190,537	74,855	196,567	70,993	158,421	284,540	1,654,683
1977	804,658	164,312	61,921	151,608	120,159	102,375	263,807	1,668,840
1978	874,182	180,790	84,447	131,491	124,421	116,531	262,485	1,774,347
1979	1,072,018	206,145	142,265	128,618	151,855	117,245	332,685	2,150,830

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

In 1978–79, the value of work done on private houses and other dwelling jobs represented 69 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1973–74 was 63 per cent. Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 8 per cent in 1978–79 (5 per cent in 1973–74); offices, 4 per cent (13 per cent in 1973–74); factories, 8 per cent (9 per cent in 1973–74); and education, 1 per cent (the same as in 1973–74).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 21 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1973–74 (the proportion for 1978–79 is 18 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 37 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1978–79) and houses and other dwellings (22 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last two years is shown in the next table and the following table shows, for each main class of building, the value of building jobs completed during the last six years in the Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle Statistical District, Wollongong Statistical District, and the total for the State.

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) COMPLETED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Statistical Division	1977-78			1978-79		
	Dwelling jobs	Other building jobs	Total, building jobs	Dwelling jobs	Other building jobs	Total, building jobs
Sydney .. .. .	579,491	489,411	1,068,902	702,824	475,319	1,178,145
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	76,692	49,884	126,576	81,504	60,022	141,528
Balance .. .. .	14,353	5,411	19,764	16,625	8,117	24,743
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	38,058	20,777	58,835	44,576	33,287	77,865
Balance .. .. .	28,374	13,796	42,170	30,061	17,599	47,660
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	36,626	10,513	47,139	42,968	16,003	58,971
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	53,433	19,438	72,871	61,431	24,324	85,753
Northern .. .. .	32,066	14,288	46,355	33,492	20,107	53,598
North-Western .. .. .	21,493	9,252	30,745	22,903	13,767	36,669
Central-West .. .. .	32,328	21,463	53,791	30,343	24,716	55,059
South-Eastern .. .. .	40,585	19,765	60,350	38,211	21,889	60,100
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	34,438	11,444	45,882	32,016	17,286	49,301
Murray .. .. .	24,284	21,300	45,584	26,477	14,768	41,244
Far West .. .. .	2,185	789	2,974	4,121	8,416	12,539
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	1,014,408	707,531	1,721,939	1,167,552	755,623	1,923,176

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) COMPLETED IN AREAS OF N.S.W.:**  
**CLASS OF BUILDING**  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total, all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1974	312,871	181,663	43,463	128,725	89,661	38,616	169,840	964,839
1975	315,668	192,862	35,092	147,835	87,461	52,621	128,740	960,282
1976	337,486	144,526	43,585	161,542	58,575	99,848	150,777	996,337
1977	407,719	121,451	52,790	124,738	74,615	93,611	273,154	1,148,076
1978	465,756	113,735	50,420	174,189	64,349	62,207	138,246	1,068,902
1979	576,071	126,754	46,828	83,689	88,221	101,129	155,454	1,178,145
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1974	43,337	6,744	1,589	3,758	3,693	2,806	8,571	70,498
1975	44,418	8,377	4,448	2,720	6,100	11,161	10,995	88,218
1976	52,235	5,784	3,118	5,159	2,471	9,941	12,268	90,976
1977	63,890	6,795	2,927	7,302	4,257	7,089	16,643	108,902
1978	67,235	9,457	6,907	6,808	5,736	11,780	18,653	126,576
1979	72,714	8,790	15,373	7,510	9,686	4,846	22,609	141,528
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1974	28,350	8,156	1,228	665	2,480	2,810	4,318	48,006
1975	29,680	13,079	7,086	1,863	9,675	2,992	5,028	69,403
1976	26,440	7,704	2,791	3,830	2,243	11,927	10,147	65,082
1977	28,311	4,690	12,127	1,889	2,833	2,879	8,086	60,816
1978	32,822	5,236	1,212	5,309	2,930	2,759	8,567	58,835
1979	36,915	7,662	1,793	1,310	19,741	1,178	9,266	77,865
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES								
1974	522,006	223,434	58,921	138,973	104,676	59,975	218,636	1,326,620
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
1976	651,199	194,672	59,967	189,141	85,392	152,866	231,626	1,564,863
1977	777,643	176,898	82,474	154,393	99,674	130,729	359,347	1,781,157
1978	852,054	162,354	77,280	204,173	94,759	104,517	226,802	1,721,939
1979	984,963	182,589	83,725	107,716	154,689	143,107	266,386	1,923,176

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 58 per cent of the total value of houses, 69 per cent of the total value of other dwellings, 63 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 61 per cent of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1978–79.

#### NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table.

#### NEW DWELLING BUILDING IN N.S.W. (Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30th June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings
PRIVATE									
1974	30,885	24,678	55,563	27,595	19,937	47,532	27,021	18,223	45,244
1975	18,437	11,588	30,025	19,262	10,639	29,901	23,349	17,547	40,896
1976	24,217	6,315	30,532	22,317	7,108	29,425	20,535	8,155	28,690
1977	26,457	6,419	32,876	25,774	7,217	32,991	24,357	7,610	31,967
1978	28,161	5,410	33,571	24,684	5,264	29,948	24,586	6,238	30,824
1979	31,853	7,222	39,075	29,478	6,489	35,967	25,910	5,478	31,388
GOVERNMENT									
1974	2,856	1,034	3,890	2,915	1,068	3,983	1,700	1,177	2,877
1975	4,830	3,270	8,100	4,336	2,601	6,937	2,912	1,101	4,013
1976	1,041	560	1,601	1,616	1,116	2,732	4,606	2,818	7,424
1977	1,721	2,201	3,922	1,840	2,127	3,967	2,019	1,887	3,906
1978	1,526	2,638	4,164	1,342	2,640	3,982	1,565	1,423	2,988
1979	1,317	1,535	2,852	1,294	1,484	2,778	1,283	2,273	3,556
TOTAL									
1974	33,741	25,712	59,453	30,510	21,005	51,515	28,721	19,400	48,121
1975	23,267	14,858	38,125	23,598	13,240	36,838	26,261	18,648	44,909
1976	25,258	6,875	32,133	23,933	8,224	32,157	25,141	10,973	36,114
1977	28,178	8,620	36,798	27,614	9,344	36,958	26,376	9,497	35,873
1978(a)	29,687	8,048	37,735	26,026	7,904	33,930	26,151	7,661	33,812
1979(b)	33,170	8,757	41,927	30,772	7,973	38,745	27,193	7,751	34,944

(a) The number under construction at 30 June 1978 was — houses 11,073 (10,193 private, 880 government); other dwellings 7,073 (3,923 private, 3,150 government).

(b) The number under construction at 30 June 1979 was — houses 14,233 (13,342 private, 891 government); other dwellings 7,125 (4,757 private, 2,368 government).

There has been a considerable change in the proportion of dwelling units contributed by 'Other Dwellings' during the last twenty years. The proportion rose from 6 per cent of dwelling units completed in 1958–59 to a peak of 42 per cent in 1974–75, and has since declined to 22 per cent in 1978–79.

The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 49,397 in 1970–71, declined to 33,812 in 1977–78, which was the lowest level since 1963–64, and increased slightly to 34,944, in 1978–79.

Dwelling building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 9 per cent of the total dwellings completed in 1974–75. This proportion increased sharply to 21 per cent in 1975–76 but dropped to an average of about 10 per cent in subsequent years.

A geographical distribution of dwellings completed in the last six years is given in the next table.

**NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**  
(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S. W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES							
1974	16,081	2,767	384	1,700	1,148	6,641	28,721
1975	13,110	2,285	486	1,509	1,401	7,470	26,261
1976	12,059	2,144	482	1,146	1,057	8,253	25,141
1977	12,982	2,358	569	1,078	1,024	8,365	26,376
1978	13,552	2,215	447	1,083	993	7,861	26,151
1979	15,083	2,119	437	1,037	980	7,537	27,193
OTHER DWELLINGS							
1974	15,309	608	94	783	140	2,466	19,400
1975	13,462	603	194	1,069	104	3,216	18,648
1976	7,807	361	114	486	75	2,130	10,973
1977	6,056	390	100	309	67	2,575	9,497
1978	5,030	405	81	287	64	1,794	7,661
1979	5,073	368	92	381	47	1,790	7,751
PRIVATE DWELLINGS							
1974	29,612	3,019	464	2,311	1,256	8,582	45,244
1975	24,257	2,514	618	2,262	1,398	9,847	40,896
1976	15,377	2,152	529	1,278	969	8,385	28,690
1977	16,738	2,418	586	1,293	1,040	9,892	31,967
1978	17,222	2,307	501	1,180	1,035	8,579	30,824
1979	18,248	2,286	493	1,256	999	8,106	31,388
GOVERNMENT DWELLINGS							
1974	1,778	356	14	172	32	525	2,877
1975	2,315	374	62	316	107	839	4,013
1976	4,489	353	67	354	163	1,998	7,424
1977	2,300	330	83	94	51	1,048	3,906
1978	1,360	313	27	190	22	1,076	2,988
1979	1,908	201	36	162	28	1,221	3,556
TOTAL DWELLINGS							
1974	31,390	3,375	478	2,483	1,288	9,107	48,121
1975	26,572	2,888	680	2,578	1,505	10,686	44,909
1976	19,866	2,505	596	1,632	1,132	10,383	36,114
1977	19,038	2,748	669	1,387	1,091	10,940	35,873
1978	18,582	2,620	528	1,370	1,057	9,655	33,812
1979	20,156	2,487	529	1,418	1,027	9,327	34,944

Of the new dwellings completed in N.S.W., the proportion located in the Sydney Statistical Division, declined steadily from 65 per cent in 1973-74 to 53 per cent in 1976-77. However, in 1977-78, this proportion increased to 55 per cent and in 1978-79 the proportion increased again to 58 per cent. Of the other areas shown in the above table, the Hunter Division accounted for 9 per cent (including 7 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District) of the dwellings completed in 1978-79, and the Illawarra Division for 7 per cent (including 4 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). The Mid-North Coast Statistical Division had the largest number of dwellings completed in the 'Rest of N.S.W.' in each of the last six years (these numbered 1,929 in 1978-79, about 6 per cent of the State total).

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls.

### HOUSES COMPLETED IN N.S.W.: TYPE OF BUILDER AND MATERIAL OF EXTERNAL WALLS

Type of builder	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(a)
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	718	874	801	827	831	970
Owner-builders	859	865	654	879	937	1,026
Government houses	7	4	10	2	9	1
Total houses	1,584	1,743	1,465	1,708	1,777	1,997
BRICK-VENEER						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	16,293	13,451	11,861	14,153	14,843	17,576
Owner-builders	3,815	3,205	3,041	4,055	4,194	2,992
Government houses	924	1,768	3,091	1,373	1,062	914
Total houses	21,032	18,424	17,993	19,581	20,099	21,482
TIMBER						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	746	514	389	301	251	253
Owner-builders	295	265	217	278	250	216
Government houses	195	368	465	239	195	112
Total houses	1,236	1,147	1,071	818	696	581
ASBESTOS-CEMENT						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	2,297	2,042	1,905	2,072	1,902	1,850
Owner-builders	1,535	1,602	1,210	1,413	1,080	782
Government houses	572	771	1,039	405	297	254
Total houses	4,404	4,415	4,154	3,890	3,279	2,886
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS (b)						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	20,273	17,130	15,180	17,509	18,004	20,827
Owner-builders	6,748	6,219	5,355	6,848	6,582	5,083
Government houses	1,700	2,912	4,606	2,019	1,565	1,283
Total houses	28,721	26,261	25,141	26,376	26,151	27,193

(a) For 1978-79, minor changes have been made to criteria used to classify builders as either contract builders or owner builders. These changes have increased the number of houses classified as Contract-built and commensurately decreased the number of houses classified as Owner-built.

(b) Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

'Owner-building' takes a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who undertakes the actual construction at week-ends or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 19 per cent of the houses completed in the State in 1978-79, compared with 23 per cent in 1973-74. In 1978-79, brick-veneer houses accounted for 79 per cent of all houses built, compared with 73 per cent in 1973-74.

Houses completed in recent years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. The average value of houses built has increased substantially in recent years; houses valued at \$30,000 or more made up 43 per cent of the total number of houses built by contract builders for private ownership in 1978-79, compared with 33 per cent in 1977-78 and 28 per cent in 1976-77. Information on wage and material costs in the building industry are given in the sections 'Wages and Hours' and 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

**HOUSES COMPLETED BY CONTRACT BUILDERS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, N.S.W.:  
CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF HOUSE**

Material of external walls	Value of House (a)							Total all groups
	Under \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 or more	
1977-78: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	42	177	171	120	88	73	160	831
Brick-veneer .. .. .	3,489	6,169	3,070	1,316	466	173	160	14,843
Timber .. .. .	115	93	21	15	3	3	1	251
Asbestos-cement .. ..	963	851	75	10	2	1	—	1,902
Other materials .. ..	61	98	12	3	1	—	1	176
Total, all materials .. ..	4,670	7,388	3,349	1,464	560	250	322	18,003
1977-78: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$'000)								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	683	4,313	5,897	5,245	4,676	4,596	15,842	41,252
Brick-veneer .. .. .	59,719	150,844	104,169	57,258	24,727	10,946	14,010	421,671
Timber .. .. .	1,857	2,232	706	654	165	186	90	5,888
Asbestos-cement .. ..	15,632	19,730	2,465	431	114	63	—	38,435
Other materials .. ..	948	2,300	391	141	50	—	74	3,902
Total, all materials .. ..	78,839	179,419	113,628	63,729	29,732	15,791	30,016	511,148
1978-79: NUMBER OF HOUSES (b)								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	28	147	187	179	114	101	214	970
Brick-veneer .. .. .	1,729	7,858	4,679	2,004	737	297	272	17,576
Timber .. .. .	57	131	37	15	4	5	4	253
Asbestos-cement .. ..	736	958	128	21	4	2	1	1,850
Other materials .. ..	45	102	21	8	—	1	1	178
Total, all materials .. ..	2,595	9,196	5,052	2,227	859	406	492	20,827
1978-79: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (b) (\$'000)								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	479	3,624	6,433	7,914	6,102	6,355	22,546	53,453
Brick-veneer .. .. .	30,736	193,492	159,275	87,840	39,429	18,800	22,933	552,505
Timber .. .. .	842	3,113	1,248	641	211	309	415	6,778
Asbestos-cement .. ..	12,058	22,549	4,152	907	218	130	76	40,089
Other materials .. ..	716	2,469	701	344	—	64	74	4,367
Total, all materials .. ..	44,830	225,245	171,809	97,646	45,960	25,658	46,044	657,193

(a) Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

(b) For 1978-79, minor changes were made to the definition of contract builders. See footnote (a) in previous table.

## FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, statistics are compiled of finance

approved, by significant lenders, to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation. A significant lender is one whose *Loans Approved* in this category exceeded \$250,000 in a financial year on an Australia-wide basis, or whose *Balances Outstanding* on such loans at the end of that year exceeded \$2 million. The value of housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals since 1976-77 is shown in the following tables.

VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED IN N.S.W. TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING  
(\$'000)

Year	Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings				Loans approved for alterations and additions	Total, loans approved to individuals for housing	
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings	Total dwellings			
				Houses			Other dwellings
1976-77	239,200	220,373	1,290,852	1,502,807	247,618	117,294	1,867,719
1977-78	273,454	238,685	1,457,824	1,708,893	261,071	144,826	2,114,789
1978-79	337,984	265,078	1,719,731	2,018,746	304,047	147,083	2,469,876

VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED IN N.S.W. TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, BY TYPE OF LENDER  
(\$'000)

Year	Savings banks	Trading banks	Building societies		Finance companies	Other (b)	Total
			Permanent (a)	Terminating			
1976-77	561,789	248,071	650,958	100,545	81,497	107,565	1,750,425
1977-78	627,167	304,276	730,064	131,575	74,091	102,790	1,969,963
1978-79	815,690	377,010	741,604	103,933	147,001	137,555	2,322,793

(a) Includes non-terminating building societies.

(b) Comprises governmental authorities, insurance companies, and credit unions (loans approved by governmental authorities in 1978-79 amounted to \$29,383,000).

## GOVERNMENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Commonwealth Government also conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement savings for first homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Rural Bank of N.S.W. and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed from private lending institutions by most of the actuarial-type terminating co-operative building societies).

### COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

#### *The 1973-74 Agreement*

Under the Housing Agreement which operated from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth Government made funds available at low interest rates to the States for welfare housing purposes. These advances were outside, and in addition to, the State Loan Council programmes, which were as a result, lower than they would otherwise have been.

The original Agreement provided that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent, of the advances to a State in a year was to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for lending to private home buyers through co-operative terminating building societies or other approved lending institutions. The *Housing Agreement Act 1974* amended the



*Housing Agreement Act 1973* to permit the allocation of more than 30 per cent of advances to the Home Builders' Account, in special circumstances; to liberalise the means test provisions for loans financed from the Home Builders' Account; and to permit supplementary advances to a State. The balance of the funds was made available to the State housing authority for the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes, for the construction of dwellings, or for the purchase, upgrading, or renovation of existing dwellings. Provision was also made for the temporary use of part of the funds by the housing authority to provide bridging finance for community amenities.

The advances under the Agreement were repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 4 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the State housing authority and at 4½ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account. The (Federal) Minister for Housing and Construction (formerly Environment, Housing and Community Development) determined, before the start of each financial year, the amount to be advanced to each State during that year—following advice from each State of its requirements for the year. New South Wales received \$128m in 1977–78 comprising \$90m for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$38m for the Home Builders' Account—out of a total for all States of \$390m.

Not less than eighty-five per cent of the homes which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which were allocated for the first time, had to be allocated to families whose main bread-winner's gross weekly income (excluding overtime and family allowance payments) did not exceed 85 per cent of average weekly earnings per employed person (as defined in the Agreement)—subject to an allowance of \$2 per week for each child beyond the second. The Housing Commission could also use the funds to build homes (a) for couples without dependants where the main breadwinner was an aged person or an invalid whose gross weekly income did not exceed 60 per cent of average weekly earnings, and (b) for single aged persons or invalids whose income did not exceed 40 per cent of average weekly earnings. The Agreement provided that the above means tests could be varied.

In terms of the Agreement, the State Government was to ensure that the number of dwellings allocated to eligible families during a calendar year was not less than the total number of family dwellings which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which became available for allocation for the first time during the year, plus 25 per cent of the number of those Housing Commission family dwellings which were constructed with financial assistance under this and previous Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and which became available during the year for re-allocation.

Except in case of urgent need, dwellings provided with Agreement funds were to be allocated in the order in which applications were lodged or accepted by the Housing Commission.

Up to 30 per cent of the family dwellings built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds could be sold to families who satisfied the means test. The interest charged to purchasers, including costs of administration, was not to be more than 5¾ per cent per annum. A purchaser could not dispose of the dwelling, except by reversion to the Housing Commission, for at least five years after the date of sale.

Home Builders' Account advances to prospective private home owners under the Agreement were made available to eligible applicants in New South Wales through terminating building societies and (in country areas not served by building societies) the Rural Bank. Eligible applicants were families consisting of a married or engaged couple, or a single parent or guardian with one or more children, where the main bread-winner's gross weekly earnings (excluding overtime and family allowance payments) did not exceed 95 per cent of average weekly earnings plus \$2 per week allowance for each child beyond the second. The minimum deposit on these loans was 3 per cent of the value of the property in respect of which the loan was made, and the maximum interest charge, including any management fee, was not to exceed the equivalent of 5¾ per cent per annum.

*The 1978 Agreement*

A new Housing Agreement, authorised by the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, has operated from 1 July 1978. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provides States with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the three years 1978–79 to 1980–81.

As with the 1973–74 Agreement, the amount of advances to be made to each State under the 1978 Agreement will be determined by the Minister for Housing and Construction. N.S.W. received \$104m in 1978–79, comprising \$73m for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$31m for the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The new Agreement has removed the restriction that, in general, only 30 per cent of the funds provided in a year could be allocated for lending to private home buyers. However, by 1980–81, at least 40 per cent of the total advances made by the Commonwealth Government under the 1978 Agreement for that financial year must be allocated to a Home Purchase Assistance Account for the provision of housing loans. The balance of the funds is to be made available to the Housing Commission for rental housing assistance. Under the Agreement, the Housing Commission can use these funds for purposes which include—the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes; the construction or acquisition of housing; the provision of community facilities; the allocation of funds to local government bodies for the provision of rental housing for those in need; and the provision of funds to approved voluntary, non-profit, or charitable housing management groups.

The advances under the Agreement are to be repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Housing Commission and at 4½ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Purchase Assistance Account.

The Housing Commission determines the conditions of eligibility of persons for rental housing assistance provided under the Agreement, but ensures assistance is directed to those 'most in need'. In addition, the Commission determines the rents payable by tenants of dwellings built or acquired with Agreement funds. In general, rents charged are related to the rates of rental on the open market and, as far as practicable, are reviewed annually. The Housing Commission provides for rental rebates for tenants who are not able to afford market-related rents.

The 1978 Agreement has removed the restriction on sale of dwellings built by the Housing Commission, provided under the previous Agreement. All sales are to be at market value or replacement cost, and for cash. Purchasers of public housing will be eligible for loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Account. In general, the net proceeds of sales of dwellings are to be used for the construction or purchase of a replacement dwelling.

Each State has greater flexibility in determining the conditions of eligibility and the amounts and conditions that are to apply in respect of loans to persons who are to receive home purchase assistance and the choice of agencies to administer those funds under the 1978 Agreement than under previous housing arrangements. Loans are only to be made to persons who are not able to obtain finance in the open market or from other sources. The 1978 Agreement allows approved lenders receiving funds from the Home Purchase Assistance Account to adopt more flexible lending patterns than under previous Agreements. In determining the amount of a loan and of the repayments, individual circumstances such as family income, assets, and the standard of the dwelling will be taken into account.

Funds lent from the Home Purchase Assistance Account are to attract an interest rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum in the first year of the loan, increasing by ½ per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent per annum below the long term bond rate is reached, then varied for any financial year of the loan according to any variation in the long-term bond rate.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1975–76 to 1978–79 under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements, and particulars of the dwellings provided under these Agreements and Arrangements, are summarised in the following tables.

#### HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADVANCES TO N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Government advances to N.S.W.				Advances outstanding to Commonwealth Government at end of year (b)	Interest paid by State
	Erection of houses, etc. for rental or sale	Service housing (a)	Building societies, etc.	Total advances (a)		
1976	98,729	18,005	24,682	141,416	1,000,007	40,504
1977	86,388	15,280	37,023	138,691	1,129,499	46,830
1978	89,608	7,947	38,403	135,958	1,255,415	52,754
1979	72,605	5,423	31,116	109,144	1,353,501	58,424

(a) Includes supplementary and matching advances for service housing.

(b) Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Defence Service Homes administering authority of liability for dwellings taken over by that authority.

#### HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	Total
Government dwellings (a)—					
Houses and flats completed—					
General housing programme	4,575	2,769	2,207	2,322	11,873
Service housing programme	586	154	55	205	1,000
Total	5,161	2,923	2,262	2,527	12,873
Houses sold	180	22	—	—	202
Private houses acquired (b)—					
By erection	524	610	401	647	2,182
By purchase—					
New	418	692	505	538	2,153
Other	1,084	1,377	1,601	921	4,983

(a) Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

(b) Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

#### HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials, and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites.

The permanent dwellings provided by the Commission are erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements or from State loans and grants. The dwellings are erected by private builders under contract with the Commission. The Commission's projects extend throughout the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and more than 500 country centres, involving the construction of cottages, apartments, town houses, units for the elderly and shopping centres. Details regarding the provision of housing units for elderly persons are given in the section 'Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Services' in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'.

Particulars of the house and flat dwellings (including aged persons' units) completed for the Housing Commission in the last six years are:

	Year ended 30 June—					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of houses and flats completed .. .. .	2,587	3,752	7,068	3,428	2,682	3,265

The 3,265 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1978—79 included 2,322 dwellings for ordinary applicants (financed from Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and associated funds), 205 for service personnel, 392 for elderly persons, 100 for other government departments and authorities, 57 for Aborigines and 189 for general housing.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure and balance sheet in the last six years are given in the following tables.

#### HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents .. .. .	42,378	49,401	64,051	84,443	99,566	114,404
Interest .. .. .	13,627	14,302	15,523	16,646	16,849	17,440
Other .. .. .	7,696	12,179	13,608	10,793	3,484	5,800
<b>Total income .. .. .</b>	<b>63,701</b>	<b>75,882</b>	<b>93,182</b>	<b>111,882</b>	<b>119,899</b>	<b>137,644</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration .. .. .	6,376	8,635	9,576	10,190	11,788	12,417
Rates .. .. .	9,993	12,058	16,393	19,123	21,581	23,575
Fuel, cleaning, etc. .. .. .	1,221	1,772	2,118	2,655	3,189	3,481
Provision for—						
Maintenance .. .. .	7,451	10,454	13,204	16,130	23,601	28,361
Depreciation, etc. .. .. .	4,058	4,153	5,016	5,955	7,057	7,271
Interest .. .. .	26,570	27,932	33,028	40,325	43,871	48,306
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>55,668</b>	<b>65,004</b>	<b>79,335</b>	<b>94,378</b>	<b>111,087</b>	<b>123,411</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>10,878</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>17,504</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>14,233</b>

#### HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W.: BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>Liabilities—</b>						
Repayable advances—						
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	567,139	653,088	774,571	856,200	945,782	1,015,012
State Government .. .. .	101,765	102,914	116,206	109,163	114,102	124,435
Public loans raised by Housing Commission .. .. .	2,676	10,657	18,223	18,401	18,693	18,881
Commonwealth Government grants .. .. .	10,750	13,750	26,381	31,618	35,901	41,871
State grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	9,195	9,275	9,355	9,435	9,515	9,590
Other (a) .. .. .	13,108	14,108	15,108	16,108	17,108	18,200
Provision for maintenance of properties, etc. .. .. .	5,560	5,281	6,254	7,274	7,563	9,912
Accumulated surplus .. .. .	61,707	71,640	85,580	102,365	110,979	125,126
Sundry creditors (b) .. .. .	45,912	37,353	18,827	20,192	21,913	19,068
<b>Assets—</b>						
<b>Fixed—</b>						
Land, property, etc. .. .. .	556,602	682,141	828,756	925,831	1,040,922	1,152,712
Home purchase debtors .. .. .	214,610	220,896	229,885	231,100	217,342	204,153
<b>Current .. .. .</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>15,029</b>	<b>11,864</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>23,291</b>	<b>25,230</b>
<b>Total assets, liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>817,812</b>	<b>918,066</b>	<b>1,070,504</b>	<b>1,170,756</b>	<b>1,281,555</b>	<b>1,382,095</b>

(a) Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes.

(b) Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

## DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES

The Commonwealth Government provides, under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918, loans on concessional conditions for the acquisition of a dwelling-house. Assistance is limited to persons who come within the definition of 'eligible person' contained in the Act. Eligible persons include members of the Australian Forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for (or employed on) active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on 'special service' as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962. From 15 May 1973, eligibility was extended to those national servicemen serving immediately before 7 December 1972 and members of the regular forces who served on or after 7 December 1972, whose service meets certain prescribed conditions. Eligibility is extended also to members of accredited welfare organisations who served overseas with the Australian Forces in the 1939–1945 War or in war-like operations since then. Certain other persons are eligible—including the widow and, in some cases, the widowed mother of an 'eligible person', and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars.

The administration of the Defence Service Homes Act was transferred from the Director of Defence Service Homes to the Australian Housing Corporation in June 1975. In December 1976, the Australian Housing Corporation was reconstituted as the Defence Service Homes Corporation. The Corporation may erect homes on land owned by an eligible person, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or completion of a home or (subject to certain conditions) for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$15,000 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 32 years. The rate of interest is 3¼ per cent per annum on loans up to \$12,000 and 7¼ per cent per annum on that portion (if any) of a loan which exceeds \$12,000.

The following table shows the number of homes provided (and/or enlarged) in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the capital expended under the Act, the total capital receipts, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last four years.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year ended 30 June	Homes provided and/or enlarged during year					Total homes provided and/or enlarged to end of year	Total capital receipts (d)	Total capital expend- iture	Loans repaid
	By erection (b)	By purchase	By CSHA (c)	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
1976	538	1,495	42	404	2,479	111,477	\$'000 35,437	\$'000 23,235	r2,921
1977	r373	1,002	23	350	1,748	113,225	26,833	25,095	r2,956
1978	263	1,081	3	337	1,684	114,909	24,948	24,299	3,089
1979	234	1,009	28	366	1,637	116,546	23,842	29,928	3,662

(a) Includes Norfolk Island.

(b) Constructed or sponsored by the defence service homes administering authority.

(c) Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

(d) Includes personal loan principal, property sales and rent, miscellaneous receipts and recovered excess credits through Special Appropriation. 1975-76 to 1977-78 figures include personal loan principal plus Budget Appropriation only.

## HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

The administration of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is a function of the Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage people to save over a period towards the ownership of their first home, and to assist them financially with its acquisition by means of a home savings grant. A further objective is to increase the funds available in Australia for housing purposes, by rewarding savings made with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The grant is a tax-free gift, not a loan.

The scheme was introduced in 1964. Persons who acquired their home on or before 31 December 1976 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964*, the conditions of which are explained in detail in Year Book No. 64.

Persons acquiring their home on and after 1 January 1977 may qualify under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1976*. Applications for grants may be made by persons who, on and after 1 January 1977, contract to buy or build, or commence to construct, their first home in Australia. In general, there is no restriction on the age or marital status of the applicant, except persons under 18 years of age must be married or engaged to be married. In addition, persons who are not Australian citizens must have the right to permanent residence.

The amount of the grant payable is related to the 'savings period', which is the period of 1, 2, or 3 complete years immediately before the contract date, during which the applicant(s) must have saved in an acceptable form. The grant is calculated on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings, including savings held at the beginning of the savings period. A maximum grant of \$667 is payable in respect of a savings period of 1 year, \$1,333 for 2 years and \$2,000 for 3 years. Grants of up to \$667 became payable from 1 January 1977 for people contracting to buy or build their home on or after that date.

There was no value limit on qualifying homes (including land) for which Home Savings Grants may be paid, where the home was acquired on or before 24 May 1979. However, after that date only those persons acquiring homes (including land) valued at less than \$35,000 may be eligible for the full grant. Grants will reduce progressively as the value increases and people acquiring a first home valued at more than \$40,000 will not qualify for a grant.

The main forms of savings acceptable are those most commonly used to accumulate savings for a home, that is, with banks (other than cheque accounts), building societies, and credit unions. Savings expended on or before the contract date in connection with the home, such as for the deposit on the home or for the land, are also acceptable.

The next table shows the number of applications received and approved, and the value of grants approved under the Homes Savings Grant Acts.

#### HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: OPERATIONS IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of applications		Grants approved
	Received (a)	Approved	
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1964 (b)			
			\$'000
1972	10,930	9,881	4,373
1973	11,672	9,735	5,122
1974	9,780	9,460	5,864
1975	4,549	4,531	2,881
1976	2,616	2,322	1,457
1977	2,280	1,446	901
Total since 1964	121,857	108,351	51,648
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1976 (c)			
			\$'000
1977	3,734	2,217	1,445
1978	19,825	15,899	11,082
1979	20,624	18,692	19,467
Total since 1977	44,183	36,808	31,994

(a) Net of applications withdrawn.

(b) Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

(c) Operations commenced on 1 January 1977.

## HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established in 1965 under the (Commonwealth) *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans. The Corporation is self-financing but is guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. In June 1977, amendments to the Housing Loans Insurance Act came into effect, whereby the Corporation's financial charter was altered to place it on a full commercial basis, with a requirement to service capital and pay income tax as well as State and Territory stamp duty.

The new financial arrangements for the Corporation are matched by a significantly wider operating charter. All statutory limitations have been removed on the amount and term of an insurable loan, its proportion to valuation, and interest rate. Loans are now also insurable for a wider range of lenders.

Prior to June 1977, the Corporation's activities were confined to the insurance of loans for owner-occupied dwellings. It now also insures loans for the purchase of single allotments of vacant land (for later home building), loans for the construction or purchase of dwellings for rental, and loans for land development and construction of dwellings.

All types of housing loans are insurable, including loans to build or purchase a dwelling, to purchase land and erect a dwelling, to improve or extend an existing dwelling, to discharge an existing mortgage over a dwelling, and to meet expenses involved in the provision of services, for example, sewerage, footpaths, or lighting. Loans for strata title units are insurable. (A residential strata title unit is one which has been formed out of the sub-division of a building into lots (units) for which a separate title has been issued for each lot.) Security may be by way of either first or second mortgage.

In general terms, the insurance contract covers a lender against loss of principal, interest, and other moneys which may be charged to the loan account under the mortgage, for example, general insurance premiums, cost of repairs, and selling and legal expenses. The cover enables lenders to make loans above conventional loan-to-valuation ratios without the risk of loss, and also assists lenders to make loans which fall outside normal lending limits because of the location, age, or type of construction of the dwelling.

When an insured loan falls irretrievably into arrears, the normal course is for the lender to sell the property and claim on the Corporation for any shortfall. The insurance contract also provides for the Corporation to acquire mortgages in certain circumstances.

During 1975-76, a restricted cover insurance was introduced. Unlike full cover insurance where the lender is protected against loss on his loans regardless of the cause of loss, restricted cover insurance only protects a lender against loss due to physical damage to the mortgaged property. Restricted cover insurance is available only for low ratio loans, that is, loans that are less than 76 per cent of valuation.

The Corporation usually charges a single premium at the outset of the loan. The premium rate depends on the ratio of the loan amount to property valuation. For example, on home ownership first mortgage reducible loans, a premium of 1.4 per cent is charged where the loan represents 95 per cent of valuation; at 75 per cent of valuation the premium rate reduces to 0.1 per cent. A special premium rate applies to restricted cover insurance. The rate is 0.1 per cent of the loan amount reduced by the value of the land. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

Most of the loans insured under full cover by the Corporation are for the erection or purchase of a new house or strata title unit, for the purchase of an established house or strata title unit, or for the discharge of an existing mortgage over a house or strata title unit.

Particulars of these loans insured in New South Wales during 1978-79 are:

	Loans Insured, 1978-79	
	Number	Amount \$'000
Build or buy new house or strata title unit .. .. .	2,390	64,275
Buy established house or strata title unit .. .. .	7,015	192,944
Discharge mortgage over house or strata title unit .. .. .	154	5,172
Total N.S.W. .. .. .	9,559	262,391

A small number of loans insured are for alterations and improvements to dwellings. During 1978-79, 9,593 loans (including those for alterations and improvements to dwellings) amounting to \$263m were insured under full cover with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 8,847 loans amounting to \$227m in 1977-78.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on new long-term loans for housing purposes was 9¼ per cent per annum at 30 June 1979.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Since 30 November 1976, the sale of those houses on a terms basis has not been permitted and purchasers, therefore, now have to obtain their own finance. The Agency still acts as agent for the Commission in collecting instalments payable by purchases of houses sold prior to 30 November 1976.

Prior to November 1976, the Sale of Homes Agency acted as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who had established a housing need could apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses were sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. Up to 30 June 1979, 768 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$6,733,194; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$4,171,318.

Between 1956 and November 1976, the Sale of Homes Agency also acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. Those houses were sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who had satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and had registered as prospective purchasers. The terms of sale provided for a minimum deposit of \$200 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years; interest rates at 30 June 1977 ranged from 4¼ to 6¾ per cent per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers were collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission.



Particulars of the advances made by the Agency during the last six years in connection with the sale of those houses are given in the next table.

**SALE OF HOMES AGENCY: SALE OF HOMES ERECTED UNDER 1956-1974  
HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year	Total advances to end of year	Advances repaid during year	Advances outstanding at end of year (a)
NUMBER OF HOUSES				
1974	76	28,895		21,550
1975	79	28,974		20,779
1976	180	29,154		19,939
1977	22	29,176		18,905
1978	—	29,176		17,818
1979	—	29,176		16,802
AMOUNT (\$'000)				
1974	1,158	240,313	13,345	167,995
1975	1,514	241,827	8,864	160,422
1976	4,402	246,229	10,232	154,635
1977	573	246,802	10,356	144,899
1978	—	246,802	10,360	134,529
1979	—	246,802	9,449	125,126

(a) Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Between 1973 and November 1976, sales of houses erected under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements declined substantially due to restrictions imposed in order to increase the number of dwellings available for rental.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth Government extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 30 June 1979, from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below.

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year \$'000	Total advances to end of year \$'000	Advances repaid during year \$'000	Advances outstanding at end of year \$'000
1974	r44,282	r303,309	20,735	197,022
1975	r70,424	r373,732	14,259	253,204
1976	r35,952	r409,685	20,643	268,559
1977	r51,814	r461,499	24,370	296,050
1978	52,502	514,000	26,574	321,960
1979	48,885	562,885	31,778	339,113

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the section 'Banking' in Chapter 17, 'Private Finance'.

## CHAPTER 12

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### SHIPPING

#### CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the *Constitution Act*, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Overseas and interstate navigation and shipping are regulated under the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* 1912, and intrastate shipping within New South Wales under the (State) *Navigation Act*, 1901, both of which embody the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the (State) *Pilotage Act*, 1971, the only relevant provision in the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth Government, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer.

Control and administration of the trading ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described later in this section. There are Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

#### AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING COMMISSION

The Australian Shipping Commission operates the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trading (since 1957) under the name 'The Australian National Line'. The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1979, the Commission operated 34 ships, which totalled 1,362,060 tonnes dead weight. Of these ships, 19 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (9 in general cargo trade, and 10 in interstate carriage of bulk commodities), and 15 in the overseas trade. About 75 per cent of the cargo carried by the Australian National Line in the coastal trade comprises bulk commodities, mainly iron ore, bauxite, gypsum, sugar, and wheat.

## CONTROL OF THE STEVEDORING INDUSTRY

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority was established in 1956 to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. Following a decision by the Commonwealth Government to withdraw from statutory control of the stevedoring industry this Authority ceased to function in December 1977. With the passing of the Authority, full responsibility for the employment of waterside workers now rests with employers, through individual employers in major permanent-employment ports, and through the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour (A.E.W.L.) in minor permanent-employment ports and in casual-employment ports. A suite of new legislation was enacted to facilitate the new arrangements. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1977* provided additional powers to the Commission to appoint Port Conciliators and to deliberate on industrial issues unresolved by Port and Federal Co-ordinating Committees, members of which are appointed under the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1977*.

During the recent past of the Stevedoring Industry Authority's administration, a deficit of \$23.6m accumulated as a result of the failure of the legislative arrangements to cope with increased costs, particularly related to long service leave for waterside workers. This deficit has to be recovered and this is provided for in the *Stevedoring Industry Levy Act 1977* and the *Stevedoring Industry Levy Collection Act 1977* administered by the Stevedoring Industry Finance Committee established by the *Stevedoring Industry Finance Committee Act 1977*. The Committee is composed of representatives of employers and the Waterside Workers Federation (W.W.F.) and is presided over by an independent Chairman appointed by the Minister for Industrial Relations. Under this series of Acts, the Committee receives monies from a special levy on cargo (which will exist only until the Authority deficit is funded) and from levies on manhours worked by waterside workers to fund certain day-to-day costs of the industry. The Committee is responsible for administering the funds collected and recommending to the Minister for Industrial Relations variations to the levy. This is the extent of any special involvement by the Government in the new industry arrangements.

In New South Wales ports, waterside workers and other associated labour categories continue to be employed under awards made by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. All waterside workers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, are permanently employed. In Sydney they are employed by individual employers and in Newcastle and Port Kembla by the Holding Company, administered by the A.E.W.L., although a small number in Newcastle are employed by an individual employer. There are no other ports in N.S.W. where stevedoring operations are performed by waterside workers but when the Botany Bay facility is operative waterside workers will be employed there. All industry arrangements, such as port quotas, company labour strengths, and industrial disputes, are determined by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee, a Committee established under amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and having representation by the W.W.F. and employers. This Committee acts on the advice of similarly constituted Port Co-ordinating Committees and any matters not resolved by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee may be referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination. The quotas of waterside workers in New South Wales ports are 2,120 for Sydney, 275 for Newcastle, and 455 for Port Kembla. At 30 June 1979, the strengths were 2,338, 274, and 455 respectively.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

## STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in the following tables (unless otherwise specified) have been compiled by the Australian Statistician, and relate to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. Naval vessels, vessels of less than 200 tons, and

all pleasure craft are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

In statistics of 'overseas' or 'interstate' shipping, a vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs. In statistics of 'intrastate' shipping, a vessel is counted once for every occasion on which it enters or clears a port in New South Wales.

Shipping classified as 'overseas direct' relates to vessels whose first port of call (for entrances) or last port of call (for clearances) in Australia was in New South Wales. Shipping classified as 'interstate and overseas via States' relates to vessels whose last previous port of call (entrances) or next port of call (clearances) was a port in another Australian State. Shipping classified as 'intrastate' includes both movements of vessels engaged exclusively on intrastate voyages and any intrastate component of voyages originating or terminating overseas or interstate.

The net tonnage of a vessel is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers. (The gross tonnage is a measure of the internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed as tons, with 100 cubic feet equalling one ton.)

### DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows details of overseas and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last six years.

#### OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 30 June	Overseas direct		Interstate and overseas via States		Total, overseas and interstate	
	Vessels	Net tonnage ('000 tons)	Vessels	Net tonnage ('000 tons)	Vessels	Net tonnage ('000 tons)
ENTERED						
1973	1,422	12,267	2,375	14,978	3,797	27,245
1974	1,457	13,716	2,259	15,133	3,716	28,849
1975	1,612	15,537	2,114	15,157	3,726	30,694
1976	1,406	14,284	2,083	15,011	3,489	29,295
1977	1,457	15,789	1,888	14,770	3,345	30,559
1978	1,399	17,184	1,802	14,128	3,201	31,313
CLEARED						
1973	1,082	9,718	2,697	17,366	3,779	27,084
1974	1,173	11,072	2,507	17,589	3,680	28,661
1975	1,343	13,005	2,401	17,556	3,744	30,562
1976	1,187	12,614	2,315	16,857	3,502	29,470
1977	1,203	13,844	2,146	16,708	3,349	30,552
1978	1,196	15,352	1,951	15,738	3,147	31,090

Shipping of many countries of registration enter New South Wales ports. In 1977-78, 3,964 ships with a net tonnage of 38,223,800 tons entered New South Wales ports and of these, 1,217, or 31 per cent, were of Australian registration. Their net tonnage was 9,046,200 tons.

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1977-78, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 13.9 per cent and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 18.8 per cent; corresponding proportions were 74.9 per cent and 8.0 per cent for Botany Bay, 18.9 per cent and 11.7 per cent for Newcastle, and 22.1 per cent and 26.2 per cent for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

Overseas cargoes are carried to and from New South Wales ports in ships of many countries of registration. In 1977-78, ships of Australian registration discharged 246 thousand tonnes of overseas cargo and loaded 140 thousand tonnes for overseas compared with a total of 8,613 thousand tonnes of overseas cargo discharged and 26,196 thousand tonnes loaded by all ships engaged in overseas trade.

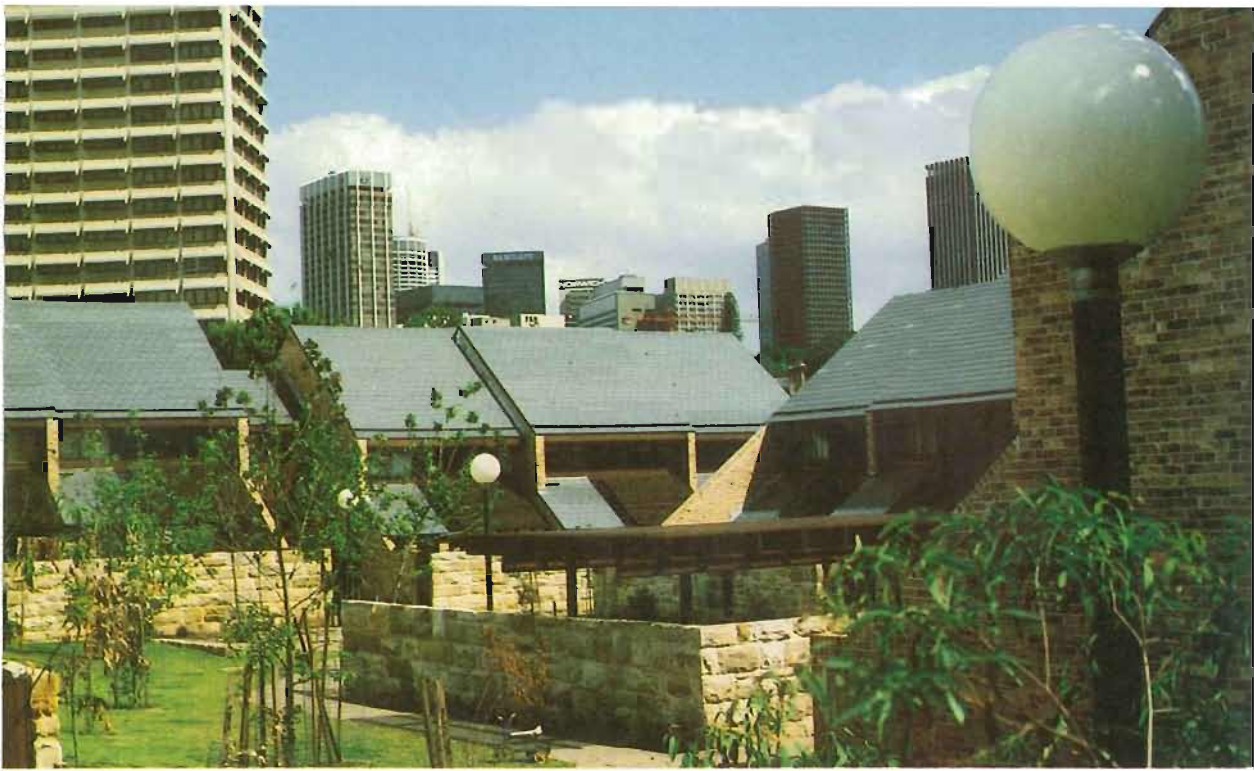
The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports: Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and loaded at each of these ports in the last six years.

## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES DISCHARGED AND LOADED AT PRINCIPAL N.S.W. PORTS

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes discharged				Cargoes loaded			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	Weight ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Measure- ment ( <sup>'000</sup> cubic metres)	Weight ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Measure- ment ( <sup>'000</sup> cubic metres)	Weight ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Measure- ment ( <sup>'000</sup> cubic metres)	Weight ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Measure- ment ( <sup>'000</sup> cubic metres)
SYDNEY								
1973	2,431.6	2,244.2	2,790.8	297.6	3,677.4	1,372.0	293.2	262.5
1974	2,746.9	2,574.0	2,875.3	239.1	3,577.5	1,097.3	388.5	221.3
1975	2,936.5	2,519.9	1,887.3	307.2	5,394.1	1,105.2	269.3	247.8
1976	2,831.6	2,170.0	1,511.4	219.7	5,151.3	851.7	196.8	214.4
1977	2,572.4	2,366.9	2,052.4	148.3	5,686.7	695.8	151.6	202.4
1978	3,149.7	2,162.8	1,434.5	138.2	5,704.3	600.3	277.3	140.2
BOTANY BAY								
1973	1,554.6	—	3,470.0	—	94.9	—	71.1	—
1974	1,662.7	—	3,971.7	—	100.3	—	50.0	—
1975	1,673.5	—	3,866.4	—	42.9	—	53.9	—
1976	1,549.8	—	3,980.3	—	127.2	—	163.9	—
1977	1,787.0	—	3,978.6	—	168.3	—	176.8	—
1978	1,786.3	0.7	4,228.7	—	84.9	—	118.9	—
NEWCASTLE								
1973	1,254.0	3.1	3,330.4	0.1	7,017.3	0.7	987.1	5.9
1974	1,561.4	17.1	3,458.6	—	8,857.4	3.4	1,331.2	0.2
1975	1,438.1	18.0	3,416.0	—	10,444.7	60.9	1,113.9	17.9
1976	1,151.8	40.3	3,560.6	—	9,412.2	5.2	867.6	22.1
1977	936.7	24.1	3,391.6	—	10,633.2	5.5	532.4	0.1
1978	1,129.6	23.5	3,029.1	—	11,808.8	17.4	433.0	—
PORT KEMBLA								
1973	614.4	8.2	6,772.8	—	4,015.1	6.4	1,861.0	—
1974	941.3	3.4	6,190.0	4.8	4,023.1	1.2	1,938.9	—
1975	925.9	1.9	6,681.2	18.8	4,202.1	—	1,936.4	7.7
1976	659.6	1.8	7,760.6	4.4	5,377.1	—	1,861.1	0.2
1977	491.8	1.8	6,586.8	—	6,473.9	—	1,563.5	0.2
1978	575.9	—	6,413.0	—	7,311.6	—	1,615.3	—
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES (a)								
1973	5,919.2	2,255.6	16,400.8	297.7	15,211.6	1,379.2	3,212.4	268.5
1974	6,931.5	2,594.6	16,510.0	243.9	17,059.1	1,101.9	3,708.6	221.5
1975	7,005.8	2,539.9	15,881.7	326.0	20,402.6	1,303.0	3,396.3	273.4
1976	6,192.8	2,212.1	16,832.5	224.2	20,536.2	875.4	3,091.0	236.8
1977	5,798.8	2,392.8	16,054.9	148.3	23,717.7	701.4	2,437.5	202.7
1978	6,648.5	2,190.0	15,138.2	138.2	25,642.1	617.6	2,444.5	140.2

(a) Includes other ports in New South Wales—see text preceding table.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are virtually the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts



New Housing Commission town houses in Woolloomooloo, an inner suburb of Sydney.

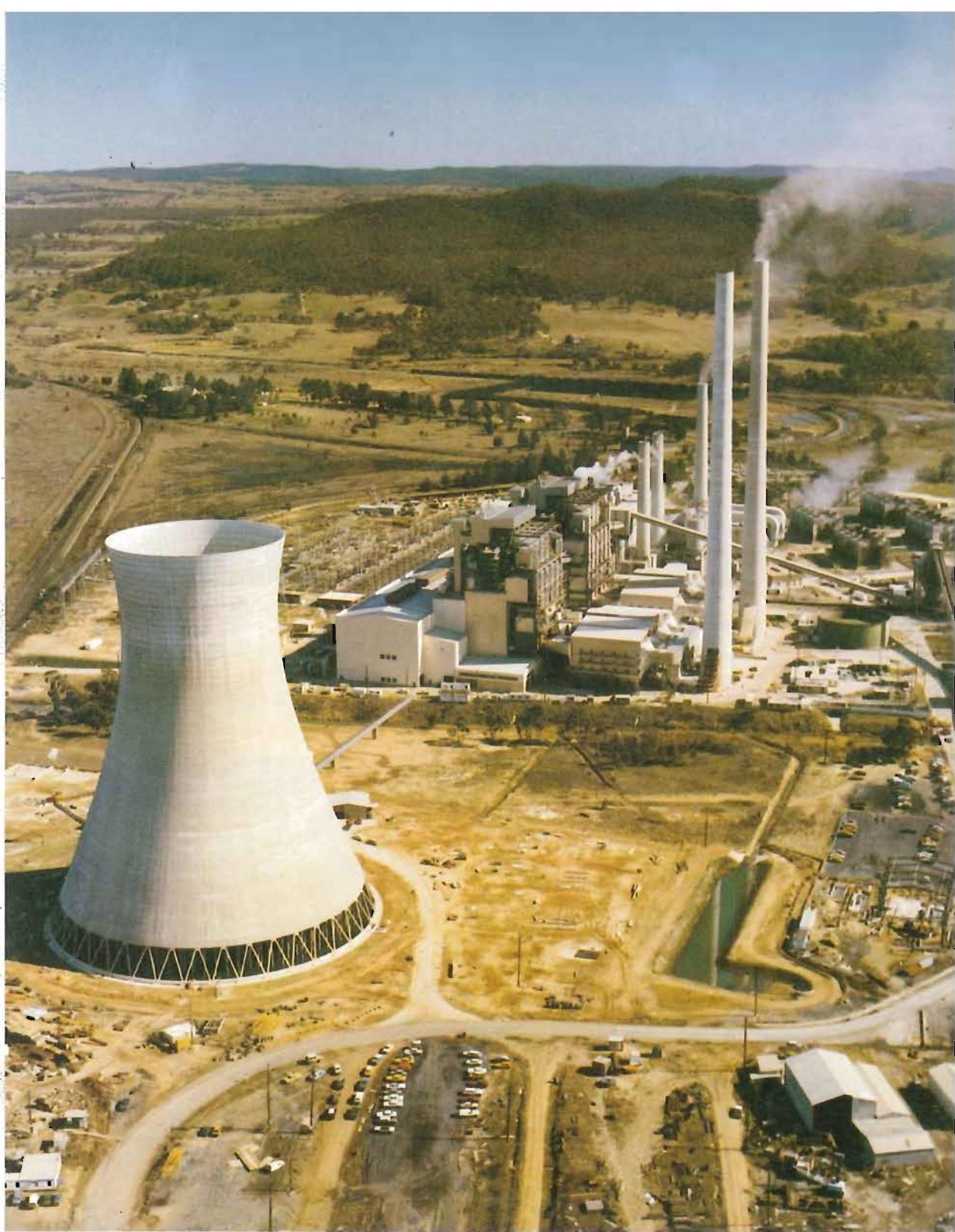
*Housing Commission of N.S.W.*

Early development on the St. Clair Estate, Penrith. The lots on the Estate were developed by the Land Commission of N.S.W. and sold to private individuals or builders.

*Land Commission of N.S.W.*

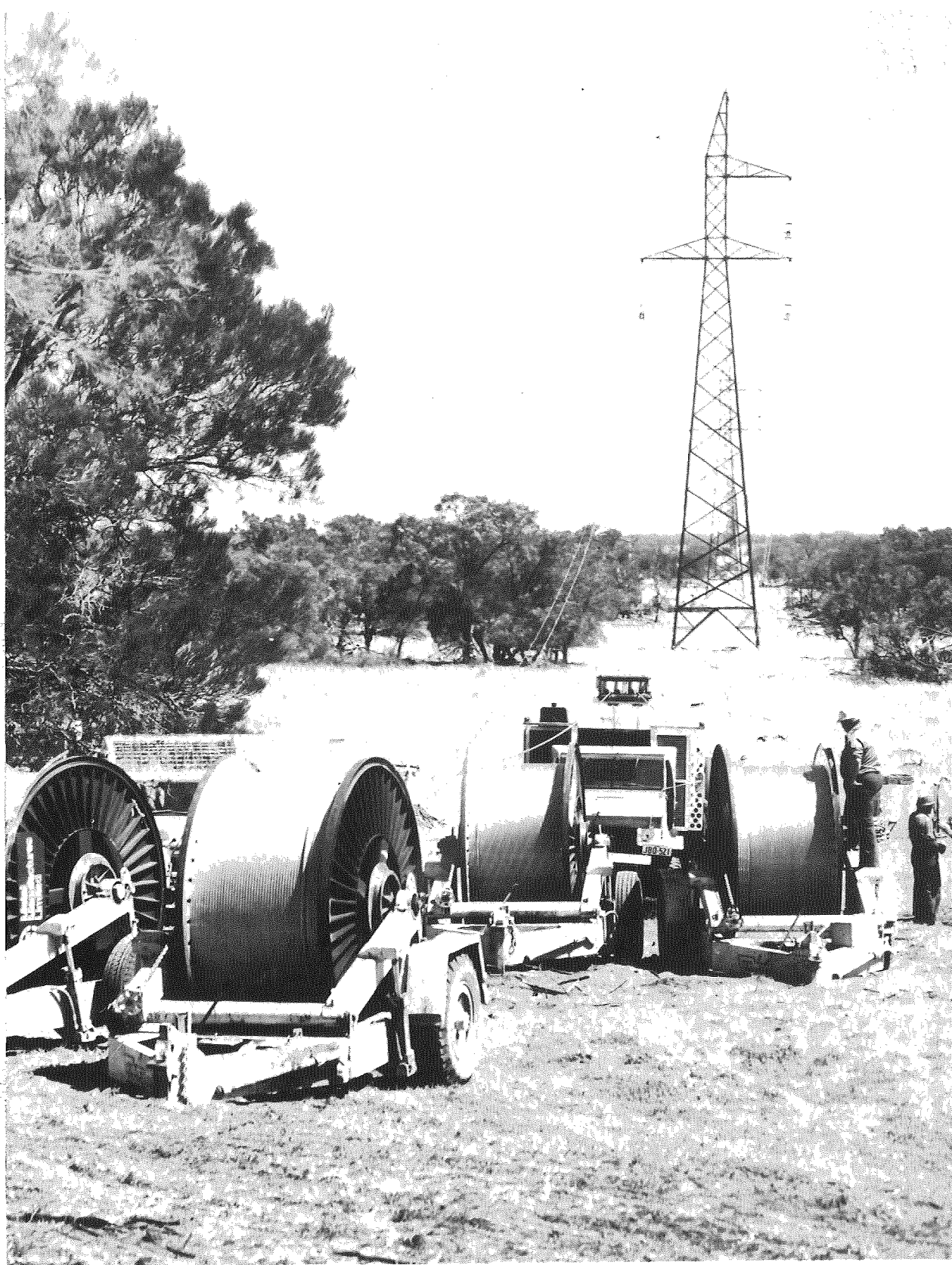






*Electricity Commission of N.S.W.*

Wallerawang Power Station nearing completion, with the natural draught cooling tower in the foreground.



*Electricity Commission of N.S.W.*

Conductor stringing on 220 kV line to Broken Hill.





*N.S.W. Government Printer, 1931*



*N.S.W. Government Printer, 1899*

Audley, in the Royal National Park, has been a well known recreational area since last century. Allambie House ('The Rest'), (top photograph) was a popular guest house with honeymooners in the 1930s and 1940s. Hire boats (bottom photograph) have been available in the Park since 1893.

for most of the overseas and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes discharged and loaded at Sydney is recorded in cubic metres. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the previous table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

The following table shows details of overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge.

**OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND LOADED, N.S.W.: COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREA OF PORT OF LOADING OR DISCHARGE, 1977-78**  
(<sup>000 tonnes (a)</sup>)

Country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge	Discharged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports	Country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge	Discharged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports
<i>Africa</i> .. .. .	114.3	510.8	<i>Nauru</i> .. .. .	121.5	—
<i>Asia: Western area</i> .. .. .	39.5	38.8	<i>Netherlands</i> .. .. .	208.9	1,037.3
<i>Persian Gulf and southern areas</i> .. .. .	3,146.1	620.6	<i>New Caledonia</i> .. .. .	2.7	40.5
<i>South-eastern and eastern areas</i> .. .. .	2,592.0	18,905.4	<i>New Zealand</i> .. .. .	332.4	263.8
<i>Total, Asia</i> .. .. .	5,777.8	19,564.8	<i>Papua New Guinea</i> .. .. .	18.7	168.3
<i>Canada</i> .. .. .	342.9	73.7	<i>United Kingdom</i> .. .. .	238.0	128.7
<i>Fiji</i> .. .. .	13.6	44.4	<i>United States of America</i> .. .. .	685.9	844.4
<i>Germany, Fed. Rep. of</i> .. .. .	207.5	1,336.1	<i>Other countries</i> .. .. .	443.6	1,954.0
<i>Italy</i> .. .. .	105.2	229.3	<i>Total, all countries</i> .. .. .	8,612.9	26,196.1

(a) Cargo recorded in cubic metres has been converted to tonnes weight on the basis of 1 cubic metre = 0.897 tonnes.

## HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

### MARITIME SERVICES BOARD

The Maritime Services Board, a statutory authority within the State, functions under the control and direction of the Minister for Public Works and Ports and is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at all trading ports of the State.

The Board is a corporate body of seven Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Three of the Commissioners are full-time members of the Board and four are part-time. Of the latter, referred to as Nominated Commissioners, one represents the interests of the port of Newcastle and the others represent other shipping and maritime interests.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

## MARITIME SERVICES BOARD: REVENUE COLLECTIONS

(Source: Maritime Services Board)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Harbour services (a)—						
Tonnage rates and berthing charges .. .. .	3,149	3,668	3,366	3,732	4,384	6,115
Harbour rates .. .. .	21,120	22,048	25,288	(b) 41,479	(b) 44,075	(b) 58,223
Rents (wharves, etc.) .. .. .	1,801	3,028	3,560	3,847	3,895	4,564
Coal cranes and loader charges .. .. .	5,237	7,502	8,129	12,128	17,332	24,769
Other services, fees, etc. .. .. .	9,284	10,518	8,968	5,745	7,971	8,566
Total (c) .. .. .	40,591	46,764	49,311	66,930	77,657	102,237
Harbour and tonnage rates (other ports (d)) .. .. .	5,080	5,338	6,714	7,619	8,101	..
Navigation services—						
Pilotage .. .. .	1,407	1,934	2,299	2,332	3,858	4,631
Harbour and light rates .. .. .	1,015	1,364	1,438	1,540	1,861	2,214
Other services, fees, etc. (d) .. .. .	3,421	3,522	3,942	5,564	6,695	..
Total revenue collections .. .. .	51,514	58,922	63,704	83,986	98,172	109,082

(a) Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board.

(b) Includes special harbour rate for deepening Newcastle Harbour.

(c) At the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay to 1977-78 with the addition of Port Kembla and minor commercial ports in 1978-79.

(d) Ports other than Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay to 1977-78. Included under 'Harbour Services' from 1978-79.

The 'Harbour Services' shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay to 30 June 1978 with the addition of Port Kembla and minor commercial ports from 1 July 1978. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Before 1 July 1978 all other revenue collections by the Board were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which were met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. Since 1 July 1978 the Board's powers have been widened and the Board now retains the aforementioned collections in its own fund and bears the responsibility for expenditure related to pilotage and navigation services, and port facilities at Port Kembla, and other minor trading ports. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table.

## HARBOUR SERVICES (a): REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Revenue .. .. .	40,591	46,764	49,311	66,930	77,657	109,082
Expenditure from revenue—						
Working expenses (b) .. .. .	23,306	29,963	32,703	(c) 48,623	(c) 54,189	(c) 74,607
Provision for renewals .. .. .	9,300	8,250	7,330	7,950	11,700	13,300
Sinking fund contributions .. .. .	1,423	1,461	1,490	1,550	1,618	3,460
Interest and exchange .. .. .	6,129	6,790	7,715	8,722	10,051	17,597
Total .. .. .	40,158	46,464	49,238	66,845	77,558	108,964
Surplus .. .. .	433	300	73	85	99	118

(a) Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay until 30 June 1978 and includes Port Kembla and minor commercial ports from 1 July 1978.

(b) Includes loan management expenses.

(c) Includes a transfer to Newcastle Harbour Deepening Account.

## SYDNEY HARBOUR

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 47 metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6 to 8 kilometres from the Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table.

PORT OF SYDNEY: BERTHS AT 30 JUNE 1979

Class of berth	Number	Length (metres)
Effective commercial cargo berths—		
Container berths .. .. .	5	1,132
Other .. .. .	51	9,398
Passenger terminal berths .. .. .	3	593
Cross berths and connecting lengths .. .. .	..	504
Harbourcraft .. .. .	10	685
Dolphin berths .. .. .	5	1,020
Other berths — oil, private, etc. .. .. .	44	3,599
Berths out of commission .. .. .	5	802
Naval berths .. .. .	20	2,603
Total .. .. .	..	20,336

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wheat, wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,000 tonnes per hour has been installed. At Pyrmont there are two 3-tonne cranes, at Darling Harbour a 26-tonne crane, and at Woolloomooloo there are two 26-tonne cranes with grabs available for the discharge of bulk cargoes. Five container berths with five specialised cranes are available in the port area at White Bay and Glebe Island. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane 'Titan', which has a capacity of 150 tonnes, or by the 250-tonne crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

A Port Operations and Communications Centre came into operation in August 1974. The Centre, housed in a reinforced concrete tower 87 metres above sea level at Millers Point, accommodates personnel and equipment involved in the port traffic management control and the Board's general radio communication system.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Sydney during the last six years.

PORT OF SYDNEY: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ('000 tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ('000 tons)
1973 .. .. .	3,081	15,787	3,064	15,696
1974 .. .. .	2,971	16,577	2,954	16,539
1975 .. .. .	2,925	16,481	2,940	16,588
1976 .. .. .	2,409	15,584	2,426	15,685
1977 .. .. .	2,249	16,125	2,238	16,070
1978: Overseas direct .. .. .	865	8,901	571	5,576
Interstate and overseas via States .. .. .	1,093	6,637	1,234	8,245
Intrastate .. .. .	149	1,064	246	2,491
Total .. .. .	2,107	16,602	2,051	16,311

## BOTANY BAY

Botany Bay is situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour and its 260 hectares have been well planned for commercial use. At present, crude oil and petroleum products are the only cargoes handled at the port. Port facilities consist of the oil refinery wharf and multi-buoy mooring on the southern side of the Bay and the single buoy mooring, which can accommodate vessels of up to 80,000 D.W.T. on the northern side.

A major port development for container and bulk trades, with channels of up to 19.2 metres in depth and large areas of reclamation, is being developed on the northern foreshore. A specialised wharf has been constructed and areas leased for tank farms for bulk liquid chemicals. The first of two major container terminals has been completed. It is 42 hectares, with three 'roll on/roll off' berths, and was commissioned in December 1979. A second three-berth terminal of 38 hectares is under construction, and it is expected that this terminal will be in service early in 1981.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Botany Bay during the last six years.

PORT OF BOTANY BAY: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year ended 30 June												Entrances		Clearances	
												Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ('000 tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ('000 tons)
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	3,025	447	3,020
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	3,283	472	3,270
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	3,286	367	3,266
1976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	3,501	290	3,515
1977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	3,891	279	3,888
1978:	Overseas direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	801	43	804
	Interstate and overseas via States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	1,903	104	1,740
	Intrastate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	1,232	128	1,409
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	3,936	275	3,953

## NEWCASTLE HARBOUR

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea, or 160 kilometres by road north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 65 hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 365 metres; the entrance channel, with a depth of 11 metres at low water, is 150 metres wide. Deepening of the port to provide a minimum depth of 15.2 metres commenced in November 1977. The work requires the dredging of 8 million cubic metres of soft material and the blasting and dredging of 2 million cubic metres of rock. It is estimated that the work will occupy five years and will cost in the vicinity of \$90m.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the handling of general cargo and container units. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 245 metres of wharfage with 4 traversing loading heads have been provided for wheat-loading purposes. The Steel Works Channel Coal Loader,

commissioned in January 1977, is capable of a loading rate of 4,000 tonnes per hour through two wharf-mounted ship loaders.

The total length of commercial wharfage is approximately 5,380 metres of which 1,503 metres are privately owned whilst the remaining 3,877 metres are under the control of the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. In addition to general cargo berths, special berths have been provided for the handling of bulk cargoes, such as coal, wheat, oil, ironstone and phosphatic rock.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an Advisory Committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Newcastle during the last six years are shown in the next table.

**PORT OF NEWCASTLE: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED**

Year ended 30 June										Entrances		Clearances	
										Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ('000 tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ('000 tons)
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	963	6,760	964	6,746
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,144	8,369	1,122	8,211
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,377	9,093	1,385	9,092
1976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	8,172	943	8,301
1977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	869	8,512	868	8,496
1978: Overseas direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	5,393	369	5,258
Interstate and overseas via States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	2,198	263	2,273
Intrastate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	1,580	213	1,630
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	9,171	845	9,161

#### PORT KEMBLA

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 135 hectares; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960, is entered through a channel with a width of 122 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4.3 to 12.8 metres at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 3,352 metres, of which 1,352 metres are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. Until 1 April 1978, the Department of Public Works retained some responsibilities in the Port Kembla area. Total control passed to the Maritime Services Board on that date.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, wood pulp, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Port Kembla by an Advisory Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor. The Chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Port Kembla during the last six years.

## PORT KEMBLA: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year ended 30 June										Entrances		Clearances	
										Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ( <sup>000</sup> tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage ( <sup>000</sup> tons)
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	6,565	922	6,532
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	845	6,663	848	6,695
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	7,401	796	7,286
1976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	7,473	728	7,460
1977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	693	7,151	699	7,190
1978:	Overseas direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	1,523	195	3,152
	Interstate and overseas via States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	3,339	337	3,399
	Intrastate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	2,682	126	928
Total										669	7,544	658	7,479

## PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the *Lighthouses Act* 1911 and the *Navigation Act* 1912, and by the State Government under the Pilotage Act, 1971, the Port Rates Act, 1975, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in February 1980.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in the table 'Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections' shown earlier in this section

## CHARGES LEVIED ON SHIPS

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) used for business or commercial purposes are also subject to survey, the fee being \$4.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a pilotage port. The rate is 4·6c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$1,000 and the minimum is \$68 at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and \$34 at other ports. The rate of 2·3c per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather etc., or for any ship being used solely for a non-commercial purpose.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly. The rate on vessels from 19 to 30 metres in length ranges from \$5 to \$7 while the rate in respect of vessels 31 metres and over is 10c per ton (gross).

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being \$1·01 per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from \$1·30 to \$5·18 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the Port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

For licences covering occupation of waters by privately-owned vessels, fees are charged in accordance with the length of the vessel and range from \$9 to \$20. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of \$20 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of \$5 for each period of six hours or part thereof.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in the Port of Sydney must obtain a

licence for which the charge is \$18 per annum. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$25. In other ports the annual licence fee for ballast lighters is \$2. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the main ports must be licensed, the licence fee being \$10 per annum. Other special licences at varying fees are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes.

#### HARBOUR RATES

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on cargoes landed or shipped at the ports under the Board's jurisdiction. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. These charges are assessed on the basis of either mass, volume, or capacity (weight, measurement or liquid) or the cargo, at the option of the Board.

#### STORAGE CHARGES

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage charges are imposed under the Wharf Management and Storage Regulation, 1978, on goods, placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period. The charges are payable, in the case of outward goods, by the owner of the vessel on which the goods are to be shipped and, in the case of other goods, by the owner of those goods. Goods left on a wharf for longer than three business days after their unshipment onto the wharf and goods placed on a wharf for shipment more than two business days before the date of shipment incur these charges. Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

#### REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

In terms of the N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 19·5 metres in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and to pay an annual fee of \$12.50 per annum. There were 89,876 vessels registered during the year ended 30 June 1979. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$8 for the first year, and \$5 per annum thereafter (154,864 licences were issued or renewed in 1978-79). A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between \$5 and \$25 (516 licences were issued during 1978-79).

#### RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by small sea-going vessels, although their use for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 1.5 metres of water, except in times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

#### SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered,



except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross. In January 1980 the Commonwealth Minister for Transport announced that the Government would soon introduce legislation to grant ships Australian nationality and the right to fly the Australian national flag.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table.

#### SHIPPING ON REGISTER: SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND PORT KEMBLA

Tonnage class (net tons)	Number of vessels (at 30 June)				Net tonnage (at 30 June)			
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
Under 50	831	886	951	1,042	12,685	13,761	14,952	16,348
50 and under 500	81	67	67	69	12,305	10,273	9,544	9,609
500 and under 1,000	9	8	9	8	6,371	5,515	6,144	5,582
1,000 and under 2,000	2	1	1	2	2,523	1,281	1,281	2,698
2,000 and over	20	16	15	14	202,043	182,560	180,344	177,562
Total, all vessels	943	978	1,043	1,135	235,927	213,390	212,265	211,799

Vessels on the registers at 30 June 1978 comprised 12 steamships (aggregating 69,752 net tons), 1,027 motor ships (including auxiliary motor sailing ships) with an aggregate of 122,583 net tons, and 92 sailing ships, barges, etc., (aggregating 19,291 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 3,447.

#### CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the smooth water limits of New South Wales, and by the Marine Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Transport in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years.

#### VESSELS FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS WERE ISSUED IN N.S.W.

Type of vessel	1975-76			1976-77			1977-78		
	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity
Sea-going vessels									
Sydney—									
Cargo (a) .. .. .	814	1,728,851	664	837	1,829,077	630	729	1,809,954	592
Passenger (b) .. .. .	1	7,005	172	1	6,846	172	1	29,871	1,200
Total .. .. .	815	1,735,856	836	838	1,835,923	802	730	1,839,825	1,792
Harbour and river vessels									
Sydney .. .. .	74	9,143	22,490	73	7,659	18,575	74	8,192	19,796
Other ports .. .. .	40	1,183	3,440	50	1,842	4,272	37	1,145	3,198
Total .. .. .	114	10,326	25,930	123	9,501	22,847	111	9,337	22,994
Motor boats (c) .. .. .	2,037	..	n.a.	1,947	..	n.a.	2,173	..	n.a.

(a) Includes trawlers.

(b) Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1978 there were 62 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,291 tons and passenger capacity of 800.

(c) Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Marine Branch in 1977–78 included 197 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,803,783 and the one sea-going passenger vessel.

### SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest tankers. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Dyke End. There are two slips for general use and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

#### N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The Undertaking also manages the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle which was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

#### N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (S'000)

Item	Year ended 31 March					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Revenue .. .. .	23,188	32,393	40,566	28,424	15,729	16,724
Expenditure—						
Net working expenses .. .. .	23,514	31,501	38,506	25,069	13,605	15,621
Interest (a) .. .. .	436	510	568	636	668	378
Depreciation .. .. .	308	317	323	330	329	197
Provision for capital repayments .. .. .	53	57	63	133	104	68
Total .. .. .	24,311	32,385	39,460	26,168	14,706	16,264
Surplus or deficit (—) .. .. .	(—) 1,124	8	1,106	2,256	1,023	460

(a) Interest paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund (30 June year).

The result of the year's activities is largely dependent on the appraisal of the value of work in progress at the close of the year; this attempts to reflect as nearly as possible the expected sale value.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of vessels docked and repaired since 1975–76. This has resulted in a fall in revenue, and a major reduction of the labour force has led to a reduction in working expenses.

### EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the *Navigation Act* 1912. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

When a seaman commences employment on a ship he is recorded as an 'engagement', and is recorded as a 'discharge' when ceasing employment on that ship.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in the last six years.

#### TRANSACTIONS AT MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES, N.S.W.

Port	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED						
Sydney	7,212	7,337	7,617	6,009	6,239	5,871
Newcastle	3,841	3,699	3,785	3,704	2,862	3,149
Port Kembla	4,591	4,605	4,578	3,944	3,654	3,819
ENGAGEMENTS DISCHARGED						
Sydney	7,151	7,312	7,591	6,228	6,335	5,970
Newcastle	3,859	3,702	3,789	3,782	2,978	3,298
Port Kembla	4,367	4,620	4,560	3,929	3,581	3,816

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

#### COMPENSATION TO SEAMEN

Under the (Commonwealth) *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911* compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and diseases contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia that are engaged in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States or Territories; and it also applies to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the *Workers' Compensation Act, 1926*, of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

#### SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are 26 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth Government) along the 1,099 kilometres of New South Wales coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the major and minor ports and coastal rivers.

Shipping casualties which occur on or near the coast of New South Wales may be the subject of hearings by Courts of Marine Inquiry, Commonwealth or State, as the case may be (see also Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety').

## RAILWAYS, BUSES, AND FERRIES

### PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in October 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and bus services which were previously the responsibility of the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport. In December 1974, the Commission also assumed control of Government ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

The Public Transport Commission is a passenger and freight surface transport organisation presently utilising conventional rail, bus, coach, sea ferry, and road trucking services to provide for the passenger and freight transport needs of New South Wales. These services are co-ordinated both within its own operations and, as appropriate, with other transport services (including intermodal interchange facilities), to meet the present and developing needs of the community.

The Commission consists of three full-time Commissioners, one of whom is designated Chief Commissioner, and two part-time Commissioners and is subject to the control of the Minister for Transport and for Highways.

From 1 July 1980 the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. is to be disbanded and replaced by two separate organisations: the *State Rail Authority*, to be responsible for equipping and maintaining the urban and inter-urban rail network and country passenger and freight rail services; and the *Urban Transport Authority*, to be responsible for co-ordinating State and private bus, ferry, rail passenger and taxi services in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

## RAILWAYS

### RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the railway system owned by each State Government and the Australian National Railways Commission, as at 30 June 1978, are shown in the following table. Particulars of private lines are not available.

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: ROUTE AND TRACK KILOMETRES OPEN, CLASSIFIED BY GAUGE, 30 JUNE 1978

Railway system	Gauge							
	1,600mm		1,435mm		1,067mm		Total	
	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track
New South Wales .....	..	..	(a)9,763	13,770	..	..	9,763	13,770
Victoria .....	(b)6,039	8,533	325	411	..	..	6,364	8,944
Queensland .....	..	..	(c)111	139	9,676	11,499	9,787	11,638
South Australia (d) .....	142	338	..	..	..	..	142	338
Western Australia .....	..	..	1,377	1,842	(e)4,387	5,549	5,764	7,391
National (d) .....	2,395	2,987	2,812	3,181	2,683	3,005	7,890	9,173
Total .....	8,576	11,858	14,388	19,343	16,746	20,053	39,710	51,254

(a) Includes 456 kilometres which are electrified.

(b) Excludes 325 kilometres of 1,600mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435mm gauge line between Melbourne and Albury.

(c) Includes 447 route kilometres which are electrified.

(d) Operated by the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. which is reimbursed for the cost of operations.

(e) See text following table.

(f) Excludes 148 kilometres of 1,435mm/1,067mm dual gauge line which is included under 1,435mm gauge.

The Australian National Railways Commission (A.N.R.C.) which was established on 1 July 1975 is responsible for the former Commonwealth Railways system and the Tasmanian and non-metropolitan South Australian railways. Whereas these two systems were transferred to the Commission on 1 July 1975 the A.N.R.C. did not assume full control over them until 1 March 1978. Urban rail services in South Australia remain the responsibility of the State and particulars of these are shown as the South Australian railway system.

Details of the action taken to standardise Australian rail gauges (at 1,435 millimetres) is contained on pages 312 and 313 of Year Book No. 64, 1976. Unbroken standard gauge rail services between Sydney and Perth commenced in 1972.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 327 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 959 kilometres; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,736 kilometres; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 3,961 kilometres; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 4,367 kilometres.

#### LENGTH OF RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales, at 30 June 1978, was 10,211 kilometres, and comprised 9,763 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 3 kilometres from Liverpool to Holsworthy, one of 6 kilometres from St Mary's to Ropes Creek and one of 47 kilometres from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia) owned by the Commonwealth Government, 324 kilometres of border railways in the Riverina district connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 68 kilometres of private railways available for general traffic.

#### STATE RAILWAY SERVICES

##### *Length of State Railways*

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26 September 1855. However it was not until the 1880's that rapid development of the railways really occurred. Thereafter, until the 1920's, there was a steady growth in the length of new railway routes opened.

Since 1934 the length of line open has remained almost static (in that year it reached a maximum 9,918 kilometres). At 30 June 1979 there were in New South Wales 9,773 kilometres of lines open, comprising 8,553 kilometres of single track, 1,114 kilometres of 2-line track, and 106 kilometres of 3 or more line track. In addition, there were 2,558 kilometres of sidings and cross-overs. The total length of line comprising the single track equivalent of multi-line track and sidings and cross-overs was 13,790 kilometres.

In Sydney, an electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway from Central to St. James Station, a distance of 1.5 kilometres, was completed in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations, approximately 2.4 kilometres, in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern, and northern lines were connected, via Wynyard, with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Suburban lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line.

The Eastern Suburbs Railway was opened on 23 June 1979. This railway provides a new 2-line track running mainly underground from Chalmers Street at Central Station to Bondi Junction via Town Hall, Martin Place, Kings Cross and Edgecliff. Total cost of construction was \$168m.

In July 1980 it is planned to open an electrified extension of the Illawarra line to Waterfall and to integrate the Illawarra service with the Eastern Suburbs line.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

In December 1979 the Commonwealth and New South Wales and Victorian governments agreed to establish an enquiry for a detailed study of the electrification of the Sydney-Melbourne rail link. The report of this enquiry, conducted by private consultants, is expected to be completed in May 1980.

#### *Finances and Traffic of State Railways*

Particulars of railway finances and of railway traffic in the last six years are summarised in the following table. Dissections of the total revenue and expenditure figures are shown in later tables.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF FINANCES AND TRAFFIC**

Year ended 30 June	Finances (\$'000)			Traffic	
	Total revenue	Total expenditure from revenue	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Passenger journeys ( <sup>000</sup> )	Goods and livestock carried ( <sup>000</sup> tonnes)
1974	267,351	393,085	(-)125,734	r 198,488	32,702
1975	296,059	462,998	(-)166,939	r 193,265	33,504
1976	323,562	527,434	(-)203,872	r 180,352	31,179
1977	358,286	632,913	(-)274,627	r 184,421	33,777
1978	389,139	717,208	(-)328,069	183,540	33,434
1979	388,382	759,727	(-)371,345	182,750	33,482

The receipts from railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1978-79, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$6.9m (including \$6.7m for the carriage of wheat and flour), while further concessions amounting to \$7.9m (including \$6.3m for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last six years shows that the carriage of goods is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 65 per cent of the total earnings in 1978-79, compared with 25 per cent from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: REVENUE**  
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>Earnings—</b>						
Coaching .. .. .	75,861	78,166	86,686	81,889	94,931	96,288
Goods .. .. .	165,837	190,312	205,222	241,710	252,934	248,029
Livestock .. .. .	1,866	2,135	3,304	3,006	4,432	3,630
Trading and catering services .. .. .	11,419	12,787	13,422	13,798	14,628	15,845
Rents .. .. .	5,319	6,203	7,100	7,680	7,075	7,813
Other .. .. .	1,087	1,270	2,928	3,763	6,724	7,428
<b>Total earnings .. .. .</b>	<b>261,391</b>	<b>290,873</b>	<b>318,663</b>	<b>351,845</b>	<b>380,724</b>	<b>379,033</b>
<b>Government contribution towards—</b>						
Losses on developmental lines (a) .. .. .	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation (a) .. .. .	3,060	3,086	3,199	4,811	6,815	7,749
Losses due to competition from road transport services (b) .. .. .	1,300	500	100	30	—	—
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>267,351</b>	<b>296,059</b>	<b>323,562</b>	<b>358,286</b>	<b>389,139</b>	<b>388,382</b>

(a) Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In each of the last seven years, working expenses have exceeded total revenue (including Government contributions), reversing a situation which had existed for many years. However, the previous excesses of revenue over working expenses had been insufficient, or barely sufficient, to cover interest and other charges.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**  
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Working expenses .. .. .	339,315	405,135	457,437	551,303	622,444	656,356
Provisions for renewal of assets and debt redemption—						
Provision for renewals .. .. .	11,782	11,500	11,000	12,575	14,785	15,927
Sinking fund contribution (a) .. .. .	7,877	8,169	9,073	8,289	11,382	13,810
Interest and exchange on interest (b) .. .. .	34,111	38,194	45,924	55,746	66,597	73,634
Other expenditure .. .. .	—	—	4,000	5,000	2,000	—
<b>Total expenditure from revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>393,085</b>	<b>462,998</b>	<b>527,434</b>	<b>632,913</b>	<b>717,208</b>	<b>759,727</b>

(a) Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1978-79).

(b) Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$161,000 in 1978-79).

Expenditure for fixed assets for State railways to 30 June 1979 amounted to \$1,539m and comprised construction of lines (including land, buildings, and structures), \$863m; rolling stock, \$573m; plant and machinery, \$74m and electrical transmission lines and equipment, \$28m. The average expenditure on fixed assets per route kilometre open for traffic at 30 June 1979 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line, the capital expenditure for which is included in the capital debt for the Sydney Harbour Bridge) was \$157,400.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

Particulars of goods traffic carried by the State railways in the last six years are given in the next table.

### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: GOODS TRAFFIC

('000 tonnes)

Type of freight	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Coal .. .. .	14,155	15,846	14,557	16,126	16,408	17,913
Wheat .. .. .	2,344	3,100	3,488	4,667	5,125	3,260
Iron and steel .. .. .	3,231	2,323	2,290	1,867	1,700	1,786
Containers .. .. .	2,014	2,163	2,165	2,662	2,548	2,724
Other .. .. .	10,958	10,072	8,679	8,450	7,653	7,799
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,702</b>	<b>33,504</b>	<b>31,179</b>	<b>33,772</b>	<b>33,434</b>	<b>33,482</b>

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced 'bulk-loading' arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

An analysis of the finances and passenger traffic of the various rail services provided by the Public Transport Commission, in 1978-79, is shown in the following table.

### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: FINANCES AND TRAFFIC CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SERVICE, 1978-79

Type of service	Finances (\$'000)			Number of passenger journeys ('000)
	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit	
Passenger services—				
Sydney and Newcastle urban services .. .. .	77,048	190,772	113,724	179,080
Country and interstate services .. .. .	34,673	138,240	103,567	3,670
<b>Total passenger services .. .. .</b>	<b>111,721</b>	<b>329,012</b>	<b>217,291</b>	<b>182,750</b>
Freight services .. .. .	276,661	430,715	154,054	..
<b>Total rail services .. .. .</b>	<b>388,382</b>	<b>759,727</b>	<b>371,345</b>	<b>182,750</b>

### Employment in State Rail Services

The annual average number of persons employed in the State railways (excluding those employed on the construction of new lines) and the salaries and wages paid to them during the last six years were:

	Employees	Salaries, wages, allowances, etc. (\$'000)		Employees	Salaries, wages, allowances, etc. (\$'000)
1973-74	41,290	273,828	1976-77	39,973	404,610
1974-75	40,050	330,494	1977-78	42,276	482,176
1975-76	39,331	355,168	1978-79	42,765	515,291



*Accidents on State Railways*

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

On 18 January 1977 an overbridge at Granville crashed onto a City-bound commuter train killing 83 passengers and injuring 213. An Inquiry by the Commission and the Judicial Investigation into the accident found that the derailment, which led to the bridge supports being carried away from under the overbridge, was due to the unsatisfactory condition of the permanent way at the point of derailment.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: ACCIDENT CASUALTIES AND COMPENSATION PAID**

Category	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Persons killed—						
Employees .. .. .	19	13	9	9	14	9
Other .. .. .	29	70	49	114	25	60
Total .. .. .	48	83	58	123	39	69
Persons injured—						
Employees .. .. .	6,432	6,370	6,233	5,794	5,228	5,507
Other .. .. .	609	712	667	686	476	438
Total .. .. .	7,041	7,082	6,900	6,480	5,704	5,945
Compensation paid (\$'000)—						
Persons (a) .. .. .	149.1	127.3	76.7	188.4	437.3	2,443.4
Goods (b) .. .. .	356.5	467.8	545.0	495.5	576.9	656.4
Total .. .. .	505.5	595.1	621.7	683.9	1,014.2	3,099.8

(a) Excludes compensation paid to employees.

(b) Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

**VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

The Victorian Government has acquired an interest in railways in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 1,600 mm gauge but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 1,435 mm.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 324 kilometres. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Board.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train kilometres run in 1978-79 was 149,934, and there were 98 employees in June 1979.

**VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:  
CAPITAL COST AND OPERATIONS**

Year ended 30 June	Capital cost at end of year (\$'000)	Revenue (\$'000)	Expenditure			No. of passengers carried	Goods carried (tonnes)
			Working expenses (a) (\$'000)	Interest (\$'000)	Total (\$'000)		
1974	4,644.1	454.8	788.6	175.8	964.5	4,360	204,265
1975	4,599.5	583.6	1,280.9	193.2	1,474.1	5,068	258,495
1976	4,742.1	631.9	1,791.5	175.5	1,967.0	4,503	291,240
1977	4,848.2	755.6	1,603.7	196.3	1,800.0	3,636	303,181
1978	5,078.9	879.8	1,693.5	205.9	1,899.4	3,366	311,584
1979	5,259.5	1,076.5	2,099.9	223.3	2,323.1	2,702	384,057

(a) Includes current depreciation.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

The South Australian Government Railways owned and operated 47 route-kilometres of 1,435 mm gauge line from Broken Hill to Cockburn until 1 March 1978, when ownership and operation passed to the Australian National Railways Commission.

**PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES**

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 68 kilometres of private lines open for general traffic.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Public Transport Commission, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

**INDIAN-PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE**

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Trans-Continental Service) is run four times a week in either direction, each trip taking 2½ days. The current (April 1980) adult single fare (including meals, reservations, and sleeping berths) is \$298.50 first class and \$229.50 economy travel. The service is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales and Western Australian Government Railways.

**BUS SERVICES**

In New South Wales, the State Government operates bus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private bus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

**STATE BUS SERVICES**

The State bus services are administered by the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales (see reference at the beginning of this section). At 30 June 1979, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 831 kilometres in the Sydney district and 233 kilometres in Newcastle.

*Finances*

The capital indebtedness of the State bus services at 30 June 1979 amounted to \$47m of which \$43m was for the Sydney and \$4m for the Newcastle services. At 30 June 1979 the

capital cost of fixed assets of the bus services amounted to \$43m. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$18m.

Revenue of the State bus services, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation (\$836,000 in 1978-79).

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(\$'000)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>SYDNEY SERVICES</b>						
Revenue .. .. .	36,470	39,605	41,821	37,261	40,805	41,449
Expenditure—						
Working expenses .. .. .	55,922	68,587	72,066	82,039	93,863	103,533
Depreciation .. .. .	1,077	1,127	1,697	1,753	1,949	931
Debt redemption .. .. .	281	298	326	636	503	500
Interest .. .. .	2,156	2,383	2,710	3,067	3,247	3,395
Total expenditure .. .. .	59,436	72,394	76,799	87,495	99,563	108,359
Deficit .. .. .	22,966	32,789	34,978	50,234	58,758	66,909
<b>NEWCASTLE SERVICES</b>						
Revenue .. .. .	3,262	3,414	3,573	3,251	3,523	3,487
Expenditure—						
Working expenses .. .. .	6,160	7,224	7,687	8,577	9,602	10,501
Depreciation .. .. .	133	126	203	247	251	119
Debt redemption .. .. .	43	45	49	54	49	47
Interest .. .. .	230	264	302	311	312	309
Total expenditure .. .. .	6,566	7,659	8,241	9,189	10,214	10,978
Deficit .. .. .	3,303	4,245	4,668	5,937	6,691	7,490
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>						
Revenue .. .. .	39,733	43,020	45,395	40,513	44,328	44,936
Expenditure—						
Working expenses .. .. .	62,082	75,811	79,753	90,617	103,465	114,034
Depreciation .. .. .	1,210	1,252	1,900	2,000	2,200	1,050
Debt redemption .. .. .	324	343	375	690	552	547
Interest .. .. .	2,386	2,647	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704
Total expenditure .. .. .	66,002	80,053	85,041	96,685	109,776	119,337
Deficit .. .. .	26,269	37,034	39,647	56,171	65,449	74,399

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the bus services (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown above. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertaking is unable to recoup these charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. At 30 June 1979, the total amount unrecovered in respect of the bus services was \$54m (\$49m for Sydney and \$5m for Newcastle services). Particulars of unrecovered debt charges and of the other State assistance to the undertaking are shown for each of the last six years in the next table.

Total State Government assistance to bus services (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) are shown in this table.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE**  
(\\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Contributions to revenue (a)	Grant towards accumulated losses (b)	Unrecouped debt charges (b)	Total government assistance
1974	511	21,200	2,742	24,453
1975	510	31,100	3,013	34,623
1976	510	35,806	3,418	39,734
1977	600	51,100	4,095	55,795
1978	684	59,802	4,136	64,622
1979	836	70,113	4,278	75,227

(a) Comprises contributions from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation.

(b) Paid by Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*Traffic*

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the distance travelled by buses in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last six years are given in the next table.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: TRAFFIC (a)**

Year ended 30 June	No. of passengers ('000)			Vehicle Kilometres ('000 kilometres)		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
1974	188,082	19,429	207,511	59,837	8,314	68,151
1975	180,095	17,473	197,568	58,201	7,699	65,900
1976	170,419	16,945	187,364	56,151	7,757	63,908
1977	174,293	18,363	192,656	55,413	7,615	63,028
1978	178,108	18,562	196,670	56,016	7,452	63,468
1979	181,610	18,240	199,850	57,576	7,605	65,181

(a) Excludes charter operations.

*Fares*

Bus routes are divided into sections of an average length of 1.6 kilometres, and single journey fares are calculated according to the number of sections travelled.

Weekly, quarterly and annual tickets, allowing unlimited travel within specified areas at reduced rates, are available, while various fare concessions are granted to pensioners and students.

*Rolling Stock, Employment, and Accidents*

At 30 June 1979 the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,547 vehicles in Sydney (11 forward-engine single deck, 1,372 under-floor-engined single deck, and 162 doubledeck and 2 mini-buses), while in Newcastle there were 187 under-floor-engined single deck buses.

The number of persons employed by the Public Transport Commission in providing bus services was 6,731 at 30 June 1979; the salaries and wages paid during 1978-79 amounted to \$88m.

Until 1974, accidents which occurred in the working of the bus services to persons other than employees were all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries; from 1975, particulars are available only for fatalities.

Particulars of these accidents and compensation paid in respect of the casualties in recent years are given in the next table.

## NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: ACCIDENT CASUALTIES (a)

Year ended 30 June	Passengers		Other persons		Total persons		Com- pensation paid (\$'000)
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1974	1	1,133	3	91	4	1,224	391
1975	3	n.a.	3	n.a.	6	n.a.	443
1976	1	n.a.	3	n.a.	4	n.a.	515
1977	2	n.a.	4	n.a.	6	n.a.	878
1978	—	n.a.	7	n.a.	7	n.a.	849
1979	—	n.a.	6	n.a.	6	n.a.	1,142

(a) Excludes employees.

## PRIVATE BUS SERVICES

Private (non-government) bus services in the (Sydney) Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, and the Regulations for Public Vehicles, and a licence for each privately-owned bus service must be obtained from the Department of Motor Transport (see section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' later in this chapter). This service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to operate in direct duplication of State bus services. Details of the numbers of services operated and vehicles used in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, are shown in the next table. These statistics, and those in the following two tables, are compiled by the Department of Motor Transport.

PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
NUMBER OF SERVICES AND VEHICLES IN SERVICE

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

At 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service
1974	207	1,151	23	133	24	186
1975	204	1,419	23	148	25	210
1976	206	1,463	23	149	26	194
1977	203	1,461	23	149	24	183
1978	199	1,457	23	150	24	181
1979	199	1,516	19	152	25	174

The next table shows the passengers carried and distance travelled by private bus services in the three transport districts.

PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
PASSENGERS CARRIED AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June (a)	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)
1974	114,468	48,975	4,366	4,975	13,446	9,051
1975	113,838	48,969	4,263	4,079	15,873	9,594
1976	103,281	45,513	4,073	4,805	11,483	8,066
1977	95,652	47,922	2,405	4,709	10,118	7,020
1978	93,825	50,681	2,816	4,686	10,149	6,087
1979	83,944	42,017	2,855	4,397	11,305	6,089

(a) In 1975 and earlier years the figures shown are for the 12 months ended 31 March.

The numbers of employees of the private bus services in June 1979 were 1,749 persons in the Metropolitan Transport District, 144 in the Newcastle District, and 179 in the Wollongong District.

Particulars of revenue and expenditure for these services in recent years are contained in the next table.

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

*(Source: Department of Motor Transport)*  
(S'000)

Year ended 30 June (a)	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1974	18,672	16,764	1,519	1,422	2,707	2,609
1975	23,102	21,391	1,654	1,572	3,197	3,191
1976	30,258	27,682	2,768	2,415	3,847	3,844
1977	32,380	30,389	3,143	2,784	3,784	3,624
1978	36,786	34,367	2,996	2,692	4,099	3,956
1979	37,513	35,955	3,726	3,135	4,477	4,268

(a) In 1975 and earlier years the figures shown are for the 12 months ended 31 March.

**HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES**

In December 1974, ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries was vested in the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales. From that date the Commission became responsible for the operation of the services formerly operated by the Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Limited and Sydney Harbour Ferries Proprietary Limited.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of State Government and major private ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last six years are given in the following table.

**PASSENGER FERRY SERVICES IN SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE**

Year ended 30 June	Vessels in use	Passenger accommodation (persons)	Passenger journeys (a) ('000)	Gross revenue from passenger traffic (b) (S'000)	Persons injured in accidents	
					Passengers	Employees
1974	39	14,659	13,930	4,061	11	36
1975	38	13,253	12,317	4,745	11	16
1976	37	13,033	11,533	4,414	10	14
1977	34	12,449	12,430	3,946	3	10
1978	36	12,531	12,626	4,233	2	5
1979	33	12,493	12,736	4,534	—	2

(a) Includes passengers carried on regular cruises, charters, etc.

(b) Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The Motor Traffic Act, 1909, provides that the speed limit on a length of road is as indicated by signs. Where there are no signs the general limits fixed by the law apply. There is a limit of 60 kilometres per hour on roads with street lights and in other areas where a 60 kilometres per hour sign is displayed. On roads without street lights the general limit is 100 kilometres per hour except where a different speed limit is indicated by signs. Provisional licences issued to new drivers contain a special condition prohibiting a speed of more than 80 kilometres per hour in any circumstances. The holder of a learner's permit to drive or ride is restricted to 70 kilometres per hour in any circumstances.

A special speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour applies on roads without street lights to motor lorries (or combinations of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle and any load carried (either on the vehicle or trailer) weighs more than 4·5 tonnes. There is also a special speed limit of 90 kilometres per hour on roads without street lights for large passenger carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches.

It should be noted that despite the display of road signs permitting higher speeds for other traffic, no trailer or caravan may be towed at a speed in excess of 80 kilometres per hour if it has a loaded weight in excess of 750 kilograms.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

## ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

### DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in N.S.W. and the Department's functions extend over a wide variety of matters.

The Department, which is a statutory authority, is responsible for collecting taxes for road works paid in conjunction with vehicle registrations, stamp duty on new and transferred registrations, and premiums for motor vehicle third party insurance effected with the Government Insurance Office. It also licenses and regulates the operations of commercial passenger carrying services such as taxicabs, hire cars and privately owned bus services; licenses the operations of commercial aircraft within the State; and licenses motor vehicle driving instructors, and persons engaged in the tow-truck industry.

In addition, the Department's Traffic Accident Research Unit, which is discussed later in this section, conducts research into means of improving traffic safety.

### TRAFFIC AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Traffic Authority of New South Wales was formed on 1 June 1976 as a result of the Traffic Authority Act, 1976. The principal functions of the Authority are to: (a) improve traffic arrangements throughout the State, including arrangements relating to regulation

and control of vehicles; (b) establish general standards and principles in the design, construction, and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings); (c) establish priorities and co-ordinate the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs, and other traffic facilities; (d) promote traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and (e) disseminate road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

The members of the Traffic Authority comprise the Commissioner for Motor Transport (Chairman), the Commissioner for Main Roads, the Commissioner of Police, a Commissioner of the State Planning and Environment Commission and the Chief Commissioner of the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales together with nominees of the Council of the City of Sydney, the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales, the Transport Workers' Union of Australia (New South Wales Branch) and a nominee of the Minister for Transport.

### MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1976 and later years.

**MOTOR VEHICLES (a) ON THE REGISTER (b), N.S.W.**  
(<sup>000</sup>)

At end of month	Cars (c)	Station wagons (c)	Utilities	Panel vans	Trucks	Buses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1976: Sept	1,451.4	261.5	131.8	108.0	136.7	11.2	95.5	2,196.0
1977: June	1,483.3	269.1	136.9	114.3	141.5	11.6	95.8	2,252.4
1977: Dec	1,506.7	273.6	139.4	118.2	146.3	12.0	93.7	2,289.9
1978: June	1,533.5	278.3	142.8	122.6	149.1	12.5	91.8	2,330.6
1978: Dec	1,557.2	283.0	144.0	125.6	153.4	12.7	91.1	2,367.0
1979: June	1,587.8	289.0	146.6	128.6	156.9	12.9	91.4	2,413.2

(a) Includes government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

(b) This series is based on the 1976 Census of Motor Vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities. Figures for September 1976 are final census results whereas those for intercensal periods are estimates, and are subject to revision when final census figures become available.

(c) From 10 November 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'.

The majority of vehicles entering the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. Of the 464,650 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1978-79, only 81,600, or 18 per cent, were imported fully assembled.

The number of cars and station wagons registered in N.S.W. per 1,000 of population was 348 in September 1976, and 370 in June 1979.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given on page 793 of Year Book No. 64.

### PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport



Act, 1930. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned bus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or bus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) has been 55c flag-fall and 40c per kilometre in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 21 December 1979. A booked hiring charge of 50c and a waiting fee of \$9.00 per hour may be made where applicable. Elsewhere, the rates are determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interests in a taxicab, and, generally, must reside within 5 kilometres of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

#### PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), N.S.W.

At 30 June	Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other districts			Tourist vehicles (all districts)
	Buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars	Buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars (b)	
1976	3,513	3,647	231	3,131	939	106	118
1977	3,512	3,643	223	3,266	931	101	116
1978	3,647	3,709	230	3,418	924	95	131
1979	3,646	3,709	241	3,576	922	95	127

(a) As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport.

(b) Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 948 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1979, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

## CENSUSES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars of the type, make, year of manufacture, tare weight, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Australian Statistician. The last censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 30 September 1971, 30 September 1976, and 30 September 1979.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1976 (the latest data available) is given in the next table.

REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (a) IN N.S.W.: YEAR OF MODEL

Type of vehicle	At 30 September 1971	At 30 September 1976					Total ( <i>b</i> )
		Year of manufacture					
		Before 1968	1968 to 1971	1972 to 1974	1975	1976	
Cars ( <i>c</i> )	1,157,548	360,339	439,959	423,006	138,490	80,014	1,451,391
Station wagons	235,909	76,789	72,997	64,610	26,769	18,092	261,518
Utilities	( <i>f</i> ) 118,967	35,426	38,729	35,227	12,009	8,340	131,768
Panel vans	( <i>f</i> ) 47,747	17,461	27,514	37,813	14,425	9,796	108,011
Trucks—							
Rigid	( <i>f</i> ) 124,973	39,659	28,588	28,402	9,812	6,351	115,726
Articulated	( <i>f</i> ) 11,136	2,687	3,793	3,615	1,568	949	13,105
Other truck-type ( <i>d</i> )	2,894	2,075	1,524	2,513	892	587	7,847
Buses	7,598	2,957	2,646	2,739	1,258	817	11,154
Motor cycles	60,593	2,946	16,386	47,342	17,256	10,539	95,459
Total vehicles	1,767,365	540,339	632,136	645,267	222,479	135,485	2,195,979
Plant and equipment ( <i>e</i> )	37,828	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	25,427
Caravans	43,992	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	67,276
Trailers	205,589	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	291,364

(a) Excludes vehicles of the defence forces.

(b) Includes vehicles with year of model unknown.

(c) Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

(d) Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers.

(e) Includes tractors registered.

(f) The 1976 Census of Motor Vehicles introduced a revised motor vehicle classification, which results in the categories of utilities, panel vans, and trucks being not strictly comparable for earlier years.

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a) IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cars (b)	Station wagons (b)	Utilities (c)	Panel vans (c)	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	Buses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1974	152,501	21,774	14,318	12,022	11,633	1,006	32,530	245,784
1975	157,261	28,540	13,630	14,374	13,646	1,217	24,007	252,675
1976	129,772	26,930	11,891	13,045	15,057	1,320	18,703	216,718
1977	123,025	29,077	14,030	14,094	14,148	1,043	16,800	212,217
1978	127,199	26,086	13,197	15,808	14,088	1,149	12,984	210,511
1979	136,497	29,698	11,774	13,057	14,798	1,006	13,706	220,536

(a) Includes government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

(b) From 10 November 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'.

(c) From 1 July 1976, a revised Australian motor vehicle classification has been used for statistics of vehicles on the register and new vehicle registrations. The main features of this classification are:

- acceptance of vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority in each State;
- allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories 'utilities', 'panel vans', or 'trucks and other truck-type vehicles' solely on the basis of recorded body-type; previously, these commercial vehicles were classified as 'light commercial type' (*open or closed*) if the carrying capacity was less than one tonne, or as 'trucks or other truck-type vehicles' if the carrying capacity was one tonne or more;
- inclusion in 'trucks and other truck-type vehicles' of ambulances and hearses, previously classified as 'light commercial type — closed'.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in New South Wales in 1978-79 were Holden (27.4 per cent of total number registered), Ford (20.5 per cent), Toyota (12.8 per cent), Datsun (12.0 per cent), Chrysler (10.8 per cent), and Mazda (5.7 per cent). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, and trucks were Holden (21.4 per cent of the total number registered), Ford (19.2 per cent), Toyota (17.7 per cent), Datsun (6.8 per cent), Mazda (4.9 per cent), and International (4.5 per cent).

### SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage were conducted by the Australian Statistician in respect of the years ended 30 September 1976 and 30 September 1979. Data from the 1979 survey is not yet available and the following description and tables relate to the 1976 survey. The sample comprised approximately 53,000 vehicles and 1,716 bus fleets throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1976, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, and vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration.

The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

The following table shows the total and average annual kilometres travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation.

**TOTAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA: AREA OF OPERATION, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976**

Particulars	Capital city urban (b)	Provincial urban (c)	Other areas of State	Other States or Territories	Total
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres .. .. .	17,572.9	4,231.8	10,331.0	1,571.3	33,707.6
Standard error (per cent) .. .. .	3.5	5.1	3.3	7.4	2.1
Average annual kilometres—					
'000 kilometres .. .. .	8.0	1.9	4.7	0.7	15.4
AUSTRALIA					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres .. .. .	52,580.2	10,326.5	32,879.1	5,125.0	100,919.2
Standard error (per cent) .. .. .	1.5	3.1	1.7	3.5	1.0
Average annual kilometres—					
'000 kilometres .. .. .	8.0	1.6	5.0	0.8	15.4

(a) Excludes operations of bus fleets.

(b) Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division.

(c) Comprises Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Kembla.

The results indicate that the total annual kilometres travelled by the 2,184,800 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales at 30 September 1976 was estimated as 33,708 million kilometres. Fifty-two per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 13 per cent in provincial urban areas, 31 per cent in other areas of the State, and 5 per cent in other States or Territories. The total annual kilometres travelled by buses in New South Wales in the year ended 30 June 1976 was estimated as 214,264,000 kilometres (standard error 0.4 per cent).

In the following table the average annual kilometres and average annual business kilometres, classified by type of vehicle, are shown. Business kilometres includes

kilometres travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, but it excludes travel to and from work.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES:  
TYPE OF VEHICLE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976**

Type of vehicle	Average annual kilometres		Average annual business kilometres (b)	
	'000 kilometres	Standard error (per cent)	'000 kilometres	Standard error (per cent)
Cars and station wagons .. .. .	15.6	2.6	13.2	6.2
Utilities and panel vans .. .. .	16.3	4.9	12.8	7.6
Rigid trucks—tare weight—				
Under 3 tonnes .. .. .	14.7	3.9	14.2	4.2
3 and less than 4 tonnes .. .. .	13.0	4.3	12.7	4.3
4 tonnes and over .. .. .	20.6	2.8	20.1	2.9
Total rigid trucks .. .. .	15.9	2.3	15.5	2.4
Articulated trucks—tare weight—				
Under 9 tonnes .. .. .	30.1	3.3	29.7	3.3
9 and less than 11 tonnes .. .. .	50.3	2.8	49.9	2.8
11 tonnes and over .. .. .	65.3	1.9	64.3	1.9
Total articulated trucks .. .. .	52.2	1.5	51.6	1.5
Other truck-type vehicles .. .. .	16.6	7.9	17.2	13.0
Motor cycles .. .. .	5.2	11.6	3.4	23.7
Total vehicles (excluding buses) .. .. .	15.4	2.1	14.0	3.8

(a) Excludes operations of bus fleets.

(b) See text preceding table.

### THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers, including the Government Insurance Office, may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles (including tractors) and trailers, registered for use on public roads. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the 'Nominal Defendant'. Total expenditure in the calendar year 1978 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the 'Nominal Defendant' amounted to \$4.9m.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They are varied on the first day of January each year by the change in the Consumer Price Index (all groups-Sydney) for the previous twelve months ended September. Rates vary depending upon the location in which the vehicle is usually garaged; for example, rates are generally higher in the urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong than the rest of the State. The annual rate, current at 1 January 1980, for a motor car in the Sydney and Wollongong districts was \$124.15 and \$108.15 for the Newcastle district and the rest of the state. The highest annual premium levied was \$852.15 for taxicabs operating in the Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

### MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1 July 1968) three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations.

Licences are issued in several classes, the most common being a Class 1 licence which allows holders to drive private cars, lorries up to 2 tonnes unladen, tractors, and implements. Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of lorries of over 2 tonnes unladen, articulated vehicles, and lorries with large trailer combinations. Taxicab drivers and motor cycle riders are required to obtain special licences. Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations.

The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and meet a higher minimum-age requirement. The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Provisional licences are issued to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display 'P' plates, exceeds 80 kilometres per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1978-79, 130,979 provisional licences were issued while 14,705 were cancelled. In January 1977, a system of graded licences was introduced for motor cyclists mainly as a safety measure for new riders. The main feature of the new system is that novice riders (riders with a learner's permit or provisional licence) on motor cycles are restricted to those motor cycles with an engine capacity of less than 250 millilitres.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1979 were 2,666,010 and 220,493 respectively. Drivers licences comprise 2,195,012 Class 1 licences, 449,430 other licences and 21,568 taxicab drivers' licences in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 1,041 applications for licences in 1978-79, 431 for physical disabilities and 610 on other grounds. There were 61 successful appeals against these refusals. These refusals exclude applicants who did not reach the required standards in practical and oral tests to drive a motor vehicle. During that year he suspended or cancelled 13,509 licences under the 'points system' for traffic offences, 810 for physical disabilities, and 1,202 on other grounds. The 'points system' (which began in March 1969 and was amended in August 1975) provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences and any driver who accumulates a total of 12 points in any period of two years may have his licence cancelled by the Commissioner and be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. The provisional licence has a currency of 12 months and is subject to cancellation for a period if the holder is convicted of (or pays the fixed penalty in respect of) any of the specified traffic offences. The points system does not apply to an offence for which a court imposes disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions and cancellations of licences (including provisional licences) were successful in 1,134 cases. Details of persons disqualified from driving by courts are given in the sub-section 'Driving Offences' later in this section.

## MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are shown in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

*Motor Vehicle Taxes.* Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*, both of which were introduced in January 1972. These taxes may both be charged at a 'private' or 'business' rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. As an indication of the annual rates applying in May 1980, the rate on a solo motor cycle was \$5.45; on a small car (750 kilograms) it was \$20.08 private, and \$25.98 business; on a medium car (1,500 kilograms) it was \$40.16 private, and \$48.97 business; on a large car (2,000 kilograms) it was \$53.54 private, and \$69.29 business; and on a seven tonne truck it was \$404.80 private, and \$528.00 business. Exemptions or concession rates apply to primary producers, ministers of religion, and certain selected organisations such as charities and government instrumentalities.

The annual rates current in May 1980 for *tax levy* ranged from \$5.30 for trailers or motor cycles to \$26.65 for cars and station wagons used for business purposes. The levy for privately used cars and station wagons ranged between \$8.65 and \$16.00, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1978–79 amounted to \$137m of which \$135m was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$1.3m to the Public Vehicles Fund.

*Registration Fees.* Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$10; motor cycle, \$5; motor omnibus, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 in other districts; taxicabs, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 elsewhere; hire cars, tourist vehicles, airway coaches, \$15; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$10; other motor vehicles, \$10. Traders registration fees are \$18 for motor cycles and \$75 for other vehicles. The above registration fees have been current since November 1974.

*Drivers' Licences.* Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$10 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$8 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a 'No Fee' rider's licence is issued to a person who is also the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$5. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$10.

*Service Licence Fees* are payable in respect of privately-owned bus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts as described in that part of the sub-section 'Motor Vehicle Registrations' relating to 'Public Motor Vehicles'.

*Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931.* The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 60c to \$2; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$4.

*Road Maintenance Charges.* The Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, was repealed in 1979. Prior to its repeal, the owner of a commercial goods vehicle (including a trailer if attached), which had a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes and was used for carrying goods for any consideration in the course of business, was required to keep

records and pay a charge of 0·17 cents on a tonne-kilometre basis for each kilometre that the vehicle was operated on any public street in New South Wales, whether the vehicle was laden or unladen.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in 1978–79 were \$229m.

The cost of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers in 1978–79 was \$33m, which was recouped to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

## ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

### ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$300 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties, and their ratio to vehicles registered and to mean population are shown in the following table for each of the last six years.

### ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of accidents (a) .. .. .	127,353	138,958	70,701	69,260	74,159	71,675
Per 1,000 vehicles registered .. .. .	62·3	64·7	32·2	30·7	31·8	29·7
Per 10,000 of mean population .. .. .	264·4	285·6	144·3	140·4	148·9	142·1
Number of persons killed .. .. .	1,257	1,311	1,242	1,279	1,336	1,312
Per 1,000 vehicles registered .. .. .	0·62	0·61	0·57	0·57	0·57	0·54
Per 10,000 of mean population .. .. .	2·61	2·69	2·54	2·59	2·68	2·60
Number of persons injured .. .. .	40,852	37,701	38,623	37,293	40,187	38,513
Per 1,000 vehicles registered .. .. .	20·00	17·55	17·60	16·56	17·24	15·96
Per 10,000 of mean population .. .. .	84·82	77·48	78·85	75·59	80·67	76·35

(a) From July 1975 the figures exclude accidents in which there were no persons injured and where no vehicles were towed away. Figures prior to July 1975 included these accidents.

Legislation became effective late in 1971, providing for the compulsory wearing of safety helmets by motor cyclists and pillion riders, and the compulsory wearing of seat belts, where fitted in motor vehicles, by drivers and passengers. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1969 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, while those vehicles manufactured after 1 January 1971 must also have seat belts fitted for the rear seats. From April 1973, the compulsory fitting of seat belts in the front seat was extended to vehicles first registered on or after 1 January 1965.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 45 per cent of road deaths in 1978–79 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 18 per cent from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 36 per cent from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 61 per cent, 11 per cent, and 27 per cent.

*Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents*

In 1978-79 motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 79 per cent of the persons killed and 86 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 19 per cent of the fatal cases and 11 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table.

**ROAD ACCIDENTS, N.S.W.: CLASSES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Year ended 30 June	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others (a)	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1974	418	126	28	281	401	3	1,257
1975	469	166	27	290	355	4	1,311
1976	462	133	12	252	382	1	1,242
1977	461	115	22	271	408	2	1,279
1978	545	130	28	259	372	2	1,336
1979	514	138	26	254	378	2	1,312
PERSONS INJURED							
1974	16,407	5,036	673	4,819	13,865	52	40,852
1975	15,247	4,130	749	4,329	13,215	31	37,701
1976	14,124	5,097	784	4,445	14,090	83	38,623
1977	14,297	4,005	985	4,255	13,705	46	37,293
1978	15,708	4,022	1,040	4,507	14,878	32	40,187
1979	15,431	3,657	1,023	4,338	14,057	7	38,513

(a) Includes drivers and riders of animals.

**ROAD SAFETY**

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways is maintained by the Department of Main Roads, and contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department were operating in January 1980 at 1,596 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

In 1969, the Traffic Accident Research Unit was established as a branch of the Department of Motor Transport to undertake scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit includes sections concerned with engineering research, accident analysis, and traffic safety education. The traffic safety education section was established when the Road Safety Council of New South Wales ceased operations in 1971; it is responsible for lecturing activities, the dissemination of community educational material, and the promotion of traffic safety programmes through static displays and exhibitions. The Unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigations into the causes of accidents, the development of counter-measures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit includes professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee, at Ministerial level, established by the Commonwealth and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council (which comprises the Commonwealth and State Ministers for Transport) include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, collapsible steering columns and motorcycle and commercial vehicle braking systems.



## DRIVING OFFENCES

The records of driving offences committed in New South Wales by individual motorists are maintained by the Department of Motor Transport and the statistics contained in the next two tables are those recorded by that Department.

Persons convicted of specified serious driving offences are, by law, disqualified automatically from driving for specified periods, which may, however, be varied by the courts. Convictions of this type in 1978-79 numbered 22,424. Particulars of these convictions in recent years are shown in the following table.

### DRIVING OFFENCES INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION FROM HOLDING DRIVER'S LICENCE: CONVICTIONS (a) IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Man-slaughter	Culpable driving	Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	Drunken driving, etc. (b)	Dangerous driving	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Driving whilst disqualified	Total
1974	11	43	16	17,094	1,971	39	1,471	20,645
1975	12	74	25	17,786	2,079	55	1,926	21,957
1976	8	87	14	16,141	1,728	36	1,607	19,621
1977	—	95	10	16,527	1,661	110	1,491	19,894
1978	—	92	12	17,841	1,699	85	1,520	21,249
1979	—	119	15	18,441	1,969	57	1,823	22,424

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556.4 of the Crimes Act. These numbered 1,520 in 1973-74 and 1,042 in 1978-79 (including 1,017 for drunken driving, etc.). No adjustment has been made for successful appeals.

(b) Comprises 'Driving, or attempting to drive, whilst under influence of alcohol or a drug', 'Exceeding prescribed concentration of alcohol', and 'Refusing breath test analysis'; convictions for these offences in 1978-79 were 799, 17,228, and 414 respectively. See text following table.

(c) Involving injury.

In December 1968, a system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood (0.08 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood) was introduced. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this test proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for six months. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis. Convictions for exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol numbered 17,228 in 1978-79. Convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol, etc., numbered 799 in the same year, while convictions for refusing a breath test analysis numbered 414.

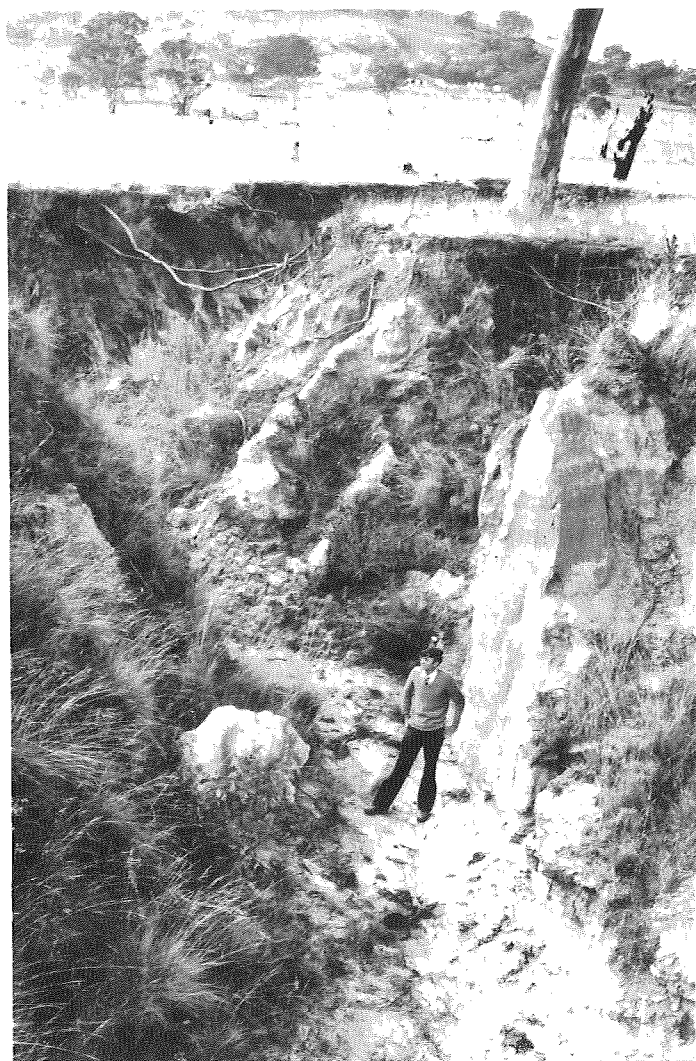
Details of convictions, etc., in New South Wales for driving offences which do not involve automatic disqualification from driving are shown, for recent years, in the next table. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices (setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence) for the less serious driving offences and persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without Court appearance—the numbers of fines paid in this way are also shown in the table.



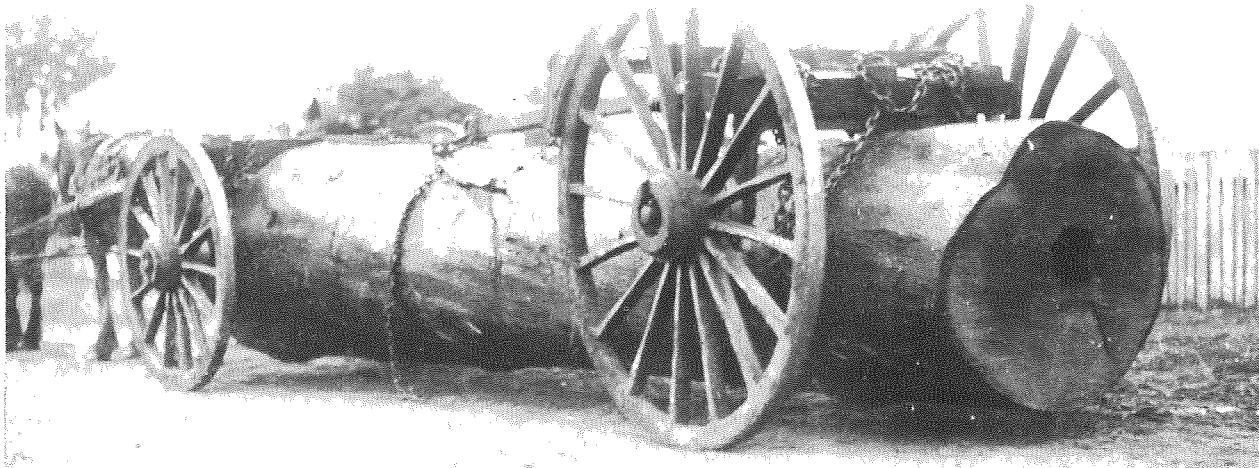
*N.S.W. Department of Agriculture*

Above: Cattleyards at Homebush Salesyards.

Right: Gully erosion on the Southern Tablelands reduces the productive capacity of such land.



*Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W.*



*Forestry Commission of N.S.W.*

Past and current logging operations, New South Wales.



*Forestry Commission of N.S.W.*





*Water Resources Commission of N.S.W.*

Irrigation area horticultural farm.





Sydney's eastern suburbs, with the Bondi Junction By-pass in the foreground.

*N.S.W. Department of Main Roads*

A view of part of the Narrow Neck Plateau separating the Megalong and Jamison Valleys in the Blue Mountains, to the west of Sydney. The road along the plateau is a fire trail.

*Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board*



**DRIVING OFFENCES NOT INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION FROM HOLDING DRIVER'S LICENCE: CONVICTIONS AND TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID (a) IN N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Convictions by court					Traffic infringement penalty paid (b)			
	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total
1974	583	9,250	19,471	17,387	46,691	31,862	128,556	74,812	235,230
1975	598	9,826	26,430	19,116	55,970	31,483	136,679	70,115	238,277
1976	906	6,970	25,807	16,431	50,114	22,815	147,542	61,713	232,070
1977	974	6,209	22,985	24,168	54,336	18,909	151,726	70,610	241,245
1978	1,366	6,673	30,278	27,399	65,716	16,728	163,036	72,005	251,769
1979	1,519	8,205	33,787	36,668	80,179	21,372	168,974	83,698	274,044

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. These numbered 2,734 in 1978-79.

(b) See text above table. Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'.

(c) In some cases this offence involves automatic disqualification (see previous table).

The use of radar units to detect motor vehicles exceeding the speed limit was extended in 1973, resulting in a large increase in drivers charged with this offence. In 1978-79, there were 3,260 instances where courts revoked the licences of drivers convicted of offences which do not result in automatic disqualifications.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances, see previous sub-section 'Motor Drivers' Licences'.

Further information about traffic offences is given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

## AIR TRANSPORT

### CONTROL OF AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Air Navigation Act* 1920 and regulations made under the Act, by the Commonwealth Department of Transport. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (as do State transport authorities but having regard to different criteria), approves fares, freight rates, and timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of Commonwealth aerodromes and air route facilities.

In terms of the (State) *Air Transport Act*, 1964, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the New South Wales Government. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations.

#### AIR NAVIGATION CHARGES

Under the *Air Navigation (Charges) Act* 1952 charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes, and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth Government.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION

The Australian National Airlines Commission, which trades under the name 'Trans-Australia Airlines', was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the *Australian National Airlines Act* 1945 to operate air services between the States, within the States where so authorised, and to, from, and within the Australian Territories.

#### DOMESTIC AIRLINES AGREEMENTS

The *Civil Aviation Agreement Act* 1952 ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia

by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and by rationalising the services of both airlines.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the *Civil Aviation Agreement Act* 1957 was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline.

A further agreement between the Commonwealth Government, Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. and the Australian National Airlines Commission was ratified by the *Airlines Agreements Act* 1961. This agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system. A further agreement in 1972 provided for the previous Agreements to continue in operation past 1977 providing that they could be terminated at five years notice by the Commonwealth Government or Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.

#### AIRLINES EQUIPMENT ACT

The *Airlines Equipment Act* 1958 empowers the Commonwealth Government to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets on competitive routes, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity.

### AIRCRAFT, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of aircraft registered in New South Wales and the total registered in Australia, by class of operation, at 30 June 1979 are shown below.

#### AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS

Area	Private (class 1)	Aerial work (class 2)	Charter (class 3)	Regular public transport (class 4)	Total
New South Wales ..	1,005	499	353	26	1,883
Australia .. .. .	3,322	1,291	1,252	132	5,997

There were 446 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1979. Of these, 80 (New South Wales, 13) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 366 (New South Wales, 70) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. In 1957, the Commonwealth Government introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, 8 kilometres south of the centre of Sydney, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. A secondary capital city airport is located at Bankstown and 339,507 general aviation aircraft movements were recorded at this airport



for the year ended 31 December 1978. (Details of movements at principal airports are shown in that part of subsection 'Regular Air Services' relating to 'Air Traffic Statistics' shown later in this section.)

In October 1976 the Commonwealth Government established the M.A.N.S. Committee to study the 'Major Airport Needs of Sydney'. The Committee, comprising Commonwealth and State officials, was set up to review the likely future regular air transport needs of Sydney, and to recommend suitable strategy for airport development over the next twenty-five years. The Committee has taken into account economic, financial, social, technical, operational, environmental, and land use factors, as well as community attitudes. Commonwealth officials on the Committee comprised the Chairman, from the Department of Transport, and representatives from the Departments of Science and the Environment; Housing and Construction; and Finance; and State officials comprised representatives from the Motor Transport and Premier's Departments and from the Planning and Environment and Pollution Control Commissions. In December 1979, the Commonwealth members of the Committee submitted their recommendations in their Abstract Report. State members have disassociated themselves from the report and the proposals. Recommendations made in the report include the development of Kingsford Smith Airport by construction of a close spaced parallel runway and associated facilities east of the existing north-south runway. In addition it is recommended that a contingent site for a curfew-free second major airport, preferably at Badgery's Creek (40 km south-west of Sydney), should be protected by the operation of existing land use planning controls. The Study Report on the comprehensive results of the M.A.N.S. study has not been completed.

#### AIR AMBULANCE AND 'FLYING DOCTOR' SERVICE

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

### REGULAR AIR SERVICES

#### OVERSEAS SERVICE

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of overseas air services from Sydney. In addition, at 30 June 1979, the following overseas airlines operated international services to or via Sydney:

Air India, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Niugini, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Continental Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Airlines, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Thai Airways International, U.T.A., and Yugoslav Airlines.

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals are as follows: London, 17,008; Singapore, 6,296; Tokyo, 7,812; Hong Kong, 7,374; Johannesburg, 11,019; Noumea, 1,978; Auckland, 2,159; San Francisco, 11,940; Vancouver, 12,492; and Papeete, 6,113.

## INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of Australia. The majority of scheduled interstate services with passenger aircraft are provided by two airlines only, the private enterprise airline Ansett Airlines of Australia and the Commonwealth Government-owned Trans-Australia Airlines. All principal routes are competitive, with both airlines providing equal capacities in accordance with legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Intrastate services in N.S.W. are operated by the regional division of Ansett Airlines of Australia, Ansett Airlines of N.S.W. and East-West Airlines. Trans-Australia Airlines operates services between Sydney and Newcastle as part of its interstate network. There are also a number of 'commuter' services in operation. These are not services conducted under an airline licence but regular flights by charter firms usually with small single and twin-engined aircraft operating to fixed and published timetables. They provide regular air links to many centres, towns, and country areas which are, in most cases, not served by direct airline links with Sydney or their nearest major regional centre. Details of their operations are not included in the statistics in this section.

## AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The following table shows details of domestic and international traffic at principal airports in New South Wales during the year ended 31 December 1978.

**PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES: PASSENGER FARE FROM SYDNEY AND SCHEDULED DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC CARRIED**

Airport	Fare from Sydney in April 1980 (a) (S)	Traffic during the year ended 31 December 1978		
		Passenger movements (b)	Freight handled (tonnes) (c)	Aircraft movements (d)
Albury .. .. .	59.00	104,683	280	4,772
Armidale .. .. .	52.50	62,825	67	2,301
Bathurst .. .. .	34.00	18,688	51	1,433
Broken Hill .. .. .	97.00	30,436	247	1,050
Casino .. .. .	68.80	50,731	118	1,634
Coffs Harbour .. .. .	55.00	53,557	93	2,018
Cooma .. .. .	46.00	41,893	36	1,738
Cowra .. .. .	39.50	22,914	26	1,365
Dubbo .. .. .	44.40	83,310	263	2,455
Glen Innes .. .. .	60.50	7,286	37	706
Grafton .. .. .	63.50	30,568	46	1,987
Griffith .. .. .	57.80	29,383	60	1,240
Inverell .. .. .	58.50	15,152	90	795
Kempsey .. .. .	51.00	9,905	18	710
Merimbula .. .. .	48.20	16,477	37	1,023
Moree .. .. .	61.40	17,550	44	834
Mudgee .. .. .	35.80	5,585	10	733
Narrabri .. .. .	53.40	11,922	23	848
Narrandera .. .. .	58.20	13,543	21	1,237
Newcastle/Williamtown .. .. .	23.50	39,170	125	1,855
Orange .. .. .	37.00	27,213	142	1,360
Parkes .. .. .	44.50	27,114	39	1,354
Port Macquarie .. .. .	49.50	42,355	225	1,815
Sydney (e) .. .. .	..	5,401,223	53,440	88,187
Sydney (f) .. .. .	..	1,919,631	73,093	20,207
Tamworth .. .. .	47.00	84,251	586	3,259
Taree .. .. .	45.00	25,759	155	1,778
Wagga Wagga .. .. .	48.60	74,564	602	2,218
Walgett .. .. .	63.00	4,504	10	320

(a) Economy (or single-class) fare.

(b) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked.

(c) The amount of freight uplifted and discharged.

(d) The number of aircraft landings and departures.

(e) Domestic traffic.

(f) International traffic, excluding passengers in transit.

## CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Commonwealth Department of Transport. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia.

## CASUALTIES IN CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS (a), N.S.W. AND AUSTRALIA

Nature of flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Charter .. ..	—	—	2	2	—	6	10	2
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. ..	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	3
Instructional .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Other .. ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	5
Private .. ..	20	8	14	7	39	28	40	25
Gliding .. ..	2	2	1	—	2	3	2	1
Total .. ..	23	10	18	12	54	39	58	42
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charter .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	4
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. ..	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	3
Instructional .. ..	1	—	1	1	1	3	1	4
Other .. ..	—	—	2	1	1	1	5	7
Private .. ..	11	3	1	6	18	6	11	17
Gliding .. ..	2	3	1	1	3	8	4	2
Total .. ..	15	7	7	14	24	24	27	37

(a) Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft in Papua New Guinea and overseas; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall.

## COMMUNICATION

From 1 July 1975, public communication services within and to and from Australia have been provided by three separate statutory authorities, namely, the Australian Postal Commission (which provides all postal services within Australia and to overseas countries), the Australian Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services within Australia), and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services to overseas countries). The first two Commissions, which were formerly combined as the Postmaster-General's Department, were established on 1 July 1975 under the *Postal Services Act 1975*, the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, and the *Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975*. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission was established in 1946, under the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*.

### POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission, which trades as 'Australia Post', was established under the *Postal Services Act 1975* which requires the Postal Commission to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The following table indicates the financial results of the Australian Postal Commission for its first four years of operation.

**AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA**  
(Source: Australian Postal Commission)  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE				
Mail services .. .. .	402,221	435,790	456,739	528,978
Postal money order service .. .. .	7,481	6,881	6,242	5,434
Commission on agency services .. .. .	85,892	101,739	95,636	93,171
Other revenue .. .. .	10,044	17,186	20,110	18,907
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>505,638</b>	<b>561,596</b>	<b>578,727</b>	<b>646,490</b>
EXPENDITURE				
Operating and general .. .. .	368,640	410,419	441,972	476,915
Transportation (a) .. .. .	33,078	35,424	39,471	44,842
Depreciation, superannuation, long service leave, interest .. .. .	72,258	86,854	95,217	102,144
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>473,976</b>	<b>532,697</b>	<b>576,660</b>	<b>623,901</b>

(a) Represents the cost of conveyance of mail by outside agencies.

Post offices are located throughout New South Wales, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 1,749 post offices in the State at 30 June 1979 of which 508 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time Commission staff) and 1,241 were non-official.

Postal services provided include private post office boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 139,334 and 2,591 respectively, in New South Wales at 30 June 1979.

Particulars of persons engaged in providing postal services for the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table.

**AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: PERSONS ENGAGED  
IN PROVIDING POSTAL SERVICES IN NSW (a)**  
(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

At 30 June	Official staff (b)		Staff at non-official post offices (c)	Mail contractors (including drivers) (d)	Total
	Permanent (full-time)	Temporary and part-time			
1976	8,653	5,358	2,000	1,734	17,745
1977	8,490	5,096	1,922	1,590	17,098
1978	9,268	4,437	1,894	1,713	17,312
1979	9,400	4,332	1,759	1,556	17,047

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) 'Official staff' are those whose employment is governed by the Postal Services Act.

(c) Non-official post office staff are persons who are not employed under the Postal Services Act, but who are employed on the basis of business transacted.

(d) Mail contractors are persons or organisations who hold road mail service contracts with the Australian Postal Commission.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

**ARTICLES POSTED AND RECEIVED IN N.S.W. (a)**  
(Source: Australian Postal Commission)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Article	1977-78			1978-79		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas
Standard letters (b)	682,010	27,509	46,333	774,802	29,305	47,873
Non-standard articles (b)	117,384	7,772	16,972	128,798	6,635	14,383
Registered articles (c)	1,031	707	1,670	1,039	734	1,789
Parcels (incl. registered) (b)	6,848	460	722	7,891	474	723

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes certified, messenger delivery, and priority paid mail.

(c) Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage. Includes messenger delivery mail.

The postage rates for standard letters is uniform throughout Australia and its Territories and, since 1 April 1980, is 22 cents a letter (previously it had been 20 cents a letter since 1 July 1978). The rates for non-standard articles and parcels vary according to the mass of the article, its destination and whether it is sent by surface mail or airmail.

For articles for delivery within Australia and overseas, several services, which provide security of transmission, are available. Within Australia a registration service, which provides security for valuable items, is available. The maximum compensation payable for loss or damage is \$400. In addition, a certified mail service offers an optional proof of posting and a record of delivery, and the maximum compensation payable is \$40.

For overseas articles, a registration service, which provides only security of transmission and is not intended to provide an insurance cover for the value of the contents, is available. Compensation for loss or damage is limited to an indemnity payment of \$15.05. An insured parcel service provides for compensation of up to \$400 to be paid for the loss or damage of parcels posted to many overseas countries.

A 'priority paid' mail service was introduced in 1970 to provide a reliable, speedy service for urgent mail. The service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees

delivery times, which may be the same day, for example, between most capitals, depending on lodgement and aircraft flight times, or the next working day for later lodgements. An extensive intrastate service is also available. In New South Wales the number of 'priority paid' articles handled was 791,000 and 1,047,000 in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. An 'International Priority Paid' mail service provides a quick and reliable delivery, for urgent non-dutiable items such as letters and business documents, to major centres in the USA, and the Netherlands, to all delivery areas in the UK, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Switzerland, and to private box addresses at the Tokyo International and Osaka Central Post Offices in Japan.

Australia Post Courier offers a door-to-door delivery service for articles within capital cities, between capital cities and in selected provincial centres.

In November 1977 Australia Post introduced a new postal money order service which absorbed the previous postal order and money order services. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order is charged for this service.

### INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Australian Telecommunications Commission trading as 'Telecom', commenced operations on 1 July 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Australian Telecommunications Commission, as defined in the Telecommunications Act, are to plan, establish, maintain, and operate telecommunications services within Australia.

The following table shows the financial results of the Australian Telecommunications Commission for its first four years of operation.

#### AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>EARNINGS</b>				
Telephone—				
Rentals .. .. .	416,831	454,111	495,420	533,295
Calls .. .. .	839,580	967,331	1,078,830	1,211,057
Connections and re-arrangements .. .. .	58,447	77,465	80,719	88,206
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,314,858</b>	<b>1,498,907</b>	<b>1,654,969</b>	<b>1,832,558</b>
Telex—				
Rentals .. .. .	14,090	16,219	18,655	21,495
Calls .. .. .	17,417	20,021	26,081	24,890
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,507</b>	<b>36,240</b>	<b>44,736</b>	<b>46,385</b>
Telegrams .. .. .	29,423	31,511	31,303	35,187
Other earnings .. .. .	48,401	108,334	125,490	130,274
<b>Total, earnings .. .. .</b>	<b>1,424,189</b>	<b>1,674,991</b>	<b>1,856,499</b>	<b>2,044,404</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Maintenance of plant .. .. .	278,125	355,196	386,723	424,736
Operating .. .. .	236,148	275,278	288,573	307,994
General and administrative .. .. .	62,621	71,520	105,160	137,001
Accommodation .. .. .	50,224	64,678	74,705	85,917
Depreciation .. .. .	312,358	340,817	366,514	410,412
Superannuation .. .. .	70,395	100,381	106,669	118,887
Long service leave .. .. .	22,336	24,090	25,949	30,849
Interest .. .. .	239,588	278,629	317,288	338,090
<b>Total, expenses .. .. .</b>	<b>1,271,795</b>	<b>1,510,589</b>	<b>1,671,581</b>	<b>1,853,886</b>

The total full-time staff employed by the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 29,939 at 30 June 1979 (29,799 in 1978).

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TELEPHONES (a)					
Telephone exchanges .. .. .	1,833	1,825	1,814	1,833	1,825
Telephone services (b)—					
Sydney (c) .. .. .	876,912	898,211	935,506	980,710	1,033,164
Rest of N.S.W. (a) .. .. .	485,905	514,343	547,896	600,054	651,469
Total, N.S.W. (a) .. .. .	1,362,817	1,412,554	1,483,402	1,580,764	1,684,633
Number of services per 1,000 persons .. .. .	269	276	287	302	318
Connections of new telephone services .. .. .	125,844	120,122	131,270	155,905	167,612
Public telephones (d) .. .. .	12,933	12,976	12,670	12,875	12,799
TELEX					
Number of subscribers .. .. .	5,502	6,341	7,283	8,409	9,420
TELEGRAMS ('000)					
Number—					
To places within Australia .. .. .	5,539	4,427	3,613	3,292	2,727
To places outside Australia .. .. .	1,159	1,026	949	870	796
Total .. .. .	6,698	5,453	4,562	4,162	3,523
DATA TRANSMISSION SERVICE					
Number .. .. .	2,836	5,032	6,817	9,140	12,963
TELEFINDER SERVICE (e)					
Number .. .. .	3,465	5,316	8,416	11,811	16,129

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

(c) Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40·2 km of Sydney G.P.O.

(d) Included in 'Telephone services'.

(e) A count of exchange numbers allocated in the provision of single and dual telefinder services.

*Telephone Service.* The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout Australia and trunk lines service practically all settled areas. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres. In 1978–79 about 88 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers, compared with 73 per cent in 1973–74.

*Telex Service.* A telex service was introduced into Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1979, there were 25,901 subscribers in Australia (9,420 in New South Wales) using the facility. The service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones

and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia, or in most overseas countries.

*Telegram Service.* The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these. There has been a steady decline in the number of public telegrams because of the introduction of faster, alternative means of communications.

*Data Transmission Service.* This service (Datel), which was introduced in 1969, provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information. A customer using lines leased for this purpose from the Australian Telecommunication Commission, or using the public telephone network, can establish a direct link between data equipment at different centres, and transmit information at speeds of up to 48 Kilobits per second.

*Telefinder Service.* At 30 June 1979 there were 39,604 telefinder radio paging services operating in Australia (16,129 in New South Wales). In 1978–79 a regional telefinder service was introduced. It is expected that a limited national telefinder service will commence operations in 1980, which will enable users of paging equipment to be contacted in any radio paging area throughout Australia.

## OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), established by the Overseas Telecommunications Act, is a Commonwealth statutory authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, operation and development of all public telecommunications services between Australia and other countries, between Australia and its external territories and with ships at sea. It has a specific responsibility under Section 38A, to make its services available at the lowest possible rates of charges. The Commission is responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Minister for Post and Telecommunications.

Telephone, telex, public message telegram, phototelegram, switched data and leased circuit services are provided to most countries and places throughout the world by means of submarine cables, communications satellites and, in a decreasing number of cases, short wave radio. Television relay is provided to and from countries with access to satellite communication facilities. Developments leading to the establishment of the Commission were published in Year Book No. 64, pages 372–5.

The Commission participates in the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) which has established a global communications satellite system. The Commission was involved in the establishment of, and is now a participant in, the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) which will provide a satellite system for high-grade telephone, telex and data communications with ships at sea on a global basis including distress and search and rescue communications.

The Commission, whose head office is in Sydney, owns and operates many communication establishments in Australia, including two International Gateway terminals in Sydney, a satellite earth station at Moree, international radio stations at Doonside and Bringelly, and a coast radio station at La Prouse, near Sydney.



## RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Minister administering the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

## RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED IN N.S.W. (a) AND AUSTRALIA (b), 30 JUNE 1979

Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)	Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)
Fixed stations (c)—			Mobile stations—		
Aeronautical .. .. .	30	114	Aeronautical .. .. .	824	3,513
Services with other countries	65	126	Land mobile .. .. .	55,998	198,938
Outpost .. .. .	280	2,229	Harbour mobile .. .. .	7,076	17,894
Radiotelephone subscribers service .. ..	86	241	Outpost .. .. .	466	3,786
Other .. .. .	1,228	3,635	Radiodetermination .. .. .	56	145
Land stations (d)—			Radiotelephone subscribers service .. ..	103	343
Aeronautical .. .. .	115	460	Ships .. .. .	3,228	13,352
Base stations—			Paging .. .. .	13,724	33,225
Land mobile .. .. .	6,305	21,893	Citizen band .. .. .	57,486	173,507
Harbour mobile .. .. .	213	642			
Coast OTC .. .. .	1	17	Earth space services .. .. .	4	11
Limited coast (fishing safety VHF marine) .. ..	80	419	Broadcasting services (e) .. ..	..	3
Special experimental .. ..	279	1,228			
Repeater .. .. .	104	227	Amateur stations—		
			Unrestricted .. .. .	2,074	5,978
			Restricted .. .. .	910	3,109
			Novice .. .. .	1,059	2,975
			Total .. .. .	151,794	488,010

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes internal and external Territories.

(c) Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

(d) Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

(e) Stations are located on Norfolk Island, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island.

## CHAPTER 13

# AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

## GENERAL RURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

### STATISTICS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The statistics relating to agricultural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled, in the main, from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales.

An *establishment with agricultural activity* is defined, for statistical purposes, as a single physical location which is used for the production of crops (including fruit and vegetables) and/or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Before 1977-78 such establishments were termed 'holdings'. Where two or more locations are within the same local government area, and are worked as one, they are regarded as forming a single establishment.

In recent years the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been gradually excluding from the statistics establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to agricultural production is small. Generally, establishments with agricultural activity have been excluded from the annual collections if the enterprise operating the establishment had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500 during a season. While this has reduced the number of establishments with agricultural activity, the effect on the statistics of production of major commodities is small. Statistics of minor commodities normally associated with smaller scale operations may be affected to a greater extent.

Comprehensive lists of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales are maintained by a system of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of these establishments. From time to time, the lists are reconciled with administrative records maintained by various authorities.

Although an establishment with agricultural activity is a suitable unit for the collection of land use and commodity data, and for the publication of geographic data, it is unsuitable for compiling economic and structural data compatible with those produced for other sectors of the economy. Information, obtained from a special census in 1974, was used to delineate economic units engaged in agricultural activity within a hierarchy of an enterprise group, enterprise, or establishment, and to classify these units according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see Appendix B to this Year Book, 'Integrated Economic Censuses'). Further details of agricultural operating units are given later in this section.

#### *Statistical Areas*

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising nine Statistical Districts and twenty five Statistical Subdivisions.

Statistical Divisions are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which they were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, other than those within the Sydney Statistical Division, were delineated

broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity. A full description of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas were specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in a map at the end of this volume.

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, N.S.W.

Groups of agricultural areas	Agricultural areas	Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions — S.D.) included (a)
Coastal Areas .. .. .	Northern Coastal Area .. .. .	4. Richmond-Tweed (S.D.) 5a. Clarence 5b. Hastings
	Central Coastal Area .. .. .	2. Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area ..	1. Sydney (S.D.) 3. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas .. .. .	Northern Tableland Area .. .. .	6a. Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area	8a. Central Tablelands 9b. Snowy 9c. Southern Tablelands
Slope Areas .. .. .	Northern Slope Area .. .. .	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area .. .. .	8b. Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area .. .. .	10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas ..	Northern Plains Area .. .. .	6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area .. .. .	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
Western Plains Area .. .. .	Western Plains Area .. .. .	7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

(a) Numbers shown in the table are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions, see the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many factors have influenced the pattern of agricultural development in New South Wales. These include improvements to transportation of agricultural products, such as the introduction of refrigerated containers for meat and dairy products, and the bulk handling of grain. Scientific research has increased the productive possibilities of agricultural land. New areas have been developed and existing ones improved by the use of better cultivation methods and fertilisers, mechanisation, the encouragement of improved breeding programmes, the control of plant and animal diseases and pests, and the introduction of new varieties of cereals, fruit, and vegetables more suited to local conditions and improved food processing techniques.

Trade barriers imposed by major importing countries, the availability of imported products on the local market, and the availability of substitute products have also influenced the pattern of agricultural development. The number of livestock has been

influenced by fluctuations in overseas demand for Australian meat. Overseas exports of butter, cheese, and processed milk products have been significantly influenced by import policies of the European Economic Community and the United States of America. As a result of these policies, together with changes in local consumption patterns, the number of establishments with dairy cattle in New South Wales has, despite government assistance, decreased in recent years. Many of the remaining establishments have diversified by introducing beef cattle grazing. Imports of processed agricultural products such as canned mushrooms, orange juice, tomato paste, and vegetable oils have also had a depressing effect on both established and developing industries in New South Wales. Wool production has fluctuated in the last decade partly in response to competition from synthetic cloth fibres, and in this industry some diversification has occurred with many wool producers also sowing crops, including wheat, or switching completely to cropping activities.

State and Australian government policies which have promoted agricultural development include the introduction of stabilisation schemes, price support schemes, establishment of marketing boards, subsidies on fertilizers, duties on imported agricultural products, taxation concessions, contributions to agricultural research, promotion of extension activities, improved transport and communications, and the negotiation of trade treaties and international commodity agreements.

Post war changes in consumption patterns show a decreased per capita usage of butter and an increased per capita usage of margarine. This has been reflected in higher oilseed production. Consumption of poultry meat in Australia has risen in recent years and there has been a significant growth in the production of meat strain chickens. Production of wine grapes has risen in response to the increased consumption of wine.

The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops, and the controlled use of artesian water has also influenced agricultural development of inland regions. Irrigation projects are described in greater detail in the section 'Water Resources and Irrigation' in Chapter 11 'Physical Development'.

### CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in New South Wales was wool growing, but with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the central districts, particularly in the 350-500 millimetre rainfall belt, some contraction of wool growing occurred. The widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reversed that trend and establishments which combine grazing sheep and growing cereal grains are now common. Increased demand for meat led to even greater diversification. The principal agricultural activities in New South Wales are wool growing, wheat growing, and the raising of cattle for meat production.

The main wool growing region in the State is the Slopes Area, followed by the Tableland Areas, and to a lesser extent the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Wool growing is by far the most predominant activity of the Western Plains Area. Wheat and other cereal grains are grown mainly on the Slopes and in the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Beef cattle raising is important in all areas of the State except the Western Plains Area. Sheep for the production of lamb and mutton are located mainly throughout the Tableland and Slope Areas of the State, and dairying is confined mainly to the fertile coastal river basins where rainfall is greatest.

The density of settlement throughout the State generally increases from west to east. Establishments with agricultural activity on the coast and on the Southern Plains where irrigation is used, are compact and intensively cultivated but on the Western Plains they

are larger with over fifty percent consisting of more than 5,000 hectares. On the Tablelands large areas of rugged and wooded land are unsuitable for any type of agricultural activity but there is dense settlement in some parts of the tablelands.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and selected production statistics for New South Wales in 1977-78. The geography and meteorological conditions of the State are described in detail in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

#### RAINFALL, POPULATION, AREA, AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of average annual rainfall (a) (mm)	Estimated population at 30 June 1978 ('000)	Area at 30 June 1978 (b) ('000 hectares)	Production 1977-78 season		Estimated value of agricultural commodities produced 1977-78 season (d) (\$'000)
				Wool (c) ('000 kg)	Wheat for grain ('000 tonnes)	
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	990-1,980	275	3,586	57	—	123,605
Central .. .. .	560-1,370	436	3,083	2,620	86	121,387
Sydney and Southern	790-1,400	3,472	3,033	374	—	218,199
Total .. .. .	..	4,182	9,702	3,051	87	463,191
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	760-1,070	65	3,273	16,199	11	78,565
Central and Southern	510-1,570	198	6,071	41,690	105	187,705
Total .. .. .	..	263	9,343	57,889	116	266,270
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	530- 740	150	6,987	21,984	1,057	257,199
Central .. .. .	430- 740	71	4,516	25,514	654	166,386
Southern .. .. .	460-1,370	159	4,309	27,353	562	180,988
Total .. .. .	..	380	15,811	74,851	2,273	604,573
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	430- 630	54	8,894	24,153	970	209,719
Southern .. .. .	330- 480	71	6,284	16,006	381	207,775
Total .. .. .	..	124	15,179	40,159	1,351	417,494
Western Plains Area ..	200- 430	56	30,097	29,903	20	96,826
New South Wales .. ..	..	(e) 5,012	80,133	205,852	3,846	1,848,352

(a) At recording stations, during the period 1931 to 1960.

(b) Excludes 8,773 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours, rivers, etc. not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

(c) Excludes dead wool. Quantity as in the grease.

(d) Local value of production excluding value of honey produced.

(e) Includes 6,950 migratory persons not included in divisional totals. Excludes Lord Howe Island (200 persons).

Statistics in respect of Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown, where appropriate, throughout the agricultural sections of this Yearbook. However, a summary of the main characteristics including topography, climate, and the principal agricultural activities of these Areas are provided below.

#### COASTAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

These areas cover the coastal fringe that extends from the Victorian to the Queensland border, bounded on the west by the Great Dividing Range and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean. Rainfall is regular and varies from 900-2,000 millimetres per annum in the northern region (the highest in the State), to 750-1,500 millimetres per annum in the

central and southern regions. The climate changes from sub-tropical in the northern region to temperate in the south and central regions. Temperatures are mainly mild to hot with a difference of approximately 10°C occurring between summer and winter. Major rivers of these areas are the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven Rivers, all of which are characterised by regular flows and short lengths. Agricultural settlement has been determined mainly by the regularity of rainfall, the fertility of the river valleys, and the proximity to ports or markets of large urban centres, although major highways run along the entire length of the coast, and rail services operate from the Queensland border in the north to Nowra in the south. Approximately one third of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located in the coastal areas. These are small in size (the average being approximately 260 hectares as against the State average of approximately 1,220 hectares) and the predominant agricultural industry is dairying.

Other important agricultural industries are the raising of poultry for meat and the farming of poultry for eggs. Significant localised activities include beef cattle grazing, plantation fruit, and sugar-cane production in the northern region, wine grape growing in the central region (mainly located in the Hunter Valley) and citrus fruit growing, vegetable (except potatoes) growing, and the raising of nursery products occurring around the urban fringes of Sydney and Newcastle.

#### TABLELAND AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Tableland Areas consist of rugged mountain ranges and plateaux that form part of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. Elevation above sea-level normally exceeds 500 metres. For the majority of these areas average annual rainfall varies from 700 to 1,000 millimetres. Temperatures are mild in summer (average maximum of 22°C), and cool to cold in winter (average minimum of 7°C). The Southern Tablelands are the coldest part of the State and where, on the Snowy and Mungah Ranges, snow is usually present for most of the year. Many rivers, including the Apsley, Gwydir, Macintyre, and Severn in the northern region, the Macquarie in the central region, and the Snowy in the southern region, flow through the Areas. The headwaters of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers are located in the Southern Tablelands. Although these Areas are well served with both road and railway links, agricultural settlement is scattered because much of the terrain is unsuited for agricultural development. The main agricultural activities are the grazing of sheep for meat and/or wool, and the raising of beef cattle. Sown pastures are grown and hay is produced to supplement native pastures. At 31 March 1978, these Areas had 25 per cent of the State's meat cattle, 30 per cent of sheep and lambs, and in 1977-78 produced 28 per cent of the total wool. Cabonne Shire is the major apple, pear, and cherry growing shire in New South Wales; Guyra, Blayney, Crookwell, and Cabonne Shires are amongst the principal potato growing shires.

#### SLOPE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise undulating fertile lands, well watered from inland rivers which include the Namoi, Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee Rivers. They have reliable rainfall of between 500 and 750 millimetres per annum. These areas are among the most productive agricultural regions of the State, with 85 per cent of the total area being devoted to agriculture. The predominant agricultural industry is the grazing of sheep and the growing of cereal grains. Other important agricultural industries include the growing of cereal grains only, the grazing of sheep only, and the grazing of meat cattle together with either cereal grains growing or sheep grazing. In the 1977-78 season, the Slope Areas grew 61 per cent of the State's wheat, as well as grazing 31 and 37 per cent of the State's beef cattle and sheep respectively. Extensive areas of pastures are sown and hay is produced to maintain livestock throughout the year. The Slopes have also developed as the State's largest oilseed producing area, accounting for more than 50 per cent of total New South Wales production in the 1977-78 season. Ashford Shire, located in the northern region, is one of the principal tobacco growing shires of New South Wales. The Grain Elevator Board's four main country sub-terminals are located at Werris Creek,

Parkes, Temora and Junee, which have rail connections to the Newcastle and Sydney bulk storage depots and shipping facilities.

#### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREAS

These areas consist of flat country which lie west of the Northern and Southern Slopes Agricultural Areas. The main soil type of these areas are heavy textured grey and brown soils which differ noticeably from the desert loam and mallee soils of the Western Plains Agricultural Area. The climate is dry, rainfall unreliable, and evaporation high. The average annual rainfall ranges between approximately 350 and 500 millimetres. The lower reaches of the Barwon, Namoi, and Macquarie Rivers, and the headwaters of the Darling River flow through the Northern Plains, while the lower reaches of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers flow through the Southern Plains, which is also bounded on the south by the Murray River. Bore water is obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the Northern Plains. Initially the main agricultural activity of these areas was sheep grazing. However, the Northern and Southern Plains are now important wheat growing areas, which grew 35 per cent of the State's wheat area in the 1977-78 season. Other agricultural activities of the Northern Plains are the production of most of the State's cotton (which is grown mainly in the irrigated lands of the Namoi Valley), and the production of oilseeds. In the Southern Plains the construction of dams for irrigation and flood control on the Lachlan, Murray, and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and other minor rivers in the area have influenced the other major agricultural activities. Irrigated land in Leeton, Murrumbidgee, and Wade Shires produces most of the State's rice and the Southern Plains is also the State's major producer of citrus fruits, apricots, peaches, plums, prunes, and wine grapes.

#### WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

This Area occupies approximately 33 per cent of the State. It consists of flat country bounded on the east by the Northern Plains, Central Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, on the south by the Murray River and on the north and west by the Queensland and South Australian borders respectively. The main soils of the area are desert loam and mallee soils which have given rise to arid, mallee or mulga scrub vegetation. The climate is dry, summer temperatures are high and evaporation is high. Rainfall is low and irregular with the western regions of the Area receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 250 millimetres. Although most of the land is devoted to agricultural activity, it has not become a major agricultural area because of the dry climate. Most of the agricultural land is held under perpetual or other long-term Crown lease, and is divided into large establishments with an average size of 14,700 hectares, compared to the State average of 1,220 hectares. Consequently, less than 5 per cent of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located on the Western Plains. The only major river in this area is the Darling River which roughly bisects the area between its eastern and western boundaries. The Menindee Lakes form a major fresh water storage on the Darling River. Bore water is also obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the northern region of this area. The most important agricultural activity is sheep grazing (for wool), which feed on the natural vegetation. The only region where more diversified agricultural activities occur is that part encompassing the Buronga, Coomealla, Curlwaa, and Mallee Cliffs Irrigation Areas located around the town of Dareton on the Murray River. In these areas 40 per cent of the State's grapes, including almost all of the grapes for drying, were produced in the 1977-78 season.

### AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

#### AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Before 1974-75 establishments with agricultural activity were, in general, classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the establishment. Between 1974-75 and 1977-78, establishments in the agricultural sector were classified in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Australian Standard*

*Industrial Classification, Preliminary Edition, Vol. 1* (Catalogue No. 1201.0). (In 1979 a revised edition was published and subsequent statistics have been prepared on the basis of the industry groups and classes of the later edition.)

### CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The basic economic units referred to in this section are defined as follows: (a) An *agricultural enterprise* is a single operating legal entity which is engaged mainly in agricultural activity. It may also engage in non-agricultural activity in which case all revenue earned from such activity is included in the total revenue of the enterprise. An agricultural enterprise is comparable with enterprise units in other sectors of the economy. These are discussed in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'. (b) An *agricultural establishment* is normally part of an agricultural enterprise, and operates at a distinct physical location (or in certain circumstances at more than one location) and is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. Agricultural establishments may engage in non-agricultural activities, and all revenue from such activities is included in the total revenue of the establishment. However, in most cases, the value of non-agricultural operations is an insignificant proportion of their total operations.

An establishment with agricultural activity, as defined at the beginning of this chapter, differs from an agricultural establishment in that agriculture may not necessarily be the main activity.

The following table shows the number of agricultural establishments classified by size and industry in New South Wales for the 1977-78 season.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY CLASS, N.S.W.: ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS, 1977-78

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establishments with an estimated value of operations of—				Total estab- lishments
		Under \$10,000 (b)	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more	
Cereal Grains, Oilseeds, n.e.c., Sheep, Cattle, and Pigs—						
Cereal grains .. .. .	0111	492	1,354	2,766	1,332	5,944
Oilseeds, n.e.c., .. .. .	0112	18	55	45	36	154
Sheep and cereal grains .. .. .	0113	263	2,500	3,945	1,247	7,955
Meat cattle and cereal grains .. .. .	0114	419	876	761	262	2,318
Sheep and meat cattle .. .. .	0115	1,112	2,024	1,364	408	4,908
Sheep .. .. .	0116	1,598	2,520	1,843	494	6,455
Meat cattle .. .. .	0117	6,631	2,333	458	117	9,539
Milk cattle .. .. .	0118	362	2,006	1,699	192	4,259
Pigs .. .. .	0119	382	424	239	95	1,140
Poultry—						
For meat .. .. .	0121	41	131	80	53	305
For eggs .. .. .	0122	39	49	118	227	433
Fruit—						
Grapes .. .. .	0131	157	402	148	24	731
Plantation fruit .. .. .	0132	165	506	254	34	959
Orchard and other fruit .. .. .	0133	546	683	628	215	2,072
Vegetables—						
Potatoes .. .. .	0141	73	120	85	37	315
Other .. .. .	0142	515	430	215	150	1,310
Multi-purpose farming .. .. .	0150	22	40	26	6	94
Other agriculture—						
Sugar cane .. .. .	0161	62	247	167	35	511
Peanuts .. .. .	0162	—	—	1	1	2
Tobacco .. .. .	0163	—	9	39	20	68
Cotton .. .. .	0164	—	—	1	59	60
Nurseries and specialised horticultural activities (c) .. .. .	0165	216	231	151	55	653
Agriculture, n.e.c. .. .. .	0166	449	168	39	11	667
Total, agriculture .. .. .		13,562	17,108	15,072	5,110	50,852

(a) As defined in the 'Australian Standard Industrial Classification Interim Revised Subdivision 01; Agriculture 1974'.

(b) Establishments were not tabulated if they, or the associated enterprises, had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

(c) Except forest nurseries.



In 1977-78, 48,806 agricultural enterprises and 799 non-agricultural enterprises operated the 50,852 establishments shown in the above table. Family partnerships and sole operators were the two most common legal statuses of the agricultural enterprises, accounting for 52 per cent and 35 per cent of all New South Wales agricultural enterprises respectively.

## ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

### NUMBER AND AREA OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Variations in the scope of the agricultural census as outlined in the introduction to this section have resulted in the exclusion of establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to production is small.

The number and area of establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March, for the last three years are given in the following table.

NUMBER AND AREA OF ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS  
(At 31 March)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Number of establishments			Area of establishments ('000 hectares)		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	11,693	8,792	8,073	2,428	2,109	2,009
Central .. .. .	5,515	3,870	3,554	1,968	1,839	1,731
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	8,484	5,695	4,995	762	613	571
Total .. .. .	25,692	18,357	16,622	5,157	4,561	4,311
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,608	2,954	2,875	2,695	2,501	2,466
Central and Southern .. .. .	9,765	7,610	7,123	4,447	4,098	3,988
Total .. .. .	13,373	10,564	9,998	7,142	6,598	6,454
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	8,668	7,476	7,010	6,117	5,899	5,698
Central .. .. .	5,195	4,785	4,618	4,236	4,109	4,062
Southern .. .. .	6,493	5,797	5,532	3,576	3,456	3,406
Total .. .. .	20,356	18,058	17,160	13,929	13,465	13,166
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,192	2,989	2,903	7,858	7,735	7,702
Southern .. .. .	4,770	4,417	4,312	5,805	5,672	5,635
Total .. .. .	7,962	7,406	7,215	13,663	13,406	13,336
Western Plains Area .. .. .	2,067	1,927	1,871	28,864	27,951	27,521
New South Wales .. .. .	69,450	56,312	52,866	68,756	65,981	64,788

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

## SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

In the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise agricultural activities, establishments with agricultural activity tend to be smaller in area than those in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 68 per cent in 1977–78 were from 250 to 2,000 hectares in extent. Irrigation settlements account for most of the small establishments in the Southern and Western Plains Areas. The largest sized establishments are found mainly in the Western Plains Area due to the low carrying capacity of livestock per hectare, caused by lack of adequate supplies of water and vegetation.

The classification of establishments with agricultural activity by area at 31 March 1978 is summarised in the following table.

**ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED BY AREA OF HOLDING, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, 31 MARCH 1978**

Area (hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
1— 19	870	262	2,199	46	237	194
20— 49	1,197	275	679	115	372	245
50— 99	2,058	416	624	156	558	313
100— 249	2,314	972	964	436	1,487	759
250— 499	859	696	364	561	1,884	1,466
500— 749	312	346	76	521	1,010	1,339
750— 999	150	170	29	296	566	784
1,000— 1,999	188	275	39	483	727	1,435
2,000— 4,999	96	121	16	226	258	435
5,000— 19,999	27	20	6	33	24	38
20,000 or more	2	1	—	2	—	1
Total establishments (a)	8,073	3,554	4,996	2,875	7,123	7,009

Area (hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
1— 19	73	68	18	506	444	4,917
20— 49	90	163	35	396	115	3,682
50— 99	147	274	32	139	21	4,738
100— 249	560	822	111	897	22	9,344
250— 499	1,051	1,835	245	896	19	9,876
500— 749	904	1,076	294	361	14	6,253
750— 999	529	515	222	216	12	3,489
1,000— 1,999	894	605	721	350	27	5,744
2,000— 4,999	326	147	856	314	66	2,861
5,000— 19,999	42	26	350	195	596	1,357
20,000 or more	2	1	19	42	535	605
Total establishments (a)	4,618	5,532	2,903	4,312	1,871	52,866

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

## LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

The following table shows the land use on establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in the 1977–78 season. The same series of statistics, relating to Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

**LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, 1977-78**  
(\*000 hectares)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total area at 30 June 1978 (b)	Total area of establishments (a) at 31 March	Land use (c)			
			Crops		Sown grasses and clovers (e)	Native pasture
			Wheat for grain	Total area used for cropping (d)		
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,586	2,009	—	55	174	591
Central .. .. .	3,083	1,731	49	112	171	559
Sydney and Southern	3,033	571	—	27	143	143
Total .. .. .	9,702	4,311	49	193	488	1,293
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,273	2,466	9	56	651	829
Central and Southern	6,071	3,988	73	198	1,423	1,211
Total .. .. .	9,343	6,454	82	255	2,074	2,040
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	6,987	5,698	776	1,211	376	1,602
Central .. .. .	4,516	4,062	733	968	498	959
Southern .. .. .	4,309	3,406	538	848	910	788
Total .. .. .	15,811	13,166	2,046	3,027	1,784	3,350
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	8,894	7,702	806	975	19	2,080
Southern .. .. .	6,284	5,635	365	619	286	1,734
Total .. .. .	15,179	13,336	1,171	1,595	304	3,814
Western Plains Area ..	30,097	27,521	29	51	11	4,693
New South Wales .. ..	80,133	64,788	3,377	5,121	4,661	15,189

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Excludes 8,773 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island, and harbours, rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

(c) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc.

(d) Includes lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, or harvested for seed.

(e) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Excludes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers at 31 March.

Land use on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales during the past 6 seasons is given in the following table.

**LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.**

Item	Unit of quantity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Establishments (a) at 31 March							
Number .. .. .	Number	74,587	74,675	74,962	(e) 69,450	(e) 56,312	52,866
Total area .. .. .	*000 hectares	68,849	68,881	68,880	(e) 68,756	(e) 65,981	64,788
Land use (b)							
Crops—							
Wheat for grain .. .. .	*000 hectares	2,618	2,883	2,646	2,774	3,116	3,377
Total area used for cropping (c) .. ..	*000 hectares	4,574	5,010	4,355	4,518	4,728	5,125
Sown grasses and covers (d) .. .. .	*000 hectares	4,822	5,023	5,356	5,223	4,817	4,661
Native pasture .. .. .	*000 hectares	n.a.	13,451	15,329	14,798	15,074	15,189

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc.

(c) Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses, cut for hay, green feed or silage, or harvested for seed.

(d) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Excludes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers at 31 March.

(e) The number and area of establishments with agricultural activity are not strictly comparable with earlier seasons because of variations in the scope of the agricultural census, as outlined in the introduction to this section.

## TENURE OF LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

The tenure of land used for agricultural purposes in New South Wales is principally either freehold or leasehold from the Crown. Except in the Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, where almost all the land is held under perpetual or long-term lease from the Crown, most land used for agricultural purposes falls into the category of 'alienated or virtually alienated'. For further information on land tenure see Chapter 3.

## AGRICULTURAL SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

In 1977-78 there were 48 agricultural services co-operative societies in New South Wales with 1,601 members. These societies, which had a turnover of \$16.1m during the year, were formed for the purpose of providing some specific service as an aid to rural production and include veterinary services, reticulation of electricity, and the provision of machinery for the harvesting or transport of sugar cane.

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Two measures of the value of agricultural commodities produced are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of agricultural commodities produced* is recorded production valued at wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. The *local value of agricultural commodities produced* is derived by deducting estimated marketing costs from the gross value of agricultural commodities produced. The following table shows the value of agricultural commodities produced by the type of commodity.

VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, FISHING, AND HUNTING COMMODITIES, N.S.W.  
(\$'000)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
GROSS VALUE						
Agriculture—						
Crops .. .. .	436,206	817,991	822,280	896,100	921,655	870,054
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals .. (a)	525,829	530,737	337,539	387,482	557,499	577,292
Livestock products .. .. .	587,505	577,415	491,888	525,925	619,120	642,710
Total, agriculture .. .. .	1,549,541	1,926,143	1,651,707	1,809,508	2,098,274	2,090,056
Forestry .. .. .	53,440	45,766	51,216	56,405	65,209	75,524
Fishing .. .. .	21,165	20,974	24,609	31,599	36,059	39,665
Hunting .. .. .	3,335	3,135	4,016	6,835	7,638	11,855
Total, forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	77,939	69,875	79,840	94,839	108,906	127,044
Total, primary (excluding mining) .. .. .	1,627,479	1,996,017	1,731,547	1,904,346	2,207,180	2,217,099
LOCAL VALUE						
Agriculture—						
Crops .. .. .	356,213	702,642	707,555	756,282	761,725	716,910
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals ..	485,195	494,311	300,244	353,341	510,805	528,393
Livestock products .. .. .	544,180	540,281	451,191	483,824	573,416	598,349
Total, agriculture .. .. .	1,385,589	1,737,235	1,458,990	1,593,448	1,845,946	1,843,652
Forestry .. .. .	53,400	45,726	51,176	56,365	65,169	75,484
Fishing .. .. .	16,897	16,568	21,569	25,334	30,352	32,993
Hunting .. .. .	2,779	2,625	3,350	5,768	7,363	11,523
Total, forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	73,075	64,919	76,095	87,468	102,884	120,000
Total, primary (excluding mining) .. .. .	1,458,664	1,802,154	1,535,085	1,680,916	1,948,831	1,963,651

(a) Includes horses (stud yearlings) sold at auction.

Further details of the value of agricultural commodities produced are given later in this chapter. Regional values of agricultural commodities produced are available in *Agricultural Sector: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (Catalogue No. 7501·1).

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Data which was collected on the annual agricultural census returns until 1975–76, showed that the number of persons permanently engaged on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales at 31 March had declined over most of the post-war years and that this trend accelerated after 1970. These data may be found in Year Book No. 64 in the chapter 'Rural Industries'.

Employment in agriculture is estimated at the time of the periodic censuses of population and housing. At the Census held on 30 June 1976, 75,634 males and 35,589 females, representing 5·5 per cent of the employed population, were classified as being employed in agriculture.

Estimates of persons employed in agriculture are available also from the Labour Force Survey. Estimations of the workforce employed in agriculture during February since 1974 and for May, August, and November 1978 are shown in the next table.

**PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Month and year	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
February 1974	92·0	13·9	105·9	n.a.	n.a.	13·1
February 1975	83·0	10·4	93·4	n.a.	n.a.	16·1
February 1976	84·0	11·5	95·5	n.a.	n.a.	13·9
February 1977	77·4	11·2	88·6	4·8	12·7	17·6
February 1978 (a)	74·0	12·6	86·6	6·0	9·7	15·7
May 1978	69·9	11·0	80·9	4·7	8·1	12·8
August 1978	69·1	11·4	80·5	5·7	8·7	14·4
November 1978	80·5	12·3	92·8	5·0	9·3	14·3
February 1979	75·6	10·2	85·8	(b)	9·8	(b)

(a) Figures shown from 1978 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. (The definitions, scope, and comparability over time of Labour Force Survey data are more fully discussed in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices').

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

### CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

A summary of the development of Commonwealth and State legislation relating to employment conditions and awards in the agricultural industry is given in Year Book No. 64, 1976 on page 789.

The State Pastoral Employees Award and the Commonwealth Pastoral Award have since 1954 and 1967 respectively, covered the employment of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock (other than pigs), the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes, or for shearers and station hands engaged in sheep grazing.

Other State awards cover most phases of agricultural employment not covered by the State and Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Awards. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards.

## ADULT WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, N.S.W.

(\$ per week)

Award	Occupation	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Commonwealth Pastoral Award (a)	Shearers-rate per 100 ordinary flock sheep	45.00	46.35	51.55	56.24	59.38
	Shed hands					
	With keep	106.68	110.43	125.91	139.82	145.39
	Without keep	129.45	133.20	151.20	166.80	173.10
	Station hands					
State Awards (b)	With keep	73.92	76.66	87.13	91.15	103.86
	Without keep	93.80	97.20	110.20	115.20	131.20
	Horticultural					
	Sugar field workers	91.00	104.00	119.10	131.60	140.70
	Cane cutter (c)	81.00	86.80	99.80	111.30	129.40
Citrus, apple, and pear growing	General hand (d)	87.00	99.70	114.30	126.60	135.40
	Potato growers	87.00	99.70	114.30	126.60	135.40
	Dairying	89.10	101.90	116.70	129.10	138.00

(a) At 30 September.

(b) At 31 December.

(c) Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

(d) Class 1 general hand (i.e. Hand who is a picker or does general work.)

(e) Class 2 general hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractors etc. in addition to general farm work.)

*Agricultural Workers' Accommodation*

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of labour are required to provide for employees, who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of a prescribed standard. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and facilities. The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers.

## SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, a common type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. However, the practice of share-farming continues to decline in dairying due primarily to the decrease in the number, and viability, of small dairy farms. In wheat share-farming the division of proceeds between the share-farmer and the owner are traditionally based upon the share of expenses met by each.

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvements.

The Agricultural Holdings Act applies to tenancies of agricultural holdings of approximately 0.8 hectares (two acres) or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at

least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees, with representatives of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, the landlord, and the tenant, are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute.

## SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

### NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, new crops, pest control, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It conducts the Orange, Yanco, and C. B. Alexander Agricultural Colleges.

The Department includes the following divisions:

*Plant Industry.* Research and extension work in connection with field crops, pastures, weeds, fodder conservation, irrigation, and cloudseeding; seed testing certification; and prickly pear control.

*Horticulture.* Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture, and vegetables; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; export of agricultural commodities; plant quarantine.

*Animal Industry.* Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection; drought relief; registration of brands; noxious animals and insects.

*Dairying.* Herd improvement through herd recording, nutrition, breeding, and general dairy stock management; extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in manufacturing establishments) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; research and extension work in connection with new dairy foods, mastitis control, milking shed management.

*Biological and Chemical Research.* Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, and entomology.

*Marketing and Economics.* Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of agricultural products; reporting of livestock and farm produce markets; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

*Extension Services.* Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; agricultural groups (Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth Organisation); editing and distribution of publications, film library, radio, television, photographic, and display services.

*Research Services.* Direction and control of Regional Research Centres and associated Research Stations and their research programmes; operation of an Agricultural Engineering Centre and an Agricultural Mechanisation Extension Service; the supervision of the capital works programme for departmental institutions; administration of research grants.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of three organisations: the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Resources Commission, and the Forestry Commission.

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian agricultural products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to agricultural products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of agricultural products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an independent research organisation within the Department, carries out research into aspects of agriculture that are significant in determining the economic performance of producers and agriculture generally.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) is an autonomous statutory authority established under the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. It maintains, throughout Australia, regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian agricultural products. Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, under the *Quarantine Act* 1908, in co-operation with the Bureau of Customs.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which consists of the relevant Commonwealth and State Government ministers, was formed in 1934 to promote uniformity of action between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems.

#### EXTENSION SERVICES GRANTS

Since 1948–49, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to State Governments to assist them to develop their agricultural extension and regional research operations. The first grant was made specifically for the purpose of promoting efficiency on dairy farms. In 1978–79, the allocation to New South Wales was \$2.4m. The grants have been used by the States to employ additional research and extension personnel, to provide laboratories and facilities, and to provide opportunities for studies of agriculture and related subjects both in Australia and overseas.

#### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognised, though, early in the century, problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. These Divisions are described in Chapter 3, 'Land Settlement'. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion (representing an increase of 800,000 hectares in the area affected by this type of erosion since a previous survey conducted in 1943), and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares



were affected by sheet and wind erosion (representing a decrease of 6,300,000 hectares since 1943). Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, the Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist land-holders generally in their erosion problems. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages, hydro-electric, or irrigation projects.

A major function of the Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders through officers located in 66 centres throughout the State. Since the inception of the scheme over 61,000 landholders have sought advice on erosion problems. In many cases the soil conservation measures recommended involve the construction of earthworks and the majority of landholders arrange for this work to be done by the Service. Landholders who wish to construct these works with their own equipment or with a private contractor are assisted by local soil conservationists who supervise the standard of the work. Advances of up to 100 per cent of the cost may be granted to landholders for approved projects provided they undertake to maintain the works and fulfil conditions relating to land use. The advances are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years at low interest rates.

A subsidy of 25 per cent, to a maximum of \$1,000 per property, is payable by the State Government to landholders who construct water storages as part of an approved soil conservation scheme. Advances to June 1979 are given in the section 'Water Resources and Irrigation' in Chapter 11, 'Physical Development'.

The Service is undertaking a series of valley conservation projects throughout the State to reclaim and stabilise the more seriously eroded areas. Between 1965 and 1979, fourteen such projects were notified. These have involved works in the Hunter, Shoalhaven, Murrumbidgee, Namoi, and Macquarie River Valleys.

In addition to the 66 decentralised offices there are six Soil Conservation Research Centres located at Inverell, Gunnedah, Wellington, Cowra, Scone, and Wagga Wagga where problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use and cropping practices are investigated. Trials are also conducted on private farms.

#### CONTROL OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large animals likely to attack livestock in New South Wales are dingoes (or so-called native dogs), foxes, and feral pigs; but animals such as rabbits are even more noxious because of their deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission takes measures to destroy dingoes and wild dogs and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border.

Rabbits have done incalculable damage to pastures since they first became a problem about 1881. In the following years they rapidly spread over the whole State, and are believed to have played a major part in the decline in the capacity of agricultural land to carry livestock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties' rabbits had been brought under control though they continued to limit carrying capacity and control measures were costly to maintain; during the Second World War, scarcity of labour and materials made it difficult to keep them in check. The problem seemed to be solved after 1951, when the virus disease, myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, spread rapidly over the State. By 1953, it was estimated by the Organization that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling River. Since then,

however, rabbits have developed an increasing resistance to the disease and satisfactory control now depends largely on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers, is now the main method of control. The practice of ripping and fumigation of warrens is recommended as a valuable aid to control programmes.

Feral pigs became established in New South Wales prior to 1870. They now range over most of the western marsh and river systems and there are also numerous colonies on the slopes and tablelands, southern alps, and coast. Numbers fluctuate markedly with seasonal conditions and there is heavy mortality during major droughts. From 1968, the incidence of feral pig damage to grain crops and predation on lambing flocks was reported to be high in some areas. Their close contact with livestock in many areas has caused concern that they could be carriers of exotic diseases, if such diseases entered the country and feral pigs became infected. Control programmes, conducted by Pastures Protection Boards, are still at an early stage but poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) has given promising results in limiting crop damage. For effective control, poisoning programmes need to be integrated with other procedures such as shooting and trapping to prevent rapid repopulation after poisoning.

#### *Pastures Protection Boards*

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, (which relates to such matters as travelling livestock, sheep brands and marks, and the destruction of dingoes, wild dogs, feral pigs, and rabbits), the State is divided into 58 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

The Boards levy rates on travelling livestock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling livestock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee which is fixed by regulation, for watering livestock.

Rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with five or more head of large livestock or 50 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of livestock on the establishment. A landholder may be eligible for a 50 per cent rebate if his establishments have been enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences or if it has been reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. Groups of landholders may also be eligible for a rebate if they have taken co-operative action to keep their establishments free from rabbits, even though they are not enclosed in rabbit-proof fences. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as 'barrier' fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of noxious animals. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

#### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep brands and earmarks are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

## PROVISION OF FINANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The continued long-term increase in agricultural production in New South Wales has been accompanied, in the post-war years, by a decline in the labour force engaged in agriculture while the total area of establishments with agricultural activity has undergone a slight decrease. Associated with these developments has been a growth in mechanisation and improvements in farm technology. The finance required to fund these changes has come increasingly from sources other than the operating surpluses of producers.

Besides the need to finance the increasing volume and improved quality of capital equipment, there exists also a need to finance land improvements, buildings, storage, increased livestock numbers, and working capital. Apart from these fundamental needs temporary financial assistance must also be available during periods of climatic adversity and low prices.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia, trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of agricultural products. Funds are often provided to the agricultural industry on conditions more liberal than for other industries.

### THE PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia was established in 1978, under the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* with capital subscribed in equal parts by the Commonwealth of Australia, each of the seven major trading banks and by a combination of four State banks. Other main sources of funds are Commonwealth funds on deposit (from the Income Equalisation Deposits Trust Account) and transferable deposits from the public. The Bank provides a long-term refinance lending facility to agriculture, forestry, and fishing and is designed to augment existing forms of lending available from banks and other lenders. Refinance loans are made available by the Bank for terms ranging from 8 to 30 years. The primary consideration in assessing applications is the financial potential of the particular proposal, which remains a matter for negotiation between the borrower and the lending institution.

### STATE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of agriculture or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of agricultural products.

### TRADING BANK LOANS

Loans made by trading banks are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand or fully drawn advances. In practice many of them continue for lengthy periods with repayments influenced by considerations such as collateral security, purpose of the advance, ability to repay, and the current lending policies of the banks.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed-term loans for capital expenditure for production in the rural, industrial and, to a lesser extent, commercial sectors. Borrowers in agricultural industries may obtain term-loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to ten years, and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities were established in April 1966 to provide, particularly for small producers, loans for farm development including measures for drought recovery

and for mitigation of the effect of future droughts. Two thirds of the funds, from which these loans are made, are special releases from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposits. Since November 1972, the banks have been able to lend for a wider range of reasons, including the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. Repayment terms are predominantly 8-12 years and are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of agricultural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in agricultural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July 1978 and earlier years.

**ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURAL BORROWERS BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS (a) N.S.W. (b)**  
(On second Wednesday in July)  
(\$ million)

Agricultural borrower	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Main activity of borrower—						
Sheep grazing .. .. .	185.1	189.1	191.3	198.3	190.3	207.7
Wheat growing .. .. .	44.2	47.0	42.3	55.2	75.9	98.3
Dairying and pig raising .. .. .	34.6	35.9	36.5	34.8	35.6	35.8
Other agriculture .. .. .	144.1	189.8	210.7	216.0	234.0	236.1
Total advances outstanding .. .. .	408.0	461.8	480.7	504.3	535.9	577.9

(a) Figures include term loans and farm development loans.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Australian External Territories.

The 'major trading banks' comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States. The Rural Bank of New South Wales is not classified as a 'major trading bank' and therefore its general bank loans to agriculture are not included in the above table.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described in earlier issues of the Year Book and additional information concerning its activities is contained in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'. The Bank operates through two departments: the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in agriculture and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with finance: the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the State Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

#### *Rural Reconstruction Agency*

The Rural Reconstruction Agency gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Assistance Board and makes available advances approved by the Board under the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The activities of the Board and details of the Rural Adjustment Scheme are described later in this section. During the year ended 30 June 1979, advances totalling \$15.2m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$76.8m.

*Rural Industries Agency*

The Rural Industries Agency makes advances to agriculturalists who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bush fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small livestock owners for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of agriculturalists for pasture improvement, the eradication of serrated tussock, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to persons of moderate means, who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level. During the year ended 30 June 1979, advances totalling \$4.8m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$13.0m.

*Advances To Settlers Agency*

The Advances to Settlers Agency makes advances for permanent improvements on agricultural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. During the year ended 30 June 1979, advances totalling \$1.4m were made bringing total advances outstanding at the close of the year to \$5.7m.

*Irrigation Agency*

Matters relating to the control of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Resources Commission, as described in the section 'Water Resources and Irrigation', in Chapter 11, 'Physical Development'. Administration of financial transactions between the Water Resources Commission and farmers is undertaken by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to farmers in the irrigation areas, mainly to assist in the installation of tile drainage, and for farm water supply and irrigation works throughout the State, following approval by the Water Resources Commission. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. Upon approval by the Minister for Water Resources, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion. Advances made by the Irrigation Agency during 1978-79 totalled \$7.1m. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$35.9m. New capital debts incurred during 1978-79 amounted to \$1.8m. These debts represented advances to farmers for the purpose of either purchasing land from the Water Resources Commission, to pay for the cost of improvements made to the land, or to pay for the cost of shallow bores sunk or other improvements made to the land by the Commission.

## RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of agricultural industries.

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank makes short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of produce.

The Commonwealth Development Bank provides finance to agriculturalists (and also industrial undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount

of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the section 'Banking' in Chapter 17, 'Private Finance'.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ON LOANS TO AGRICULTURE

The trend in rates of interest on loans to agriculture is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1976 and later years on loans to agriculture by the private trading banks, the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, and by the Commonwealth Development Bank.

The rates shown for carry-on, debt reconstruction, and farm improvement advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the usual rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix rates lower than this rate or up to a higher maximum, determined by the State Treasurer, according to individual circumstances.

#### RATES OF INTEREST (a) ON LOANS TO AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.

(Per cent per annum)

Lending authority	1976	1977	1978
Private trading banks—			
Overdrafts (maximum rate) .. .. .	(b)11·50	(c)10·50	(c)10·50
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—			
General Bank Department—			
Long-term loans .. .. .	5·50	5·50	5·50
Overdrafts (maximum rate) .. .. .	(b)11·50	(c)10·50	(c)10·50
Loans to co-operative societies .. .. .	10·75 and 11·25	(c)10·50	(c)10·50
Government Agency Department—			
Rural reconstruction—			
Debt reconstruction .. .. .	4·00	(d)6·00	(d)6·00
Farm build-up .. .. .	6·25 to 10·00	(d)8·00	(d)8·00
Farm improvement .. .. .		(d)8·00	(d)8·00
Carry-on .. .. .	4·00	4·00	4·00
Rural industries advances—			
Cereal growers .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Herd improvement .. .. .	4·50 to 5·50	4·50 to 5·50	4·50 to 5·50
Fodder conservation .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Drought relief—			
General (1965 scheme) .. .. .	3·00	3·00	3·00
Carry-on (1976 scheme) .. .. .	4·00	4·00	4·00
Restocking (1976 scheme) .. .. .	3·00	3·00	4·00
Other relief schemes (flood, bushfire, etc.) .. .. .	3·00	4·00	4·00 to 6·00
Control of serrated tussock .. .. .	4·50 to 6·00	4·50 to 6·00	4·50 to 6·00
Small landowners assistance .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Removal or lifting of houses above flood level .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Advances to settlers .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Irrigation—			
Carry-on advances .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Farm water supplies .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Soil conservation .. .. .	4·50	4·50	4·50
Commonwealth Development Bank—			
Long-term loans (basic rate) .. .. .	10·50	10·50	10·50

(a) Current in January of each year shown.

(b) Overdrafts up to \$50,000.

(c) Overdrafts up to \$100,000.

(d) See text preceding table.

#### PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking; most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is to a large extent ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

## LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the section 'Other Private Finance' in Chapter 17, 'Private Finance'. These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

## WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945, provided for an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments relating to settlement on land by ex-servicemen of the 1939–1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis. Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

## INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT POLICIES

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES

The provisions of the Rural Assistance Act, 1932 (formerly known as the Farmers' Relief Act, 1932), and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, assisted deserving farmers in financial difficulty, which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming activities to a sound basis. The Board made advances at concessional rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis or in full, to provide the means of obtaining capital items (structures, plant, income-producing livestock, and additional land, etc.), and to provide working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

At 30 June 1971, all applications under this scheme had been determined, and approved advances settled. Activity under the scheme is now restricted to advances made available from recycled funds. As at 30 June 1979, 157 farmers were still receiving the benefits of this scheme with balances outstanding of \$6.9m.

In 1971, State legislation abolished the Rural Reconstruction Board. A new Board, the Rural Assistance Board, was established from 1 January 1972 to administer the 1971 Rural Reconstruction Scheme as well as the continuing functions of earlier schemes.

Under the *States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act* 1971 the Commonwealth Government made funds available to the States for debt reconstruction, the build-up of the size of farm properties, and rehabilitation of those obliged to leave their properties. Originally, the sum of \$100m (of which \$75m was in the form of repayable advances and \$25m as grants) was to be allocated over the four-year period ending 30 June 1975. With the passing of the *States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act* 1973 the duration of the scheme was extended to 30 June 1976 and further funds were made available. By agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the scheme, which is administered by the Rural Assistance Board, was further extended to 31 December 1976 pending the introduction of the Rural Adjustment Scheme. By December 1976, New South Wales had received \$70.6m. At 30 June 1979, there were 1,295 cases currently administered under the scheme and advances outstanding totalled \$37m. Further details of the scheme are given on page 810 of Year Book No. 64.

## RURAL ADJUSTMENT SCHEME

Following an enquiry into agricultural reconstruction by the Industries Assistance Commission in 1976 the Commonwealth Government adopted some of the recommendations of the Commission and on 1 January 1977 established the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The scheme incorporates, with some modifications, the provisions for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, and Rehabilitation which were provided originally

in the Rural Reconstruction Scheme (1971–76), and encompasses also the major features of the Dairy Adjustment Programme. The existing provisions of the Beef Producers Carry-on Assistance Scheme were incorporated without alteration, and provision was made for future extension of this form of assistance to other agricultural industries, as the need arises. Further details of the Beef Producers Carry-On Assistance Scheme are outlined on page 812 of Year Book No. 64.

Two new forms of assistance were introduced: *Household Support* which is designed to supplement income up to the level of unemployment relief for farmers whilst they are considering adjusting out of farming, and *Farm Improvement* which provides assistance to increase production of potentially viable farms without addition to farm area.

As in the previous Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Rural Adjustment Scheme provides loans for Debt Reconstruction and loans to purchase land for Farm Build-up. Loans for the former purpose are generally repayable over periods up to 25 years, with interest at not less than 6 per cent annually. Funds for the latter purpose are also provided over 25 years, with interest at an average annual rate of 8 per cent.

The new Farm Improvement provisions enable uneconomic properties to be brought to economic viability by improving the effective use of the farm without adding to its area. The farm must be of sufficient area, and the proposed improvements must be such as to offer sound prospects of long-term commercial viability if assistance is to be provided. Advances for purchase of stock and plant, and to effect improvements are available under these provisions.

The purpose of the Rehabilitation Scheme is to provide limited assistance to alleviate personal hardship for those unable to continue farming. Loans of up to \$5,000 may be made for this purpose. It is expected that many of these loans will be converted to grants in due course.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme also provides advances for essential carry-on purposes in specific agricultural industries which are suffering a severe market downturn or similar situation. Assistance was previously available to specialist beef and dairy producers, and to producers of wine grapes, but as from 1 July 1979, assistance under the provisions of the Carry-on Scheme has only been available to wine grape growers.

Under the Household Support provisions payments are calculated to augment the individual's net taxable income up to the level of unemployment relief whilst they are endeavouring to sell out. If a farmer disposes of his farming resources within a period of three years, these advances will convert to a grant, otherwise they are repayable over a period of seven years.

To 30 June 1979, approvals in New South Wales under the Rural Adjustment Scheme were:

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Applications Approved</i>	<i>Assistance Approved \$</i>
Debt reconstruction .. .. .	166	6,686,307
Farm build-up .. .. .	349	17,468,434
Farm improvement .. .. .	34	577,240
Rehabilitation .. .. .	23	94,650
Industry carry-on—Beef .. .. .	252	2,361,396
Industry carry-on—Dairy .. .. .	17	63,946
Industry carry-on—Winegrape growers .. .. .	20	94,200
Household support .. .. .	27	121,870
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>27,468,043</b>

Funds allocated to New South Wales to 30 June 1979, for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, Farm Improvement, and Rehabilitation amounted to \$25m whilst \$9.7m jointly funded by Commonwealth and State Governments has been allocated from March 1975 to June 1979 for specific industry carry-on advances. Of this latter amount half is funded by



the Commonwealth and half by the State. Household Support is entirely funded by the Commonwealth.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme is a continuing scheme of reconstruction, and additional finance for each programme is made available to the State following regular reviews of the Scheme. Further details of schemes superseded by the introduction of this scheme are given in the Chapter 'Rural Industries' in Year Book No. 64.

#### 1971-1972 FRUIT - GROWING RECONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT

The *States Grants (Fruit-growing Reconstruction) Act* 1972 ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments whereby horticulturists, whose commercial viability was threatened by over-production of canning varieties of peaches and pears and of fresh varieties of apples and pears, were compensated for the removal of trees deemed to be surplus to long-term market requirements. The Scheme was later extended to include growers of canning varieties of apricots. Details of this Scheme are contained in Year Book No. 63. Assistance under this Scheme ceased on 31 December 1976, but growers were allowed until 30 June 1977 to remove surplus trees to qualify for compensation. These loans are converted to grants after five years, provided that the areas are not replanted with the prescribed varieties.

#### PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER BOUNTY ACT 1963

The infertility of soils in New South Wales has been an important limitation to agricultural production and since the 1930's the Commonwealth Government, in an effort to encourage the use of fertilizers, has subsidised their cost. Details of these schemes are given on page 603 of Year Book No. 52. Under the *Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act* 1963 a bounty is payable in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertiliser or used for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. The bounty was not paid between January 1975 and February 1976. The current provisions under the Act will operate, until June 1982.

## CROPS AND PASTURES

Until the end of the nineteenth century, the raising of livestock was the predominant agricultural activity in New South Wales and the crops grown barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Rice, oats, barley, sorghum, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane and bananas are grown extensively in areas with suitable climatic conditions and cotton-growing and oilseed production have increased in recent years.

### AREA OF ALL CROPS

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891. The definition of the term 'crop' has varied over the period covered in the table. However, the effects of these variations are not considered to be significant, given that the data in the table are averages for five seasons.

**AREA (a) OF ALL CROPS AND OF WHEAT IN N.S.W.**  
(<sup>'000</sup> hectares)

Seasons (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain	Seasons (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain
1891-1895	425	193	1936-1940	2,555	1,726
1896-1900	767	421	1941-1945	2,221	1,375
1901-1905	986	610	1946-1950	2,521	1,727
1906-1910	1,143	694	1951-1955	2,033	1,219
1911-1915	1,629	1,029	1956-1960	2,221	1,138
1916-1920	1,868	1,231	1961-1965	3,484	1,967
1921-1925	1,888	1,276	1966-1970	5,119	3,117
1926-1930	2,029	1,406	1971-1975	4,814	2,558
1931-1935	2,446	1,789			

(a) Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

## NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING CROPS

The number of establishments with approximately one hectare or more under cultivation in recent seasons, and the number of establishments on which approximately one hectare or more of selected crops were grown, are shown in the following table.

## NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING SELECTED CROPS, NSW

Crop	1972-73 (a)	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Establishments (b) growing approximately 1 hectare or more of—						
Cereals—						
Wheat .. .. .	18,626	18,470	16,384	17,502	17,529	18,007
Maize .. .. .	2,836	2,342	2,507	1,989	1,899	1,605
Barley .. .. .	9,001	9,095	7,539	9,271	8,115	8,488
Oats .. .. .	19,723	19,949	15,386	15,070	14,225	15,616
Rice .. .. .	1,353	1,372	1,406	1,428	1,381	1,425
Oilseeds—						
Sunflower .. .. .	1,957	1,040	1,516	1,004	655	788
Rapeseed .. .. .	475	220	154	120	26	70
Linseed .. .. .	132	148	258	115	71	147
Safflower .. .. .	117	40	120	117	60	128
Soybeans .. .. .	169	194	280	136	166	264
Fruit—						
Bananas (c) .. .. .	1,468	1,327	1,158	1,109	1,075	957
Grapes (c) .. .. .	1,354	1,369	1,316	1,329	1,333	1,309
Orchard fruit .. .. .	4,140	3,365	3,080	2,934	2,793	2,719
Other crops—						
Cotton .. .. .	85	88	73	69	64	73
Potatoes (c) .. .. .	1,013	936	1,059	951	964	866
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	554	549	518	536	549	551
Tobacco .. .. .	98	90	84	84	72	68
Cultivated establishments (d) .. .. .	44,255	42,655	38,660	37,985	36,186	34,863

(a) Comprises establishments growing at least one acre (0.4 hectares) of each crop.

(b) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

(c) For 1973-74 and subsequent seasons comprises establishments growing 0.5 hectares or more.

(d) Establishments with approximately 0.4 hectares or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

## PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual months of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:

Crop	Most usual months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Cereal grains—		
Wheat .. .. .	May-June	November-December
Maize .. .. .	September-January	January-July
Oats .. .. .	March-May	October-December
Barley .. .. .	May-June	October-December
Rice .. .. .	October	March-May
Sorghum .. .. .	September-January	March-June
Fruit—		
Apples .. .. .	..	December-May
Apricots .. .. .	..	October-February
Bananas .. .. .	..	All year
Citrus .. .. .	..	All year
Grapes—		
Table .. .. .	..	January-May
Wine .. .. .	..	February-May
Drying .. .. .	..	February-April
Peaches and plums .. .. .	..	November-April
Pears .. .. .	..	January-April
Other crops—		
Cotton .. .. .	September-November	April-June
Potatoes—		
Early .. .. .	July-August	October-January
Late .. .. .	November	February-August
Sugar-cane .. .. .	September	July-December
Tobacco .. .. .	October-December	January-April

## DETAILED SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per hectare of crops grown in 1976-77 and 1977-78 are shown in the following table.

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF ALL CROPS, N.S.W.

Crop	1976-77			1977-78		
	Area (a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (b) (tonnes)	Area (a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (b) (tonnes)
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat .. .. .	3,115,757	5,141,000	1.65	3,377,413	3,846,187	1.14
Oats .. .. .	249,558	307,112	1.23	288,407	241,815	0.84
Barley .. .. .	417,066	571,279	1.37	485,576	445,993	0.92
Maize .. .. .	19,659	65,387	3.32	15,964	48,392	3.03
Sorghum .. .. .	152,401	342,593	2.25	98,790	201,705	2.04
Rice .. .. .	89,201	518,960	5.82	88,397	476,312	5.39
Other .. .. .	5,519	..	..	10,669	..	..
Cereals for hay—						
Wheat .. .. .	18,605	51,588	2.77	20,007	42,156	2.11
Oats .. .. .	25,874	70,892	2.74	27,044	60,081	2.22
Other .. .. .	2,353	5,331	2.27	1,774	3,679	2.07
Green fodder (c) .. .. .	256,710	..	..	338,199	..	..
Sugar-cane, crushed .. .. .	11,632	1,074,165	92.34	14,713	1,162,382	79.00
Cotton .. .. .	24,982	61,173	2.45	30,600	101,075	3.30
Oilseeds—						
Linseed .. .. .	4,871	4,625	0.94	18,976	10,469	0.55
Rape seed .. .. .	508	314	0.62	4,115	1,935	0.47
Safflower .. .. .	4,280	2,187	0.51	10,870	5,522	0.51
Sunflower .. .. .	38,814	21,770	0.56	62,762	35,353	0.56
Soybeans .. .. .	8,515	14,432	1.69	13,122	25,112	1.91
Tobacco .. .. .	937	(d) 1,622	(d) 1.73	780	(d) 1,280	(d) 1.64
Fruit—						
Orchard fruits .. .. .	..(e) 25,285	..	..	(e) 25,114	..	..
Bananas .. .. .	..(e) 5,297	78,816	16.43	..5,299	60,116	12.64
Grapes .. .. .	..(e) 15,059	(f) 122,120	..	(e) 14,990	(f) 117,596	..
Vegetables for human consumption—						
Potatoes .. .. .	8,399	111,861	13.32	8,694	114,777	13.20
Other .. .. .	17,939	..	..	17,470	..	..
Other crops .. .. .	16,128	..	..	26,150	..	..
Total (c) .. .. .	4,535,349	..	..	5,005,895	..	..
Lucerne, pastures, and grasses—						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne .. .. .	101,641	394,628	3.88	69,280	241,550	3.49
Other .. .. .	84,632	249,220	2.94	55,251	135,183	2.45
Harvested for seed—						
Lucerne .. .. .	5,997	601	0.10	2,051	175	0.09
Other .. .. .	4,768	..	..	3,630	..	..
Cut for green feed or silage—						
Lucerne .. .. .	3,398	..	..	2,281	..	..
Other .. .. .	7,493	..	..	3,823	..	..
Total, area of crops .. .. .	4,743,278	..	..	5,142,211	..	..

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

(b) Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

(c) Excludes lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

(d) Dried leaf.

(e) Bearing and not yet bearing.

(f) Includes dried weight of grapes for drying.

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS

Two measures of the value of crop production are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of crops* produced is recorded production valued at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. The *local value of crops* produced is calculated by deducting estimated marketing costs (such as freight, packaging, agents' commission, etc.) from the gross value of crops produced. The following table shows the local and gross value of crops produced in New South Wales in the past six seasons.

#### GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Value	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Gross value of crops produced .. .. .	436,206	817,991	822,280	896,100	921,655	870,054
Marketing costs .. .. .	79,992	115,349	114,725	139,818	159,930	153,144
Local value of crops produced .. .. .	356,214	702,642	707,555	756,282	761,725	716,910

The following table shows the local value of all crops produced in the last six seasons.

#### LOCAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Crop	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Cereals for grain—</b>						
Wheat .. .. .	77,863	376,941	364,660	373,643	357,382	292,532
Oats .. .. .	9,380	13,652	12,596	15,707	17,416	15,135
Barley .. .. .	13,014	23,149	32,135	51,555	42,926	28,454
Maize .. .. .	3,685	3,517	4,219	3,928	4,990	4,136
Sorghum .. .. .	21,991	23,618	21,109	28,755	24,173	14,228
Rice .. .. .	22,037	47,377	31,370	37,204	53,902	54,438
Other .. .. .	193	427	282	611	752	1,185
<b>Cereals for hay—</b>						
Wheat .. .. .	1,740	1,150	1,140	890	1,941	1,933
Oats .. .. .	1,850	1,552	1,330	1,500	2,296	2,900
Other .. .. .	136	128	107	79	200	162
Sugar-cane .. .. .	7,661	9,571	17,507	13,025	16,768	15,611
Cotton .. .. .	27,756	18,167	21,028	30,085	29,427	44,335
<b>Oilseeds—</b>						
Linseed .. .. .	183	1,465	2,992	931	951	1,371
Sunflower .. .. .	7,827	9,214	7,945	5,943	5,611	7,958
Soybeans .. .. .	1,149	2,218	3,614	1,756	3,742	5,554
Other .. .. .	983	744	1,162	805	514	1,370
Tobacco .. .. .	3,360	3,220	4,160	3,341	5,193	4,154
<b>Fruit—</b>						
Pome (a) .. .. .	11,093	12,589	13,835	18,737	18,707	18,479
Stone (b) .. .. .	9,171	11,574	15,776	12,142	12,051	11,099
<b>Citrus—</b>						
Oranges .. .. .	8,323	9,989	14,209	15,531	16,975	21,583
Other .. .. .	2,934	2,592	3,777	3,560	3,930	4,640
Bananas .. .. .	12,895	10,273	15,898	20,349	18,733	26,183
Grapes .. .. .	11,780	17,751	20,042	19,811	23,717	27,407
Other .. .. .	827	1,204	1,466	1,803	1,597	2,400
<b>Vegetables for human consumption—</b>						
Potatoes .. .. .	8,403	17,648	6,070	11,462	7,968	8,426
Mushrooms .. .. .	3,687	3,538	4,507	5,293	6,608	6,903
Tomatoes .. .. .	12,767	6,217	12,028	10,737	11,779	9,039
Other .. .. .	20,596	20,338	23,488	22,563	26,463	27,613
Other crops (c) .. .. .	15,466	905	1,765	1,488	1,101	1,494
Nursery products .. .. .	8,574	9,243	11,765	12,941	14,235	29,527
<b>Total (d) .. .. .</b>	<b>327,323</b>	<b>659,969</b>	<b>671,982</b>	<b>726,173</b>	<b>732,049</b>	<b>690,248</b>
<b>Lucerne, pastures and grasses—</b>						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne .. .. .	19,387	23,201	20,216	18,056	19,669	18,423
Other .. .. .	6,886	14,945	12,437	10,347	8,969	7,268
Other .. .. .	2,618	4,526	2,921	1,706	1,038	971
<b>Total, value of crops .. .. .</b>	<b>356,213</b>	<b>702,642</b>	<b>707,555</b>	<b>756,282</b>	<b>761,725</b>	<b>716,910</b>

(a) Includes apples, pears, and quinces.

(b) Includes apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes.

(c) In 1972-73 includes green fodder which was not collected in later years.

(d) Total all crops excluding lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average local value of selected crops per hectare and per tonne produced. These average values per hectare measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realized, that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers. The average values per tonne reflect the market prices in each of the seasons shown.

### LOCAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS, N.S.W.

(\$)

Crop	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
PER HECTARE						
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat .. .. .	30	131	138	135	115	87
Oats .. .. .	33	43	47	54	70	52
Barley .. .. .	39	60	98	106	103	59
Maize .. .. .	155	196	190	226	254	259
Sorghum .. .. .	82	117	120	179	159	144
Rice .. .. .	539	724	430	516	604	616
Hay—						
Wheat .. .. .	47	59	74	66	104	97
Oats .. .. .	55	58	69	74	89	107
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	818	965	1,766	1,183	1,442	1,061
Cotton .. .. .	874	586	764	1,261	1,178	1,449
Oilseeds—						
Linseed .. .. .	27	139	164	138	195	72
Sunflower .. .. .	49	117	84	95	145	127
Soybeans .. .. .	206	257	283	262	439	423
Tobacco .. .. .	3,742	3,847	4,765	3,880	5,542	5,326
Bananas (bearing area) .. .. .	2,060	1,739	2,996	4,174	3,906	5,692
Potatoes .. .. .	920	2,076	653	1,376	949	969
PER TONNE PRODUCED						
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat .. .. .	40	95	96	87	70	76
Oats .. .. .	48	42	43	45	57	63
Barley .. .. .	49	52	79	74	75	64
Maize .. .. .	55	73	71	78	76	85
Sorghum .. .. .	59	60	82	77	71	71
Rice .. .. .	75	117	83	91	104	114
Hay—						
Wheat .. .. .	21	22	27	24	38	46
Oats .. .. .	22	21	26	25	32	48
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	9	10	18	15	16	13
Cotton .. .. .	397	308	256	455	481	440
Oilseeds—						
Linseed .. .. .	97	204	200	169	206	131
Sunflower .. .. .	144	244	212	182	258	225
Soybeans .. .. .	150	164	171	155	259	221
Tobacco .. .. .	2,300	2,571	3,038	3,190	3,202	3,245
Bananas .. .. .	202	163	259	373	238	436
Potatoes .. .. .	64	142	51	97	71	73

### FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS (EXCLUDING PASTURES)

The first table on the following page shows the area of crops (excluding pastures) treated with artificial fertilisers and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used in the last six seasons.

The largest area of crops treated with fertilisers was 3,627,235 hectares in 1968–69 (which was partially due to buoyant world wheat prices as 70 per cent of the area was cropped with wheat). A number of factors such as the price of agricultural products, the cost of other raw materials used, the price of fertilisers (which depends to a certain extent on the level of bounty payments), and responses to the introduction or withdrawal of fertiliser bounty schemes, affect the level of usage of fertilisers. Further details on the *Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act* 1963 are given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' earlier in this chapter.

The second table on the following page shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on selected crops (excluding pastures) in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1977–78.

## CROPS (a) TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Area treated (hectares)—						
Wheat .. .. .	1,674,802	1,796,392	1,460,800	1,525,202	1,718,187	2,099,916
Other crops .. .. .	1,011,659	1,097,045	808,718	889,223	887,541	1,002,400
Total .. .. .	2,686,461	2,893,437	2,269,518	2,414,425	2,605,728	3,102,316
Artificial fertiliser used (b) (tonnes)—						
Superphosphate (c) .. .. .	287,004	309,629	249,050	251,975	185,551	216,185
Other .. .. .	71,051	73,918	76,859	78,860	96,408	109,695
Total .. .. .	358,055	383,547	325,909	330,835	281,959	325,880

(a) Excluding pastures and grasses.

(b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

(c) In 1975-76, and previous years, includes quantities of 'double' and 'treble' strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent. From 1976-77, this conversion was not made.

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (a) USED ON CROPS (b) 1977-78

Crop	Coastal Areas	Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (hectares)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	12,498	68,226	1,553,665	444,515	21,012	2,099,916
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	18,282	76,699	509,960	105,516	5,820	716,277
Other .. .. .	5,146	2,758	20,974	70,936	316	100,130
Lucerne .. .. .	4,298	19,510	32,303	3,904	121	60,136
Other crops .. .. .	34,247	11,203	31,346	43,927	5,134	125,857
Total, area treated .. .. .	74,471	178,396	2,148,248	668,798	32,403	3,102,316
AREA TREATED AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL AREA OF CROP (per cent)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	25	82	75	38	71	61
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	43	63	71	53	59	66
Other .. .. .	32	68	27	63	36	48
Lucerne .. .. .	21	38	11	6	5	14
Other crops .. .. .	54	55	34	46	51	44
Total, area treated .. .. .	36	61	65	40	61	56
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	898	5,328	95,510	28,003	1,044	130,783
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	2,411	9,095	38,157	7,441	298	57,402
Other .. .. .	527	180	871	1,638	21	3,237
Lucerne .. .. .	992	2,844	4,154	964	40	8,994
Other crops .. .. .	5,627	2,062	1,694	5,401	984	15,769
Total, superphosphate used .. .. .	10,454	19,509	140,386	43,448	2,387	216,185
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	584	1,708	21,217	10,051	106	33,666
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	2,071	1,335	7,170	1,602	44	12,223
Other .. .. .	1,055	288	1,914	12,466	45	15,767
Lucerne .. .. .	77	76	100	39	1	293
Other crops .. .. .	28,673	1,977	3,312	11,721	2,062	47,746
Total, other artificial fertilisers used .. .. .	32,460	5,384	33,713	35,879	2,258	109,695

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

(b) Excluding pastures and grasses.

Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts.

Details of artificial fertilisers used on sown and native pastures in Statistical Agricultural Areas in New South Wales are shown at the end of this section. Figures relating to the treatment of crops with artificial fertilisers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are given in Appendix C.

## WHEAT

Wheat is the principal product on a large proportion of the establishments with agricultural activity in the State. However relatively few establishments are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

### ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING WHEAT

For most of the post-war period the average size of areas sown to wheat for grain on establishments remained below 90 hectares, and reached a low point in the 1956–57 season of 60 hectares per establishment; the overall average for the seasons from 1945–46 to 1965–66 was 87 hectares. Since then, apart from those seasons in which wheat delivery quotas were imposed, the average size of wheat areas on establishments has increased substantially and for the seasons 1967–68 to 1977–78, the average was 158 hectares. Establishments growing wheat for grain in the seasons 1973–74 to 1977–78 are classified in the following table according to the area sown with wheat for grain on each establishment.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH WHEAT FOR GRAIN,  
CLASSIFIED BY AREA OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, N.S.W.

Area under wheat		Number of establishments with wheat for grain in—					Proportional change 1973-74 to 1977-78 (per cent)
		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
Area under wheat for grain (hectares)—							
0-5- 19	.. .. .	1,596	1,395	1,432	1,302	1,087	(-) 31.9
20- 39	.. .. .	2,038	1,863	1,910	1,833	1,619	(-) 20.6
40- 74	.. .. .	3,145	2,670	3,115	3,016	3,013	(-) 4.2
75-149	.. .. .	4,820	4,224	4,698	4,400	4,529	(-) 6.0
150-249	.. .. .	3,467	2,982	3,290	3,071	3,597	(+) 3.7
250-399	.. .. .	1,766	1,763	1,578	2,054	1,976	(+) 11.9
400-999	.. .. .	1,242	1,158	1,180	1,490	1,774	(+) 42.8
1,000 or more	.. .. .	146	124	149	221	243	(+) 66.4
Total establishments		18,220	16,179	17,352	17,387	17,838	(-) 2.1

### PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

The next table shows the area under wheat, the production of wheat, and the yield of wheat for each of the seasons since 1967–68.



## WHEAT: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, N.S.W.

Season	Area sown (a) ('000 hectares)				Production ('000 tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	For grain	For hay	For green fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay
1967-68	3,324	49	34	3,407	2,377	101	0.71	2.06
1968-69	4,031	51	35	4,117	5,855	186	1.45	3.65
1969-70	3,489	39	43	3,571	4,430	152	1.27	3.94
1970-71	2,216	18	38	2,272	3,010	65	1.36	3.59
1971-72	2,426	31	18	2,474	2,410	84	0.99	2.75
1972-73	2,618	37	24	2,679	1,954	84	0.74	2.25
1973-74	2,883	19	28	2,930	3,962	53	1.37	2.70
1974-75	2,646	15	25	2,687	3,808	42	1.43	2.78
1975-76	2,774	13	16	2,804	4,310	37	1.55	2.78
1976-77	3,116	19	16	3,150	5,141	52	1.65	2.77
1977-78	3,377	20	19	3,417	3,846	42	1.14	2.11

(a) Areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown.

During the 1950's the relatively high prices of wool resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep raising activities often at the expense of wheat growing. A reversal of this trend occurred in the 1960's and led to an increase in the number of establishments which grew wheat, resulting in a record season in 1968-69 in which 22,019 establishments, with 4,117,000 hectares sown, produced 5,855,000 tonnes of wheat. In 1973-74, the value of wheat grain produced (\$377m) was the highest ever recorded. Compared with these record years, during the past 50 years, the lowest number of establishments which planted wheat and the lowest area of wheat planted were recorded in 1956-57 (11,754 establishments and 733,000 hectares respectively); the lowest production of wheat was recorded in 1946-47 (426,800 tonnes). Wheat delivery quotas were imposed for the seasons 1969-70 to 1974-75 and further details on these quotas are given on page 829 of Yearbook No. 64.

Prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crops was devoted to wheat production. In the 1970-71 season, following the introduction of wheat quotas, this proportion fell to 46 per cent but by 1974-75 had risen again to 60 per cent of the total area of crops. In 1977-78, the proportion of the total area under crops, which was devoted to wheat production, was 66 per cent.

The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. From the 1870's to the Second World War, available statistics indicate that the annual yield had fluctuated around the level of just over 0.8 tonnes per hectare. Since the War, largely as a result of the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivation, land use and plant breeding, the average has increased significantly. In the three decades to 1974-75, the average yield was 1.21 tonnes per hectare. The highest yearly average ever recorded in New South Wales was 1.91 tonnes per hectare in 1966-67.

*Location of Wheat Growing Areas*

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1977-78, 95 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these areas.

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1977-78 the proportion had risen to 24 per cent. In the 1977-78 season, 47 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 51 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. This compares with 28 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for these areas in 1960-61. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other

factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various areas. The following table shows area, production, and yield of wheat for grain in the last six seasons.

### WHEAT FOR GRAIN: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
AREA (hectares)						
Northern Tableland .. .. .	6,950	7,700	7,091	7,457	10,857	8,529
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	72,735	63,923	47,938	63,926	76,000	73,333
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	274,769	323,340	335,267	375,248	441,072	411,642
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	289,584	340,617	314,884	333,898	387,028	364,367
Central Slope .. .. .	686,206	752,177	633,411	593,642	726,297	732,531
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	367,043	355,759	320,363	327,800	265,297	405,145
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	109,315	97,603	95,396	102,609	100,029	132,415
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	359,179	369,624	371,494	444,441	508,726	512,569
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	159,134	207,851	208,758	234,027	287,521	293,007
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	118,767	156,761	131,608	100,540	106,355	171,989
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	139,473	152,065	118,919	125,141	118,735	193,111
<i>Summary—</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas .. .. .</i>	<i>1,089,616</i>	<i>1,249,132</i>	<i>1,237,494</i>	<i>1,395,071</i>	<i>1,635,204</i>	<i>1,590,114</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas .. .. .</i>	<i>1,493,539</i>	<i>1,578,288</i>	<i>1,347,636</i>	<i>1,313,658</i>	<i>1,392,713</i>	<i>1,708,524</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .. .. .	2,618,066	2,882,971	2,646,336	2,774,081	3,115,757	3,377,413
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Northern Tableland .. .. .	8,421	10,338	11,185	11,863	15,085	10,995
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	89,963	89,553	71,230	118,415	163,702	104,853
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	192,312	499,224	482,460	688,065	789,221	604,848
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	95,759	485,591	440,325	519,106	628,131	452,485
Central Slope .. .. .	515,850	1,047,590	934,078	850,896	1,247,097	653,826
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	501,564	547,373	479,735	537,694	426,237	429,573
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	93,697	121,466	121,257	172,768	146,075	132,500
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	208,456	462,002	519,348	694,778	873,637	642,661
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	25,987	247,837	294,170	285,116	399,608	327,232
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	113,187	217,678	196,650	155,805	174,031	188,232
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	95,006	158,313	166,636	172,641	136,449	192,498
<i>Summary—</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas .. .. .</i>	<i>530,935</i>	<i>1,704,992</i>	<i>1,747,488</i>	<i>2,198,928</i>	<i>2,705,682</i>	<i>2,038,221</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas .. .. .</i>	<i>1,409,267</i>	<i>2,181,973</i>	<i>1,969,586</i>	<i>2,008,219</i>	<i>2,293,591</i>	<i>1,701,482</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .. .. .	1,954,105	3,961,525	3,808,658	4,310,485	5,141,000	3,846,187
YIELD (tonnes per hectare)						
Northern Tableland .. .. .	1.21	1.34	1.58	1.59	1.38	1.29
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	1.23	1.40	1.49	1.85	2.15	1.43
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	0.69	1.54	1.44	1.83	1.78	1.47
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	0.33	1.43	1.40	1.55	1.62	1.24
Central Slope .. .. .	0.75	1.39	1.47	1.43	1.71	0.89
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	1.36	1.54	1.50	1.64	1.60	1.06
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	0.85	1.24	1.27	1.68	1.46	1.00
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	0.58	1.25	1.40	1.56	1.71	1.25
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	0.16	1.19	1.41	1.22	1.38	1.12
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	0.95	1.39	1.49	1.55	1.63	1.09
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	0.68	1.04	1.40	1.38	1.14	1.00
<i>Summary—</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas .. .. .</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>1.36</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.28</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas .. .. .</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.00</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .. .. .	0.75	1.37	1.44	1.55	1.65	1.14

The area and production of wheat in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions for 1977-78 is given in Appendix C.

### *Varieties of Wheat Grown*

Progress in plant-breeding has been almost continuous since Farrer's work between 1886 and 1905. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more suitable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and yield. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

All except four of the sixteen varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture in 1978 are fully resistant to prevalent races of stem rust, and all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat, except Egret and Cook, are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table.

### VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN, N.S.W.

(Hectares)

Variety	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Condor .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	333,957	678,848	901,829
Eagle .. .. .	218,359	303,108	425,210	419,119	340,597	261,955
Egret .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	60,451	134,991	390,068
Falcon .. .. .	305,708	297,237	163,382	105,699	52,889	33,615
Gamut .. .. .	152,528	158,504	160,780	174,460	54,816	15,944
Gatcher .. .. .	219,175	249,095	217,521	231,929	268,851	165,822
Heron .. .. .	364,165	363,117	242,357	126,239	52,856	22,610
Kite .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	77,778	175,659	219,352
Olympic .. .. .	370,300	389,029	291,877	246,743	183,603	214,195
Robin .. .. .	167,092	151,245	73,457	36,294	11,593	6,455
Songlen .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	347,653
Tarsa .. .. .	31,353	134,057	90,487	38,693	15,005	7,626
Teal .. .. .	(a)	21,826	53,364	62,901	74,110	101,804
Timgalen .. .. .	371,323	389,361	414,837	573,653	794,565	579,359
Other varieties, unspecified, etc. .. .. .	479,457	473,973	553,684	315,804	312,090	148,535
Total area sown .. .. .	2,679,460	2,930,552	2,686,956	2,803,720	3,150,473	3,416,822

(a) Information not separately compiled and included in 'Other' or not planted in that year.

### MARKETING OF WHEAT

#### *Australian Wheat Board*

The Australian Wheat Board has the sole right to market wheat in Australia and Australian wheat and flour overseas. In co-operation with the various State bulk handling authorities, it also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. The Board derives its power from the *Wheat Marketing Act 1979*. Wheatgrowers must deliver all their wheat to the Board, except stocks which they retain on their farms for seed or stockfeed purposes. However the legislation specifies that growers, with the approval of the Board, may arrange direct deliveries to buyers, transfer wheat between properties, have wheat gristed for stockfeed and sell seed and wheat of absolutely inferior quality outside the Board.

The Board consists of a chairman, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

*Wheat Delivery Quotas*

In the mid 1960's the relatively high level of wheat prices led to a marked expansion in the area sown and in production of wheat in Australia. This coincided with a world wide increase in production by major importing and exporting countries. In the 1968-69 season, the world over-supply of wheat caused storage and marketing problems for the Australian industry. A quota system, aimed at bringing production to manageable levels was formulated. The main features of the scheme, which operated for the 1969-70 to 1974-75 seasons, is described on pages 829 and 830 of Year Book No. 64.

*Grading of Wheat*

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by measuring the weights of wheat samples against a standard volume. This is done by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. The Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, each State's Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

Changes were made in the classification of Australian wheat, commencing with the 1974-75 season. The Fair Average Quality (f.a.q.) classification was discontinued and replaced by Australian Standard White (A.S.W.) which is equivalent to wheat previously designated as f.a.q.

Five grades were defined for New South Wales wheat in 1978-79: Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grain of Condor, Eagle and Kite varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern A.S.W., or Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western A.S.W. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

Wheat previously referred to as 'Offgrade' is now classed as 'General Purpose Wheat' and is defined as grain not equal to A.S.W., with a test weight of 68 kilograms per hectolitre; grain tested at below this weight is classified as 'Feed'.

The weights, in kilograms per hectolitre, determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1972-73 to 1977-78 seasons were:

<i>Season</i>	<i>Prime hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Northern Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Southern- Western A.S.W. kg per hl</i>	<i>Southern Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Northern A.S.W. kg per hl</i>
1972-73	78.0	77.0	80.5	81.5	..
1973-74	77.0	76.4	76.0	77.6	..
1974-75	79.8	79.5	80.0	80.0	..
1975-76	78.8	78.9	78.0	79.2	..
1976-77	79.5	79.6	79.0	79.5	78.5
1977-78	79.5	80.5	80.0	81.0	79.5

These five grades are New South Wales grades which may be further classified into Australian annual standards. Normally wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight and not by volume.

A description of the former wheat grading systems is given on page 919 of Year Book No. 59, on page 812 of Year Book No. 63, and on page 836 of Year Book No. 64.

*Bulk Handling of Wheat*

Bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises seven members, including four representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The main function of the Board is the receipt, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and preference is given to this commodity. In recent years, however, the Board has been able to handle, on behalf of various other marketing

authorities and private merchants, quantities of grain sorghum, barley, oats, sunflower seed, soybeans, linseed, and maize.

Located throughout the wheat belt are 265 stations, with a total storage capacity of 5,564,750 tonnes to which grain can be delivered from farms. The individual capacity of country storage units varies from 800 to 153,000 tonnes. Each plant is equipped to receive grain in bulk from growers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks.

Included in the country storages are four sub-terminals, with a combined capacity of 575,650 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle are capable of handling the storage and shipment of most grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 157,000 tonnes. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak shipping capacity of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping capacity is 4,000 tonnes per hour. The total storage capacity of the complete system for the 1978-79 wheat season was 5,966,750 tonnes.

The costs of the Grain Elevators Board are met by grain growers of N.S.W. Each year the Board fixes a rate per tonne for storing and handling the various commodities. These charges are paid by the respective marketing authorities who in turn deduct the charges from proceeds payable to growers for grain delivered into the system.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling and financial operations during the last six seasons is illustrated in the next table.

**BULK HANDLING SYSTEM: CAPACITY, RECEIVALS, AND FINANCES, N.S.W.**

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
CAPACITY, RECEIVALS AND STOCKS							
Capacity of storages (a)	'000 tonne	5,765	5,783	5,780	5,829	5,855	5,967
Wheat received (b)	'000 tonne	1,424	3,512	3,430	3,906	4,619	3,309
Proportion of total crop received in storages	per cent	72.9	88.6	90.1	90.6	89.9	86.16
Carryover stocks (c)	'000 tonne	261	1,052	781	1,423	1,339	4.30
FINANCES							
Capital cost of bulk handling system (d)	\$'000	93,085	97,626	105,011	111,574	128,311	143,706
Receipts from Australian Wheat Board—							
For working expenses	\$'000	6,070	9,945	16,619	18,476	29,055	24,501
For capital charges	\$'000	8,066	8,027	8,899	9,618	12,173	13,415
Total	\$'000	14,136	17,972	25,518	28,094	41,229	37,916

(a) Available at the beginning of each season at one filling.

(b) Excludes wheat handled through Victorian Grain Elevators Board Storages.

(c) At end of season.

(d) At end of season.

### *Australian Wheat Stabilisation*

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by the Australian Wheat Board. Since the 1947-48 season, under a series of Wheat Stabilization Acts, there have been six stabilisation plans (all but one covering a period of five seasons) and an 'orderly marketing' scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season. Details of these schemes are discussed on page 827 of Year Book No. 64.

The sixth post-war Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan was enacted by Commonwealth and State legislation in the latter half of 1974. It applied to the marketing of wheat for the

1974–75 to 1978–79 harvests. This plan abandoned the concept of guaranteed price replacing it with a stabilised price related to movements of prices in the international wheat market. Details of this plan are discussed on page 446 of Year Book No. 65.

The *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979 provides for pricing arrangements which will operate for the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1984.

The discounted payments scheme, which was introduced during the operation of the last Stabilisation Plan, has been carried forward. The scheme enables the Board to offer growers a payment, appropriately discounted, some months before a scheduled payment is due to be made.

Shortly after delivery of wheat to the Australian Wheat Board, or upon wheat coming under the Board's control, wheatgrowers receive a first payment, the guaranteed minimum delivery price. This price is set at 95 per cent of the simple average estimated net returns from the marketing of wheat from three seasons and is based on an estimate of net returns for the season for which the price will apply, and estimates of the net returns of the two previous seasons. The guaranteed minimum delivery price represents a substantial proportion of a grower's return, from a pool, after deductions are made for storage and handling charges (imposed by State bulk handling authorities), individual grower's rail freight, and for contributions to research, and to the Wheat Finance Fund (wheat levy). Movements in the price from one season to the next are subject to a limit of 15 per cent. For 1979–80, the guaranteed minimum delivery price for A.S.W. wheat is \$114.71.

The guaranteed minimum delivery price should be announced before 1 December each year when the bulk of the harvest commences to be delivered. An interim payment is made to growers who deliver wheat prior to the determination of the guaranteed minimum delivery price for that season.

Borrowings by the Australian Wheat Board for the payments to growers will be arranged with the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank. A growers' fund will be established which, together with access to commercial borrowings if necessary, will allow the Australian Wheat Board to refinance any indebtedness to the Reserve Bank at the end of 12 months.

The Wheat Finance Fund established by the Wheat Marketing Act is a \$100m revolving trust fund of growers' moneys. The \$80m previously held in the former Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund was transferred into the Fund and will be supplemented by the proceeds of a levy (\$2.50 per tonne) each season on wheat marketed under the control of the Board. Any excess above \$100m in the Fund will be returned to growers. The Fund provides a source of funds from which the Board will be able to borrow on a seasonal basis to clear any outstanding debt to the Rural Credits Department on a seasons pool at the end of the statutory twelve months period. Borrowings from the Fund will be made at a rate of interest determined by the Minister having regard to rates applying to Reserve Bank fixed deposits or Commonwealth securities.

#### *Domestic Pricing*

The arrangements for the pricing of wheat sold on the domestic market recognise the different components of the market, namely, the use of wheat for milling into flour for human consumption, the use of wheat for stockfeed, and for industrial purposes.

After 1979–80 the price of A.S.W. wheat for human consumption sold domestically will be varied according to a formula which takes account of movements in export prices and an index of prices paid by farmers while providing, over time, a margin above export prices. Movements in the formula price from year to year will be subject to a limit of 20 per cent.

#### *Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers*

The trends in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat and net returns to growers for the last eleven seasons are illustrated in the next table.

## EXPORT AND DOMESTIC WHEAT PRICES (a) AND RETURNS TO GROWERS, N.S.W.

(\$ per tonne)

Season	Export price (b)	Domestic price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)	Season	Export price (b)	Domestic price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)
1967-68	52.29	60.81	46.15	1973-74	134.82	71.10	91.27
1968-69	51.99	62.83	37.29	1974-75	120.72	83.40	93.20
1969-70	47.95	(e) 63.38	36.30	1975-76	116.14	99.06	86.68
1970-71	51.74	(e) 63.93	39.39	1976-77	96.40	105.40	69.52
1971-72	48.87	(e) 65.40	41.63	1977-78	107.22	111.16	76.06
1972-73	73.83	(e) 67.63	39.85				

(a) See text following table.

(b) Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

(c) Average of twelve monthly prices (f.o.r. terminal ports), year ended November.

(d) Average return f.o.r. country rail siding, allowing for cost of bags and including governmental assistance to wheatgrowers. Pool season, generally year ended October.

(e) Basic domestic price of wheat for human consumption (except wheat for flour). From December 1969 to November 1973, a lower price (\$60.44 per tonne until November 1970, \$60.99 per tonne until November 1971, \$62.49 per tonne until November 1972, and \$64.65 per tonne until November 1973) was charged for wheat for flour for human consumption.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for A.S.W. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. The home prices shown in the table include a loading used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania.

The return to wheatgrowers has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board. The net return includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

*Wheat Pools Managed by the Australian Wheat Board*

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board on completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Figures relate only to wheat delivered to the Board within the limits of the quota system which applied between 1969-70 and 1974-75 seasons. For further details see pages 821 and 829 of Year Book No. 64.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOLS

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
WHEAT RECEIVED IN							
New South Wales (a)	.. .. . '000 tonnes	1,454	3,544	3,462	3,907	4,615	3,309
All States	.. .. . '000 tonnes	5,439	11,199	10,704	11,257	10,928	8,542
ADVANCES (b)							
Per tonne (c)—							
Bulk .. .. .	\$	49.54	104.36	104.94	95.98	66.00	(e) 66.00
Total (d)							
New South Wales	Sm	52.0	147.9	281.9	360.5	476.9	(e) 229.8
All States	Sm	243.8	494.5	902.5	1,125.2	1,311.5	(e) 626.0

(a) A small proportion of N.S.W. wheat is received into the Victorian wheat receivals system.

(b) Including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund.

(c) Ex trucks terminal port. Additional amounts are paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State.

(d) Excluding freight.

(e) Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

*Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales*

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1 December to 30 November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 1,214,800 tonnes in the five seasons to 1977-78. In recent years, annual fluctuations in total wheat consumed have been mainly due to sharp variations in the sales of wheat for stock feed. The quantity of wheat used for seed is influenced by the seeding rate adopted as well as by the area sown. Based on a survey taken in 1969, an estimate of the average seeding rate of 42 kg per hectare has been used for 1969-70 and subsequent seasons.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past six seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table.

**CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

('000 tonnes)

Consumption	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Flour (as wheat) .. .. .	557	615	600	592	573	569
Breakfast foods .. .. .	10	13	14	13	11	16
Stock feed wheat sales .. .. .	538	494	551	313	194	246
Seed .. .. .	143	135	130	141	145	134
Other wheat retained on farms (a) .. .. .	201	120	110	115	121	109
Total, wheat consumed .. .. .	1,449	1,377	1,405	1,174	1,044	1,074

(a) Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

*Exports of Wheat*

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat and flour for export. The quantity of wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below. The quantity of flour and wheat products are expressed in their wheat equivalent.

Australian exports ('000 tonnes)	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Wheat .. .. .	3,855	7,124	8,254	7,962	9,502	7,918
Flour and wheat products .. .. .	282	294	296	271	261	180
Total .. .. .	4,137	7,418	8,550	8,233	9,763	8,098

Exports of Australian wheat in 1976-77 were a record 9,502 thousand tonnes, which exceeded the previous record of 8,595 thousand tonnes in 1970-71. The principal commercial markets for Australia's wheat exports in 1977-78, and quantity exported (in thousand tonnes) were the Peoples Republic of China (2,552), Japan (1,063), Egypt (1,025), Indonesia (538), the U.S.S.R. (447), Malaysia (367), and Iraq (309).

The quantity of New South Wales wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below. The quantity of flour has been expressed in its wheat equivalent (1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.389 tonnes of grain).

N.S.W. Exports ('000 tonnes)	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Wheat .. .. .	504	1,539	2,241	2,068	3,715	2,755
Flour .. .. .	120	119	102	102	103	85
Total .. .. .	624	1,658	2,343	2,170	3,818	2,840



The following table shows the quantity of New South Wales wheat exported in recent seasons classified by the class and grade of wheat.

### EXPORTS OF N.S.W. WHEAT BY CLASS AND GRADE

(Source: Australian Wheat Board)

('000 tonnes)

Class and grade of wheat	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Australian Prime Hard</b>						
Northern .. .. .	140	202	544	223	846	801
South/west .. .. .	3	13	126	98	80	111
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>912</b>
<b>Australian Hard (a)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	—	198	348	627	350	295
South/west .. .. .	158	246	219	210	367	530
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Australian Standard White (b)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	20	—	5	3	450	236
South/west .. .. .	183	527	974	812	1,345	736
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>972</b>
<b>Australian General Purpose (c)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	—	58	3	—	7	—
South/west .. .. .	—	295	24	95	270	46
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>46</b>

(a) Australian Hard includes Australian Hard No. 2.

(b) Australian Standard White includes Australian Durum, Australian Soft and A.S.W. (soft varieties).

(c) Australian General Purpose includes weather-damaged, lightweight and Australian Feed wheat.

### International Wheat Agreements

International Wheat Agreements between 1949 and 1968 were aimed at the maintenance of stability in world marketing by providing that a significant proportion of wheat entering international trade was bought and sold at prices within an agreed range. Details of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth International Wheat Agreements are given in earlier editions of this Year Book.

An International Grains Arrangement came into force in 1968, and operated for a period of three years. It consisted of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continued the basic arrangements of the earlier International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of grains for human consumption in developing countries. Further details of this agreement are given in Year Book No. 64.

A New International Wheat Agreement came into force in 1971, and was to operate for three years, but has been subsequently extended. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the present International Wheat Agreement comprises a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The Wheat Trade Convention provides for the reporting and recording of all international transactions by members in wheat and flour and for the continuous review of international wheat market conditions. An important departure from the previous Convention is that the new Convention specifies no pricing

provisions. However, at any time, prices can be negotiated in a council constituted by member countries. Membership of the Trade Convention accounts for approximately 95 per cent of the world trade in wheat.

Australia's minimum annual contribution under the Food Aid Convention is 400,000 tonnes. Donor countries can make their contributions of wheat, rice, or other coarse grains (and/or cash) by way of gifts, grants, sales or credit terms of 20 years or more, and sales in the currency of the recipient country.

Since May 1975, discussions aimed at establishing possible bases for a new international agreement to replace the existing one, have taken place. However, despite several conferences it has still not been possible to formulate a new international agreement.

#### WHEAT RESEARCH

Under the *Wheat Research Act 1957* a tax of 20 cents per tonne is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and also on wheat not delivered to the Board but the sale of which has been authorised by the Board under the direct grower to buyer transactions scheme. The proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth Government's contribution should be spent.

#### OTHER CROPS

##### MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the 1930's, because of higher returns from alternative grain crops, the high cost of establishing and growing maize, and the special equipment needed for harvesting. Record production of this crop occurred in the 1902-03 season when 91,797 hectares were sown and production was 173,661 tonnes of maize. Average yields have increased due to more intensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 3.6 tonnes per hectare in 1968-69 was the highest on record. This compares with an average of about 1.7 tonnes per hectare achieved during the 1930's and 1940's.

Most maize in coastal districts is sown with hybrid seed, bred and certified by the Department of Agriculture. These hybrids have good resistance to leaf blight which is of major significance on the coast. Inland, early-maturing hybrids developed by commercial seed companies are sown.

Mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, and grain dryers are being used increasingly, and the proportion of the crop still harvested by hand is relatively small.

The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons.

MAIZE FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Coastal Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	8,475	7,312	5,847	20,001	18,074	15,335	2.36	2.47	2.62
Central .. .. .	1,604	1,586	1,657	4,896	4,323	4,744	3.05	2.72	2.86
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	628	736	653	1,526	1,655	1,375	2.43	2.24	2.11
Total .. .. .	10,707	9,634	8,157	26,423	24,052	21,454	2.47	2.50	2.63
Slope Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	3,158	2,923	2,414	12,523	13,030	9,174	3.97	4.45	3.80
Central .. .. .	337	262	175	1,492	726	330	4.43	2.77	1.89
Southern .. .. .	426	159	90	1,499	429	187	3.52	2.69	2.08
Total .. .. .	3,921	3,344	2,679	15,514	14,185	9,691	3.96	4.24	3.62
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	1,064	392	276	2,884	1,270	726	2.71	3.24	2.63
Southern .. .. .	4,596	3,809	2,554	16,088	19,510	10,273	3.50	5.12	4.02
Total .. .. .	5,660	4,201	2,830	18,972	20,780	10,999	3.35	4.95	3.89
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	2,640	2,480	2,298	7,076	6,370	6,248	2.68	2.57	2.72
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	22,928	19,659	15,964	67,985	65,387	48,392	2.97	3.32	3.03

The area of maize for green feed and silage in 1977-78 was 2,892 hectares compared with the average for the five seasons ended 1975-76 of 3,679 hectares. Most maize for green feed and silage is grown for dairy cattle. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers purchase large quantities of marketed grain. The local value of maize (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is shown earlier in this section in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops'.

A Yellow Maize Marketing Board was established in 1976 to supervise the marketing of yellow maize. Its functions are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board which is described in the following subsection.

#### SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual which is more suitable to higher temperature climates and more drought-resistant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarf, open-pollinated varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. Hybrids were released in 1961-62 and constitute most of the seed now grown.

Grain sorghum can be sown and harvested with the same equipment as for wheat and fits in well with crop rotation on wheat farms. In summer-rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following a failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements. In recent years, however, two factors significantly

influencing the marked expansion in the area under grain sorghum have been the increased availability of irrigation water (which increases the reliability and profitability of the crop) and the Japanese market for the grain.

In 1970–71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.70 tonnes) and the total production of sorghum for grain (486,521 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable, but the proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per hectare obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table.

#### GRAIN SORGHUM: AREA AND PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Coastal Areas .. .. .	14,370	11,970	5,468	28,975	24,303	11,469	2.02	2.03	2.10
Tableland Areas .. .. .	3,902	3,148	1,571	6,105	5,660	3,672	1.56	1.80	2.34
Slope Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	121,669	95,914	67,410	221,572	217,422	139,917	1.82	2.27	2.08
Central and Southern .. .. .	6,186	8,493	4,404	13,437	17,823	11,483	2.17	2.10	2.61
Total .. .. .	127,855	104,407	71,814	235,009	235,245	151,400	1.84	2.25	2.11
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	52,050	24,664	15,014	67,895	47,832	19,360	1.30	1.94	1.29
Southern .. .. .	4,474	7,347	4,198	14,921	27,468	14,902	3.34	3.74	3.55
Total .. .. .	56,524	32,011	19,212	82,816	75,300	34,262	1.47	2.35	1.78
Western Plains Area .. .. .	386	865	725	859	2,085	902	2.23	2.41	1.24
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	203,037	152,401	98,790	353,764	342,593	201,705	1.74	2.25	2.04

The area sown with sorghum for green fodder in 1977–78 was 18,083 hectares, compared with the average for the 5 seasons ended 1975–76 of 27,570 hectares. The local value of sorghum (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

The (New South Wales) Grain Sorghum Marketing Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by growers) commenced operations in 1972. The Board is responsible for disposing of grain overseas, leaving the domestic market mainly to licensed grain merchants who can buy grain direct from the growers. The Board also makes advance payments to growers, makes progress payments as grain is sold, and sets quality standards for the grain it receives.

Total exports of sorghum from New South Wales in 1967–68 were 126 tonnes, but in 1977–78, 24,665 tonnes (valued at \$2.0m) were exported, including 24,623 tonnes to Japan.

## OATS

Most of the oats grown in New South Wales are for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Some areas sown for grain are grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area and production of oats for grain in recent seasons.

OATS FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Central and Southern Tablelands	28,261	28,457	35,374	26,835	40,525	33,250	0.95	1.42	0.94
Slope Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	53,137	41,151	51,618	39,983	43,691	41,973	0.75	1.06	0.81
Central .. .. .	69,472	54,119	59,404	60,645	66,240	42,205	0.87	1.22	0.71
Southern .. .. .	97,292	90,642	102,576	108,604	123,490	97,185	1.12	1.36	0.95
Total .. .. .	219,901	185,912	213,598	209,232	233,421	181,363	0.95	1.26	0.85
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	16,933	7,600	9,287	11,376	7,270	5,866	0.67	0.95	0.63
Southern .. .. .	22,665	14,891	18,029	18,138	12,846	11,636	0.80	0.86	0.65
Total .. .. .	39,598	22,491	27,316	29,514	20,116	17,502	0.75	0.89	0.64
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	14,390	12,698	12,119	12,002	13,050	9,700	0.83	1.03	0.80
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	302,150	249,558	288,407	277,583	307,112	241,815	0.92	1.23	0.84

In 1977–78, the area of oats sown for green fodder was 258,583 hectares which was a larger area than the average for the 5 seasons ended 1975–76 (232,629 hectares). Details of oats sown for hay, and hay production, in the last 6 seasons are given at the end of this section. Details of the local value of oats (for grain and hay) produced in the last 6 seasons are given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

The principal varieties of oats sown are Cooba (a variety noted for its prolonged grazing quality) and Coolabah (a variety which provides early grazing and good grain recovery). These varieties accounted, on average, during the five seasons ended 1977–78, for 42 per cent and 19 per cent respectively of the total oats sown in New South Wales.

The (New South Wales) Oats Marketing Board (of five members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the crop. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, details of which are given earlier in this section.

## BARLEY

Demand for barley for stock feed, and to a lesser extent for malting, has increased steadily during the last 10 seasons. The two-row variety can be used for both malting or stock feed purposes but the six-row variety is only suitable for stock feed. Farmers have been encouraged by marketing and governmental bodies to sow the dual purpose two-row variety to ensure sales.

Although there are several districts where soils and drainage are suitable, particularly for the two-row varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope and Southern Plains Areas. In the 1977–78 season these areas grew 68 per cent and 18 per cent of the State's barley for grain, respectively.

The next table shows the area and production of barley for grain in the last ten seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1977–78, 84 per cent was two-row barley for grain, 11 per cent six-row barley for grain, and 5 per cent for hay (1,478 hectares) and green fodder (25,892 hectares). The production of hay in 1977–78 was 3,158 tonnes. In 1975–76, the area of barley sown for grain (486,033 hectares) was the highest ever recorded.

**BARLEY FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Season	Area sown (hectares)		Production (tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
1968-69	117,730	79,089	136,813	117,469	1.16	1.49
1969-70	124,537	94,773	153,945	125,803	1.24	1.33
1970-71	190,978	110,260	256,030	173,460	1.34	1.57
1971-72	262,180	111,253	234,594	111,713	0.89	1.00
1972-73	228,722	107,119	168,355	97,577	0.74	0.91
1973-74	255,085	130,495	312,222	135,693	1.22	1.04
1974-75	237,293	89,303	297,483	110,070	1.25	1.23
1975-76	373,407	112,626	541,263	156,113	1.45	1.39
1976-77	343,848	73,218	465,478	105,801	1.35	1.45
1977-78	430,968	54,608	395,333	50,660	0.92	0.93

Since the 1972–73 season, the (New South Wales) Barley Marketing Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the barley crop. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, details of which are given earlier in this section.

### RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924–25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943–44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948–49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954–55 and 1955–56), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960–61), and the Berriquin Irrigation District (in 1968–69) in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area. Today, therefore, rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (M.I.A.), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (C.I.A.), and the Murray Valley Irrigation District.

In the 1977–78 season, approximately 64 per cent of the rice grown in the M.I.A. and the C.I.A. areas was of the long-grained Inga or Kulu varieties and the balance was of the medium-grained Calrose variety. In the Murray Valley Irrigation District 90 per cent of the production was of the medium-grained Calrose variety and the balance was of the short-grained Caloro variety.

Over 90 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales, the balance being grown in Queensland. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent establishments, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Agricultural research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Investigations are also conducted on establishments throughout the rice-growing areas.

Increases in rice production in New South Wales since 1967–68 are illustrated in the next table. The largest area sown with rice, and the highest production recorded, occurred in the 1976–77 season, with 89,201 hectares sown and 518,960 tonnes produced; the greatest average yield per hectare (7.62 tonnes) was attained in the 1968–69 season.

## RICE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.; EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

Season	Area sown (hectares)	Production of paddy rice (tonnes)		Exports (a) from Australia	
		Total	Average yield per hectare	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (SA thous. f.o.b.)
1967-68	30,705	220,836	7.19	102,051	13,960
1968-69	33,497	255,137	7.62	111,235	15,699
1969-70	39,258	243,376	6.20	128,784	17,106
1970-71	38,580	288,441	7.48	105,465	13,216
1971-72	36,858	230,923	6.26	180,555	19,384
1972-73	40,915	292,280	7.14	157,625	21,181
1973-74	65,422	403,446	6.16	136,586	28,647
1974-75	72,925	376,232	5.16	174,454	42,974
1975-76	72,150	408,267	5.66	217,678	51,353
1976-77	89,201	518,960	5.81	256,477	57,148
1977-78	88,397	476,312	5.39	277,459	66,634

(a) Comprises both milled and unmilled rice: in 1976/77 242,991 tonnes of milled rice were exported, in 1977-78 all rice exported was milled.

Between 85 to 90 per cent of New South Wales rice production is exported, the great bulk of it in milled form. The majority of exports of rice is shipped to Papua New Guinea (23 per cent in 1977-78), Indonesia (21 per cent), Hong Kong (16 per cent), the U.S.S.R. (4 per cent), Pacific Islands (7 per cent), and Spain (6 per cent). Details of the local value of rice produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section. The average selling price of rice to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$133 per tonne in 1977-78.

The New South Wales Rice Marketing Board is responsible for the receipt, storage, and disposal of paddy rice on an annual crop pool basis. In addition, it sets standards for paddy rice, sets premiums for different varieties, provides bulk storage in ricegrowing areas, promotes rice sales, and evaluates world market trends. The Board sells the rice grain at negotiated prices to the Ricegrowers Co-operative Mills which has the responsibility for milling and marketing the grain. These mills are the only millers operating in New South Wales and operate mills at Leeton, Griffith, Yenda, Coleambally and Deniliquin, as well as a mill in Echuca, Victoria.

## SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland but its cultivation is an important agricultural activity on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions, including cheap transport to sugar mills (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost, are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting, which takes place between July and December, is now almost entirely mechanised.

Three conveniently located mills crush the cane. The area of cane cut is limited by the handling capacities of the mills and quotas are imposed on growers for the supply of cane for crushing.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in 1967-68 and in the latest six seasons are shown in the following table.

## SUGAR-CANE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Sugar-cane	1968	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Area (hectares)—								
Cut for crushing .. .. .	8,976	9,330	9,361	9,917	9,911	11,010	11,632	14,713
Not cut (a) .. .. .	7,592	7,418	6,496	7,056	8,252	8,256	8,896	8,910
Total (b) .. .. .	16,569	16,748	15,857	16,973	18,163	19,266	20,528	23,623
Production of cane (tonnes) .. .. .	1,055,175	980,196	841,106	999,486	996,654	889,677	1,074,165	1,162,382
Average yield per hectare cut (tonnes)	117.56	105.06	89.86	100.79	100.56	80.81	92.35	79.00

(a) Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

(b) Excludes the small areas cut for green fodder and for plants.

Production of sugar-cane increased during the early 1960's and reached a record 1,190,243 tonnes in 1966–67. The total area of sugar-cane in 1977–78 was a record 23,623 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, the variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The local value of sugar-cane produced in the last six seasons is shown in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this section.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The present agreement became effective on 1 October 1979 and will expire on 30 June 1984. The Agreement incorporates a single maximum price, currently \$353 per tonne for bulk IXD grade sugar on an ex-refinery basis, as the reference price for the pricing of all sugar and sugar products. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government controls production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland, and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales. It also makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices, and on conditions, determined in accordance with the Agreement, meets cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Sugar Board, acting for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and purchased, and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar delivered to it for each season. The mills retain approximately one-third of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia meets domestic consumption requirements, and the balance is exported. The majority of Australian sugar exports are of bulk raw sugar and in 1977–78, 2,002,109 tonnes valued at \$506m were exported. The principal markets are in Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, China, and the United States of America.

From January 1978, the annual level of Australian sugar exports have been established in line with the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977. The Agreement attempts to stabilise world prices by regulating the flow of exports entering the market. Australia's basic export entitlement under the Agreement in 1978 and 1979 was set at a minimum level of 1,997,500 tonnes but actual exports will be adjusted with world demand and supply.



## COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In the 1960's, however, there was a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 30,600 hectares in 1977-78. New South Wales now grows approximately 75 per cent of Australia's raw cotton production. Australian production more than satisfies local demand for short and medium staple cotton but some longer staple cotton is still imported for use in combed yarns. More than 50 per cent of the 1978 Australian harvest was exported.

Most cotton grown in New South Wales is cultivated on irrigated land. The main area in which it is grown in the State is the Northern Plains Area (along the Namoi, Gwydir and Macquarie Rivers), which produces more than 90 per cent of the State's output. In 1979 there were 10 ginneries in the cotton growing areas.

The area and production of cotton-growing in New South Wales in 1967-68 and in the latest six seasons are shown in the following table.

COTTON: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Particulars	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Area sown (hectares) .. .. .	21,640	31,747	31,020	27,511	23,861	24,981	30,600
Production of seed cotton ('000 kg) .. ..	77,140	71,906	58,806	82,110	66,153	61,173	101,075
Average yield per hectare (kg) .. ..	3,565	2,265	1,896	2,985	2,772	2,449	3,303

The local value of cotton produced in the same period is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

Under the *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963 a bounty was payable, from 1964 to 1971, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Details of this bounty are given on page 828 of Year Book No. 63.

## OILSEEDS

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in New South Wales.

The imposition of wheat delivery quotas in 1969-70 and the low wool and sheep-meat prices of the 1970-71 period caused agricultural producers to examine alternative sources of income. As a result, the area sown to oilseeds in New South Wales in the early 1970's increased rapidly but subsequently declined owing to the relaxation of wheat quotas, poor seasonal conditions, and disease. Areas sown to oilseeds continue to be influenced by the relative profitability of oilseeds and competing crops.

The principal oilseed crops are linseed, rapeseed, safflower, soybean, and sunflower. Oil, for both industrial and edible purposes, is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a by-product from ginning cotton.

The development of oilseed production in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table.

## OILSEEDS (EXCLUDING COTTON), N.S.W.

Season	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Linseed	Safflower	Soybeans
AREA (hectares)					
1970-71	54,047	15,796	20,538	19,834	2,562
1971-72	238,865	33,021	9,391	18,675	3,698
1972-73	158,635	17,950	6,762	5,782	5,579
1973-74	78,981	7,601	10,508	1,584	8,621
1974-75	94,085	4,733	18,237	5,487	12,788
1975-76	62,567	3,957	6,756	6,825	6,695
1976-77	38,814	508	4,871	4,280	8,515
1977-78	62,762	4,115	18,976	10,870	13,122
PRODUCTION (tonnes)					
1970-71	43,172	14,298	17,188	8,291	2,785
1971-72	121,023	16,932	3,713	10,592	6,168
1972-73	54,260	6,286	1,889	1,538	7,661
1973-74	37,838	5,573	7,200	320	13,568
1974-75	37,549	3,696	14,997	2,005	21,102
1975-76	32,589	3,107	5,514	2,291	11,332
1976-77	21,770	314	4,625	2,187	14,432
1977-78	35,353	1,935	10,469	5,522	25,112
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)					
1970-71	0.80	0.91	0.84	0.42	1.09
1971-72	0.51	0.51	0.40	0.57	1.67
1972-73	0.34	0.35	0.28	0.27	1.37
1973-74	0.48	0.73	0.69	0.20	1.57
1974-75	0.40	0.78	0.82	0.37	1.65
1975-76	0.52	0.78	0.82	0.34	1.69
1976-77	0.56	0.62	0.94	0.51	1.69
1977-78	0.56	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.91

The local value of oilseed production in the last six seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this section.

Linseed oil is produced for industrial purposes (e.g. for use in the surface coating industries, for floor coverings, oil cloth, and technical inks).

Rapeseed oil has been used primarily as an edible oil for blending purposes. The erucic acid content of rapeseed oil has been considered as a possible health risk but with the production of low erucic acid content oil, regulations now permit its wider use in food products.

Safflower and sunflower oils are classified as semi-drying oils which find particular acceptance for edible purposes in poly-unsaturated products, such as margarine, because of their high linoleic fatty acid content. They are also valuable for industrial purposes, more so because of their non-yellowing characteristic in white coloured surface coatings.

Soybean and cotton are also semi-drying oils but have a lower linoleic fatty acid content than safflower and sunflower. They are used for edible purposes, but, in Australia, soybean is widely used in industrial processes.

All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is the most valued.

With the exception of most soybeans and some sunflowers, oilseed cultivation is almost entirely a dryland farming operation. The majority of oilseed crops are grown in the Northern Plains and Northern Slopes. Sunflowers are also grown in the Central Coast and Tablelands Areas and under irrigation on the Southern Plains.

In 1973, by grower poll, the (New South Wales) Oilseeds Marketing Board was established to control the marketing of oilseeds. The Board has adopted a flexible range of

policies which, to some extent, rely on the supply and demand for each particular crop. These policies have ranged from pools, for a portion, or the whole of a crop, to a complete licensed purchaser system. Apart from general licensing of domestic purchasers, speciality licences have been granted for export. Bulk exports have been controlled by the Board.

#### TOBACCO

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. The local value of tobacco produced in the last six seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops', shown earlier in this section. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf in recent seasons are illustrated in the next table.

TOBACCO: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Tableland Areas .. .. .	213	230	162	326	440	307	1.53	1.91	1.90
Slope Areas .. .. .	708	636	570	1,034	1,020	883	1.46	1.60	1.55
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	27	71	48	35	162	90	1.30	2.28	1.88
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	948	937	780	1,395	1,622	1,280	1.47	1.73	1.64

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture undertakes research into problems associated with tobacco culture and operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent since July 1966).

In 1965, the Commonwealth Government and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth Government, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

#### FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be grown within New South Wales. In the central, Sydney and southern coastal areas, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, passionfruit, strawberries, and grapes are the principal fruits planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the southern and south western plains, citrus, pome, stone fruits, and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

*Grapes*

Climate and soils are the most important factors determining the location of vineyards. Grapes are essentially a dry climate crop although the minimum rainfall required varies with the availability of irrigation. Long warm-to-hot summers and cool winters, together with fertile, well drained soils, provide the best conditions. Winter and spring rainfalls are preferred with summer and autumn rains causing losses during harvest and drying periods. The most important viticultural districts are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire, for drying and wine grapes; the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, for wine grapes; and the Hunter Valley of the Central Coastal Area, for wine grapes.

The area and production of grapes in recent seasons is shown in the following table. The local value of grapes produced since 1972-73 is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

**GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Area (hectares)—						
Bearing vines .. .. .	10,898	12,772	13,089	13,161	13,590	13,739
Young vines (not yet bearing) .. .. .	2,376	1,947	1,374	1,442	1,468	1,250
Total .. .. .	13,274	14,718	14,463	14,603	15,059	14,990
Production (tonnes)—						
Wine-making .. .. .	76,209	79,229	92,015	96,438	107,557	98,320
Drying (dried weight) .. .. .	8,558	8,993	9,844	9,882	9,537	12,826
Table and other purposes .. .. .	6,917	4,388	5,058	4,939	5,026	6,450
Total (fresh weight (a)) .. .. .	119,616	122,202	138,590	143,009	152,748	156,074
Wine production (b) ('000 litres) .. .. .	59,995	60,699	74,314	73,774	78,555	72,759

(a) Dried weights have been converted to the fresh weight equivalent.

(b) Beverage and distillation wine produced in wineries and distilleries (including the spirits added in wine fortifying but excluding the wine re-fortified during the season). From 1976-77, production statistics were only collected from enterprises which crushed more than 400 tonnes. In previous years, data were collected from establishments crushing 10 tonnes or more.

Figures shown for the production of grapes for table use, drying, or wine making have been derived from growers, who report their production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The area and production of grapes in Statistical Agricultural Areas in seasons since 1971-72 are shown in the following table.

**GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area (a) (hectares)			Production (tonnes, fresh weight)			Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes, fresh weight)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Average for 5 seasons ended 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Central Coast .. .. .	3,682	4,252	4,221	11,667	17,695	16,391	4.22	4.46	4.17
Southern Plains .. .. .	5,548	5,969	5,940	63,730	77,938	72,121	13.08	15.03	13.50
Western Plains .. .. .	3,787	3,705	3,801	55,332	53,822	64,888	15.48	15.38	18.01
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	982	1,133	1,027	5,460	3,293	2,674	6.28	3.51	3.08
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	13,999	15,059	14,990	136,189	152,748	156,074	9.91	11.24	11.36

(a) Includes non-bearing area.

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes has led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1976-77 and 1977-78 are shown in the following table.

GRAPE VARIETIES, N.S.W.

Variety	1976-77			1977-78		
	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes (a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes (a))	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes (a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes (a))
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,044	5,517	6.29	997	5,269	5.87
Currant (Zante, Cape)	139	2,238	17.82	125	1,004	8.92
Doradillo	303	5,217	19.69	317	4,393	15.66
Grenache	409	5,431	13.47	392	5,110	13.36
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy)	199	2,317	13.53	208	2,588	13.55
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel)	751	11,093	17.85	806	11,751	17.57
Muscat Hamburg (Black Muscat)	441	2,040	4.97	425	1,850	4.87
Palamino (b)	240	3,667	15.45	245	3,519	14.33
Pedro Ximenez	78	1,415	18.57	77	1,298	17.03
Purple Cornichon	156	1,341	9.01	146	1,291	9.25
Riesling — Rhine, Clare	367	2,315	7.77	326	2,745	7.68
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling)	1,991	22,092	12.59	2,043	19,490	10.63
Shiraz (c)	3,542	26,938	7.98	3,241	21,332	6.74
Sultana	3,054	42,295	14.29	3,082	54,100	18.05
Traminer	219	938	5.53	271	1,328	6.73
Trebbiano (d)	910	9,661	14.25	1,017	10,495	12.62
Waltham Cross (e)	248	2,289	9.86	231	2,732	12.39
Other	969	5,944	7.53	1,040	5,780	7.59
Total	15,059	152,748	11.24	14,990	156,074	11.36

(a) Fresh weight.

(b) Also known as Paulo or Listan.

(c) Also known as Red Hermitage.

(d) Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc.

(e) Also known as Malaga.

The principal wine varieties produced in 1977-78 were Gordo Blanco (7,967 tonnes), Semillon (19,490 tonnes), Shiraz (20,758 tonnes), and Trebbiano (10,495 tonnes).

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes (currants, sultanas, and lexias) are shown later in this section.

The (New South Wales) Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

Under the *Wine Overseas Marketing Act* 1929 an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy, both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, maintains a wine centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and for promoting interest in them.

To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed, under the *Wine Grapes Levy Act 1979* on grapes used in Australia for making wine and is levied on the owner of a winery or distillery which crushes twenty tonnes or more wine grapes per year. The levy for 1977-78 was \$2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes.

#### *Plantation Fruit*

Bananas and small areas of papaws, passionfruit, and pineapples are grown in the Northern Coastal Agricultural Area.

The following table gives details of the cultivation and production of bananas since 1972-73.

**BANANAS: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Area (hectares)—						
Bearing .. .. .	6,260	5,907	5,307	4,875	4,796	4,757
Not bearing .. .. .	555	471	369	495	501	542
Total .. .. .	6,815	6,378	5,676	5,370	5,297	5,299
Production (tonnes) .. .. .	64,820	63,904	62,408	61,442	78,816	60,116
Yield per bearing hectare (tonnes) .. .. .	10.35	10.82	11.76	12.60	16.43	12.64

The local value of production of bananas produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

Banana-growing in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, extending from Kempsey to Tweed Heads. The main shires are Byron, Tweed, Coff's Harbour, and Nambucca. The area under cultivation reached a peak in 1958-59 and has subsequently declined, although the production of bananas in 1963-64 (88,177 tonnes) was a record.

Following a period of over-production in 1968, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers' Federation Co-operative Limited (a growers' organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative.

Before the formal constitution of the Committee, the Banana Growers' Federation had been imposing quotas (since December 1969) on the quantity of bananas that could be transported to southern markets, in an effort to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices. The Banana Marketing Control Committee assumed this responsibility and, in order to function effectively, is empowered to impose levies on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to their marketing. The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, and ripening of bananas.

*Orchard and Other Fruit*

The number of bearing fruit trees and the production of fruit in New South Wales in the last six seasons are given in the following table.

**ORCHARD AND OTHER FRUIT: BEARING AGE TREES AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Fruit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
TREES OF BEARING AGE ('000)						
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	854.3	823.1	757.0	765.0	785.0	826.1
Valencia .. .. .	1,340.2	1,285.2	1,232.4	1,239.7	1,284.6	1,311.0
Other .. .. .	34.2	30.6	26.3	45.4	31.2	29.8
Total .. .. .	2,228.7	2,138.9	2,015.7	2,050.2	2,101.3	2,167.0
Lemons and limes .. .. .	224.5	251.5	241.3	271.2	258.9	272.1
Mandarins .. .. .	168.6	155.9	135.5	131.5	123.0	124.5
Grapefruit .. .. .	66.6	73.2	75.5	83.3	107.1	117.4
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	2,688.4	2,619.5	2,467.9	2,536.1	2,590.4	2,681.0
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples .. .. .	1,287.1	1,028.2	1,085.7	1,043.2	1,067.6	1,029.3
Apricots .. .. .	125.0	112.0	93.4	83.1	72.7	66.5
Avocados .. .. .	6.6	8.2	8.4	10.3	9.8	13.0
Cherries .. .. .	238.5	231.9	212.0	210.4	223.0	228.4
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia .. .. .	8.3	9.2	8.5	24.2	30.5	36.0
Other .. .. .	1.8	2.0	1.8	47.5	46.8	46.8
Nectarines .. .. .	32.6	32.1	28.5	31.1	27.3	26.2
Peaches .. .. .	514.5	478.4	429.6	419.5	369.5	339.6
Pears .. .. .	229.3	177.1	178.5	184.1	160.7	156.3
Plums .. .. .	148.2	147.4	120.9	113.4	109.6	106.7
Prunes .. .. .	258.3	236.4	234.8	226.0	232.5	221.3
Other .. .. .	19.0	23.1	15.6	12.2	12.5	14.8
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	2,869.2	2,487.1	2,417.6	2,405.0	2,362.4	2,285.0
Berry fruits .. .. .	(a) 45	(a) 49	(a) 40	(a) 58	(a) 59	(a) 69
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	48,941	46,134	49,135	50,127	46,693	50,890
Valencia .. .. .	102,195	83,209	93,530	97,144	83,406	100,213
Other .. .. .	1,905	1,566	1,420	2,880	1,437	1,200
Total .. .. .	153,041	130,908	144,085	150,151	131,536	152,303
Lemons and limes .. .. .	14,422	14,793	15,368	15,383	15,204	14,254
Mandarins .. .. .	6,080	5,380	5,290	5,208	4,728	4,764
Grapefruit .. .. .	6,264	6,515	6,308	6,898	7,676	9,134
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	179,807	157,599	171,051	177,640	159,144	180,455
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples .. .. .	74,438	54,571	72,483	55,810	70,565	55,835
Apricots .. .. .	6,522	5,967	4,930	4,925	4,293	2,534
Avocados .. .. .	225	239	244	293	207	244
Cherries .. .. .	5,001	4,639	6,091	5,765	3,356	3,730
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia .. .. .	21	27	28	57	30	77
Other .. .. .	6	10	6	22	3	232
Nectarines .. .. .	1,445	1,240	1,138	1,462	874	853
Peaches .. .. .	28,672	22,790	25,784	22,447	21,528	17,043
Pears .. .. .	18,508	14,204	11,734	15,275	6,446	9,694
Plums .. .. .	5,480	5,152	4,628	5,159	3,479	2,995
Prunes .. .. .	6,799	6,424	7,027	8,830	7,660	5,707
Other .. .. .	547	795	775	484	480	317
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	147,664	116,058	134,868	120,530	118,921	99,261
Berry fruits .. .. .	380	344	349	469	316	336

(a) Hectares of plantings.

The following table shows the number of fruit trees which were not yet bearing in the last six seasons in New South Wales.

**ORCHARD AND OTHER FRUIT: YOUNG TREES NOT YET BEARING, N.S.W.**

(\*000 trees)

Fruit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Citrus fruit—</b>						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	169.6	150.0	131.2	112.3	99.2	101.1
Valencia .. .. .	210.9	230.9	243.3	256.4	308.4	345.1
Other .. .. .	7.8	5.2	4.5	7.1	7.0	3.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>386.1</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>414.6</b>	<b>450.0</b>
Lemons and limes .. .. .	125.8	133.3	119.4	94.7	67.2	58.8
Mandarins .. .. .	28.3	24.0	17.7	15.3	14.3	15.0
Grapefruit .. .. .	64.6	73.4	70.5	59.5	37.2	27.8
<b>Total citrus fruit .. .. .</b>	<b>607.0</b>	<b>616.8</b>	<b>586.5</b>	<b>545.4</b>	<b>533.2</b>	<b>551.6</b>
<b>Other orchard fruit—</b>						
Apples .. .. .	309.4	286.4	270.7	249.7	210.2	218.4
Apricots .. .. .	10.6	9.2	7.3	5.7	3.8	3.6
Avocados .. .. .	19.9	23.5	22.1	25.4	28.4	28.5
Cherries .. .. .	136.2	131.8	118.0	112.3	94.2	82.0
<b>Edible nuts—</b>						
Macadamia .. .. .	40.5	49.2	54.8	60.5	66.1	96.5
Other .. .. .	47.8	72.4	76.5	34.3	38.3	37.2
Nectarines .. .. .	10.8	10.1	9.9	11.3	9.1	10.0
Peaches .. .. .	84.4	77.1	64.5	57.5	60.3	66.5
Pears .. .. .	29.0	28.4	26.3	21.0	23.8	40.5
Plums .. .. .	35.1	34.6	29.8	22.1	22.7	21.5
Prunes .. .. .	46.6	55.2	55.0	57.2	60.6	49.4
Other .. .. .	3.6	4.9	3.4	5.5	5.1	13.4
<b>Total other orchard fruit .. .. .</b>	<b>773.8</b>	<b>782.9</b>	<b>738.2</b>	<b>662.6</b>	<b>622.7</b>	<b>667.6</b>
<b>Berry fruits .. .. .</b>	<b>(a) 17</b>	<b>(a) 23</b>	<b>(a) 19</b>	<b>(a) 16</b>	<b>(a) 30</b>	<b>(a) 28</b>

(a) Hectares of plantings.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated either in Baulkham Hills, Colo, Gosford, and Wyong Shires (which are within about 100 kilometres of Sydney) or in the irrigation areas of Leeton, Wade, and Wentworth Shires.

Apples are the principal type of non-citrus fruit in New South Wales, and together with pears, are grown in Cabonne and other shires in the tablelands, in Tumut Shire in the southern slopes, and in Leeton and Wade Shires in the southern plains.

Apricots and peaches are grown mainly in the Leeton and Wade Shires of the southern plains but large quantities of peaches are also grown in the central and southern tablelands and in the Sydney region.

Plums are grown in the Sydney region, in the central and southern tablelands, and in Leeton and Wade Shires in the southern plains.

Cherries are grown in Burrangong and Cabonne Shires of the central and southern tablelands.

Apart from the Sydney and Newcastle manufacturing establishments which produce canned and preserved fruit products there are also establishments located at Nemingha (near Tamworth) on the northern slopes, at Orange in the central tablelands, at Young and Kingsvale (near Young) in the southern tablelands, and at Griffith and Leeton in the southern plains.

In 1973 the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation was established to control the export of Australian apples and pears, to promote their domestic sales, and to promote new products and techniques with the use of apples and pears. These activities of the Corporation are financed by levies on the sale of fresh apples and pears on both the domestic and export markets (at the rate of 5 cents per box), and on apples and pears used for processing (at the rate of \$1 per tonne) and juicing (at the rate of 50 cents per tonne).



The Corporation also manages the Apple and Pear Stabilisation Scheme, which came into operation in 1971. For the 1979 and 1980 seasons the support price of apples is to be \$2.20 per box, and for pears, 80 cents. The annual volume support is 1.5 million boxes for apples and 1 million boxes for pears.

Details of a Fruit-growing Reconstruction Scheme, whereby producers of apples, pears, and peaches are compensated for the removal of fruit trees deemed to be surplus to long-term market requirements, is given at the end of the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' shown earlier in this chapter.

The local values of production of orchard and other fruit are shown in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

#### *Dried Fruits*

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last six years, as recorded by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

**DRIED FRUITS: PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**  
(Tonnes)

Dried fruit	Season ended 31 December					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Currants .. .. .	435	255	418	226	549	244
Lexias .. .. .	1,251	559	863	1,239	926	1,193
Prunes .. .. .	2,442	2,332	2,406	2,873	2,726	2,024
Sultanas .. .. .	6,872	8,179	8,562	8,417	8,062	11,389

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, graded, and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board controlled exports until 1978. In 1978 the Board was replaced by the Australian Dried Fruits Corporation as the statutory export authority to administer an equalisation scheme for the dried vine fruits industry. The system of marketing gives each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas markets. From 1979, quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform in all States, will apply only to prunes. The quotas fix the proportion of the production of prunes that may be sold within the State.

The *Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act* 1971 operated for the seasons 1971 to 1976. The Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Scheme provided for a guaranteed minimum average return for a substantial part of each season's production and for the operation of funds for each variety of dried vine fruit, to which growers were required to contribute if average returns exceeded a base price by more than \$10 per tonne. No scheme applied for the 1977 season. A modified scheme, to cover the 1978, 1979, and 1980 seasons has operated for sultanas only.

#### VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons.

## VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Vegetable	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Potatoes	8,331	8,399	8,694	117,875	111,861	114,777
Asparagus (a)	2,012	1,355	1,188	3,771	3,343	3,430
Beans, french and runner	2,004	1,667	1,425	6,387	4,937	4,749
Beetroot	133	132	125	2,698	2,391	2,463
Cabbages	624	652	727	14,493	12,868	12,666
Carrots	948	904	883	20,379	19,424	21,366
Cauliflowers	701	683	730	15,041	16,147	16,840
Lettuce	763	883	951	7,827	9,177	10,223
Onions	993	1,173	838	20,085	25,330	23,767
Parsnips	142	217	130	2,085	2,534	1,824
Peas, green	2,529	2,028	1,963	(b) 11,536	(b) 9,740	6,007
Pumpkin	1,519	1,731	1,596	(c) 191,723	11,996	11,032
Sweet corn	2,088	1,842	2,147	17,477	15,652	21,205
Tomatoes	2,355	2,565	2,207	40,211	51,337	46,239
Other	1,936	2,108	2,560	..	..	..
Total, vegetables	27,078	26,339	26,164	..	..	..

(a) Includes area not yet bearing (181 hectares in 1975-76, 160 hectares in 1976-77, 144 hectares in 1977-78).

(b) Total weight including the pod.

(c) Number of bags.

All persons growing more than 0.1 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the (State) Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940.

Vegetables which are grown for processing (such as sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus, peas, and beans) are grown mainly in the Slopes Area (predominantly in the Shires of Talbragar, Waugoola, Jemalong, and Gundagai) and in Harden Shire in the Southern Tablelands, although beans are also grown on the north coast.

Apart from manufacturing establishments located in Sydney, there are manufacturers engaged in the canning and preserving of vegetable products at Glen Innes on the Northern Tablelands, Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, Cowra on the Central Slopes and Batlow, in Tumut Shire, on the Southern Slopes.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Southern Plains, with some root crops also grown in Tableland areas. Tomatoes are grown along the coast and in the Southern Plains. Lettuce, beans, and cabbages are grown mainly in coastal areas, cauliflowers in coastal areas and in the Shire of Evans and the City of Bathurst in the Central Tablelands, and peas are grown in the Northern Coastal, Central Tableland, and Sydney areas. Onions are almost entirely grown in the Southern Plains area and potatoes are grown in the Tableland, Coastal, and Southern Plains areas, while carrots are grown chiefly in Wade Shire in the Southern Plains, Singleton Shire in the Central Coastal, Evans Shire in the Tablelands and Waugoola Shire in the Central Slopes.

The local value of vegetables produced for human consumption in each of the last 3 seasons are given in the following table.

## LOCAL VALUE OF VEGETABLES PRODUCED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Vegetable	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Vegetable	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Potatoes	11,462	7,968	8,426	Onions	3,079	2,926	2,526
Asparagus	1,876	1,571	1,578	Peas, green	1,180	1,160	1,023
Beans, french and runner	1,812	1,813	1,911	Pumpkin	1,022	1,262	1,129
Cabbages	1,801	2,246	2,304	Sweet corn	1,525	1,688	1,678
Carrots	1,345	1,964	2,070	Tomatoes	10,737	11,779	9,039
Cauliflowers	2,295	3,006	2,767	Other	3,948	6,017	6,835
Lettuce	2,679	2,810	3,791				
Mushrooms	5,293	6,608	6,903	Total	50,054	52,818	51,981

## MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The State's principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled (since 1969) by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are mainly received by road and rail from intrastate and interstate growers. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers (mainly retailers) in a section of the Markets known as the Growers' Market. The Markets are located at a 41 hectare site at Flemington (approximately 14 kilometres west of Sydney).

Officers of the Department of Agriculture are located at the markets to ensure that plants and fruit comply with the requirements of the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and quantities of produce sold.

*Farm Produce Agents*

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only, do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941, need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney. Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. At 1 January 1979 the number of agents registered was 250, of which 228 were in the metropolitan area (including 221 at the Sydney Markets), 16 in Newcastle, and 6 in the country.

## HAY AND SILAGE

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. Silage is livestock feed which is made from either green or mature herbage which is stored in either pits, bunkers, or silos. It is compressed to exclude air and undergoes fermentation which retards spoilage.

Hay and silage are conserved to maintain livestock during the winter, when pasture growth is limited, and during periods of low rainfall. The quality of livestock products suffers from an irregular supply of feed and the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations have been fostering the practice of fodder conservation with advice on pasture improvement and methods of constructing silos and pits. The production of hay has been aided by the introduction of haymaking and baling machinery.

Silage is generally made in districts which experience heavy rainfall and where the drying and curing of hay is made difficult by the moist conditions prevalent at the time of making hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal types of hay since 1972-73.

## HAY: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Type of hay	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
AREA (hectares)						
Wheaten	37,311	19,469	15,338	13,430	18,605	20,007
Oaten	33,793	26,820	19,305	20,322	25,874	27,044
Lucerne	146,415	149,264	101,114	103,893	101,641	69,280
Grass and pasture	83,702	172,870	120,736	103,248	84,632	55,251
Other (a)	2,956	2,393	2,004	1,475	2,353	1,774
Total	304,177	370,816	258,497	242,368	233,105	173,356
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Wheaten	84,076	52,620	42,713	37,462	51,588	42,156
Oaten	84,706	72,852	50,982	59,176	70,892	60,081
Lucerne	597,078	693,193	465,806	445,104	394,628	241,550
Grass and pasture	268,980	576,599	405,236	337,597	249,220	135,183
Other (a)	6,580	5,863	4,028	3,416	5,331	3,679
Total	1,041,420	1,401,127	968,765	882,755	771,659	482,649
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)						
Wheaten	2.25	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.77	2.11
Oaten	2.51	2.72	2.64	2.91	2.74	2.22
Lucerne	4.08	4.64	4.61	4.28	3.88	3.49
Grass and pasture	3.21	3.34	3.36	3.27	2.94	2.45
Other (a)	2.23	2.45	2.01	2.32	2.27	2.07
Total	3.42	3.78	3.75	3.64	3.31	2.78

(a) Includes barley, rye, millet and lupins.

The production and stocks of fodder on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are shown in the next table.

## HAY AND SILAGE: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
HAY						
Production (tonnes) (b)	1,041,420	1,401,127	968,765	882,755	771,659	482,649
Stocks at 31 March—						
Quantity (tonnes)	1,192,843	1,662,779	1,556,490	1,414,883	1,049,949	814,531
Number of establishments with stocks	19,424	20,244	19,100	18,149	15,282	13,619
SILAGE						
Production (tonnes)	180,648	361,945	211,307	148,187	90,096	55,973
Stocks at 31 March—						
Quantity (tonnes)	590,043	769,127	775,097	704,861	501,062	420,685
Number of establishments with stocks	2,559	2,678	2,327	2,162	1,658	1,304

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

## ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Improved pastures mean improved livestock and livestock products; sheep produce heavier fleeces, lambs are marketed in better condition, cows receive the essential nutrients for high milk production, and beef cattle are fattened quicker. In addition, pasture improvement is another defence against soil erosion.

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The area under

sown pastures has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to over 5,300,000 hectares in 1978.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by establishing on rough seed beds following minimum tillage, and by aerial sowing. They may also be sown with cereal grains which are harvested first, leaving the pastures underneath remaining. Some pastures have been 'self sown' by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has also encompassed the judicious use and conservation of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

In the Coastal areas, *paspalum*, carpet grass, and (more recently) kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, particularly where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

However, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of non-native grasses has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of agricultural land. A range of subterranean clovers and medics (another type of legume) has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures, has been a feature of pasture improvement along inland rivers in the central west and in the north west of the State.

The recent advent of the spotted alfalfa aphid and the blue green lucerne aphid has had a serious effect on susceptible pasture species, such as lucerne and the annual medics. Increased emphasis is now being placed on the development and introduction of aphid resistant varieties.

In 1978-79, irrigated pastures (sown and native) comprised about 236,583 hectares of the 558,516 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. They are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover.

New temperate and tropical varieties of herbage plants, developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the University of Sydney have been released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States, while in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The area sown to pasture depends on a number of factors including the fluctuating values of livestock and livestock products, the cost of pasture seed, weather conditions in sowing seasons, and the price and availability of fertilisers.

The area and production of lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, harvested for seed, and cut for green feed or silage in New South Wales in 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given in the subsection 'Detailed Summary of All Crops Grown in New South Wales' shown earlier in this section. The total area of native pastures and sown grasses and clovers by Statistical Agricultural Areas in 1977-78 and for New South Wales during the past six seasons, are given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

The Pastures Protection Act, 1934, is administered by Pasture Protection Boards which are described in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

#### *Fertiliser Used on Pastures*

The application of fertilisers has been essential in establishing and maintaining pastures by correcting soil deficiencies. The following table shows the quantity of artificial fertilisers used on pastures, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, in recent seasons.

# PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
AREA OF PASTURE TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS ('000 hectares)						
Sown and native pastures—						
Coastal Areas	546	730	544	235	308	312
Tableland Areas	1,639	2,319	1,649	674	1,135	1,503
Slope Areas	1,014	1,409	1,052	419	467	656
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	162	158	110	57	73	69
Total, New South Wales (a)—						
Sown pastures	2,210	2,964	2,190	995	1,438	1,796
Native pastures	1,153	1,656	1,168	394	545	744
Total pastures	3,363	4,620	3,358	1,388	1,983	2,540
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (b) ('000 tonnes)						
Sown and native pastures—						
Coastal Areas	128	147	104	43	54	56
Tableland Areas	228	324	222	78	128	166
Slope Areas	125	166	120	43	46	66
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	30	29	19	9	11	11
Total, New South Wales (a)—						
Sown pastures	339	447	316	130	181	220
Native pastures	172	219	149	43	58	79
Total pastures	511	667	465	172	239	299

(a) Includes Western Plains Area.

(b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Between 1972-73 and 1975-76, includes quantities of 'double' and 'treble' strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent; from 1976-77 this conversion was not made.

In 1977-78, 80 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used was superphosphate but there has been increased usage of nitrogenous fertilisers on pastures and forage crops, especially for the production of winter feed in milk-cattle and lamb raising districts.

Figures relating to the treatment of pastures with artificial fertilisers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in 1977-78 are given in Appendix C.

Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders. The use of aircraft for sowing, spraying, topdressing, and dusting crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65 but has since declined.

## LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for the breeding and farming of livestock and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the livestock industry.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the previous section 'Crops and Pastures'.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'. Sheep grazing is the main livestock activity and is the principal agricultural activity in practically every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal Areas. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern Plains Areas. Dairying is located predominantly along the coastal fringe of the State. Pigs are bred principally in the Northern Coastal Area, and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Slope Areas, while poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney and Central Coastal Areas.

### AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK CORPORATION

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. It replaced the Australian Meat Board which had been originally set up in 1935.

The functions of the Corporation are to control exports of meat and livestock from Australia, to improve production of meat and livestock within Australia, and to promote consumption of meat and livestock in both international and domestic markets.

The Corporation consists of a Chairman, four members to represent livestock producers, one member to represent meat exporters, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and two members with special qualifications. All members are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Corporation has powers to purchase and sell meat and livestock for export (in its own right), and to implement changes necessary to improve the quality and methods of production, storage, transport, and marketing of meat and livestock. Finance for the Corporation's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, calves, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption (75 cents per head of cattle and 7.5 cents per head of sheep and lambs), and export charges on the export of live cattle, calves, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and lambs (see 'Control of Meat and Livestock Export Trade' shown later in this section).

## LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and at the end of each of the last eleven seasons.

## LIVESTOCK (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

('000)

Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
1861	2,272	5,615	146	n.a.	1968	4,555	67,786	645	12,579
1871	2,015	16,279	213	n.a.	1969	4,864	68,153	690	12,580
1881	2,597	36,592	214	n.a.	1970	5,637	72,284	708	15,580
1891	2,129	61,831	253	n.a.	1971	6,494	70,605	796	15,987
1901	2,047	41,857	266	n.a.	1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	18,731
1911 (c)	3,194	48,830	371	n.a.	1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	18,163
1921 (c)	3,375	37,750	306	n.a.	1974	8,456	53,296	835	19,378
1931	2,840	53,366	334	5,455	1975	8,935	54,983	729	18,082
1941	2,769	55,568	508	6,234	1976	9,138	53,200	709	19,979
1951	3,703	54,111	317	7,796	1977	8,348	49,700	760	17,493
1961	4,242	68,087	455	6,292	1978	7,330	48,000	737	19,161

(a) The number of horses from 1861 to 1970 is shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 64.

(b) At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

(c) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Cattle and sheep raising comprise by far the most important sectors of livestock activity in New South Wales and together with wheat growing, which is an alternative activity in many areas, account for the overwhelming proportion of agricultural production in the State.

Sheep numbers rose to a near record level in 1969–70, but largely as a result of falling returns from wool and adverse seasonal conditions in 1971–72 and 1972–73, growers converted to beef cattle raising and grain farming. This trend has remained in the northern wheat growing areas but elsewhere in the State, sheep numbers are increasing in response to improving demand and prices for wool, sheep-meat, and live sheep for export. In response to better prices up to the 1973–74 season, cattle numbers reached a record level, but by 1975–76 the rate of increase had slowed in reaction to very low returns and in 1976–77 numbers declined for the first time since 1966–67. A recovery in beef prices in 1978–79 led to a continuation of reduction in cattle numbers with a high percentage of females in the cattle slaughter. In late 1979 there were signs of build-up in cattle herds indicated by a reduction in the number of female cattle slaughtered.

Pig farming underwent a period of rationalisation after severe overproduction in 1971–72 and 1972–73. The number of establishments with pigs has fallen by almost 50 per cent over the last decade, while pig numbers have increased by nearly 13 per cent. Poultry numbers, as estimated at 31 March each year, have increased steadily over the period since 1967. Estimates for poultry numbers should be taken only as a general indication of the size of the industry; seasonal conditions and the characteristics of production, combined with the short gestation period for poultry, may result in quite sharp short-term fluctuations in numbers. Returns to producers in the pig and poultry industries are less dependent upon exports than are the sheep and cattle industries, and have been relatively stable over recent years.

## SHEEP

During 1971–72 and 1972–73 sheep numbers declined rapidly from the near record number of 72,284,000 reached in March 1970. This decline which continued until 1978 was due to a combination of poor seasons, low prices for wool and sheepmeat, and increasing production costs, which reduced the profitability of sheep compared with beef cattle and cereal cropping. During this period the number of ewes joined for lambing each year was steadily reduced, the lambing rate was average, while the number of sheep sold for slaughter and live export increased. However, the rapidly improving wool and meat prices during 1978 and particularly in 1979 have improved the profitability of sheep to the point where numbers are again increasing.



The following table gives an indication of the importance of factors which have influenced sheep numbers in recent years.

### SHEEP: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE

(Season ended 31 March)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Item	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Lambs marked .. .. .	21,114	13,649	15,801	16,726	15,570	14,220	15,382
Sheep and lambs slaughtered .. .. .	11,631	14,468	8,860	8,350	9,136	9,415	9,380
Net exports of sheep .. .. .	1,854	2,943	1,603	2,890	3,817	4,318	4,000
Approximate number of deaths on establishments (balance) (a) .. .. .	3,691	6,200	4,079	3,800	4,400	3,987	3,702
Net increase (+) or decrease (-) .. .. .	.. (+) 3,938	(-) 9,963	(+) 1,259	(+) 1,687	(-) 1,783	(-) 3,500	(-) 1,700
Sheep at 31 March .. .. .	67,786	52,037	53,296	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000

(a) The figures shown for this item represent a balance and are approximations.

Since the mid 1920's there has been a steady tendency for sheep numbers to decline in the Northern Agricultural Areas and to increase in the Central and Southern Areas. On the Western Plains the number of sheep has varied with seasonal conditions. The decline in sheep numbers in recent years has been especially pronounced in the Northern and Southern Slopes Areas and on the Southern Plain.

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March for 1968 and for the last six years are shown in the next table.

### SHEEP NUMBERS, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Agricultural areas	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coastal areas .. .. .	2,151	862	793	770	790	772	752
Tableland areas—							
Northern .. .. .	6,106	4,169	4,042	4,174	4,374	4,233	4,366
Central and Southern .. .. .	13,085	10,805	11,055	11,254	11,279	10,500	10,074
Slopes areas—							
Northern .. .. .	10,952	6,299	6,302	6,370	6,223	5,752	5,648
Central .. .. .	7,822	6,373	6,385	6,757	6,403	6,091	5,994
Southern .. .. .	8,753	7,505	7,691	7,966	7,443	6,264	6,132
Plains areas—							
Northern .. .. .	8,410	5,834	5,819	6,119	5,699	5,531	5,647
Southern .. .. .	5,020	4,086	4,562	4,637	4,149	3,646	3,382
Western .. .. .	5,487	6,104	6,646	6,935	6,840	6,911	6,005
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	67,786	52,037	53,296	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000

Figures relating to the number of sheep in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions of New South Wales in 1977–78 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

### *Age, Sex, and Natural Increase of Sheep*

The greater part of lambing in the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the summer months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The ratios of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs respectively, to the total sheep population are quite stable although the percentage of ewes tends to rise slightly as total sheep numbers fall, while the proportion of lambs rises with increases in the sheep population.

The following table gives lambing results and an approximate age and sex distribution of sheep in New South Wales in the 1968 season and for the last six seasons.

### SHEEP: SEX, AGE AND NATURAL INCREASE

(Season ended 31 March)

Item	Unit of quantity	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Ewes mated (a)	'000	28,126	20,988	21,216	21,555	21,000	20,531	20,265
Lambs marked	'000	21,114	13,649	15,801	16,726	15,570	14,220	15,382
Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	per cent	75.1	65.0	74.5	77.6	74.1	69.3	75.9
Number of sheep at end of season								
Sheep 1 year and over								
Rams	'000	810	666	651	669	648	611	590
Ewes	'000	35,384	29,394	28,970	29,366	28,595	26,924	25,945
Wethers	'000	14,826	11,465	10,936	11,579	11,615	11,010	10,094
Lambs and hoggets under 1 year	'000	16,766	10,510	12,739	13,368	12,342	11,155	11,371
Total sheep	'000	67,786	52,037	53,296	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

During the last ten seasons the average lambing rate, which is the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated, was 74 per cent. During 1976–77, severe drought in Southern Areas and flooding on the Northern Plains adversely affected mating and lambing.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

### LAMBING, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Agricultural area	Ewes mated (a)		Lambs marked		Ratio of lambs marked to ewes	
	1976-77 ('000)	1977-78 ('000)	1976-77 ('000)	1977-78 ('000)	1976-77 (per cent)	1977-78 (per cent)
Coastal areas	266	261	209	215	78.6	82.4
Tableland areas—						
Northern	1,527	1,609	1,332	1,483	87.2	92.2
Central and Southern	3,817	3,795	2,938	3,130	77.0	82.5
Total	5,344	5,404	4,270	4,613	79.9	85.4
Slope areas—						
Northern	2,260	2,281	1,727	1,834	76.4	80.4
Central	2,514	2,535	1,850	1,994	73.6	78.7
Southern	2,899	2,838	1,638	2,091	56.5	73.7
Total	7,673	7,654	5,215	5,918	68.0	77.3
Northern and Southern Plains areas—						
Northern	2,467	2,490	1,692	1,898	68.6	76.2
Southern	1,902	1,824	1,205	1,332	63.3	73.0
Total	4,369	4,314	2,896	3,229	66.3	74.9
Western Plains area	2,878	2,633	1,630	1,407	56.6	53.4
Total, New South Wales	20,531	20,265	14,220	15,382	69.3	75.9

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in 1977–78 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

*Number and Size of Sheep Flocks*

Establishments with sheep in New South Wales in 1978 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock on each establishment, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas.

**ESTABLISHMENTS WITH SHEEP, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCK,  
31 March 1978**

Size of sheep flock	Coastal areas	Tableland areas	Slope areas	Northern and Southern Plains areas	Western Plains area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 100	300	475	927	345	18	2,065
100- 499	177	1,449	2,530	910	47	5,113
500- 999	111	1,416	3,217	813	46	5,603
1,000- 1,499	67	1,098	2,275	428	38	3,906
1,500- 1,999	50	758	1,411	318	45	2,582
2,000- 2,999	51	986	1,425	470	149	3,081
3,000- 3,999	25	535	566	321	176	1,623
4,000- 4,999	12	268	254	211	178	923
5,000- 9,999	21	442	297	320	418	1,498
10,000-19,999	3	109	57	91	77	337
20,000-49,999	—	13	7	20	8	48
50,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total establishments	817	7,550	12,966	4,247	1,200	26,780

About 65 per cent of the sheep flocks in the State contain from 500 to 4,999 sheep, while slightly over 25 per cent contain less than 500 sheep. The number of establishments with 20,000 or more sheep has declined from over 400 at the turn of the century to 49 in the 1978 season.

Trends between 1901 and 1975 in the size of sheep flocks on establishments in the State are illustrated on page 868 of Year Book No. 64.

*Breeds of Sheep*

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing breed, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices until recent years have caused the high proportion of Merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 500 or more millimetres per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales, classified by Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown for 1977 in the following table.

**BREEDS OF SHEEP IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS AT 31 MARCH 1977**  
(<sup>000</sup>)

Breed	Northern Tablelands	Central and Southern Tablelands	Northern Slopes	Central and Southern Slopes	Northern Plains	Southern Plains	Western Plains	Total, New South Wales (a)
Merino .. .. .	2,991	7,753	4,271	8,092	5,032	2,690	6,850	38,273
Other recognised breeds—								
Corriedale .. .. .	34	129	45	1,007	17	80	1	1,321
Polwarth .. .. .	5	52	15	160	1	20	1	257
Border Leicester .. .. .	69	155	118	225	89	56	16	742
Romney Marsh .. .. .	2	21	—	7	—	—	—	31
Dorset Horn .. .. .	51	131	64	161	12	36	1	466
Southdown .. .. .	3	12	1	2	—	1	—	20
Poll Dorset .. .. .	27	66	36	74	7	28	1	247
Zenith .. .. .	—	17	—	40	—	—	—	58
Other .. .. .	27	46	14	28	2	9	1	127
<i>Total, other recognised breeds</i> .. .. .	218	629	293	1,704	128	230	21	3,269
Merino Comeback .. .. .	84	163	104	321	22	37	1	742
Crossbred .. .. .	940	1,955	1,084	2,238	349	689	39	7,416
<b>Total, all breeds .. .. .</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>12,355</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>6,911</b>	<b>49,700</b>

(a) Includes Coastal S.A.A.'s, where the total number of sheep, of all breeds, was 772,000.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising areas of New South Wales, flocks bred from Merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains Areas, the Merino ram is used almost exclusively with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, e.g. in the wheat growing areas, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common ram used in these flocks is the Border Leicester, a long-wool English breed, mated with Merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Most of the ewe progeny of this cross are purchased by the specialised prime lamb breeders on the Tablelands and Slopes. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

### *Stud Sheep*

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the various breeding associations.

An embargo on the export of stud Merino sheep, which had existed since 1929, was partially relaxed in 1970. The embargo was reimposed in 1973 as a result of a referendum of stud Merino breeders and wool-growers but was relaxed again in 1978 after representations from wool growing industry organisations. The relaxed conditions allow for the annual export of up to 300 Merino rams provided they were purchased at auctions approved by stud Merino breeders' associations. The full effects of the relaxation of the embargo have not yet been realised owing to continued industrial disputation.

## CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown earlier in this section. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in 1968 and each of the last five years is given in the next table.

**CATTLE: SEX AND AGE**  
(At 31 March)

Type of cattle	1968	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bulls (1 year and over)	84,923	142,818	151,816	150,665	133,854	119,421
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)—						
For commercial milk, etc. (a)	798,402	529,377	493,388	493,067	463,582	433,111
Other (b)	1,901,327	4,097,638	4,439,037	4,454,512	3,984,562	3,476,750
Bullocks, steers, etc.	513,377	1,254,563	1,207,660	1,285,075	1,284,372	1,174,764
Calves (under 1 year)—						
Heifer calves (a)	134,399	85,263	78,447	72,209	64,500	59,043
Other (b)	1,122,096	2,346,741	2,564,726	2,682,466	2,417,624	2,067,167
Total cattle	4,554,524	8,456,400	8,935,074	9,137,994	8,348,494	7,330,256

(a) Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

(b) Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors: natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving were not available prior to the 1973 season and the figures in the table therefore do not balance for the 1968 season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

**CATTLE: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE**  
(Season ended 31 March)

Cattle	1968	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Calves marked (a)	<i>n.a.</i>	2,642,209	2,910,895	3,096,146	2,852,556	2,515,506
Slaughterings—						
Calves	396,710	220,035	262,774	396,178	488,341	542,470
Other cattle	1,035,403	1,906,151	1,851,852	2,504,579	2,830,829	3,302,482
Deaths of cattle (disease, drought, etc.)	128,900	253,679	303,215	327,444	333,399	293,017
Net imports of cattle (b)	198,110	275,608	(-) 14,380	334,975	10,513	604,225
Net increase (+) or decrease (-)	(+) 408,864	(+) 573,952	(+) 478,674	(+) 202,920	(-) 789,500	(-) 1,018,238
Total cattle at end of season	4,554,524	8,456,400	8,935,074	9,137,994	8,348,494	7,330,256

(a) Excludes stillborn. Not collected prior to 1972-73 season.

(b) For 1972-73 and later seasons figures represent a balance.

## Cattle Types

Cattle in New South Wales at the end of 1968 and each of the last five seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of milk breed cattle, cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale, continued to decline over the last six seasons. Meat breed cattle, cattle raised mainly for meat production, after a period of strong expansion of herds, reached a peak in the 1976 season and has since declined. The increase in cattle numbers from 4,554,524 in 1968 to 9,137,994 in 1976 was a result of the good returns achieved for meat breed cattle production up to 1974. The loss of export markets and subsequent fall in meat prices, together with escalating costs have, since then, severely reduced the profitability of meat cattle farming. After an initial reduction in slaughterings during the 1975 season in anticipation of a recovery in export prices, slaughterings reached record levels in 1976 and 1977 seasons and, as a result, cattle numbers in the State fell substantially in 1977 for the first time since the drought conditions of the mid 1960's. A recovery in beef prices in 1978-79 led to a continuation of the reduction in cattle numbers.

## CATTLE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

(At 31 March)

Type	1968	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bulls and bull calves, used, or intended for service—						
Bulls (1 year and over)						
Milk breeds	16,963	10,424	11,037	8,754	6,863	6,232
Meat breeds	67,960	132,394	140,779	141,911	126,991	113,189
Bull calves (under 1 year) (a)						
Milk breeds	4,872	4,218	3,608	2,166	1,573	1,252
Meat breeds	18,421	38,492	37,639	30,641	26,851	25,165
Total	108,216	185,528	193,063	183,472	162,278	145,838
Milk breed cows and heifers (b)						
Cows	644,887	417,617	387,047	384,410	361,973	339,894
Heifers (1 year and over)	153,515	111,760	106,341	108,657	101,609	93,217
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	134,399	85,263	78,447	72,209	64,500	59,043
Total	932,801	614,640	571,835	565,276	528,082	492,154
House cows and heifers (c)	86,471	55,606	55,066	54,398	46,531	41,695
Other cattle mainly for meat production—						
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	1,814,856	4,042,032	4,383,970	4,400,114	3,938,031	3,435,055
Calves (under 1 year) (d)	1,098,803	2,304,031	2,523,479	2,649,659	2,389,200	2,040,750
Bullocks, steers, etc.	513,377	1,254,563	1,207,660	1,285,075	1,284,372	1,174,764
Total	3,427,036	7,600,626	8,115,109	8,334,848	7,611,603	6,650,569
Total cattle	4,554,524	8,456,400	8,935,074	9,137,994	8,348,494	7,330,256

(a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used.

(b) Cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale.

(c) Cows and heifers being kept primarily for own milk supply.

(d) Including vealers.

## Cattle Breeds

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in New South Wales, the Jersey and Friesian breeds predominate. The popularity of other milk breed cattle (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

The major breed of meat cattle in New South Wales, numerically and in terms of market influence, is the Hereford (including Poll Hereford) which is distributed fairly evenly throughout the beef producing areas of the State. Other significant European (*bos taurus*) breeds, less evenly distributed, are for example, the Shorthorn, Angus, Devon, and Red Poll. The number of Murray Grey, an Australian developed beef breed, has increased considerably over recent years and is extensively used in cross breeding with both beef and dairy herds. European breeds which were introduced into breeding programs when semen importation was commenced in 1969, include South Devon and a number of large late-maturing breeds such as the Charolais, Simmental and Limousin. The Italian white breeds including Chianina have also been utilised to extend the genetic base in beef production. The Brahman (*bos indicus*) breed and such derived breeds as the Santa Gertrudis, Droughtmaster, Braford and Brangus, are contributing on an increasing scale to the make-up of herds, particularly in sub-tropical areas, and are notable for their heat and parasite tolerance, disease resistance, and productivity in harsh environments.

*Geographical Distribution of Cattle*

About 85 per cent of the milk breed cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas. In inland areas, milk production is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of milk breed herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

**MILK BREED CATTLE (a) IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES (b),  
IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coastal areas—							
Northern—							
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	254,388	145,383	113,575	96,189	90,952	80,336	73,576
Clarence .. .. .	79,450	45,032	38,972	33,335	31,333	29,502	28,166
Hastings .. .. .	126,819	91,160	82,380	76,963	76,713	72,847	70,347
Total, Northern .. .. .	460,657	281,575	234,927	206,487	198,998	182,685	172,089
Central .. .. .	179,034	136,680	135,390	125,505	125,294	117,981	109,755
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	201,207	174,294	165,098	156,162	160,244	147,785	135,406
Total, Coastal areas .. .. .	840,898	592,549	535,415	488,154	484,536	448,451	417,250
Tableland areas .. .. .	18,796	17,851	13,781	14,760	14,510	14,606	14,203
Slope areas .. .. .	31,709	26,618	23,031	24,847	22,143	25,480	23,359
Northern and Southern Plains areas .. .. .	40,380	42,830	41,635	43,639	43,281	38,869	36,763
Total, New South Wales (c) .. .. .	932,801	682,730	614,640	571,835	565,276	528,082	492,154

(a) Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

(b) Establishments producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising milk breed herd replacements.

(c) Includes Western Plains area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Statistical Agricultural Areas for these cattle are the Northern Slope (16 per cent of the State total in 1978), Northern Coastal (13 per cent), Central and Southern Tableland (14 per cent), and Southern Slope (9 per cent).

**MEAT CATTLE (a), IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coastal areas—						
Northern .. .. .	993,031	1,045,788	1,058,722	1,048,646	952,714	900,168
Central .. .. .	665,571	660,162	685,476	697,189	654,772	622,268
Northern Tableland area .. .. .	703,188	745,706	800,695	859,071	815,098	790,825
Central and Southern Tableland areas .. .. .	965,802	1,084,946	1,202,376	1,266,136	1,140,960	928,821
Northern Slope area .. .. .	1,111,904	1,173,636	1,245,339	1,269,553	1,196,264	1,099,431
Central and Southern Slope areas .. .. .	1,176,027	1,294,548	1,404,956	1,431,967	1,227,100	983,610
Northern and Southern Plains areas .. .. .	1,106,098	1,247,596	1,322,935	1,341,541	1,221,934	1,019,229
Total, New South Wales (b) .. .. .	7,163,693	7,771,512	8,293,527	8,507,400	7,765,445	6,788,923

(a) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production, including hulls and bull calves used or intended for service.

(b) Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal, and Western Plains areas.

Particulars of milk breed cattle and meat cattle in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in 1977–78 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

PIGS

Pig production in the State has become more specialised in recent years as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry by rising costs, have been replaced by larger, more intensive piggeries. In 1977, 22 per cent of pigs were in herds of 1,000 pigs or more. The next table shows the number of establishments with pigs and the number of breeding and

other pigs in 1968 and the last six seasons. Slaughterings for the same years are shown later in this section, while the number of pigs at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown at the beginning of this section.

### BREEDING AND OTHER PIGS

(At 31 March)

Item	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Establishments with pigs .. .. .	12,876	11,753	9,730	8,599	8,308	7,698	6,781
Type of pig—							
Boars .. .. .	11,958	13,836	11,263	10,499	10,282	10,029	9,143
Breeding sows .. .. .	98,924	142,314	113,394	114,167	108,225	109,527	103,378
Other .. .. .	534,314	908,528	710,021	604,543	590,278	640,838	624,564
Total pigs .. .. .	645,196	1,064,678	834,678	729,209	708,785	760,394	737,085

The drop in pig numbers during the 1974 season was largely the result of overproduction and higher operating costs during the preceding season. Serious flooding in the North and North-West of the State also affected livestock numbers.

Over 80 per cent of pig farming in New South Wales takes place on the Slopes and in the Coastal Areas. In 1978, 14 per cent of pigs were in the Northern Coastal Areas, 17 per cent were in the Central and Southern Coastal Areas, and 52 per cent were on the Slope Areas. In recent years there has been a significant trend towards pig production in the Western Slope Areas, and a decrease in the relative importance of the Coastal Areas. This has been largely due to the trend to large-scale pig specialisation; in earlier years pig farming and dairying, as associated activities, caused pig raising to be confined more to the dairying areas of the Coast than has been the case in recent years. The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1968 and in recent years.

### PIGS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coastal areas—							
Northern .. .. .	195,329	153,311	126,134	105,456	111,581	110,910	101,128
Central .. .. .	19,988	35,835	47,030	46,892	47,403	54,620	49,424
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	70,963	98,566	86,686	78,937	76,181	82,311	78,481
Total, Coastal areas .. .. .	286,280	287,712	259,850	231,285	235,165	247,841	229,033
Slope areas—							
Northern .. .. .	105,258	207,189	155,150	133,082	133,063	136,104	134,907
Central .. .. .	115,370	232,632	174,704	148,689	144,416	142,139	131,460
Southern .. .. .	48,945	124,780	95,020	84,707	64,331	99,365	114,643
Total, Slope areas .. .. .	269,573	564,601	424,874	366,478	341,810	377,608	381,010
Other areas .. .. .	89,343	212,365	149,954	131,446	131,810	134,945	127,042
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	645,196	1,064,678	834,678	729,209	708,785	760,394	737,085

### POULTRY

Poultry farming in New South Wales includes two distinct and highly specialised industries: egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate.



The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1968 and the last six years, on establishments which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:

1968	12,179,100	1976	19,496,400
1974	18,728,100	1977	17,008,400
1975	17,630,800	1978	18,709,100

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many with less than one hectare) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available. Approximately 70 per cent of poultry farming for both meat and egg production is confined to the Sydney and Central Coast Agricultural Areas.

Statistics of chicken hatchings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964–65 and are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings of meat-strain and egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken hatchings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of eggs set and chicks hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table.

#### EGGS SET AND CHICKS HATCHED IN COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

(Year ended 30 June)

('000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Chicken eggs set—						
Meat strains .. .. .	77,409	95,578	81,751	89,167	98,247	105,488
Egg strains .. .. .	16,840	14,406	12,988	13,719	16,271	15,445
Total eggs set .. .. .	94,249	109,984	94,739	102,885	114,519	120,933
Chickens hatched (a) and intended to be raised for—						
Chicken meat—						
Meat strains: unsexed .. .. .	56,246	70,019	62,026	68,222	71,930	80,642
Egg strains: crossbred and other cockerels (b) ..	523	472	237	182	179	169
Egg production—						
Egg strains: pullets (b) .. .. .	5,129	4,757	4,483	4,648	5,562	5,558
Breeding—						
Meat strains:						
Pullets .. .. .	1,998	2,632	{ 2,047 496	2,177 524	2,181 n.a.	2,220 n.a.
Cockerels .. .. .	414					
Egg strains:						
Pullets .. .. .	438	408	271	169	n.a.	n.a.
Cockerels .. .. .	62	58	41	33	29	n.a.
Total chickens hatched .. .. .	64,810	78,345	69,601	75,955	80,566	89,304

(a) Excludes chickens destroyed.

(b) Egg-strain chickens reported as 'unsexed' have been allocated half to chickens for meat and half to chickens for egg production.

Under the (State) Stock Diseases Act, 1923, poultry used for breeding must be free from pullorum disease.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the act are bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, and cattle tick. An official campaign aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis is in operation, and since 1970 has been subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

Cattle tick, a serious external parasite of cattle and other livestock, first extended into New South Wales in 1907 and is now confined to the far north coast. The cost of control and eradication is borne by the New South Wales Government. The Board of Tick Control administers the policy as determined by the Department of Agriculture with the advice of the Cattle Tick Control Commission.

Interstate movements of livestock are controlled. Inspections are made along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power to make these inspections and to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales is provided under the Stock Diseases Act.

Since 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

The control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Health Division of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout country areas. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Stock Diseases Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

Work at the veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the State Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Diagnostic work is also carried out at the district veterinary laboratories at Armidale, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongbar.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.), in co-ordination with similar activities in other States.

#### CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially brucellosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter. The Commonwealth Government also makes payments to the States to supplement the funds available for compensation.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. Finance to meet these payments is obtained from the interest on the Compensation Fund's capital.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS

The Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923, provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science and is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 1,204 at 30 June 1979.

### LIVESTOCK AND MEAT RESEARCH

#### SHEEP AND CATTLE (BEEF) RESEARCH

Funds for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry are obtained from a levy imposed on sheep, cattle, and other livestock slaughtered in Australia. Part of the

proceeds of the levy (equivalent to 25 cents per head of adult cattle and 3.33 cents per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the industry. During 1978–79, similar charges were imposed on the export of live animals. An additional levy of 2 cents per head of cattle and 0.2 cents per head of sheep and lambs is also imposed to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory at Cannon Hill, Brisbane. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Research Committee which comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, seven members representing meat producers and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. In 1979–80, the following monies were allocated for livestock and meat research in Australia; \$4.6m for cattle and beef research, \$1.5m for lamb and mutton research, \$767,000 for meat processing research, and \$281,000 for studentships and administration.

The *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act* 1964, also imposes an additional levy of \$3 per head of cattle slaughtered. Since May 1979 there has also been a livestock export charge. These levies are designed to offset the Commonwealth contribution to national endemic cattle disease eradication programmes and replace the meat export charge which operated from 1973 to 1976 (see page 872 of Year Book No. 63). Proceeds of these levies are paid to the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account from which, with the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, funds may be transferred to the States, or employed to meet the costs of the Commonwealth Government, for the purpose of the eradication of any endemic cattle disease in Australia.

In New South Wales, research sponsored by the Australian Meat Research Committee is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture productions, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is continuing research into the economics of meat production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton, and lamb production.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where the work is concentrated on Merino breeding and at Tamworth, which is involved with sheep fertility. At Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, sheep blowfly studies and noxious and feral animal investigations are carried out.

#### DAIRY CATTLE RESEARCH

The Dairying Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act* 1972, carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

For 1979–80 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1,147m on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities, colleges, and individual researchers. These research projects comprised Farm Research, Dairy Manufacturing Research, and the Dairy Education Scheme.

*Dairy Herd Improvement Programme*

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture operates a Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, comprising a herd recording scheme and an artificial breeding service.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of high-producing cows.

The herd recording scheme is conducted in two sections: an official herd recording section for registered pure bred cows for which production information is certified by the Department; and a group herd recording section for grade and registered pure bred cows for which certification of records is not required.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the scheme in 1978-79 was 11,543 in the official herd recording section and 49,078 in the group herd recording section.

Farmers are required to meet a minimum of 40 per cent of the herd recording costs and the N.S.W. Government the balance. Official recording members pay a higher rate than group recording members.

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Artificial breeding of dairy cattle is carried out by licensed inseminators and by farmers who have been trained in the techniques of artificial insemination. In some dairying districts of the State up to 50 per cent of producers inseminate their own cattle. The Artificial Stock Breeding Service, at Berry, maintains a regular service to country areas of semen and also liquid nitrogen (which is used for freezing and storage purposes).

Under the Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, bulls for use in artificial breeding are bred by a system of contact mating to ensure that only the best animals are used in a progeny testing scheme which isolates genetically superior animals for use by dairy farmers throughout the State. The programme operates for the Friesian, Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Jersey breeds.

## PIG RESEARCH

A levy for pig research is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The present operative levy is 21 cents per pig. The funds are used by the Australian Pig Industry Research Committee for production and marketing research and by the Piguat Promotion Advisory Committee for promotional activities within Australia. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research into pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast.

## POULTRY (MEAT) RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth Government legislation passed in 1969, a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched although the operative rate is fixed at 0.1. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee, which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government, to a maximum of \$150,000. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Primary Industry) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing;

the research is undertaken mainly by universities and State Departments of Agriculture.

Research into poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry, and economic investigations, are undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of Sydney and the Central Coast and at Tamworth and Wagga Wagga. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local eggs and meat strain poultry are conducted at the Seven Hills Poultry Research Station.

### PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in the last six years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

#### AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT STOCK, HOMEBUSH SALEyards

(Year ended 30 December)

(Source: Department of Agriculture)

Livestock	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	S	S	S	S	S	S
Sheep and lambs—						
Wethers, prime .. .. .	14.56	10.01	4.68	6.86	11.30	11.78
Ewes, prime .. .. .	13.90	8.65	4.02	5.49	9.17	10.85
Lambs and suckers, prime .. .. .	15.31	13.79	10.96	12.59	15.13	16.78
Cattle—						
Steers .. .. .	187.57	129.80	77.72	101.72	109.93	158.34
Cows, heavy .. .. .	205.66	120.82	59.00	87.05	117.05	172.72
Pigs—						
Baconers, medium to heavy .. .. .	42.24	60.81	67.12	65.74	63.20	65.90
Porkers, medium to heavy .. .. .	25.35	36.81	42.00	41.15	39.52	42.38

Prices of livestock vary during each year, and from year to year, under the influence of climatic and market conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, supply is increased as fat stock are hastened to market, causing prices to decline; with the advent of rain, livestock may be withheld from the market for fattening or breeding purposes, and prices tend to rise. Demand conditions affecting livestock prices at Homebush are related to the needs of the Sydney region especially, and the level of export and interstate trade. Prices also vary within each year according to seasonal factors such as the times of shearing, mating, and lambing. The price of wool is a further factor affecting the prices of sheep and lamb fat stock.

### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT PRODUCED

#### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State during 1967–68 and recent years.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (OTHER THAN POULTRY) (a)

(Year ended 30 June)

Item	Unit	1968	1973	1974 (b)	1975 (b)	1976 (b)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)
Slaughtering establishments .. .. .	number	309	239	94	91	77	76	74
Slaughtered in slaughtering establishments and on establishments with agricultural activity								
Sheep—								
Sheep .. .. .	'000	6,004	6,357	2,748	2,944	3,695	4,058	3,972
Lambs .. .. .	'000	6,136	6,241	4,960	5,851	5,516	5,120	5,157
Total .. .. .	'000	12,140	12,598	7,709	8,795	9,211	9,178	9,129
Cattle—								
Bullocks (c) .. .. .	'000	601	1,190	1,024	1,375	1,391	1,446	1,542
Cows (d) .. .. .	'000	434	882	692	708	1,209	1,550	1,747
Calves .. .. .	'000	415	278	209	305	402	503	553
Total .. .. .	'000	1,450	2,349	1,925	2,389	3,002	3,499	3,841
Pigs .. .. .	'000	912	1,324	1,166	979	928	1,024	1,105

(a) Excludes condemned.

(b) Excludes establishments employing less than four persons.

(c) Includes a small number of bulls.

(d) Includes heifers.

The New South Wales Meat Industry Authority was constituted under the Meat Industry Act, 1978. The Authority, which consists of 11 members includes 5 members elected by livestock producers. The Authority issues licences for the operation of abattoirs, slaughter-houses, meat processing plants, meat markets, saleyards, meat vans, and animal food processing plants. Meat inspectors' responsibilities include the supervision of the slaughtering of livestock and the hygienic processing of meat for human consumption (except farm slaughterings for persons on farms).

An amendment to the Act in 1978 constituted the Homebush Abattoir Corporation to replace the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board as from January 1979. The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Corporation, are located at Homebush Bay. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Corporation's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. The Corporation has the right to trade in meat and meat products in its own right.

In addition to the State Abattoir at Homebush there are abattoirs throughout N.S.W. operated by local government councils, co-operatives, or companies.

*Levies on Livestock Slaughtering*

In order to provide funds for the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.), and for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry, levies are imposed on all livestock slaughtered in Australia. The *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1964* prescribes maximum rates but the operative rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, after consultation with appropriate industry consultative groups and, as necessary, with the Australian Meat Research Committee. The operative rates of slaughter levies from 1 July 1979 are shown below.

	Cattle and buffaloes	Calves 41-90 kg	Bobby calves 0-40 kg	Sheep, lambs and goats
Cents per head				
A.M.L.C. administration .. .. .	75	27	7.5	7.5
Aust. Meat Research Committee .. .. .	25	9	2.5	3.33
C.S.I.R.O. industry research .. .. .	2	1	0.2	0.2
Disease eradication scheme .. .. .	300	100	30	—

A levy is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* which prescribes a maximum rate although the actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendations of the Pig Research Committee and the Pig Meat Promotion Advisory Committee and at present is set at 21 cents per head.

#### MEAT PRODUCED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1968 are illustrated in the following table.

#### MEAT PRODUCED

(Year ended 30 June)

(Tonnes)

Type of meat	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Beef and veal (a) (d)	224,426	416,418	359,455	442,343	535,502	598,341	654,652
Mutton (a) (d)	106,731	113,166	55,066	59,373	72,304	77,546	76,193
Lamb (a) (d)	99,699	100,875	87,116	102,360	94,300	86,515	87,981
Pig meats (b) (d)	41,789	59,644	54,161	46,077	44,698	50,081	55,324
Bacon and ham (c) (e)	15,377	22,194	21,439	21,921	21,344	21,679	22,940

(a) Bone-in weight basis.

(b) Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meat later converted into bacon and ham.

(c) Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis.

(d) Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on establishments with agricultural activity.

(e) Production on establishments with agricultural activity is negligible, and has been excluded.

#### Beef and Veal

In 1972–73 production of beef and veal increased when exports to Japan, the E.E.C., and the U.S.A. expanded simultaneously and prices reached a peak. Export markets contracted and prices declined during 1973–74, while slaughterings fell as many farmers retained stock in the expectation that export markets would revive and prices rise. However, prices continued to fall and by 1974–75 had reached a 20 year trough. A revival in export markets and prices in the 1975–76 and 1976–77 seasons have offset to some extent the severe reduction in producers' profitability which occurred during 1974–75. The heavy increase in slaughterings over the four seasons to 1977–78 reflect not only increased local consumption and a resurgence of exports but a movement out of the industry, especially by smaller producers. Sharply rising cattle prices stemming from the increased strengthening of export demand and a moderate reduction in yardings have been the main feature of the beef market in 1978–79.

#### Sheep Meat

The production of mutton and lamb contracted during 1972–73 and prices of both sheep meat and wool rose. During the following year farmers, attempting to increase sheep numbers, retained stock, causing a further contraction in production, and prices of both lamb and mutton reached a peak in January and February of 1974. A favourable season in 1974–75 resulted in a rise of 14 per cent in sheep meat production and a concurrent reduction in prices. There has been a noticeable tendency in recent years for mutton production to fluctuate under the influence of developments in export markets. However, sheep meat production generally has remained far below the peak years of the early 1970's. A marked reduction in yardings of adult sheep and a strong domestic demand for sheep and lambs lifted average saleyard prices in 1978–79. The domestic demand situation stems largely from producers wishing to rebuild depleted flocks and consumers seeking to substitute sheep meat for beef.

*Pig Meat*

Sharply increased operating costs during 1973 and 1974 seasons severely affected profitability and, as a result livestock numbers, slaughterings, and meat production were heavily reduced in 1974 and 1975. Higher prices during 1975 did not prevent a further industry contraction in the following year. Although prices declined slightly in 1976 and 1977, pig numbers and meat production increased during the latter year, after a period of industry rationalisation which indicated a tendency towards more intensive, larger scale production methods. Continued strengthening of domestic demand and an expected decline in average fixed costs meant a further expansion of pig meat output in 1979.

Statistics relating to slaughtering and pig meat production for New South Wales may not completely reflect actual pig production in the State due to the effect of the interstate movement of livestock.

## POULTRY SLAUGHTERED

Statistics of poultry slaughterings in New South Wales are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the slaughterings of meat strain chickens, and the slaughtering of ducks and turkeys. They do not purport to cover all poultry slaughterings in the State, as many small producers are excluded from the collection.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in 1968 and for each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

## POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W. (a)

(Year ended 30 June)

Type of poultry	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
POULTRY SLAUGHTERED ('000)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	36,557	49,818	63,905	59,176	63,184	67,059	75,349
Hens, turkeys, and stags .. .. .	3,280	5,195	5,612	6,472	5,616	5,513	6,165
Ducks and drakes .. .. .	334	888	924			1,049	1,398
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED ('000 kg) (b)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	43,561	61,812	79,756	74,518	83,036	85,416	95,945
Hens, turkeys, and stags .. .. .	6,202	11,806	12,847	5,816	12,510	13,521	14,966
Ducks and drakes .. .. .	572	1,535	1,527	9,046		1,680	2,285
Total .. .. .	50,335	75,152	94,130	89,380	95,546	100,618	113,196

(a) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Under the Chicken Meat Industry Act, 1977, a Chicken Meat Industry Committee, of 15 members including representatives of growers, processors, and consumers, was established to regulate and control agreements between growers and processors of chickens consumed as poultry meat. The functions of the Committee also include the settling, by negotiation, of disputes between growers and processors and it reports to the Minister for Agriculture any recommendations regarding the chicken meat industry.



## VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS

The following table shows the value of slaughterings and disposals of livestock in New South Wales in 1972-73 and later years. The gross value shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The local value represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

**LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND OTHER DISPOSALS (a), GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES, N.S.W.**  
(S'000)

Livestock	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (d)
GROSS VALUE						
Cattle and calves .. .. .	332,776	306,430	155,276	197,731	327,157	326,332
Sheep and lambs (b) .. .. .	105,149	103,485	58,835	57,044	85,176	90,399
Pigs .. .. .	39,884	56,899	58,022	59,801	63,253	59,092
Poultry .. .. .	43,687	(c) 63,923	(c) 65,405	(c) 72,906	(c) 81,912	(c) 101,469
Total .. .. .	521,496	530,737	337,539	387,482	557,499	577,292
LOCAL VALUE						
Cattle and calves .. .. .	307,066	283,184	131,236	175,940	294,099	294,722
Sheep and lambs (b) .. .. .	93,201	94,088	49,168	49,069	76,046	78,321
Pigs .. .. .	37,259	53,129	54,441	55,433	58,764	53,904
Poultry .. .. .	43,675	(c) 63,910	(c) 65,398	(c) 72,899	(c) 81,897	(c) 101,446
Total .. .. .	481,200	494,311	300,244	353,341	510,805	528,393

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports overseas of live animals.

(b) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(c) Includes poultry produced in the Australian Capital Territory but slaughtered in New South Wales.

(d) Excludes interstate movements of livestock between New South Wales and Victoria.

The local and gross value of livestock slaughterings and disposals rose strongly in 1972-73 and 1973-74 despite substantial reductions in slaughterings and disposals of sheep and lambs in both years, and of cattle and pigs in the latter year. Prices received for cattle and sheep suffered a severe reversal in 1975 and, largely as a result of this, the local value of slaughterings and disposals fell by 39 per cent in that year. A revival in prices, and an increase in cattle slaughterings and disposals has assisted the recovery in the value of livestock production since then. Over recent years, the value of poultry slaughterings and disposals has risen substantially, due to a steady increase in both prices and production.

### MEAT EXPORTS

Meat exports from Australia reached record levels in 1976-77 and 1978-79 at 932,000 tonnes and 1,036,000 tonnes respectively. During 1978-79, beef, veal, and lamb exports increased with a significant increase in lamb going to the United States of America, while mutton exports declined for the third consecutive year. The United States has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef, Japan and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton, and the Middle East is the major market for Australian lamb. Currently the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported exceeds the quantity exported in carcass form.

Fluctuations in overseas exports from Australia are due to many factors including seasonal conditions in all meat producing countries, world currency fluctuations and import controls, political instability, and the general level of economic activity in importing countries.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen or chilled and canned meats exported overseas from New South Wales in recent years.

## OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF MEATS

(Year ended 30 June)

Type of meat	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Frozen or chilled—							
Beef and veal (tonnes) .. .. .	34,319	99,902	84,238	60,594	97,378	115,112	157,569
Mutton (tonnes) .. .. .	11,877	22,412	8,868	10,374	19,494	22,277	29,300
Lamb (tonnes) .. .. .	1,679	5,898	4,487	2,666	2,370	2,109	3,234
Poultry (tonnes) .. .. .	651	3,242	3,731	3,972	3,473	3,298	4,214
Offals (tonnes) .. .. .	2,326	6,001	5,074	4,710	7,185	8,739	12,765
Preserved in tins, etc. (tonnes) .. .. .	1,444	1,736	2,693	3,974	3,933	5,065	1,130
Value of all meats exported (b) (SA'000 f.o.b.) .. .. .	36,797	141,084	130,789	66,337	117,415	152,067	230,611

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

(b) Includes rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc.

## CONTROL OF MEAT AND LIVESTOCK EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat and livestock is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, any other prescribed meat, meat products, edible offal, all cattle, sheep, lambs, and any other prescribed animals may be exported only by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation or by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation. The Corporation advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality, standards, and grading of meat and livestock for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurance. Funds for these purposes are provided by levies imposed by the *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1964* mentioned earlier, and by export charges imposed by the *Live-stock Export Charge Act 1977* (which prescribes maximum rates for A.M.L.C. administration and research purposes). From 1 July 1979, operative rates of livestock export charge for A.M.L.C. administration and research purposes have been \$1 per head for cattle and buffaloes and 10·83 cents per head for sheep, lambs, and goats. In addition to the foregoing livestock export charge, the Commonwealth Government collects a livestock export charge for national cattle disease eradication purposes. From 1 July 1979, the operative rate of charge for this purpose has been \$3 per head of cattle and buffaloes exported from Australia.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry and its shipment is stringently regulated by that Department.

## MEAT AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

Meat exports from Australia to the United States are limited by quotas imposed by the U.S. Congress on all meat imported into the U.S. These are adjusted each year in accordance with the variation in U.S. commercial production and may be varied by the President of the United States if the U.S. domestic supply is considered inadequate. U.S. demand is a major determination of profitability within the Australian cattle industry. The U.S. regulation currently guarantees that 567,000 tonnes of beef and veal will be imported, and Australia's share will be approximately 50 per cent of this amount. The level of exports from Australia to the U.S. is controlled in Australia by quotas issued by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation.

### WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing live sheep although considerable quantities of wool are obtained by fellmongering. Many sheep skins are sold, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and also included in the total production.

The main shearing period extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

The weight of the wool clip is stated on a greasy basis, because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in past years is estimated to have yielded about 63 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity, value, and price of wool produced in New South Wales in 1968 and in recent seasons, are shown in the following table.

**SHEEP SHORN, QUANTITY, VALUE, AND PRICE OF WOOL PRODUCED**  
(Season ended 30 June)

Item	Unit	1968	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Sheep and lambs shorn .. .. .	'000	68,445	49,013	53,598	53,000	49,900	49,000
Average clip (greasy) (a) .. .. .	kg	4.00	4.14	4.33	4.10	4.17	4.20
Quantity of greasy wool produced—							
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	'000 kg	273,731	202,681	232,271	217,201	207,868	205,852
Total production .. .. .	'000 kg	295,025	213,224	254,259	240,272	232,883	230,991
Value of wool—							
Gross (b) .. .. .	\$'000	265,527	408,019	306,110	321,817	405,112	417,649
Local (c) .. .. .	\$'000	244,185	386,180	283,503	300,623	382,261	395,895
Average auction price per kg (d) .. .. .	cents	95.0	189.8	128.8	146.6	185.5	191.2

(a) Average wool shorn from all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings, but does not include fellmongered wool or wool from dead sheep and lambs.

(b) Valued at the principal markets for wool sold at auction and for private sales outside the auction system.

(c) Gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

(d) Average price realised for greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn.

Particulars of sheep shorn and wool produced in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in NSW in 1977–78 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

In 1969–70 both the average cut per head (4.37 kg) and the quantity of wool produced (340,121 tonnes) reached record levels. Since then production has declined under the influence of very poor prices in 1970–71 and 1971–72, and has remained low despite considerable price increases in recent years. The average price of the wool sold at auction during a season usually furnishes an accurate guide to the average value per kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The greater proportion of wool produced in New South Wales is purchased for export and major variations in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price rather than by changes in the level of local production. In recent years instability in international currency markets has added to the price fluctuations which normally result from variations in world supply and demand for wool. Price fluctuations have been tempered to some extent by the introduction of the minimum floor price scheme operated by the Australian Wool Corporation and supported by the Commonwealth Government. Prices, and thus the value of wool produced, are affected over the longer term by changes in the proportion of Merinos, other recognised breeds, Merino comebacks, and crossbreeds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of wool within these broad classifications.

### QUALITY OF WOOL

Details of all greasy wool sold at auction are analysed in respect of quality, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. In any season the quality, length,

soundness, colour, and style of wool as well as the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip have an important impact upon the prices obtained by producers.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auctions at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn in 1967-68 and recent seasons. The figures under the heading 'Mean Micron Group' indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

### QUALITY ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN N.S.W. (a)

(Season ended 30 June)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Mean micron group	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19 and finer .. .. .	4.8	8.0	8.6	5.6	11.0	10.1	10.1
20 .. .. .	8.4	10.6	9.9	8.8	12.9	11.4	12.8
21 .. .. .	15.3	17.6	17.0	14.2	21.0	20.6	21.9
22 .. .. .	37.0	26.7	23.9	24.2	22.0	21.6	20.3
23 and 24 .. .. .	16.5	18.1	21.4	27.2	16.0	18.2	17.0
25 and 26 .. .. .	4.9	4.1	4.0	5.7	4.0	4.4	4.1
27 and 28 .. .. .	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7
29 and 30 .. .. .	2.8	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4
33 and coarser .. .. .	0.9	2.6	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.7
Oddments .. .. .	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury.

An increased trend in the production of 21 micron and finer wool has been experienced in recent years. Some of this increase (and the subsequent decrease in the production of 22 micron wool) can be attributed to the introduction of more accurate scientific methods of measuring micron groups, however the majority of the change can be explained by the dry seasonal conditions during 1976 to 1978 which caused a larger than normal production of 'hunger fine' wools.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

### COMBING AND CARDING GROUP ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN N.S.W. (a)

(Season ended 30 June)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Type of wool	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Noble combing .. .. .	68.6	61.7	66.8	71.7	161.8	163.5	67.2
French combing .. .. .	15.7	24.3	19.0	17.7	125.0	122.8	19.7
Carding .. .. .	15.7	14.0	14.2	10.6	113.2	113.7	13.1
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in recent seasons is shown in the next table.

#### VEGETABLE FAULT ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS, N.S.W. (a)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Vegetable fault	* 1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Free or near free .. .. .	24.8	33.5	43.0	38.6	39.1	33.7	40.3
Light burr and/or seed .. .. .	37.6	38.6	32.8	33.1	31.4	33.1	33.2
Medium burr and/or seed (combing) .. .. .	19.2	11.8	9.9	12.7	13.3	16.1	12.1
Heavy burr and/or seed (combing) .. .. .	7.3	3.4	2.5	3.7	5.0	4.5	3.6
Carbonising .. .. .	11.1	12.8	11.8	11.9	11.2	12.6	10.8
Total (b) .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury.

(b) Excluding combing and carding oddments.

The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the proportion of free or nearly free wools increases compared with good seasons when more seed is present in the pastures.

#### AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent of total wool production, are not included.

#### AVERAGE CLIP (EXCLUDING CRUTCHINGS), PER SHEEP AND LAMB

(Season ended 30 June)

(Kilograms)

Statistical agricultural area	1976		1977		1978	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
Tableland areas—						
Northern .. .. .	4.16	1.60	4.13	1.59	4.25	1.74
Central and Southern .. .. .	4.35	1.39	4.31	1.34	4.38	1.35
Total .. .. .	4.30	1.42	4.26	1.38	4.34	1.42
Slope areas—						
Northern .. .. .	4.29	1.52	4.26	1.51	4.34	1.50
Central .. .. .	4.30	1.53	4.54	1.55	4.59	1.54
Southern .. .. .	4.26	1.43	4.13	1.33	4.54	1.45
Total .. .. .	4.28	1.48	4.31	1.45	4.50	1.49
Northern and Southern Plains areas—						
Northern .. .. .	4.82	1.96	4.81	1.92	4.88	1.89
Southern .. .. .	4.50	1.58	4.66	1.53	4.72	1.65
Total .. .. .	4.67	1.80	4.75	1.76	4.81	1.80
Western Plains area .. .. .	4.81	1.92	4.99	1.88	4.77	1.84
New South Wales (including Coastal areas) .. .. .	4.43	1.60	4.47	1.58	4.54	1.60

#### WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is one of the largest primary wool markets in the world (Melbourne, Victoria is the largest), and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from almost all countries where woollen goods are manufactured. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle, Goulburn, and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the

frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 75 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas).

The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts. Approximately 81% of all wool sold at auction in New South Wales is merino with the remainder being crossbred types.

The Sydney Wool Centre at Yennora is a fully integrated wool complex which contains two auction rooms and incorporates all facilities for the receipt, storage, sampling, rehandling, display, and sale of wool.

In recent years increasing use has been made of the objective measurement of wool to enable sale by sample. During the 1975-76 season, over 45 per cent of the wool passing through the auction system in New South Wales was sold by objective measurement. This increased to 69 per cent during the 1978-79 season. Increasing use has also been made of the sale by separation system whereby wool is sold by sample at one auction centre whereas the wool is stored at another centre.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales at principal selling centres are shown in the next table.

### WOOL AUCTION SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(Season ended 30 June)

Auction centre	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
WOOL SOLD ('000 BALES (b))							
Sydney .. .. .	903.8	630.3	452.1	613.3	496.7	482.4	438.5
Newcastle .. .. .	401.9	221.5	201.5	267.8	259.9	256.0	244.0
Goulburn .. .. .	149.7	126.8	120.5	158.6	146.2	143.1	136.8
Total .. .. .	1,455.4	978.5	774.1	1,039.7	902.7	881.5	819.3
AMOUNT REALISED (\$'000)							
Sydney .. .. .	116,980	168,321	124,852	112,014	104,844	128,498	124,441
Newcastle .. .. .	53,274	63,997	54,880	50,918	55,452	69,006	70,434
Goulburn .. .. .	21,635	37,045	36,001	32,684	34,020	40,906	41,135
Total .. .. .	191,889	269,363	215,733	195,615	194,316	238,410	236,010

(a) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

(b) Scoured bales are not converted to greasy basis.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with N.S.W. production statistics. Sales include wool (usually small quantities) carried forward from the preceding season and wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1978-79, 1,018,947 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. New South Wales centres (excluding Albury) sold 79.5 per cent of these, while Melbourne and Albury accounted for 12.6 and 5.8 per cent respectively.

## WOOL MARKETING

*Australian Wool Corporation*

In terms of the *Wool Industry Act* 1972 the Australian Wool Corporation was established by the merging of the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission. The Corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian wool growers appointed on the nomination of the Australian Wool Industry Conference; one member to represent the Commonwealth Government; and four other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics, or science.

The functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing, administration of wool stores, wool research, and assistance to woolgrowers and the textile industry.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing the Corporation operates the flexible reserve price scheme. Under this scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade.

In September 1974, the Commonwealth Government, in response to a severe decline in wool prices, agreed to support the Corporation's adoption of a minimum floor price scheme for wool sold through the auction system. Under the scheme, the Corporation acquires, at a minimum floor price, the wool which has not been sold to the trade at auction. The Commonwealth Government is authorised, in terms of the *Wool Marketing (Loan) Act* 1974 to make loans of up to \$350m to the Corporation to enable it to finance purchases of wool at auction and to make advances to woolgrowers whose wool is temporarily withheld from the market by the Corporation.

In the 1974-75 and 1975-76 seasons, the floor price was set at a level equivalent to 250 cents per kilogram (clean) for 21 micron wool. In July 1976, the Government announced its agreement to a revised floor price level and altered the basis for determining the floor price to be representative of the whole clip. This 'market indicator' floor level was set at 234 cents per kilogram (clean). (For the Australian wool clip the previous level expressed on the new basis would have been equivalent to approximately 206 cents per kilogram.) The level of 234 cents per kilogram (clean) applied until 27 November 1976. Following the 17.5 percent devaluation of the Australian dollar on 27 November 1976, the Commonwealth Government announced that floor prices would be indexed up fully to compensate for the full amount of the devaluation. The new level, which applied throughout the remainder of the season, and the entire 1977-78 season was 284 cents per kilogram (clean). During the 1978-79 season the floor price was raised to 298 cents per kilogram (clean), followed by a further increase to 318 cents per kilogram (clean) for the 1979-80 season. The buoyant wool market, and the Corporation's strong financial position at the end of 1978-79 meant that the Commonwealth Government was not called upon to make loans to the Corporation in terms of the *Wool Marketing (Loan) Act* during the 1978-79 or 1979-80 seasons.

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced a marketing levy of 5 per cent of the proceeds from wool sales (see 'Wool Levy' later in this section). These funds are deposited in the Market Support Fund, set up by the Australian Wool Corporation, and are used to meet any losses incurred as a result of maintaining a floor price in the wool market or from operating flexible reserve price arrangements when the market is above the floor. Profits and losses in the fund are transferred to following periods.

### WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

Wool promoting is a function of the Australian Wool Corporation and includes implementing programmes to advertise wool merchandise, initiating new technical developments and marketing opportunities, controlling Woolmark and wool blendmark schemes, and, in general, developing an awareness and preference for wool. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its headquarters in London and branches in 30 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

#### *Australian Wool Industry Conference*

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the woolgrowing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and promotion.

#### *Wool Levy*

A levy on woolgrowers has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government to provide funds for wool promotion, research and the administration of the Australian Wool Corporation's marketing activities. The rate since 1975–76 has been 3 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. This levy is in addition to the marketing levy (which raises funds for the Market Support Fund and was dealt with in the previous subsection 'Wool Marketing').

#### *Commonwealth Government Contribution to Promotion and Research*

The Commonwealth Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made under the provisions of the *Wool Industry Act* 1972. In 1978–79 the Government contribution to wool promotion and research was \$24.1m of which \$21m went to wool promotion and \$3.1m to wool research.

#### *Wool Research*

Research for the benefit of the wool industry is undertaken under programmes approved by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Primary Industry after examination of proposals from research organisations. The range of research activity covers four broad areas: wool production; textile research; economic investigations; and the development of objective measurement of wool's properties. A number of institutions are involved, notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, various universities, and State Departments of Agriculture.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the Commonwealth Government's contribution and the wool growers' levy. Expenditure from the fund in 1978–79 amounted to \$12.0m.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.



The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce. Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933–34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of agricultural activity.

After 1933–34, a steady decline in the number of establishments producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry as a result of rising production costs and low prices for butterfat. Other contributing factors were more lucrative returns from other forms of agriculture and urban land development. This decline continued at varying annual rates until the mid 1970's when signs of stabilisation in the industry began to emerge. The decline in the number of commercial dairies is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

1933	23,550	1974	5,623
1940	20,949	1975	4,834
1950	16,960	1976	4,627
1960	14,871	1977	4,400
1970	9,061	1978	4,287

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies.

#### PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

##### *Whole Milk*

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the total quantity of milk obtained from their cows. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their whole milk equivalent on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1967–68 and recent years.

#### PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

('000 litres)

Particulars	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Market milk (a)	602,548	620,395	601,174	552,591	552,910	569,266	542,013
Milk for other purposes (b)	806,995	556,567	467,652	405,663	427,038	373,729	333,572
Total milk produced	1,409,543	1,176,962	1,068,826	958,254	979,948	942,995	875,585

(a) Milk or cream for human consumption.

(b) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

The total number of milk breed cows in New South Wales at 31 March 1968 and 1974 to 1978 is shown in a table in the previous subsection 'Livestock'.

*Butter*

The following table shows the total production of butter in New South Wales, and in each of the principal butter-producing Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, in 1967–68 and recent years. The figures include the butter made in manufacturing establishments from cream produced in other States: the quantity was 37,845 kg in 1977–78.

**BUTTER PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.**

(Year ended 30 June)

('000 kg)

Statistical agricultural area	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coastal Areas—							
Northern—							
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	13,958	6,698	4,561	3,227	3,402	1,393	1,184
Clarence .. .. .	2,581	1,344	881	631	968	548	380
Hastings .. .. .	5,595	3,279	2,239	1,757	1,842	1,725	1,036
Central .. .. .	5,726	3,395	2,691	2,305	2,104	1,156	751
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	3,397	2,342	2,194	1,784	1,879	1,125	699
Rest of N.S.W. (b) .. .. .	1,076	483	721	126	128	67	41
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	32,333	17,541	13,287	9,831	10,323	6,014	4,091

(a) Excludes the small amount of butter produced on establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Predominantly in the Southern Slope Area.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933–34 and 1934–35. In recent years, production of butter has been declining and, in the five years from 1973–74 to 1977–78, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 81 per cent less than in the five years ending with 1934–35. The rapid fall in production in the 1970's can be largely attributed to declining overseas demand following the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community and the increased consumption of butter substitutes.

In 1977–78, 64 per cent of the butter produced in New South Wales was made in the Northern Coastal Area. The other major butter-producing areas are the Central Coastal (18 per cent of the total production in 1977–78) and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (17 per cent).

*Cheese*

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from overseas and from other States. The following table shows the production of cheese in New South Wales in recent years.

**CHEESE PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.**

(Year ended 30 June)

('000 kg)

Statistical agricultural area	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Sydney and Southern Coastal Area ..	3,368	4,080	4,236	4,554	5,031	4,130	5,074
Rest of New South Wales (b) .. .. .	1,658	3,979	3,638	3,577	5,319	4,915	3,077
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	5,025	8,059	7,874	8,131	10,350	9,045	8,151

(a) Fresh cheese and other cheeses made from processed products are excluded.

(b) Predominantly in Northern Coastal Area.

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (68 per cent of total production in 1977–78) and Northern Coastal Area, and most is of cheddar variety.

## SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Since 1970, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970, all dairymen and milk vendors in the State must register with the Dairy Industry Authority, and their premises are subject to inspection by the Authority. Responsibility for all milk supplied for human consumption (including milk processed into 'dairy products') vests in the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and the determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1915. Dairy product manufacturing establishments and stores must be registered. Cream and milk supplied for manufacturing purposes must be tested and graded at the manufacturing establishment, and the farmer is paid on the basis of butter-fat content. Margins of payment for the different grades of milk and cream are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be packed in cartons bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese may be undertaken only by qualified persons.

In each of the State's thirteen dairying districts, a dairy officer of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy products manufacturing establishments and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act. He instructs managers and certificated milk and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of dairy products manufactured, and organises herd recording units. Livestock Officers (Dairy Cattle) advise farmers on herd improvement and breeding and feeding programmes.

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found.

*Equalisation and Stabilisation in the Dairy Industry*

*Government Bounties:* Between 1942 and 1975, the Commonwealth Government provided bounties on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheddar cheese, and (since 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent butter-fat. In 1973, the Government decided to phase out, over a three-year period, bounty payments.

Between 1962–63 and 1974–75 the Commonwealth Government also provided bounties, in terms of the *Processed Milk Products Bounty Act* 1962 on processed milk products exported overseas.

In 1934 a voluntary agreement between manufacturers initiated a scheme which was based on the equalising of market returns from export and local sales of butter and cheddar cheese. This equalisation scheme was administered by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd which comprised members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products. This Committee entered into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure from them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and cheddar cheese initially, and later skim milk powder and casein. In 1970, the Commonwealth Government introduced legislation to provide statutory support to the equalisation scheme.

Since the voluntary scheme had not broken down, the implementation of legislation was not necessary. However the increasing imbalance between butter production levels in the various States continued to keep the scheme in danger of collapse, and it was only the adoption of 'modified' butter equalisations for 1974–75, and 1975–76, which ensured the scheme's survival at that time.

*Dairy Products Stabilisation Trust Fund.* In view of the difficulties the dairy industry had been experiencing for a number of years the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) was asked to report on any measures of assistance which should be provided to the industry. In 1976 the IAC recommended a compulsory marketing scheme for the manufacturing sector of the industry with a view to achieving a stable and viable basis of operation for the Australian dairy industry.

The Commonwealth Government passed legislation for the new dairy industry marketing arrangements. The relevant Acts are: *Dairy Industry Stabilization Act 1977*, *Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act 1977*, and *Dairy Produce Amendment Act 1977*.

This legislation, which was implemented in 1977, is intended to protect the domestic price structure for prescribed products and, through a compulsory levy disbursement scheme, to provide each manufacturer with an equalised return from his domestic and export sales of such products. An essential element of the level of returns received by manufacturers is the Commonwealth Government's commitment to underwrite production of butter, skim milk, buttermilk powder, cheese and casein. The scheme continues the system of separate product pools and has essentially the same effect as the voluntary industry equalisation arrangements which it replaced.

Under the new scheme, the rate of each product levy is the difference between the domestic price and the assessed export price. The levy is payable by the manufacturer of prescribed products that are sold for domestic consumption or used in own manufacture.

The amounts collected from the various product levies are paid into the Dairy Products Stabilisation Trust Fund which is administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Separate accounts are maintained in the fund for each product.

All exports must be sold above the minimum export price fixed by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Where the selling price is less than the assessed export price, an appropriate adjustment is made to the manufacturer from the pool, and if the selling price is greater than the assessed export price, the manufacturer makes the appropriate payment to the pool. Surplus revenue in each export pool, including the Commonwealth Government's underwriting contribution, is distributed to manufacturers according to their total production of the product which thus ensures that the rate of return to all manufacturers is uniform for both domestic and export sales.

The Australian Dairy Industry Advisory Committee was established in 1977 to provide the Australian Dairy Corporation with the necessary technical back-up to the Corporation in its administration of the levy disbursement arrangements.

The Australian Dairy Corporation can make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry, after consultation with the Committee, on the main aspects of the scheme. These include the rates of levy, the interim rates of stabilisation payments, and the prescribing of products and exemptions.

#### *Prices of Dairy Products*

Particulars of the prices of fresh milk distributed in the metropolitan distributing district and average retail prices of cheese and butter in Sydney, are given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS: PROMOTION, OVERSEAS MARKETING, AND RESEARCH

#### *Australian Dairy Corporation*

The Australian Dairy Corporation is constituted under the *Dairy Produce Act 1924* and its functions include promoting and controlling Australian dairy produce exports; promoting trade in dairy products among Australia's States and Territories; improving production; and increasing consumption of dairy products in the States and Territories.

Membership of the Corporation is eleven, headed by a chairman appointed by the Commonwealth Government, with three members representing dairy farmers, three

representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Commonwealth Government representative.

The Corporation obtains funds for its promotional and administrative activities from the levy imposed upon butter-fat production and whole milk production.

#### *Levies on Dairy Products*

The Commonwealth Government imposes levies (in terms of the *Dairy Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act 1972*) to finance the administration and promotional activities of the Australian Dairy Corporation and the research activities of the Dairying Research Committee. The operative rates payable during 1978-79 are shown in the following table.

	<i>Per 100 litres whole milk (cents)</i>	<i>Per 100 kg butterfat (cents)</i>
<i>Administration and overseas market promotion</i> .. ..	3.6	90.0
<i>Domestic sales promotion</i> .. .. .	6.0	150.0
<i>Dairy industry research</i> .. .. .	0.8	20.0

The total levies imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dairy products in recent years are summarised below.

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Overseas marketing and administration (\$'000) ..	836	802	774	1,773	2,084	1,987
Domestic sales promotion (\$'000) .. .. .	836	802	774	955	1,099	3,298
Research (\$'000) .. .. .	535	482	511	349	427	435
Total levies imposed (\$'000) .. .. .	2,207	2,086	2,059	3,077	3,610	5,720

#### *Exports of Dairy Products*

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in recent years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

#### OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF DAIRY PRODUCTS (Year ended 30 June)

Dairy products	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Butter (incl. ghee)—							
Quantity ('000 kg) .. .. .	819	2,455	2,427	2,365	2,446	2,744	3,011
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.) .. .. .	655	2,953	2,723	2,486	2,883	2,380	5,070
Cheese—							
Quantity ('000 kg) .. .. .	238	299	390	353	292	598	250
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.) .. .. .	186	283	376	449	415	843	399
Preserved milk (b)—							
Quantity ('000 kg) .. .. .	11,875	11,504	11,452	11,287	8,516	8,478	5,445
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.) .. .. .	4,866	7,173	7,453	9,078	6,576	6,906	5,827

(a) Includes ships' stores.

(b) Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

#### *Dairy Industry Research*

The Dairying Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act 1972* carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the

Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

For 1979–80 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1,141m on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities, colleges, private organisations, and individual researchers. These research projects comprised Farm Research, Dairy Manufacturing Research, and the Dairy Education Scheme. On Dairy Manufacturing Research an amount of \$524,000 was allocated on projects concerned with the maintenance and improvement of quality in dairy products including work on cheese quality, milk protein, and manufacturing plant improvement.

## EGG PRODUCTION

### EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which is constituted in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average 'realised' price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (9·5c per dozen in 1977–78). Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (3·5c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1967–68 and the last six years are given in the following table.

### OPERATIONS OF THE EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR N.S.W.

(Pool year)

Particulars	1967-68	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Eggs under control of Board ('000 dozen)							
Consigned to Board for disposal ..	57,651	67,522	64,036	64,101	66,307	65,647	67,456
Sold by producer-agents .. .. .	17,030	20,259	19,279	17,120	15,865	15,623	15,712
Total .. .. .	74,681	87,781	83,315	81,221	82,172	81,270	83,168
Payments to consignors—							
Amount (\$'000) .. .. .	24,265	31,226	37,694	43,847	47,242	50,371	55,161
Average realised price (a) (cents per doz.) .. .. .	42·1	46·2	58·9	68·4	71·2	76·7	81·8
Average net return (b) (cents per doz.) .. .. .	31·7	33·2	44·6	47·5	49·5	56·4	62·2
Liquid egg pulp produced (c) ('000 kg) .. .. .	11,162	14,132	11,992	12,920	13,424	13,093	14,192

(a) Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales.

(b) Average realised price less pool charges, handling, selling and administration charges, Commonwealth industry levy, and contribution towards cost of building operations (ceased in 1973).

(c) Includes liquid whole egg, liquid egg whites, and liquid egg yolks.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced by poultry-keepers who evade, or are exempt from, the Board's control.

*Wholesale Prices of Eggs*

The average annual prices per dozen of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1968 and more recent years is shown below.

1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
56.9c	63.5c	77.3c	81.8c	88.7c	90.2c	95.4c

These prices are the Egg Marketing Board prices to retailers for eggs weighing 55g.

*Production Quotas*

The State Government legislated in 1971 to introduce a quota system to limit the number of hens producing eggs for human consumption. At a referendum in 1972, a majority of producers supported a quota scheme based on the flock size for the twelve months ended November 1970. Base quotas were introduced and administered by the Egg Marketing Board and became effective in 1974; the State quota being 5.47 million hens. This was reduced in 1977 to 4.94 million, and further reduced in 1978 to 4.5 million hens.

## POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the *Poultry Industry Levy Act* 1965 and the *Poultry Industry Assistance Act* 1965, the Commonwealth Government imposes a levy on the owners of egg strain hens and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy, introduced in 1965, is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all flocks in excess of twenty hens. It relates solely to egg strain hens for egg production for human consumption (breeding strain and meat strain hens are not included). The maximum annual levy which is collected by the respective State Egg Boards, on behalf of the Poultry Industry Trust Fund is \$2.00 per hen. (The Trust Fund was created under the Poultry Industry Assistance Act as a trust account for levies collected.)

In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the proceeds may be used to finance research projects. The total levy collected from Australian producers in 1978-79 was \$10.6m, of which \$4.1m was returned to the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board to equalise returns from local and export sales.

*Poultry Industry Research*

Expenditure from part of the proceeds of the Poultry Industry Levy on owners of egg strain hens may be used on scientific, technical, economic, and marketing research of benefit to the poultry industry. This expenditure is authorised by the Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia. Such expenditure is matched by the Commonwealth Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$150,000 in any one year.

The Poultry Research Advisory Committee was established by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities to advise the Council on research matters and to make recommendations on an annual programme for research on subjects important to the egg industry. For 1979-80, the programme of technical and biological research for the poultry industry was estimated to cost \$235,000 and involved individual projects to be carried out by egg marketing boards, State departments of agriculture, C.S.I.R.O., universities, agricultural colleges, and individual researchers.

## OVERSEAS MARKETING OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the *Egg Export Control Act* 1947 by the Australian Egg Board. The Board comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three

members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

Particulars of the overseas exports of eggs from New South Wales in 1967–68 and recent years are shown below.

Eggs	Year ended 30 June—						
	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>In shell ('000 doz.)</i> .. .. .	2,407	1,469	198	206	349	539	177
<i>Other ('000 kg)</i> .. .. .	5,832	8,863	4,073	4,834	6,215	6,529	5,077
<i>Value (\$A '000 f.o.b.)</i> .. .. .	2,880	4,649	2,928	3,694	4,905	5,851	6,015

## HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing honey for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. Honey is obtained from the flora of many varieties of native eucalypts and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, 1916, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1967–68 and recent years are shown in the following table.

**BEE HIVES AND HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Number of beekeepers (b) .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	911	949	812	833	785	776
Bee hives (number)—							
From which honey was taken .. ..	136,587	138,880	151,398	141,737	133,225	125,168	136,328
From which no honey was taken ..	40,820	49,323	50,842	51,849	58,609	57,654	50,400
Total .. .. .	177,407	188,203	202,240	193,586	191,834	182,822	186,728
Honey produced ('000 kg) .. .. .	9,532	6,398	8,530	7,790	7,085	5,077	7,073
Yield of honey per							
productive hive (kg) .. .. .	69.8	46.1	56.3	55.0	53.2	40.6	51.9
Beeswax produced (kg) .. .. .	127,551	90,870	123,423	125,995	122,329	97,537	129,302

(a) From 1971–72, statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives.

(b) At 30 June.

On a State of final shipment basis, overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1977–78 to 602 tonnes, valued at \$756,000.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Honey Levy Acts (Nos 1 and 2)* 1962. Since December 1978 the rate of levy has been fixed at 1.8 cents per kilogram.

In addition, the *Honey Export Charge Act* 1973 imposes a charge of 0.5 cents per kilogram on honey exports. The proceeds of the levies are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities of the Australian Honey Board.



## VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The following table shows the value of livestock products in New South Wales in recent years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES, N.S.W.  
(S'000)

Livestock product	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
GROSS VALUE						
Wool—						
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	396,212	380,918	286,348	300,126	370,879	377,289
Other (a) .. .. .	33,613	27,101	19,762	21,691	34,233	40,360
Total, wool .. .. .	429,825	408,019	306,110	321,817	405,112	417,649
Production of milk—						
Market milk (b) .. .. .	80,815	83,928	95,405	108,130	115,164	112,773
Milk for other purposes (c) .. .. .	25,000	21,135	18,827	20,159	19,104	23,373
Total, whole milk .. .. .	105,815	105,063	114,232	128,289	134,268	136,146
Eggs .. .. .	49,384	59,420	67,740	72,057	76,668	83,213
Honey and beeswax .. .. .	2,482	4,914	3,807	3,763	3,071	5,701
Total, livestock products .. .. .	587,505	577,415	491,888	525,925	619,120	642,710
LOCAL VALUE						
Wool—						
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	373,460	359,079	263,741	278,932	348,027	355,535
Other (a) .. .. .	33,317	27,101	19,762	21,691	34,233	40,360
Total, wool .. .. .	406,777	386,180	283,503	300,623	382,261	395,895
Production of milk—						
Market milk (b) .. .. .	70,133	72,624	83,027	93,804	99,412	98,140
Milk for other purposes (c) .. .. .	24,999	21,136	18,827	20,159	19,105	23,123
Total, whole milk .. .. .	95,132	93,760	101,854	113,963	118,517	121,263
Eggs .. .. .	40,272	55,588	62,202	65,656	69,645	75,634
Honey and beeswax .. .. .	1,999	4,754	3,633	3,583	2,993	5,556
Total, livestock products .. .. .	544,180	540,281	451,191	483,824	573,416	598,349

(a) Includes the value of dead and fellmongered wool and the value of wool on skins.

(b) As milk or cream for human consumption.

(c) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

## FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

### FORESTRY

#### THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales is 16,252,000 hectares. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 3,288,000 hectares of State (including National) Forests, 354,000 hectares of timber reserves, and 12,610,000 hectares of forest on vacant Crown lands, National Parks, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

The timber reserves are temporary reservations of timbered lands where the future land use has not yet been determined. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for other purposes.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include substantial areas which are inaccessible or of poor quality. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land include remnant stands which are in the process of being cleared with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

#### *State Forests*

At 30 June 1979 there were 755 State Forests, covering 3,288,000 hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. These State Forests provide more than half of all the timber produced in N.S.W. each year. Nearly 80 per cent of this area carries eucalypt forest and about 12 per cent supports the cypress pine forests of the western slopes and plains. Rainforest and pine plantations comprise most of the remainder of the State Forest area.

In addition to their use for timber production, the State Forests play an important role in the protection of water catchment areas. They also attract over a million visitors a year seeking outdoor recreation, and are widely used for grazing by domestic stock under forest lease or occupation permits.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT

Silviculture encompasses a wide range of practices, which control the establishment, growth, and composition of forests. Development plans have been laid down for many areas of State Forest, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting of timber is subject to a quota system and is controlled with due regard to regeneration, supplemented by programmes to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but planting is necessary in some circumstances.

The area of coniferous plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years. Measures designed to increase the rate of new softwood planting include the (Commonwealth) *Softwood Forestry Agreements Act* 1967 (under which the Commonwealth Government provides loan assistance to the State Governments for an expanded softwood planting programme), and the Farm Woodlot Loan Scheme, administered by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales (which provides long-term loans to landholders for the establishment of plantations on their properties).

## AREA (a) OF FOREST PLANTATIONS, N.S.W.

(Hectares)

Type	At 31 March					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government—						
Coniferous	100,450	100,500	108,322	116,118	120,521	125,638
Broad-leaved	14,387	(b) 15,387	(b) 15,983	(c) 7,159	7,159	8,004
Private—						
Coniferous	16,004	22,100	25,936	27,943	29,869	35,423
Broad-leaved	5,562	5,500	7,486	7,871	8,340	8,999
Total, N.S.W.						
Coniferous	116,454	122,600	134,258	144,061	150,390	161,061
Broad-leaved	19,949	20,887	23,469	(c) 15,030	15,499	17,003
Total	136,403	143,487	157,727	(c) 159,091	165,889	178,064

(a) Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) From 1976 excludes government broad-leaved enrichment plantings.

*Forest Protection*

Forests require protection against fires, insects, fungal diseases, weeds, rabbits and pigs. Fire protection and prevention is also carried out by the Forestry Commission. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger and aerial methods are widely used in carrying out hazard reduction burning during the cooler part of the year.

## SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

*Forestry Commission of New South Wales*

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora and fauna, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required under various Acts in the interests of water and soil conservation.

*Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry*

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development, in co-operation with the States and Commonwealth Territories, of national policies, the carriage of work associated with Australia's international interests and obligations in forestry, and liaison with other Commonwealth departments on matters related to forestry activities.

*Australian Forestry Council*

The Australian Forestry Council comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States and the Northern Territory, together with the appropriate Commonwealth Minister. The Council promotes the management of Australian forests for the benefit of the people of Australia, facilitates the exchange of information on all aspects of forestry, makes recommendations on national forestry policies and promotes and co-ordinates research into forestry and forest products.

## TYPES OF FOREST TIMBER

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards or are converted to woodchips for use in paper manufacture. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, Sydney blue gum, tallowwood, spotted gum, messmate and brown barrel; the associated and related species, brush box, is also widely used.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to termite attack. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

Brushwoods are produced from the rainforest stands found in coastal and escarpment districts, though the supply of these timbers for general milling purposes is being phased out. The rainforest timbers, including such species as coachwood, yellow carabeen, sassafras, hoop pine and red cedar, have many qualities suiting their use in cabinet work, figured veneer, and other specialised high value uses.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, medicinal extracts, gums and resins, charcoal, and bark products.

## PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act, 1916, require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of timber in New South Wales in the last six years, as estimated from these returns is shown in the following table.

## ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF TIMBER, N.S.W.

('000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Logs for sawing, slicing, or peeling—						
Forest hardwoods .. .. .	1,609	1,508	1,506	1,369	1,412	1,485
Brushwoods and shrubwoods .. .. .	143	116	122	88	93	105
Softwoods—						
Native .. .. .	159	154	137	126	126	124
Exotic .. .. .	237	269	270	286	303	307
Hewn (including mining timber) .. .. .	274	204	255	235	239	227
Poles and piles .. .. .	63	69	69	55	63	75
Pulpwoods .. .. .	461	606	753	770	667	831
Total (excluding firewood) .. .. .	2,946	2,926	3,113	2,929	2,904	3,155

The following table shows the quantity of Australian grown sawn timber produced in New South Wales estimated from log figures shown in the preceding table, and based on industry recovery factors which allow for wastage when logs are sawn.

### TIMBER SAWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

('000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Hardwoods .. .. .	784	731	723	657	678	713
Brushwoods .. .. .	71	58	55	40	42	47
Softwoods—						
Cypress pine .. .. .	66	66	59	54	54	53
Plantation conifers .. .. .	116	135	138	146	155	157
Total .. .. .	182	200	197	200	209	210
Total, native sawn timber .. .. .	1,035	990	974	897	929	970

(a) From Australian grown logs. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1977, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

### VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the local value of forestry production in New South Wales in the last 6 years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing. The gross value of forestry production is shown in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
\$'000	53,400	45,726	51,176	56,365	65,169	75,484

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Overseas imports of timber into New South Wales consist mostly of undressed timber, mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods, such as douglas fir, hemlock pine, western red cedar, radiata pine, and redwood, come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand. The hardwoods, such as meranti, Philippine mahogany, ramin, and teak come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. New South Wales exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

### FISHERIES

The waters along the coast and in the river estuaries of New South Wales contain many species of fish, prawns, and other crustaceans of high commercial value. The continental shelf and slope support valuable fisheries for prawns and fish. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the N.S.W. State Fisheries, in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons fishing within territorial waters who gain a substantial proportion of their income

from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives to take or destroy fish. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force.

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in Commonwealth waters, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act* 1952, and coordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. Under this Act, fishermen and their boats must be licensed if they operate in Commonwealth waters. An amendment to the Act which became operative in 1979 proclaimed a 200 nautical mile Australian fishing zone. Within this zone, foreign fishermen are required to hold Australian licences and comply with terms and conditions of access determined by Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The (Commonwealth) *Whaling Act* 1960 gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in Commonwealth waters by ships under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government.

The following table shows the number of fishermen and boats licensed and of the value of boats and equipment used in fishing and oyster farming operations in recent years. Some fishermen and boats are licensed under both the State and the Commonwealth Acts.

## FISHERMEN LICENSED AND BOATS ENGAGED, N.S.W.

Item	At 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
FISHERMEN LICENSED						
Extra-territorial .. .. .	1,371	1,144	1,408	1,270	1,296	1,612
Territorial .. .. .	3,010	3,020	3,107	3,120	3,371	3,840
Tidal .. .. .	291	209	196	160	255	278
Inland .. .. .						
<i>Total, territorial</i> .. .. .	<i>3,301</i>	<i>3,229</i>	<i>3,303</i>	<i>3,280</i>	<i>3,626</i>	<i>4,118</i>
Total, fishermen licensed .. .. .	4,672	4,373	4,711	4,550	4,922	5,730
BOATS ENGAGED						
General fisheries .. .. .	3,096	2,436	2,209	1,925	2,346	3,234
Oyster farming .. .. .	2,209	1,785	1,812	1,921	1,743	2,119
Total, boats engaged .. .. .	5,305	4,221	4,021	3,846	4,089	5,353
VALUE OF BOATS AND EQUIPMENT (\$'000)						
General fisheries .. .. .	15,191	14,978	20,541	20,925	26,409	34,997
Oyster farming (a) .. .. .	3,733	4,125	4,469	5,601	5,738	6,951
Total value .. .. .	18,924	19,103	25,010	26,526	32,147	41,948

(a) Includes the value of cultivation (sticks, trays, etc.).

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, areas suitable for oyster culture are leased from the N.S.W. State Fisheries, usually for a 15-year term and at a rental determined by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferential right to apply for its renewal. There are few unleased areas still available for the conventional stick and tray cultivation of oysters because of navigational and other restrictions. Under the Act the Minister may close any oyster area if it is contaminated and the oysters would be a risk to public health.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years.

#### OYSTER LEASES, N.S.W.

Leases	At 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Number of leases .. .. .	5,816	5,625	5,520	5,426	5,443	5,357
Length of foreshore in leases (metres) .. .. .	956,249	878,528	853,943	838,609	847,368	823,836
Area of off-shore leases (hectares) .. .. .	3,653	3,450	3,524	3,555	3,580	3,520

Suitable streams and lakes (almost all those above an altitude of 750 metres) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person (other than an Aboriginal, a person under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid, or service pensioner) who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

#### MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority comprises the Director of N.S.W. State Fisheries and six other members, three of whom are commercial fishermen elected from 3 zones within the State, two who are appointed to represent fishermen on the nomination of the Minister, and one representative of consumers.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and, in certain instances, to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 21 centres, arrange for the handling of fish after landing and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Newcastle, Sydney, and Wollongong.

#### FISHERIES RESEARCH

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in marine research aimed at providing improved economic, biological, and technical information on Australian fisheries resources.

The N.S.W. State Fisheries is undertaking a marine resources survey of coastal and oceanic waters off the coast to determine the distribution and magnitude of the fisheries resources of these waters and to establish the most efficient means of exploitation. The Brackish Water Fish Culture Research Station at Port Stephens is engaged in research into the practicability and economic feasibility of culturing prawns in ponds. The Department also operates an extensive research station at Narrandera for the study of inland fisheries and to supply juvenile fish for stocking purposes. Trout hatcheries have been established at Jindabyne and at Ebor. Research into oyster pathology and more efficient methods of oyster culture, including deepwater culture, in an attempt to increase production is also being undertaken by the Department.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

## FISH: RECORDED PRODUCTION BY SPECIES, N.S.W.

('000 kg landed weight)

Common name	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Freshwater species—</b>						
Carp .. .. .	42	166	242	280	445	548
Golden Perch .. .. .	71	140	362	293	242	204
Murray Cod .. .. .	18	63	35	20	17	19
Other .. .. .	85	90	127	60	52	51
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>822</b>
<b>Marine species—</b>						
Australian Salmon .. .. .	732	757	1,382	850	613	467
Bream .. .. .	278	378	302	308	356	322
Flathead .. .. .	1,474	1,369	1,729	1,346	1,164	1,010
Garfish .. .. .	168	206	144	87	70	63
Gemfish .. .. .	(b)n.a.	463	649	739	2,109	2,382
Gurnard .. .. .	63	51	126	135	147	38
John Dory .. .. .	349	283	283	229	251	248
Latchet .. .. .	253	206	77	155	59	149
Leatherjacket .. .. .	486	386	190	136	124	88
Luderick .. .. .	886	707	593	565	577	421
Mackerel .. .. .	71	101	54	71	91	113
Mirror Dory .. .. .	(b)n.a.	(b)n.a.	(b)n.a.	(b)n.a.	394	357
Mowong .. .. .	1,311	1,321	1,344	1,476	1,300	1,058
Mullet .. .. .	2,745	3,110	2,806	2,721	2,595	3,041
Mulloway .. .. .	292	386	177	242	280	246
Pilchard .. .. .	112	211	132	219	236	273
Redfish .. .. .	484	448	626	928	1,421	1,003
Shark .. .. .	678	673	676	722	802	876
Snapper .. .. .	688	709	980	700	757	712
Tailor .. .. .	174	152	196	175	141	120
Teraglin .. .. .	51	73	97	87	111	75
Trevally .. .. .	180	233	277	268	272	292
Tuna (a) .. .. .	6,134	1,811	5,277	2,465	380	5,277
Whiting .. .. .	208	244	162	334	400	261
Yellowtail-kingfish .. .. .	223	306	177	272	266	187
Other .. .. .	1,586	1,843	1,502	1,351	1,548	1,526
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,626</b>	<b>16,427</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>16,581</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>20,603</b>
<b>Total fish production .. .. .</b>	<b>19,844</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,216</b>	<b>21,425</b>

(a) Source C.S.I.R.O.

(b) Included in 'Other.'

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years.

## FISH: PRODUCTION BY FISHING GROUNDS, N.S.W.

('000 kg landed weight)

Grounds	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Rivers and lakes .. .. .	4,220	4,527	3,970	3,793	3,848	3,781
Inshore ocean waters and sea beaches .. .. .	3,522	2,991	2,327	1,640	1,678	2,119
Extra-territorial waters .. .. .	11,885	8,906	13,662	11,149	10,934	14,703
Inland waters .. .. .	216	459	767	653	756	822
<b>Total fish production .. .. .</b>	<b>19,844</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,216</b>	<b>21,425</b>



The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in recent years is shown in the following table.

**PRODUCTION OF FISH, MOLLUSCS, AND CRUSTACEANS, N.S.W.**  
(<sup>'000 kilograms</sup>) (a)

Production	Year ended 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fish—						
Marine .. .. .	19,628	16,424	19,960	16,581	16,460	20,603
Freshwater .. .. .	216	459	767	653	756	822
Total .. .. .	19,844	16,883	20,726	17,234	17,216	21,425
Oysters .. .. .	9,027	10,259	8,787	10,175	10,644	9,632
Abalone .. .. .	748	847	613	452	396	372
Prawns .. .. .	2,128	2,755	2,075	2,472	2,619	2,430
Crabs and crayfish .. .. .	283	346	340	287	281	328

(a) Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

**VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION**

The following table shows the local value of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1972–73 and later years. These values represent the value of fish products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned. The gross value of fisheries production is shown in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' earlier in this chapter.

**LOCAL VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fish .. .. .	5,837	5,287	10,692	9,870	10,501	13,885
Molluscs and crustaceans—						
Oysters .. .. .	6,275	5,979	5,380	8,749	10,325	9,450
Other .. .. .	4,785	5,302	5,497	6,716	9,526	9,658
Total .. .. .	16,897	16,568	21,569	25,334	30,352	32,993

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS**

Overseas imports of fish have provided a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in edible fisheries products in 1972–73 and later years are given in the next table.

## OVERSEAS TRADE IN EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTS, N.S.W.

Trade	Year ended June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
QUANTITY ('000 kg)						
Imports (a)	22,715	25,017	21,136	20,636	25,370	23,931
Exports						
Australian produce	1,220	1,024	620	433	618	1,322
Re-exports	155	152	237	405	226	253
Total exports	1,375	1,176	857	839	844	1,576
VALUE (SA'000 f.o.b.)						
Imports (a)	22,562	33,219	27,615	33,211	53,271	56,250
Exports (b)						
Australian produce	(b) 2,353	(b) 2,683	(b) 2,523	(b) 2,286	(b) 4,656	8,293
Re-exports	(b) 958	(b) 284	(b) 499	(b) 631	(b) 799	853
Total, exports	3,311	2,967	3,021	2,917	5,455	9,145

(a) Excludes live fish whether or not fit for human consumption.

(b) Total values for this item includes value for which no quantities have been included. In 1976-77 the value of exports, for which no quantities have been included, was (SA176,146).

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1977-78, the imports included 9.3 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (39 per cent of the total fish imported), 13.4 million kg of canned fish (56 per cent), and 1.2 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (5 per cent). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from Japan, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. Salmon from Japan, United States of America and Canada and sardines from the United Kingdom, and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

## FISH PROCESSING

Fish, molluscs, and crustaceans caught off the New South Wales coast are either sold fresh or preserved. The principal varieties which are canned include Australian salmon and tuna, with redfish being processed into canned pet foods. Whole fish, fish fillets, and prawns are frozen by commercial and fish co-operative establishments throughout the State. Other methods of preservation such as smoking or bottling are not significant.

The Division of Food Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its main laboratory at Ryde (N.S.W.). It is currently engaged in research into the handling, storage, processing, and transportation of fish.



## CHAPTER 14

# MINING AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION

## MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while neither are now of major importance, copper production did rise to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Prices obtained in recent times for coal on the export market have increased substantially and coal mining now accounts for two thirds of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales. The Broken Hill area is the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides 12 per cent of the value of New South Wales mineral production.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a considerably significant mining industry. However, since 1972 the output of the industry has steadily declined. Australia remains a major world supplier of rutile, zircon, and ilmenite, with New South Wales producing large quantities of rutile and zircon concentrates.

## MINING INDUSTRIES

### AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'. (A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.)

### CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The 'mining industries', as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense

to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the 'mining industries' — because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the 'mining industries' (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in 'Division B: Mining' of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). This edition replaces the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. which had been in use since the 1968–69 economic censuses. Although data shown for 1974–75 to 1976–77 are based on the 1969 preliminary edition and those for 1977–78 are based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C., no break in comparability is shown as the change in the classification had an insignificant effect on publishable data for New South Wales.

#### AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: DIVISION B: MINING

1978 A.S.I.C. code no.	Title	1978 A.S.I.C. code no.	Title
11	Metallic Minerals—	13	Oil and Gas—
1111	Iron ores	1300	Oil and gas
1112	Iron ore pelletising		
1121	Bauxite	14	Construction Materials—
1122	Copper ores	1401	Sand and gravel
1123	Gold ores	1404	Construction materials n.e.c.
1124	Mineral sands		
1125	Nickel ores	15	Other Non-Metallic Minerals—
1126	Silver-lead-zinc ores	1501	Limestone
1127	Tin ores	1502	Clays
1128	Uranium ores	1504	Salt
1129	Non-ferrous metal ores n.e.c.	1505	Non-metallic minerals n.e.c.
12	Coal—	16	Services to Mining n.e.c.—
1201	Black coal	1611	Petroleum exploration (own account)
1202	Brown coal	1612	Mineral exploration n.e.c. (own account)
		1620	Mining and exploration services n.e.c.

#### SUMMARY STATISTICS OF OPERATIONS

Detailed statistics of operations and minerals produced for the mining industries in New South Wales are published in a separate annual bulletin *Mining Industries: Detailed Statistics of Operations and Minerals Produced* (Catalogue No. 8401.1). Financial and employment data for 1972–73 and later years are summarised in the following tables.

Average employment over whole year includes working proprietors and employees on the payroll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings of all employees including those located at separate administrative offices and ancillary units, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances as well as the drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

The concept of value added is described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'.

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries, classified by industry subdivision or class, during 1977-78 is given in the next table.

**MINING INDUSTRIES (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY  
SUBDIVISION OR CLASS, 1977-78**

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments at 30 June (b)	Average employment over whole year	Wages and salaries paid	Value added (c)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (d)
					\$'000	
<b>Metallic Minerals—</b>						
Mineral sands .. .. .	1124	8	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Silver-lead-zinc ores .. .. .	1126	5	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Other metallic minerals .. .. .	1111, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1127, 1129	24	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Total, metallic minerals .. .. .	11	37	5,610	77,164	174,399	69,188
Coal (Black) (e) .. .. .	1201	87	16,018	282,790	(f) 673,857	115,261
<b>Construction Materials—</b>						
Sand and gravel .. .. .	1401	134	630	7,546	29,488	1,527
Construction materials n.e.c. .. .. .	1404	110	1,004	12,247	39,117	3,669
Total, construction materials .. .. .	14	244	1,634	19,794	68,605	5,196
<b>Other Non-metallic Minerals—</b>						
Limestone .. .. .	1501	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Clays .. .. .	1502	80	103	952	3,026	301
Salt .. .. .	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	1505	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Total, other non-metallic minerals .. .. .	15	150	1,028	10,308	22,581	3,370
<b>Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .</b>		<b>518</b>	<b>24,290</b>	<b>390,056</b>	<b>939,442</b>	<b>193,015</b>

- (a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, and exploration activities, and other services to the mining industries.  
 (b) Includes establishments that have operated intermittently throughout the year and are expected to operate on this basis every year.  
 (c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stock, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also Appendix B).  
 (d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.  
 (e) Employment and wages and salaries data relating to a small number of employees of an ancillary head office serving an enterprise in A.S.I.C. Subdivision 13, Oil and Gas, have been included in Subdivision 12, Coal.  
 (f) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from value added. In 1977-78, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$23m.

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last six years is given in the following table.

**MINING INDUSTRIES (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establishments at 30 June (b)	Average employment over whole year (g)	Wages and salaries paid	Value added (c)	Fixed capital expenditure (d)
S'000						
1972-73						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	86	6,627	39,091	97,151	10,685
Coal (e) .. .. .	12	95	13,952	96,412	178,506	22,339
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	223	1,731	9,433	35,279	5,088
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	128	1,109	5,014	11,356	3,454
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		532	23,419	149,950	322,291	41,566
1973-74						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	62	6,259	42,722	133,935	10,101
Coal (e) .. .. .	12	96	13,959	110,685	194,203	20,307
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	213	1,896	11,975	43,408	8,841
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	127	1,047	6,139	13,018	2,725
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		498	23,161	171,521	384,563	41,975
1974-75						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	59	6,395	59,779	186,094	18,335
Coal (e) .. .. .	12	95	15,148	164,074	372,699	57,765
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	205	1,844	15,522	53,188	4,627
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	130	1,068	7,613	15,072	2,155
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		489	24,455	246,988	627,053	82,882
1975-76						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	49	5,820	61,575	162,029	10,374
Coal (e) .. .. .	12	96	15,682	200,089 (f)	494,545	80,642
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	208	2,149	20,676	59,937	5,244
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	112	1,003	8,786	17,692	3,806
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		465	24,654	291,126	734,203	100,066
1976-77						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	48	5,726	70,673	183,785	20,624
Coal (e) .. .. .	12	97	16,039	255,736 (f)	588,180	105,229
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	212	1,582	16,655	59,227	4,435
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	106	1,087	10,727	23,432	4,642
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		463	24,434	353,791	854,624	134,931
1977-78						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	37	5,610	77,164	174,399	69,188
Coal (e) .. .. .	12	87	16,018	282,790 (f)	673,857	115,261
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	244	1,634	19,794	68,605	5,196
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	150	1,028	10,308	22,581	3,370
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		518	24,290	390,056	939,442	193,015

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f)— For these footnotes see preceding table.

(g) For years prior to 1977-78, employment figures shown represent the number of persons employed at 30 June (including working proprietors).

## VALUE ADDED

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table.

**MINING INDUSTRIES (a) IN N.S.W.: VALUE ADDED, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS**

(\$'000)

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Turn- over (b)	Stocks at beginning of year	Stocks at end of year	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
1975-76						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	213,415	45,019	62,998	69,364	162,029
Coal .. .. .	12	(d) 695,600	37,776	69,279	232,557	(d) 494,545
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	87,833	10,853	13,663	30,706	59,937
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	42,198	3,148	4,088	25,446	17,692
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		1,039,044	96,797	150,029	358,074	734,203
1976-77						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	250,038	57,192	66,397	75,459	183,785
Coal .. .. .	12	(d) 847,406	70,433	87,627	276,420	(d) 588,180
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	90,917	13,486	12,307	30,511	59,227
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	48,124	4,011	7,446	28,126	23,432
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		1,236,485	145,122	173,778	410,517	854,624
1977-78						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral sands .. .. .	1124	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	1126	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other metallic minerals .. .. .	1111, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1127, 1129	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total, Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	240,881	70,535	75,944	71,890	174,399
Coal (Black) .. .. .	1201	(d) 984,679	85,962	125,020	349,880	(d) 673,857
Construction Materials—						
Sand and gravel .. .. .	1401	47,728	3,764	3,559	18,035	29,488
Construction materials n.e.c. .. .. .	1404	62,384	8,187	9,253	24,332	39,117
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	14	110,112	11,952	12,812	42,367	68,605
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone .. .. .	1501	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clays .. .. .	1502	6,145	504	714	3,329	3,026
Salt .. .. .	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	1505	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	22,581	45,076	7,880	10,771	25,387
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		1,380,749	176,329	224,547	489,524	939,442

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, and exploration activities, and other services to the mining industries.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

(c) Represents turnover *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from turnover and value added. In 1977-78, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$23,268,612.



## MINERALS PRODUCED

### STATISTICS OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced are collected from:

- (a) all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- (b) those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- (c) itinerant and part-time miners.

### MEASUREMENT OF OUTPUT

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups—metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of raw coal produced (as shown in this section) is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e. raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the more appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

### METHOD OF VALUATION

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

## MINING ACTIVITIES

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in mining activities in New South Wales during the last six years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal

mineral products—and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity. Figures differ from those shown in the 'Mining Industries' subsection in that they include not only establishments which come within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments) but also those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity carried out mining activities, and itinerant and part-time miners.

#### MINING ACTIVITIES IN N.S.W.: AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Mining activity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)						
Copper mining	494	522	487	285	197	211
Mineral sands mining	1,308	1,210	1,270	1,222	1,198	843
Silver-lead-zinc mining	4,212	4,201	4,204	4,091	3,928	4,150
Coal mining	13,734	13,494	14,447	15,175	15,787	16,063
Construction materials quarrying	2,142	2,226	2,191	2,048	1,949	1,740
Clay mining and limestone quarrying	640	568	522	498	473	472
Other mining activities	4,128	2,551	2,101	2,279	2,474	2,618
Total, all mining activities	26,658	24,772	25,222	25,598	26,006	26,097
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$'000)						
Copper mining	11,643	13,122	7,782	7,870	8,194	8,357
Mineral sands mining	32,697	29,715	55,381	64,132	56,585	32,031
Silver-lead-zinc mining	84,004	106,548	145,646	130,050	149,091	151,196
Coal mining	230,031	243,406	451,879	631,690	757,898	859,912
Construction materials quarrying	61,939	67,788	85,235	90,349	91,904	104,242
Clay mining and limestone quarrying	9,499	12,212	12,196	13,086	13,944	14,606
Other mining activities	24,482	28,143	26,048	39,598	48,520	60,483
Total, all mining activities	454,294	500,935	784,166	976,775	1,126,136	1,230,827

(a) Refers to 'average during the whole year' for all mining activities other than itinerant etc. mining activities for which the average employment is on a 'period of operation' basis. Excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Of the 26,097 persons employed in mining activities during 1977–78, 24,138 (92 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 458 (2 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 1,501 (6 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1977–78, \$1,202m (98 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$18m (1 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$11m (0.9 per cent) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, with the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 62 per cent and 70 per cent respectively, of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance; average employment in this activity was 16 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 12 per cent to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

## METALLIC MINERALS AND SULPHUR

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF METALLIC MINERALS

The quantity and value of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales in the last 3 years are given in the following table.

## METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	1,649	1,518	1,395	1,462	1,914	1,138
Antimony ore (a)	tonne	—	3	21	—	3	8
Bauxite	tonne	9,882	5,975	3,669	20	12	6
Copper concentrates	tonne	33,503	26,194	28,812	6,364	5,303	5,692
Copper ore (a)	tonne	15	26	—	—	4	—
Copper oxide (a)	tonne	3	10	1	1	9	1
Copper precipitates (a)	tonne	46	14	21	27	11	12
Gold concentrates (a)	tonne	—	11	10	—	219	210
Gold ore (a)	tonne	—	6	25	—	1	2
Gold—other forms (a)	gram	250,016	198,794	126,619	407	244	98
Ilmenite concentrates (a)	tonne	20,005	17,935	56,258	90	94	247
Iron oxide (a)	tonne	17,332	17,092	6,319	112	102	35
Lead concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	289,473	284,907	298,218	61,853	77,770	97,331
Lead concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	857	13,106	18,894	56	2,018	2,329
Lead-zinc middlings (a)	tonne	9,483	21,656	628	2,094	5,630	110
Monazite concentrates (a)	tonne	959	1,018	—	162	142	—
Rutile concentrates	tonne	191,443	179,374	124,441	34,591	36,425	22,687
Silver concentrates	tonne	—	—	1,799	—	—	1,830
Silver-gold concentrates	tonne	640	25	—	229	3	—
Silver-gold ore	tonne	554	—	—	58	—	—
Silver-lead ore	tonne	3,575	—	240	91	—	16
Silver-lead-zinc ore	tonne	—	—	1,074	—	—	138
Tin concentrates	tonne	2,787	2,700	4,059	6,854	9,491	21,004
Wolfram concentrates	kilogram	—	1,871	3,000	—	16	21
Zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	472,228	484,862	485,537	63,481	63,727	47,846
Zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	25,947	16,156	28,262	3,717	2,808	4,241
Zircon concentrates	tonne	185,440	173,637	132,664	29,164	19,806	8,995
Total	..	..	..	..	210,833	225,751	213,997

(a) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

## MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS AND SULPHUR, N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of Quantity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78		
		Total	Total	Available for recovery in Australia	Destined for export in ores, etc.	Total
Alumina	tonne	3,763	2,274	1,394	—	1,394
Antimony	tonne	1,678	1,572	485	1,001	1,486
Cadmium	tonne	961	975	437	516	953
Cobalt	tonne	103	109	46	62	108
Copper	tonne	12,034	10,788	11,680	605	12,285
Gold	gram fine	481,790	473,897	304,003	76,278	380,281
Lead	tonne	225,808	225,134	201,508	30,521	232,029
Manganese	tonne	5,469	4,899	2,314	2,607	4,921
Monazite	tonne	864	916	—	—	—
Silver	kg fine	260,869	269,337	251,271	27,343	278,614
Sulphur	tonne	203,878	210,512	113,748	97,861	211,609
Tin	tonne	1,464	1,413	641	1,568	2,209
Titanium dioxide	tonne	192,789	180,270	(a)	(a)	144,779
Tungstic oxide	kg	—	1,328	2,100	—	2,100
Zinc	tonne	271,658	282,722	130,867	151,385	282,252
Zircon (b)	tonne	183,585	171,900	(a)	(a)	131,337

(a) Dissection not available—mainly for export.

(b) Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland but excludes the metallic content of concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W.

## QUANTITY OF MINERALS PRODUCED

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in the previous table to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents 'Available for recovery in Australia' and those 'Destined for export in ores, etc.', as shown for 1977-78 in the table, is based on advice received from mineral producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

*Antimony*

In recent years antimony concentrates have become the principal source of antimony within New South Wales, producing about 63 per cent of the total antimony. Production is undertaken in the areas around Armidale, Bellingen, and Kempsey. Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are another important source of antimony; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia).

*Copper*

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last six years is given in the next table.

## MINE PRODUCTION OF COPPER, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Copper ore .. .. .	66	48	16	1	4	—
Copper concentrates .. .. .	11,481	10,732	9,730	8,525	6,945	8,151
Copper-lead-zinc ore .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	118
Copper oxide .. .. .	—	—	16	2	7	1
Copper precipitates .. .. .	119	122	10	38	10	15
Copper slag .. .. .	—	15	11	—	—	—
Lead concentrates .. .. .	2,784	2,445	2,794	2,570	2,779	3,162
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	174	134	128	114	260	8
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	708	691	830	784	783	830
Silver-lead-zinc copper ore .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total copper .. .. .</b>	<b>15,336</b>	<b>14,187</b>	<b>13,535</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>10,788</b>	<b>12,285</b>

*Gold*

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Most of the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

A table showing the quantity and value of the mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, was shown on page 1011 of Year Book No. 64.

*Mineral Sands (Zircon, Rutile, Ilmenite, and Monazite)*

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table shows the production of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last six years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

**MINE PRODUCTION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ZIRCON, AND MONAZITE, N.S.W.**  
(Tonnes)

Mineral sand	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Titanium dioxide						
Contents of—						
Rutile concentrates (a)	208,119	177,195	175,775	183,786	172,199	119,463
Ilmenite concentrates (a)	5,452	6,871	7,923	9,003	8,071	25,316
Total (a)	213,571	184,066	183,698	192,789	180,270	144,779
Zircon contents of zircon concentrates (a)	240,074	175,428	187,957	183,585	171,900	131,337
Monazite contents of monazite concentrates	1,774	1,282	742	864	916	—

(a) Includes the metallic content (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland but excludes the metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (nil during 1977-78). In 1977-78, 51,845 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 18,746 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 15,665 tonnes of zircon) were recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland.

### *Silver, Lead, and Zinc*

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1977-78, 131 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 9 per cent lead, 97 grams silver per tonne, and 10.5 per cent zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.97 or 99.99 per cent lead, depending on trace elements present in the concentrates. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and despatched overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag-fuming processes. Sulphuric acid is produced from the lead sinter gas.

Rather more than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant,

refined zinc (mostly at 99·95 per cent purity but occasionally at 99·99 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The smelting and refining plant at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Cobar. The lead bullion produced is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates have been produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar since 1967. The lead concentrates are despatched to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are despatched either to Cockle Creek or to Risdon.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last six years.

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND ZINC, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Lead and zinc		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Lead							
Contents of—							
Lead concentrates	.. .. .	226,800	207,858	247,617	216,320	216,373	223,448
Zinc concentrates	.. .. .	6,072	6,118	6,008	6,693	6,405	7,882
Other minerals	.. .. .	6,901	2,964	2,983	2,795	2,356	699
Total lead	.. .. .	239,773	216,940	256,608	225,808	225,134	232,029
Zinc							
Contents of—							
Zinc concentrates	.. .. .	284,357	229,601	285,097	256,432	259,152	265,002
Lead concentrates	.. .. .	12,307	10,640	11,582	10,432	13,026	15,745
Other minerals	.. .. .	10,159	6,335	5,159	4,794	10,544	1,505
Total zinc	.. .. .	306,823	246,576	301,838	271,658	282,722	282,252

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, bearing metals, and petrol additives.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1977–78, 151,385 tonnes (54 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders, and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift if the average realised price of lead per tonne is \$31.49 or less, plus 5c per shift for each \$1.97 rise over \$31.49 in the average realised price per tonne of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$60.35 in 1977–78, compared with \$22.94 in 1971–72, \$21.56 in 1968, \$32.43 in 1951, and \$0.89 in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last six years is shown in the next table. Approximately half of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF SILVER, N.S.W.

(Grams fine)

Mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Copper concentrates .. .. .	8,022,838	7,661,398	7,172,639	6,308,567	4,892,660	5,531,904
Lead concentrates .. .. .	230,864,783	218,921,603	244,471,894	217,831,544	225,416,888	230,260,606
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	23,880,394	15,642,848	16,842,072	13,674,486	21,764,280	199,580
Silver concentrate .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	13,945,360
Silver-gold ore .. .. .	—	—	595,600	463,507	—	—
Silver-gold concentrates .. .. .	—	—	112,320	994,950	26,719	—
Silver-lead ore .. .. .	957,311	150,433	69,740	1,051,120	—	180,000
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	18,380,837	22,905,151	20,820,694	20,448,051	17,138,182	27,930,211
Other minerals .. .. .	130,448	505	770	96,547	98,661	566,114
Total silver .. .. .	282,236,611	265,281,938	290,085,729	260,868,772	269,337,390	278,613,775

#### Sulphur

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last six years is shown in the next table.

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Lead concentrates .. .. .	46,261	41,118	49,015	42 992	46,029	49,729
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	5,515	3,223	3,036	2,702	6,172	179
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	166,203	136,734	173,022	158,184	158,311	161,701
Total sulphur .. .. .	217,979	181,075	225,073	203,878	210,512	211,609

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 70 per cent of its sulphuric acid production.

#### Tin

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are the New England area and Ardlethan (in the south-west).

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Commonwealth Government and by quotas imposed by the International Tin Council (of which Australia is a member) under International Tin Agreements. The agreements provide for the regulation of exports and stocks to stabilise the market in the event of persistent disequilibrium beyond the capacity of the buffer stock mechanism to control. (Producing countries are required to contribute a quantity of tin or its equivalent in cash to buffer short-term fluctuations in the world market price of tin.)

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last six years.

### TIN PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Tin	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Tin concentrates produced .. .. .	5,265	4,157	3,475	2,787	2,700	4,059
Tin content of concentrates .. .. .	2,998	2,234	1,854	1,464	1,413	2,209

### PRICES OF METALS

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) and home consumption selling prices during the last six years are illustrated in the next table.

### LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN METAL PRICES

Metal	Unit of Quantity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
LONDON PRICES (a) (sterling values)							
Copper (electrolytic) .. .. .	per tonne	507.88	978.41	600.42	654.49	824.35	680.12
Silver .. .. .	new pence						
	per oz. fine	83.50	161.94	188.10	221.47	262.94	267.37
Lead .. .. .	per tonne	137.64	236.23	216.63	193.95	323.45	325.50
Zinc (virgin) .. .. .	per tonne	117.04	576.95	360.24	364.31	390.66	290.01
Tin .. .. .	per tonne	1,629.81	2,871.36	3,267.60	3,401.52	5,256.64	6,440.75
AUSTRALIAN PRICES (b)							
Copper (electrolytic) .. .. .	S per tonne	993.15	1,427.98	1,052.49	1,021.90	1,245.40	1,106.75
Lead .. .. .	S per tonne	246.05	354.71	367.66	305.61	474.46	517.26
Zinc (electrolytic) .. .. .	S per tonne	356.50	461.70	618.58	634.87	699.00	563.82
Tin .. .. .	S per tonne	3,239.99	4,697.17	5,712.35	5,708.91	8,406.94	10,966.43

(a) Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages.

(b) Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are — copper: ex-works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc: delivered buyers' works Sydney; tin: delivered Sydney until January 1975, ex-works spot price from February 1975.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the section 'Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade' in Chapter 15, 'Commerce'.

### COAL

The principal coal producing centres in New South Wales are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts of the Hunter Valley (northern district), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (southern district), and the Lithgow district (western district). The coal produced at these centres is of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern district can supply low-volatile coking coals. High-volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the northern district.

### ORGANISATION AND CONTROL OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with both the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources and Development.

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members



appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

Two important Acts relating to the New South Wales coal mining industry are the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973, both passed by the New South Wales Parliament. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is, in essence, a comprehensive safety code designed to ensure that coal mining operations are carried out with safety. The Coal Mining Act sets out conditions regarding the issue of mining titles which are discussed later in this section. The administration of both these Acts is the responsibility of the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources and Development.

#### *Electricity Commission Coal Mines*

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates nine collieries (Awaba, Liddell State, Munmorah, and Wyee, which were transferred from the State Mines Control Authority in July 1973, and Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Angus Place). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 13.1 million tonnes in 1977-78, and represented 27 per cent of the total raw coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas or used by the Australian steel industry. The Commission is developing new mines in the Newcastle district (to supply the new Eraring power station), the Singleton north-west district (to supply the new Bayswater power station), and in the Lithgow area. These new mines will also export coal.

#### *Coal Resources*

The latest assessment of black coal resources in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board during 1979; this assessment resulted from a major updating of its 1973-74 estimates. Total resources were estimated at 512,779 million tonnes in situ. Of this total, 22,743 million tonnes were classified as measured and indicated reserves and 490,036 million tonnes as inferred resources. Measured and indicated reserves comprise coal which would be recoverable under current economic conditions, using current mining technology, from seams about which there is a substantial amount of information available. Inferred resources comprise estimated deposits in coal-bearing lands where drilling has been limited and exploration insufficient to justify inclusion in the first category. Included in the inferred resources is some coal unlikely to be economically mineable in the foreseeable future, namely 130,000 million tonnes below 1,000 metres.

#### COAL PRODUCTION

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1978, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,287 million tonnes.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last six years.

## COAL PRODUCTION (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

('000 tonnes)

Location and type	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Northern district—						
Underground mines .. .. .	16,468	15,693	16,359	15,027	16,543	17,807
Open cut mines .. .. .	5,456	6,477	9,371	8,468	9,589	11,405
Total all mines .. .. .	21,923	22,170	25,730	23,495	26,132	29,213
Southern district—						
Underground mines .. .. .	14,109	12,474	14,085	13,925	15,892	16,176
Western district—						
Underground mines .. .. .	2,028	1,987	2,654	3,515	3,961	4,129
Open cut mines .. .. .	—	—	14	—	—	17
New South Wales—						
Underground mines .. .. .	32,604	30,155	33,098	32,467	36,396	38,112
Open cut mines .. .. .	5,456	6,477	9,385	8,468	9,589	11,423
Total, all mines .. .. .	38,060	36,632	42,482	40,935	45,986	49,534

(a) Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel industries, coal production has risen rapidly since 1963, exceeding 30 million tonnes for the first time in 1968 and 49 million tonnes in 1977-78. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. However the proportion of coal won from open cut mines has risen from 4.6 per cent in 1966 to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72, and to 23.0 per cent in 1977-78. Approximately 48 per cent of the production of open cut mines in 1977-78 was consumed by the Liddell power station.

About 59 per cent of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, over 32 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 9 per cent from the western district. In recent years, slightly more than half the coal exported overseas from New South Wales has come from the northern district, about 11 per cent has been provided by the western district, and the remainder from the southern district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw and washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in 1977-78.

## RAW AND WASHED COAL: PRODUCTION, DISPOSALS, AND COLLIERY STOCKS, N.S.W.

1977-78

('000 tonnes)

Production, disposals, and stocks	Northern district	Southern district	Western district	New South Wales
Raw coal—				
Production .. .. .	29,213	16,176	4,146	49,534
Disposals—				
Sales and transfers (a) .. .. .	13,589	4,556	2,033	20,178
Washed (b) .. .. .	15,322	11,551	1,596	28,469
Washed coal (c)—				
Production .. .. .	10,874	8,409	1,280	20,564
Sales and transfers (a) .. .. .	10,356	7,534	1,349	19,239
Colliery stocks—				
Raw coal at 30 June .. .. .	636	721	826	2,183
Washed coal at 30 June .. .. .	1,206	2,035	202	3,443
Increase during year (d) .. .. .	819	927	456	2,202

(a) Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ('Transfers' cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.) Excludes small tonnages used for colliery consumption and supplied as miners' coal.

(b) Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry.

(c) Includes raw coal blended with washed coal within the coal mining industry.

(d) Includes stock adjustments of raw and washed coal.

*Coal Preparation*

In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed 'washing' plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking and other qualities. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above table. In 1977-78, 6.1 million tonnes of coal (including some washed coal produced by coal industry washeries) was treated in consumers' washeries to produce 5.0 million tonnes of washed coal.

*Value of Coal Produced*

The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last six years.

VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES  
(\$'000)

Location	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)	1977-78 (a)		Total
						Raw coal (b)	Washed coal	
Northern district .. ..	109,934	121,617	217,839	282,142	311,998	129,946	237,340	367,286
Southern district .. ..	111,752	112,451	215,055	313,887	401,677	137,771	308,062	445,833
Western district .. ..	8,345	9,338	18,984	35,662	44,223	29,152	17,640	46,792
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	230,031	243,406	451,879	631,690	757,898	296,869	563,042	859,911

(a) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1977-78, such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$23.3m.

(b) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

International demand for coal (both coking and steaming) increased after October 1973. The prices received (f.o.b.) for exported coking coal increased sharply in 1974 and again in 1975, and domestic prices also rose during this period. These factors, in combination with higher outputs, have resulted in rapid increases in the value of coal production since 1972-73.

## EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 62 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last six years.

## PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN COAL MINES, N.S.W.

Location	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
UNDERGROUND MINES						
Northern district .. .. .	6,348	6,385	6,828	6,839	6,862	7,014
Southern district .. .. .	6,302	6,202	6,714	6,998	7,227	7,127
Western district .. .. .	452	594	782	879	949	990
Total, N.S.W.—						
Below ground .. .. .	9,105	9,148	9,988	10,335	10,548	10,553
Above ground .. .. .	3,997	4,033	4,336	4,381	4,490	4,578
Total .. .. .	13,102	13,181	14,324	14,716	15,038	15,131
OPEN CUT MINES (b)						
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	468	533	674	762	877	1,014
TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES						
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	13,570	13,714	14,998	15,478	15,915	16,145

(a) At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

(b) Persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district, with the exception, in 1977-78, of 5 employed at a western district open cut mine.

*Manshifts Worked*

The next table, which shows, for underground coal mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last six years, has been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

## UNDERGROUND COAL MINES: MANSHIFTS WORKED

Manshifts	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Manshifts worked ('000)						
Northern district .. .. .	1,584	1,508	1,569	1,533	1,631	1,658
Southern district .. .. .	1,507	1,435	1,548	1,571	1,758	1,733
Western district .. .. .	119	132	175	202	239	252
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	3,210	3,075	3,292	3,306	3,628	3,643
Manshifts possible ('000)						
New South Wales .. .. .	3,513	3,462	3,690	3,794	4,057	4,004
Ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible (per cent)						
New South Wales .. .. .	91.4	88.8	89.2	87.1	89.4	91.0

The proportion of possible manshifts lost as a result of industrial disputes was 1.1 per cent in 1977-78, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled. The manshifts lost due to sick leave and accidents to men have in most recent years exceeded those lost from industrial disputes.

Further details of industrial disputes are shown in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

*Output per Manshift Worked*

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground and open cut mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

## RAW COAL PRODUCED PER MANSHIFT WORKED (a)

(Tonnes)

Type and location of mine	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Underground mines—						
Northern district .. .. .	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.7	10.3	10.7
Southern district .. .. .	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.3
Western district .. .. .	17.0	15.1	15.1	17.5	16.9	16.3
Total, underground mines .. .. .	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.7	10.2	10.4
Open cut mines .. .. .	41.7	49.6	53.9	44.2	45.9	45.1
Total, all mines .. .. .	11.4	11.4	12.2	11.6	12.2	12.6

(a) Production per manshift worked, taking into account all persons employed in or about the mines.

*Conditions of Employment*

A feature of employment conditions in the coal mining industry is the widespread application of incentive schemes in the form of bonuses related to the level of production; for the year 1978, these bonuses averaged \$61.90 per employee per week. Current award rights include severance pay (after five years' service), accident pay, four weeks' annual leave, and long service leave.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 5/32 of a day for each five consecutive shifts worked (approximately three months' leave for every eight years of service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all black coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The general rate of duty has been 15c per tonne since August 1977, of which one-third is to be used for coal research and two-thirds paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$4.1m in 1977-78.

*Industrial Arbitration in the Coal Mining Industry*

Under the Coal Industry Acts, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

## COAL PRICES

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last six years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

#### AVERAGE VALUE OF COAL AT PIT-TOP

(\$ per tonne)

Location	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Northern district .. .. .	5.58	6.12	9.74	14.07	13.50	14.67
Southern district .. .. .	9.84	11.50	21.15	30.64	32.18	36.19
Western district .. .. .	4.39	5.06	7.97	11.68	12.13	12.33
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	6.70	7.45	12.47	18.10	18.37	19.77

Recent rises reflect higher costs resulting in part from new employment awards in the coal industry and the higher prices obtained for exports.

#### DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last six years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) and exports. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

#### DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

('000 tonnes)

Production and disposal	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Total production .. .. .	38,060	36,632	42,482	40,935	45,986	49,534
Mine washery, refuse, etc. .. .. .	4,990	4,766	5,997	6,236	7,171	7,566
Exports—						
Interstate .. .. .	918	909	891	817	562	428
Overseas .. .. .	11,168	12,731	14,812	14,054	16,447	17,736
Available for consumption in N.S.W. .. .. .	20,984	18,226	20,782	19,828	21,806	23,804
Changes in stocks held in N.S.W.—						
Held at mines, in transit etc. .. .. .	(+)238	(-)1,517	(+)662	(+)672	(+)506	(+)1,675
Held by consumers .. .. .	(+)1,592	(+)655	(-)135	(-)41	(+)1,211	(+)390
Actual consumption in N.S.W. .. .. .	19,153	19,088	20,255	19,197	20,089	21,739

#### Coal Consumption in New South Wales

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1977-78 amounted to 12.2 million tonnes, or about thirteen weeks supply at current rates of production. Of the total, 4.8 million tonnes were held at collieries and 6.3 million tonnes were held by consumers, while the balance was held at ports, or a stock pile formerly owned by the Government, or was held by merchants, or was in transit.

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (about 37 per cent) and in electricity generating stations (about 57 per cent), and only small quantities are now used for other purposes.

The following table, which was compiled by the Joint Coal Board, shows consumption of coal in New South Wales, by the principal users.

### PRINCIPAL CONSUMERS OF COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

('000 tonnes)

Consumer	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78
Public utilities—						
Electricity .. .. .	8,864	8,938	9,246	9,047	11,692	12,328
Town gas .. .. .	59	54	55	48	50	33
Other (incl. hospitals) .. .. .	197	176	177	170	165	160
Industrial—						
Iron, steel, and metallurgical coke .. .. .	8,432	8,346	9,017	8,293	7,739	7,849
Cement .. .. .	595	596	670	553	453	390
Food processing .. .. .	238	239	241	244	234	216
Bricks, tiles, and pottery .. .. .	151	125	101	83	60	51
Other industrial .. .. .	570	601	564	475	475	418
Total, public utility and industrial users .. .. .	19,106	19,075	20,071	18,913	20,868	21,445

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

### Exports of Coal

The following table, which was compiled by the Joint Coal Board, shows exports from New South Wales since 1972-73.

### EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

('000 tonnes)

Destination	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79
Interstate .. .. .	918	909	891	817	562	428	843
Overseas—							
United Kingdom .. .. .	—	286	1,947	2,359	1,463	942	985
Other Europe .. .. .	311	556	1,491	495	1,175	2,479	3,067
Japan .. .. .	10,690	10,787	9,951	10,432	12,464	11,935	12,265
South Korea .. .. .	140	684	568	645	1,053	1,069	1,464
Taiwan .. .. .	16	349	197	59	195	643	1,055
Other .. .. .	11	69	658	64	97	668	606
Total overseas .. .. .	11,168	12,731	14,812	14,054	16,447	17,736	19,442
Total exports .. .. .	12,086	13,640	15,703	14,871	17,009	18,164	20,285

(a) 53 week year.

### Coal Loading Facilities

Coal exported from New South Wales is mainly shipped through Newcastle (Port Waratah and Basin loaders), Balmain, and Port Kembla. At Newcastle the Port Waratah Coal Services and Basin loading facilities are currently capable of handling about 20 million tonnes annually while the present combined annual capacity of Balmain and Port Kembla is 9.5 million tonnes.

Early in 1978 it became apparent that high export commitments through Port Kembla and Balmain exceeded the combined capacity of the two ports and this resulted in the State Government setting up a scheme (to be administered by the Joint Coal Board) to divert some coal from the southern ports to Newcastle. Under the scheme a charge, originally fixed at 90 cents per tonne, but increased to \$1.10 per tonne, was placed on all

coal which would normally have been shipped through Port Kembla or Balmain. These funds were used to reimburse companies for the additional costs incurred, such as rail freight, on coal diverted to Newcastle. The scheme commenced on 19 May 1978, and operated until 31 December 1978. A similar scheme, but on a reduced scale, was introduced in July 1979.

During 1977-78 the New South Wales Government proceeded to upgrade existing coal loading facilities at Balmain and Port Kembla. Work at Balmain will increase the capacity of the coal loader from 3 to more than 4 million tonnes annually. The Port Kembla plant is being upgraded to increase capacity from 6.5 to 8 million tonnes annually. Work at both ports is scheduled for completion in 1980. Work has commenced on site preparations for a new coal loader at Port Kembla. Specifications for the new coal loader provide for an initial capacity of 15 million tonnes per annum. Work, which is also underway to deepen Newcastle harbour, is expected to increase the overall coal loading capacity at Newcastle to about 25 million tonnes annually. This work is scheduled for completion in 1981-82.

### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years.

#### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Material	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Tonnes	S'000	Tonnes	S'000	Tonnes	S'000
Dimension stone (building, ornamental, and monumental) (a) .. .. .	15,383	415	13,443	487	13,513	423
Crushed and broken stone (b) —						
Basalt (incl. dolerite) .. .. .	6,557,948	25,033	5,706,819	23,343	5,854,895	27,331
Breccia .. .. .	1,556,316	6,855	1,218,830	5,958	1,170,234	7,177
Granite .. .. .	574,970	2,113	678,795	2,861	655,671	2,410
Limestone (incl. marble) .. .. .	27,164	431	20,119	331	27,546	483
Porphyry (incl. rhyolite) .. .. .	430,304	1,653	298,263	1,170	373,729	1,577
Sandstone (incl. quartzite) .. .. .	507,015	1,336	536,853	1,442	838,103	2,491
Other .. .. .	927,358	3,428	1,268,032	4,817	1,779,104	6,954
Gravel (c) .. .. .	3,497,859	14,418	3,224,133	15,270	3,522,037	19,129
Sand (d) .. .. .	7,793,191	17,737	7,676,439	18,496	7,077,076	19,573
Other materials (unprocessed) (e) .. .. .	27,889,256	15,674	25,722,537	16,542	21,881,724	15,807
Total, construction materials .. .. .	..	89,091	..	90,718	..	103,356

(a) Comprises 'rough' and 'dressed' stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs.

(b) Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel.

(c) Washed, screened, and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel).

(d) Comprises 'processed' and 'unprocessed' sand. Excludes sand for industrial use.

(e) Includes 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.



## OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS

The following table shows details of the major non-metallic minerals (other than coal and construction materials) produced in New South Wales in recent years.

## NON-METALLIC MINERALS (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Tonnes	\$'000	Tonnes	\$'000	Tonnes	\$'000
Asbestos, chrysotile (b)	60,017	18,406	55,814	20,382	50,590	20,514
Clays—						
Brick clay and shale	3,121,485	5,249	2,818,378	5,085	2,800,564	5,144
Cement clay and shale	139,928	219	134,976	227	143,381	255
Fireclay	63,530	230	44,967	191	53,209	418
Kaolin and ball clay	39,782	621	41,757	865	35,302	872
Stoneware clay	74,190	184	58,531	153	64,376	181
Terra cotta clay	91,167	225	95,675	224	95,775	262
Other clay n.e.c.	..	19	..	65	..	19
Gems—						
Opal (c)	..	5,702	..	6,768	..	10,062
Sapphire	..	3,938	..	6,134	..	4,169
Other gems n.e.c.	..	11	..	22	..	8
Gypsum	27,609	280	41,463	453	23,646	503
Limestone (d)	2,916,640	6,490	3,096,982	7,272	2,775,327	7,265
Magnesite crude	15,153	231	16,674	339	17,965	410
Pyrophyllite	15,542	200	12,112	187	12,774	229
Quartzite (d)	45,624	484	44,516	597	31,709	556
Sand (d)	393,308	2,495	431,878	2,609	379,347	2,359
Sandstone (d)	1,975	22	2,138	26	2,844	38
Other non-metallic minerals n.e.c. (a)	..	156	..	170	..	298
Total non-metallic minerals (a)	..	45,161	..	51,769	..	53,562

(a) Other than coal and construction materials.

(b) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

(c) Estimated.

(d) Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material.

*Asbestos*

Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the relatively small deposit of chrysotile asbestos at Baryulgil on the North Coast and the substantially larger deposit at Woods Reef near Barraba (where mining commenced early in 1972) have been the only ones worked in recent years. In 1977-78, production amounted to 50,590 tonnes, valued at \$20.5m.

*Clays*

Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

*Gems*

Significant quantities of opals and sapphires are mined in New South Wales. The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the major producing centre in recent years are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliance. Sapphires are obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

*Gypsum*

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Bourke and Hay districts. The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

*Limestone*

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, and Brogan's Creek.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years.

**LIMESTONE (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W.**

Use	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Tonnes	S'000	Tonnes	S'000	Tonnes	S'000
Cement manufacture	1,721,605	3,904	1,770,678	4,137	1,630,322	3,887
Flux	817,759	1,407	925,500	1,869	782,357	1,976
Dead burnt lime	193,577	410	179,718	396	168,568	405
Agricultural purposes	40,996	287	108,192	388	34,724	161
Other	146,806	597	113,344	488	182,168	837
Total limestone	2,920,743	6,605	3,097,432	7,277	2,798,139	7,265

(a) Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

## EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

### PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Statistics relating to petroleum exploration are compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics and relate to years ended 31 December.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration by private enterprise in New South Wales has fallen to an insignificant level (\$104,000 in the year ended December 1978), compared with \$3,003,000 in the year ended December 1970.

**OTHER MINERAL EXPLORATION**

The statistics of exploration for minerals other than petroleum are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by this Bureau in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources and Development and relate to years ended 30 June.

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Excluded are mine development activities (including mines under development) which are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this section.

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:

*Private exploration on production leases.* This relates to exploration carried out *on the production lease* by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their

production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

*Private exploration other than on production leases.* This relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences and other forms of prospecting title. It also includes exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

*Exploration by Government.* Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. In addition, some government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The following table shows private and government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last six years.

**PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM), N.S.W.**

(\$'000)

Type of exploration	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>PRIVATE EXPLORATION</b>						
On producing leases—						
On drilling .. .. .	534	692	1,683	1,782	2,709	3,925
Other (b) .. .. .	1,081	1,385	1,079	993	3,123	2,910
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>6,835</b>
Other—						
On drilling .. .. .	2,272	2,112	3,099	2,845	3,878	6,184
Other (b) .. .. .	8,787	7,355	6,050	7,442	14,004	12,474
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,059</b>	<b>9,467</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>10,287</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>18,658</b>
<b>Total private exploration—</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	2,806	2,804	4,782	4,627	6,587	10,109
Other (b) .. .. .	9,867	8,740	7,129	8,434	17,128	15,384
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12,673</b>	<b>11,544</b>	<b>11,911</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>23,715</b>	<b>25,493</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION (a)</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	341	275	368	1,173	277	1,866
Other (b) .. .. .	994	1,511	1,716	1,631	1,772	1,666
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>3,532</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	3,147	3,079	5,150	5,800	6,864	11,975
Other (b) .. .. .	10,862	10,251	8,845	10,065	18,901	17,050
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14,008</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>13,995</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>25,765</b>	<b>29,025</b>

(a) Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies but excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

(b) Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc, exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1977-78 classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration are given in the next table.

**PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.:  
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND TYPE OF EXPLORATION, 1977-78**

(\$'000)

Type of expenditure	Type of exploration		
	Production leases	Other	Total
Salaries and wages paid .. .. .	2,909	4,894	7,803
Materials purchased .. .. .	2,296	1,314	3,609
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets .. .. .	78	465	544
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc. .. .. .	1,174	6,179	7,353
Other exploration expenditure .. .. .	377	5,807	6,184
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,835</b>	<b>18,658</b>	<b>25,493</b>

The next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last seven years.

**PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.**

('000 metres drilled)

Type of exploration	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Private exploration—</b>							
On production leases—							
Core drilling (a) .. .. .	52	11	18	38	25	39	25
Non-core drilling (b) .. .. .	48	59	73	43	69	93	57
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Other private exploration—</b>							
Core drilling (a) .. .. .	87	58	56	53	58	77	85
Non-core drilling (b) .. .. .	172	162	185	155	138	114	256
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Total private exploration—</b>							
Core drilling (a) .. .. .	140	69	74	91	82	116	110
Non-core drilling (b) .. .. .	220	222	258	197	207	207	313
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>423</b>

(a) Diamond drilling, or any type of drilling in which cores are taken.

(b) Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

**ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Department of Mineral Resources and Development and the Joint Coal Board.

**STATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR  
MINING**

The occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973. Petroleum prospecting and production in on-shore areas are subject to the Petroleum Act, 1955, and exploration for and production of petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Commonwealth and each State Government in 1967.

## PETROLEUM

Titles to prospect for, or produce petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of all land within the State is the property of the Crown. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967, provides for the issue of exploration permits and production licences in respect of the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales.

## COAL AND OIL SHALE

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and oil shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973. A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for and mining of coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, an annual rent is payable. An additional annual rent is payable to the owner of the coal (the Crown or a private owner) in respect of the area of land containing the coal. Authorisations may be granted under the Coal Mining Act by the Minister to the Department of Mineral Resources and Development, or to persons or corporations to prospect for, or to prospect for and mine, coal or oil shale in certain Crown or private lands.

Objections may be lodged to the granting of exploration or mining titles. Provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

## OTHER MINING

The Mining Act, 1973, provides for the issue of titles authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, oil shale, and petroleum in Crown lands and private lands or mixed Crown and private lands. These titles give the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. Objections may be lodged to the granting of prospecting or mining titles. Where prospecting or mining titles include the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining has been completed. The Act empowers Mining Wardens to deal with certain types of suits and actions. Other suits and actions relating to mining are dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions: and the District and Supreme Courts where appeals can be lodged. The Wardens may also hold enquiries at the Minister's request.

## STATE GOVERNMENT MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources and Development on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. In certain instances the rent paid in respect of mining leases may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for the year.

Holders of a mining lease are required to pay royalty at the rate prescribed by the regulations at the time when the minerals are won. Royalty rates are prescribed in regulations made under the Mining Act, 1973, and Coal Mining Act, 1973. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty are prescribed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. For minerals other than coal and oil shale the rates may not exceed 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 15c nor more than 50c per tonne if payable on a

tonnage basis. A rate of \$1 per tonne is prescribed in the case of coal and oil shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the standard rate.

In the case of the silver, lead, and zinc mines at Broken Hill and the copper mines at Cobar, royalty is levied on a graduated percentage of profits earned.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

#### ROYALTY ON MINERALS, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Mineral	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Coal .. .. .	3,024	3,063	10,232	20,959	31,042	32,848
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	4,904	9,096	26,178	12,390	16,048	17,566
Other minerals .. .. .	1,006	988	1,400	2,293	3,455	3,622
<b>Total royalty .. .. .</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>13,147</b>	<b>37,811</b>	<b>35,642</b>	<b>50,545</b>	<b>54,036</b>
Royalty repayments (a) .. .. .	585	785	1,095	4,202	5,449	6,227
<b>Net royalty .. .. .</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>12,362</b>	<b>36,715</b>	<b>31,440</b>	<b>45,095</b>	<b>47,809</b>

(a) Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources and Development on behalf of the owner.

#### STATE CONTROL OF SAFETY AND INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mineral Resources and Development in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, (which applies to coal and oil shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Act, 1901, (which applies to all other mines including quarries and places where mining operations are carried out by dredging).

The Coal Mines Regulation Act contains general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It prescribes that every coal mine must be controlled by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that competent deputies must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules may be established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

Certificates of competency to act in coal mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, surveyors, engine-drivers, and electrical engineers are issued in accordance with the requirements in the Act and rules made by the Minister.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and oil shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Wollongong, Lithgow, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the colliery owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Act relates, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed and prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules relating to the health and safety of miners and the safe operating of mines are prescribed by the Act, and the Governor may make special rules for certain mines.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as pneumoconiosis silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION****CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS**

In terms of the *Atomic Energy Act* 1953 the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The Commonwealth Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, in order to assist in the achievement of fair and reasonable market prices, to ensure adequate supplies to domestic industry and to meet international and strategic obligations.

**COAL EXPORT DUTY**

In August 1975, the Commonwealth Government introduced an export duty at the rates of \$6 per tonne for high quality coking coal (defined to have a carbon content on a dry ash free basis equal to or more than 85 per cent) and \$2 per tonne for all other black coals. A subsequent amendment exempted high ash steaming coal from the duty. In August 1976, the duty on all non-coking coal was removed and the rates of duty were reduced to \$4.50 per tonne for high quality coking coal and \$1.50 per tonne for other coking coal. These rates were further reduced to \$3.50 and \$1.00 respectively in August 1977.

From November 1979 the *Commonwealth Customs Tariff (Coal Export Duty) Amendment Act* 1979 revised the export duty applicable to high quality coking coal to \$1 per tonne if that coal is extracted from an underground mine, a new open cut mine commencing production on or after 30 June 1980, a major extension commencing on or after 30 June 1980 to an existing open cut mine, and to an existing open cut mine extracting high quality coking coal at a depth greater than 60 metres. A further revision exempts coal which contains an ash content of more than 12% on an air dried basis from the payment of duty.

**GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING**

The N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources and Development renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service in certain circumstances) and financial assistance to the mining industry. The Geological Survey Branch of the Department undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology and geophysics. It publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports, and borehole cores. Grants are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. The gross expenditure by the Department on these grants amounted to \$303,530 in 1977-78. The Department has tendered out programmes of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State in the main for testing and proving of coal measures; expenditure on the programme in 1977-78 amounted to \$369,384.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described earlier in this section. Financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development.

## MANUFACTURING

### TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed with the aim of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries. It gives preference to certain imports from Commonwealth countries and from certain developing countries. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence in January 1974 replacing the Tariff Board (which, since 1921, had been responsible for advising the Government on assistance for industries mainly in the manufacturing sector of the economy). The Commission is an advisory authority whose functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Government regarding matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy and in relation to other matters referred to the Commission by the Government. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, the Government may request a Temporary Assistance Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. If temporary assistance is granted by the Government, the continuation of this assistance is the subject of a full inquiry by the Commission. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties, bounties, and other assistance are made by the Commonwealth Government.

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a specified rate, and may specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable. Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of agricultural tractors, automatic data processing equipment, bed sheeting, books, commercial motor vehicles, dental alloys, injection moulding equipment, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), paper, phosphate fertilisers, polyester-cotton yarn, rotary cultivators, and ships. Particulars of the bounty on ship construction are given in the section 'Shipping' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication'.

### INDUSTRIAL REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND RESEARCH

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

The New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations and Technology is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring



the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health, and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

#### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

The prime role of the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce is to provide advice on Government policy relating to the development of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries. In the course of developing advice appropriate to present and likely future circumstances in these sectors and administering certain aspects of policy, the Department monitors industry trends and conditions and undertakes reviews of specific industries. In addition, the Bureau of Industry Economics within the Department undertakes independent research into industry and commerce matters. The Department is the principal contact point between industry and the Commonwealth Government on issues bearing upon industrial and commercial development. As part of the process of consultation and communication with the parties concerned, the Department participates in and provides secretariat services for the Australian Manufacturing Council, the individual industry advisory councils (12 in number), and the Small Business Advisory Council.

The Commonwealth Department of Productivity is responsible for providing advice to the Government on policies and strategies to stimulate and maintain improvement in productivity at the national and industry levels. The Department leads and encourages productivity-orientated research including research into the effects of government policy on the productivity performance of particular industries. It actively assists industry-based and associated bodies (including those bodies concerned with the development of standards, industrial design, and quality control) in productivity improvement measures. The Department also controls the grant of Letters Patent of inventions and registration of trade marks and designs. It manufactures goods and provides services for defence purposes.

The New South Wales Government's policies on commercial and industrial development are implemented within the administration of the Premier's Department, the Department of Mineral Resources and Development, and the Department of Decentralisation.

The Industrial Development Unit has been established within the Premier's Department to provide advice to the Premier on issues relating to the overall industrial and commercial development of the State, together with information on specific development and investment proposals. It also services the Manufacturing Industries Advisory Council, a forum under the chairmanship of the Premier, for the exchange of views between the Government, manufacturing industry, and the trade unions.

The Department of Mineral Resources and Development includes a newly established Development Division which aims primarily at assisting in promoting the overall industrial and commercial development of the State by private enterprise and to facilitate the rapid development of the State's mineral resources, particularly coal. The Division serves the Development Corporation of N.S.W., a body set up to advise the Minister for Mineral Resources and Development on matters relating to the industrial development of the State. Up to fourteen members are appointed to the Corporation for a period of three years and are drawn mainly from a broad spectrum of city and country industrial and commercial interests. The Division also includes the Small Business Agency, a specialist group designed to help small businesses by providing advice, viability assessments and, in some instances, arranging financial assistance.

The Department of Decentralisation promotes the development of industry outside the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong by the provision of financial assistance to eligible industries from the Country Industries Assistance Fund. The Country Industries Assistance Fund, created in 1958–59, is used to assist in the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and wholesaling industries in country centres: expenditure from the Fund in 1978–79 amounted to \$25m and included \$13·5m for factory loans, leases, and general loans, \$2·2m for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$410,000 for railway freight concessions, \$169,000 for industrial land, \$7·5m for pay-roll tax rebates, and \$644,000 for grants and other subsidies (mainly relocation grants). The Department also administers within the ten State regions, Development Advisory Councils designed to advise the Minister on resource and industry development and helps to promote the growth centres of Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga. The system of State regions is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in New South Wales and shown in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1.

#### COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is governed by an Executive appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Science and the Environment. The functions of the Organization are to initiate and conduct scientific research and investigations in connection with, or for the promotion of, primary and secondary industries in Australia and its territories, to encourage the utilisation of its research results, to train scientific research workers, to award scientific research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of scientific research, to support scientific research associations in industry, to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters concerned with scientific research, to maintain the Australian standards of measurement, to collect and disseminate information relating to scientific and technical matters, and to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers.

#### AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotope Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

#### STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards, which are standard specifications for materials and products and also codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community, and such standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

## INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in 1958 to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by Australian industry and commerce, include the provision of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design and development, the recommendation of appropriate designers for specific projects, the recognition, by award, of outstanding designs, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

## STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table.

## FACTORIES (a) IN N.S.W.

Year	Establishments	Persons employed (b)	Motive power installed	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Value of production	Value of land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	Number	Number	'000 hp	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	3,367	(d) 61,764	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	(d) 104,551	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

(a) Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas.

(b) Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries up to 1967-68 are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below, the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968-69 and later years.

## STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses'.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years is, in most cases, not possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of 'manufacturing', as defined in the A.S.I.C., includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g. 'major' repairs such as re-conditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are in general classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant is, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g. heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments. The detailed classification of the manufacturing division of A.S.I.C. into industry subdivisions (2-digit level), groups (3-digit level), and classes (4-digit level) is shown on pages 1051 and 1052 of Year Book No. 64.

As from the 1977-78 manufacturing census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C. The 1978 edition of the Classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 economic censuses. In this chapter, data for 1977-78 are based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C., whilst data for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are based on the 1979 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. In general, the impact of change in industrial classification is minimal at the A.S.I.C. division and subdivision levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. An explanation of the differences between the two editions of the A.S.I.C., together with a table showing 1977-78 data classified according to each edition, is contained in the publication *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, by Industry, 1977-78* (8202.1).

It is to be noted that the statistics contained in the following tables exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments and, in respect of the 1974-75 manufacturing census, they accounted for only 1.5 per cent of employment and 1.0 per cent of value added for total manufacturing industries in New South Wales.

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments according to industry subdivision.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
1975-76 (g)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	1,054	63,437	520,575	913,430	80,754
Textiles	23	247	13,033	96,741	168,562	7,166
Clothing and footwear	24	961	29,110	179,036	280,682	5,515
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,327	25,790	181,507	328,838	21,688
Paper, paper products, and printing	26	1,125	36,657	309,302	529,149	28,132
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	429	29,540	275,847	645,268	54,842
Non-metallic mineral products	28	541	18,629	175,265	298,337	25,796
Basic metal products	29	212	54,822	488,200	867,005	79,975
Fabricated metal products	31	1,553	38,797	302,395	515,406	26,394
Transport equipment	32	400	39,422	328,095	480,571	16,767
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,644	77,734	615,740	1,004,127	51,301
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	836	26,756	197,604	340,005	17,988
Total, manufacturing		10,329	453,727	3,670,308	6,371,381	416,319
1976-77(g)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	987	62,999	584,021	1,073,537	102,388
Textiles	23	236	11,541	97,563	173,463	7,297
Clothing and footwear	24	912	27,124	186,813	299,468	6,229
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,281	25,181	200,667	361,808	24,789
Paper, paper products, and printing	26	1,106	35,878	342,500	622,545	30,045
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	423	29,339	306,266	761,471	79,968
Non-metallic mineral products	28	521	17,254	182,067	325,181	32,941
Basic metal products	29	214	53,917	563,492	1,012,771	96,236
Fabricated metal products	31	1,526	37,760	330,211	563,972	24,515
Transport equipment	32	394	38,539	358,326	558,765	18,082
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,569	73,194	655,105	1,090,986	65,230
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	813	26,170	220,084	374,711	11,898
Total, manufacturing		9,982	438,896	4,027,115	7,218,680	499,618
1977-78 (h)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	960	62,636	630,396	1,188,782	117,123
Textiles	23	223	10,937	102,130	183,327	10,855
Clothing and footwear	24	843	26,913	204,576	323,449	7,558
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,226	24,385	209,079	386,977	17,221
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,103	36,698	385,408	684,863	37,471
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	408	29,828	346,849	874,665	137,809
Non-metallic mineral products	28	538	16,823	191,960	344,506	41,225
Basic metal products	29	207	51,959	622,417	1,016,705	98,304
Fabricated metal products	31	1,484	38,016	348,112	633,226	28,232
Transport equipment	32	387	36,213	377,189	549,583	19,587
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,510	70,237	681,781	1,150,570	67,137
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	807	24,349	221,246	414,790	27,422
Total, manufacturing		9,696	428,994	4,321,143	7,751,444	609,944

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(g) Based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C.

(h) Based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C.

## Industry Groups

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales, classified by individual industry groups.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, N.S.W., 1977-78**

Industry group	A.S.I.C. code no.	Number of establish- ments operating at 30 June (a)	Employ- ment (a) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (a) (\$'000)	Value added (a) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expend- iture (a) (\$'000)
Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
Meat products .. .. .	211	210	19,662	184,851	324,072	25,166
Milk products .. .. .	212	79	5,605	59,950	92,643	7,757
Fruit and vegetable products .. .. .	213	48	2,732	25,637	50,247	2,923
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c. .. .. .	214	7	1,377	18,086	42,147	3,454
Flour mill and cereal food products .. .. .	215	55	4,042	43,792	103,256	17,050
Bread, cakes, and biscuits .. .. .	216	292	10,752	95,582	149,850	12,864
Other food products .. .. .	217	140	8,364	89,295	184,320	20,803
Beverages, malt, and tobacco products .. .. .	218-219	129	10,102	113,202	242,247	27,105
Textiles—						
Textile fibres, yarns, and woven fabrics .. .. .	234	78	5,691	55,462	97,267	3,712
Other textile products .. .. .	235	145	5,246	46,669	86,060	7,144
Clothing and footwear—						
Knitting mills .. .. .	244	69	3,323	28,136	48,892	1,889
Clothing .. .. .	245	709	20,504	152,336	237,601	5,293
Footwear .. .. .	246	65	3,086	24,105	36,957	376
Wood, wood products, and furniture—						
Wood and wood products .. .. .	253	829	14,713	126,676	242,607	10,894
Furniture and mattresses .. .. .	254	397	9,672	82,403	144,371	6,326
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing—						
Paper and paper products .. .. .	263	104	8,234	89,762	152,468	13,393
Printing and allied industries .. .. .	264	999	28,464	295,646	532,396	24,077
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products—						
Basic chemicals .. .. .	275	75	6,350	84,081	220,043	51,396
Other chemical products .. .. .	276	317	21,249	227,969	568,584	38,811
Petroleum refining .. .. .	277	4	1,806	29,983	75,337	47,041
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c. .. .. .	278	12	423	4,816	10,701	562
Non-metallic mineral products—						
Glass and glass products .. .. .	285	19	3,190	38,576	67,171	10,253
Clay products and refractories .. .. .	286	96	5,425	56,751	97,983	14,663
Cement and concrete products .. .. .	287	350	4,630	54,757	105,811	6,689
Other non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	288	73	3,578	41,877	73,543	9,621
Basic metal products—						
Basic iron and steel .. .. .	294	111	44,165	532,636	829,492	87,158
Basic non-ferrous metals .. .. .	295	25	2,425	28,688	61,777	3,668
Non-ferrous metal basic products .. .. .	296	71	5,369	61,094	125,435	7,477
Fabricated metal products—						
Structural metal products .. .. .	314	435	9,298	85,928	159,675	5,042
Sheet metal products .. .. .	315	352	11,163	101,485	183,566	10,252
Other fabricated metal products .. .. .	316	697	17,555	160,699	289,985	12,938
Transport equipment—						
Motor vehicles and parts .. .. .	323	217	13,544	130,921	228,729	8,320
Other transport equipment .. .. .	324	170	22,669	246,268	320,854	11,267
Other machinery and equipment—						
Photographic, professional, and scientific equip- ment .. .. .	334	98	3,196	29,979	62,235	4,444
Appliances and electrical equipment .. .. .	335	472	40,847	391,831	640,165	40,441
Industrial machinery and equipment .. .. .	336	940	26,194	259,970	448,171	22,252
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Leather and leather products .. .. .	345	109	2,416	20,300	37,948	1,845
Rubber products .. .. .	346	78	3,611	36,238	63,260	5,200
Plastic and related products .. .. .	347	315	12,586	116,688	226,764	17,873
Other manufacturing .. .. .	348	305	5,736	48,020	86,819	2,504
Total, manufacturing .. .. .		9,696	428,994	4,321,143	7,751,444	609,944

(a) See footnotes to previous table.

*Employment*

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision.

**EMPLOYMENT (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (b), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	1975-76 (c)		1976-77 (c)		1977-78 (d)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21	46,548	16,889	46,612	16,387	46,241	16,395
Textiles .. .. .	23	7,041	5,992	6,370	5,171	6,119	4,818
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	6,136	22,974	5,790	21,334	5,889	21,024
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	25	21,886	3,904	21,465	3,716	20,578	3,807
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing .. .. .	26	26,207	10,450	25,534	10,344	25,845	10,853
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	27	20,069	9,471	20,057	9,282	20,565	9,263
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	16,507	2,122	15,366	1,888	14,928	1,895
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	51,099	3,723	50,270	3,647	48,539	3,420
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	30,340	8,457	29,951	7,809	30,076	7,940
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	35,344	4,078	34,604	3,935	32,863	3,350
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	55,635	22,099	52,936	20,258	51,271	18,966
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	16,510	10,246	16,204	9,966	15,346	9,003
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>333,322</b>	<b>120,405</b>	<b>325,159</b>	<b>113,737</b>	<b>318,260</b>	<b>110,734</b>

(a) Average over whole year. Comprises working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(c) Based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C.

(d) Based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C.

*Value Added*

The following table shows the components of value added in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision.

**TURNOVER, STOCKS, PURCHASES, ETC., AND VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W., 1977-78**  
(\$'000)

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Turnover (b)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
			At beginning of year	At end of year		
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21	3,407,246	380,729	416,253	2,253,988	1,188,782
Textiles .. .. .	23	494,733	92,027	83,210	302,588	183,327
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	726,560	102,798	108,643	408,956	323,449
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	25	822,340	105,615	107,800	437,548	386,977
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing .. .. .	26	1,356,251	163,329	166,980	675,039	684,863
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	27	1,993,514	374,334	411,204	1,155,719	874,665
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	730,293	124,612	130,867	392,041	344,506
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	2,726,318	620,077	639,794	1,729,329	1,016,705
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	1,334,212	204,384	231,387	727,989	633,226
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	1,097,383	199,445	192,563	540,917	549,583
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	2,330,516	524,245	558,428	1,214,128	1,150,570
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	886,852	134,115	145,807	483,754	414,790
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>17,906,216</b>	<b>3,025,711</b>	<b>3,192,934</b>	<b>10,321,996</b>	<b>7,751,444</b>

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

(c) Represents turnover *plus* stocks at end of year *less* stocks at beginning of year *less* purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

## Size of Establishments

The statistics in the following table relate only to those manufacturing establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at the end of June 1978. Particulars for these establishments are shown in size groups according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation, excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

**SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1978, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establishments employing—					Total
		Less than 10 persons	10 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons		
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	325	404	87	144	960	
Textiles	23	80	89	27	27	223	
Clothing and footwear	24	327	394	70	52	843	
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	639	489	63	35	1,226	
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	575	402	62	64	1,103	
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	110	157	62	79	408	
Non-metallic mineral products	28	337	139	28	34	538	
Basic metal products	29	59	77	24	47	207	
Fabricated metal products	31	757	561	88	78	1,484	
Transport equipment	32	177	136	24	50	387	
Other machinery and equipment	33	640	618	112	140	1,510	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	400	299	54	54	807	
Total, manufacturing		4,426	3,765	701	804	9,696	
EMPLOYMENT (INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS) AT 30 JUNE 1978							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	1,911	8,800	5,964	40,918	57,593	
Textiles	23	525	1,850	1,926	6,062	10,363	
Clothing and footwear	24	2,027	8,494	5,137	10,881	26,539	
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	3,715	9,796	4,304	6,242	24,057	
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	3,357	8,545	4,245	20,321	36,468	
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	608	3,711	4,362	19,008	27,689	
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,425	2,831	2,152	8,986	15,394	
Basic metal products	29	377	1,744	1,685	47,025	50,831	
Fabricated metal products	31	4,565	11,212	6,155	16,025	37,957	
Transport equipment	32	1,045	2,778	1,741	30,910	36,474	
Other machinery and equipment	33	3,908	13,121	7,634	42,826	67,489	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	2,368	6,471	3,687	11,095	23,621	
Total, manufacturing		25,831	79,353	48,992	260,299	414,475	
VALUE ADDED (b) (\$'000)							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	25,609	186,777	136,144	831,819	1,180,350	
Textiles	23	6,453	27,824	34,358	112,009	180,645	
Clothing and footwear	24	20,367	100,245	58,169	138,615	317,395	
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	46,632	156,663	69,986	111,848	385,129	
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	48,034	150,444	83,010	402,423	683,911	
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	15,984	110,263	124,295	623,364	873,907	
Non-metallic mineral products	28	37,626	61,274	44,599	198,963	342,462	
Basic metal products	29	6,300	34,270	41,406	933,969	1,015,944	
Fabricated metal products	31	62,288	180,304	114,291	274,442	631,326	
Transport equipment	32	13,931	46,291	29,111	459,976	549,309	
Other machinery and equipment	33	59,442	218,681	130,048	739,859	1,148,029	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	32,602	104,801	66,774	208,457	412,634	
Total, manufacturing		375,267	1,377,836	932,192	5,035,743	7,721,039	

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four employees and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.



*Fixed Capital Expenditure*

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision, and by type of expenditure.

**FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a) BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (b) BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AND BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Land, buildings, and other structures			Vehicles, plant, and machinery		
		1975-76 (c)	1976-77 (c)	1977-78 (d)	1975-76 (c)	1976-77 (c)	1977-78 (d)
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21	21,646	30,945	25,600	59,109	71,443	91,523
Textiles .. .. .	23	1,310	1,794	3,469	5,856	5,503	7,386
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	1,138	1,127	1,262	4,377	5,102	6,296
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	25	3,984	6,700	3,166	17,704	18,089	14,054
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing .. .. .	26	1,126	3,870	4,765	27,006	26,175	32,705
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	27	9,063	14,412	41,617	45,779	65,556	96,193
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	960	2,311	5,083	24,836	30,630	36,142
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	12,476	16,146	13,489	67,500	80,091	84,814
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	7,005	4,267	6,252	19,389	20,248	21,980
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	6,458	5,534	4,124	10,309	12,548	15,463
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	3,444	11,177	11,354	47,857	54,052	55,783
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	1,138	(--) 3,849	3,586	16,851	15,747	23,836
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>69,746</b>	<b>94,433</b>	<b>123,768</b>	<b>346,572</b>	<b>405,185</b>	<b>486,176</b>

(a) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

(b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(c) Based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C.

(d) Based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C.

*Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing*

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State.

## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W., 1977-78

Statistical Division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
Sydney .. .. .	7,371	322,394	3,231,970	5,808,137	435,507
Hunter—	484	35,166	357,733	640,811	43,827
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .					
Balance .. .. .	87	1,708	15,376	31,212	2,780
Total .. .. .	571	36,874	373,109	672,023	46,607
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	214	30,626	370,512	597,865	62,121
Balance .. .. .	79	2,508	24,341	50,469	10,130
Total .. .. .	293	33,134	394,853	648,334	72,251
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	167	3,847	33,859	62,244	2,959
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	287	6,133	51,141	98,545	6,085
Northern .. .. .	235	5,111	45,903	96,660	10,292
North-Western .. .. .	130	2,324	20,514	36,402	2,078
Central West .. .. .	188	7,920	70,358	112,529	10,897
South-Eastern .. .. .	157	3,148	28,447	63,016	5,239
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	175	5,082	45,476	96,730	10,141
Murray .. .. .	102	2,802	23,632	54,021	7,836
Far West .. .. .	20	225	1,884	2,802	50
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	9696	428,994	4,321,143	7,751,444	609,944

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

In the statistics relating to manufacturing commodities, transfers out of individual commodities (to other establishment(s) of the same business enterprise) are valued at the prices for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership (i.e. on a commercial valuation basis). Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g. wholesale and retail establishments), do not come within the definition of sales of manufacturing commodities, and are included only in the details of quantities produced.

The next table shows the total quantity produced and the quantity and value of sales and transfers out of certain of the principal manufacturing commodities produced in New South Wales in 1977-78. The statistics shown exclude production, etc. by establishments not classified to the manufacturing industries (e.g. wholesalers) and by those single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Those manufacturing commodities which are produced in substantial quantities on commission for non-manufacturing establishments—and, therefore, are not included in the 'sales' statistics (see above)—have, as far as possible, been identified in the table by a special footnote. Other important manufacturing commodities are also produced in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because the greater part of their manufacture is undertaken by only a few establishments.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, 1977-78

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers	
			Quantity	Value
				S'000
Fresh meat (excluding poultry and rabbit meat), for human consumption—				
Carcasses, whole or butchered (a)	..	(b)	(b)	138,344
Boned (a)	..	(b)	(b)	231,971
Finished bacon and ham, other than canned—				
Bone-in	'000 kg	3,855	3,703	10,906
Bone-out, smoked	'000 kg	7,387	7,390	21,671
Smallgoods	..	(b)	(b)	56,306
Fresh poultry, for human consumption—				
Chickens	'000 kg	92,174	90,050	129,609
Cheese (excluding processed cheese)	'000 kg	10,436	11,333	(c) 15,650
Ice cream (d)	'000 litres	78,236	78,321	41,617
Pasteurised whole milk (including homogenised, but excluding flavoured and standardised milk)—				
Bulk (e)	'000 litres	501,968	40,523	9,341
Packed (e)	'000 litres		441,674	138,783
Butter (f)	'000 kg	4,248	3,270	(c) 5,035
Flour, white (including sharps)	Tonne	485,041	482,596	87,410
Biscuits (excluding dog biscuits)	'000 kg	47,840	44,539	74,785
Cakes, pastries, pies, and puddings, ready to eat—not canned (e)	..	(b)	(b)	68,229
Vegetables, canned or bottled (g)	'000 kg	40,911	38,999	38,437
Confectionery: chocolate (excluding couverture)	'000 kg	13,489	13,718	35,503
Confectionery: other than chocolate	'000 kg	24,438	23,367	44,692
Margarine, table	'000 kg	41,214	42,099	57,673
Prepared stock and poultry feed	Tonne	851,373	846,829	124,856
Aerated and carbonated waters—				
Canned	'000 litres	157,419	160,176	60,143
Bottled	'000 litres	215,537	211,726	63,680
Cordials and syrups	'000 litres	46,912	44,670	22,500
Ale, beer, and stout: bulk	'000 litres	382,409	381,982	58,895
Ale, beer, and stout: bottled and canned	'000 litres	329,747	320,322	118,075
Beverage wine (including fortifying spirits added)	'000 litres	45,570	48,171	30,078
Leather, dressed or finished—				
Chrome tanned, grain, cattle	'000 sq m	1,938	1,907	22,784
Tread rubber (camelback)	'000 kg	11,668	11,668	11,505
Undressed sawn timber (h)—				
Recovered from sawn logs—				
Australian grown—				
From forest hardwoods	Cubic metre	686,419	(i)	(i)
From softwoods (non-pored timbers)—				
Plantation grown pines (e)	Cubic metre	171,559	(i)	(i)
Spun yarns (j)—				
Wool (including wool-worsted)	'000 kg	2,567	2,873	17,150
Cellulosic and synthetic fibres	'000 kg	1,316	1,108	6,477
Broadwoven cloth (j)—				
Wool (including wool-worsted) (k)	'000 sq m	1,179	1,165	6,721
Cellulosic and synthetic fibres	'000 sq m	45,560	43,421	31,657
Paints, enamels, and clears (l)—				
Architectural and decorative—				
Solvent thinned	'000 litres	18,410	18,620	38,313
Water thinned	'000 litres	15,376	15,832	26,743
Industrial	'000 litres	19,662	19,749	39,061
Printing inks, other than news inks	..	(b)	(b)	17,937
Unsupported plastics film (thickness less than 0.010 inch)—				
Polyethylene, low density	'000 kg	25,290	20,765	27,311

(a) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table.

(b) Value of sales and transfers only collected.

(c) Includes all equalisation payments received during the year.

(d) Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk based confections which contain ten per cent or more butterfat.

(e) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

(f) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream.

(g) Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" and chutney).

(h) Excludes quantity of timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

(i) Quantity produced only collected.

(j) Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

(k) Includes blanketing and rug material.

(l) Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, 1977-78 (continued)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers	
			Quantity	Value
Pig iron .. .. .	'000 tonnes	(a) 5,646	n.p.	S'000 n.p.
Raw steel .. .. .	'000 tonnes	(a) 6,581	n.p.	n.p.
Aluminium and alloy—rods, bars, and sections (solid and hollow) .. .. .	Tonne	26,597	25,737	50,054
Fabricated constructional steel .. .. .	Tonne	152,059	150,670	110,883
Aluminium window frames (including curtain walls) (b) .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	57,027
Welded wire fabric .. .. .	Tonne	65,754	64,845	29,704
Clay bricks (d) .. .. .	'000	634,238	623,505	79,594
Refractories—				
Bricks, blocks, and other constructional shapes (f) .. .. .	Tonne	97,605	77,962	21,591
Castables, cements, and other mixes .. .. .	Tonne	41,790	33,788	11,890
Tiles, roofing (terra cotta and concrete) (d) .. .. .	'000	66,819	66,432	29,791
Concrete pipes (excluding agricultural pipes) (d) .. .. .	Tonne	184,988	187,194	17,267
Ready mixed concrete .. .. .	'000 cu m	3,133	3,126	141,988
Electric motors (excluding automotive)—				
Under 720W: 130W and under .. .. .	'000	673	429	30,837
Under 720W: over 130W .. .. .	'000	608	539	
720W and over .. .. .	'000	139	111	
Pumps and pumping machinery of all types .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	35,100
Powered fork lift store trucks .. .. .	Number	2,719	2,563	31,497
Mining and drilling machinery and parts .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	39,544
Locomotives, railway rolling stock, tramcars, trolley cars, and underframes .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	(e) 43,371
Motor vehicles—cars, station wagons, utilities, and panel vans .. .. .	Number	67,773	69,164	293,624
Tyres, pneumatic—truck and bus .. .. .	Number	158,823	158,823	15,302
Hot water systems (all types) .. .. .	Number	177,465	167,287	28,717
Incandescent lighting units .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	19,112
Batteries, new, wet cell—				
Automotive S.L.I. (including motor cycle) .. .. .	'000	933	906	29,716
Furniture—				
Wooden furniture (d) .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	154,969
Furniture and storage equipment predominantly of sheet metal .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	26,898
Other metal or partly metal furniture and office equipment .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	45,468
Outerwear, men's and youths'—				
Sports trousers (g) .. .. .	'000	2,045	1,501	24,561
Jeans .. .. .	'000	1,596	1,270	14,863
Shirts, men's, youths', and boys'—				
Knitted .. .. .	Dozen	692,525	644,342	16,466
Brassieres (excluding maternity brassieres) .. .. .	Dozen	384,337	421,810	20,036
Frocks, women's and maids' (other than for uniforms, sports, and bridal wear) (g) .. .. .	'000	5,519	4,047	67,690
Footwear (h)—				
Men's and youths' .. .. .	'000 pairs	1,940	1,951	25,720
Women's and maids' .. .. .	'000 pairs	2,244	2,197	31,000
Children's .. .. .	'000 pairs	881	885	5,622
Soap and other detergents—				
For personal toilet use .. .. .	Tonne	30,489	28,868	49,300
For other purposes—				
Soap and soap-based products .. .. .	Tonne	13,701	14,172	10,816
Other detergents (including acid cleansers) .. .. .	Tonne	150,488	147,134	126,448
Bed bases (i) .. .. .	'000	234	227	11,741
Mattresses, inner spring .. .. .	'000	273	272	19,480
Pharmaceutical products of all types for human use .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	272,151
Metal packers' cans, canisters, and containers .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	126,197
Paperboard containers, corrugated fibre .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	95,756
Plastic bags and packets, made from sheet or film—polyethylene .. .. .	—	(c)	(c)	23,106

(a) Year ended 31 May.

(b) Excludes the value of glass and glazing.

(c) Value of sales and transfers only collected.

(d) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

(e) Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.

(f) Includes insulating bricks and blocks, but excludes ladle bricks.

(g) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table.

(h) Excludes thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

(i) Excludes unsprung bed platforms and wire stretchers.

## ELECTRICITY AND GAS

### SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

In 1967–68 and earlier years, data relating to the production of electricity and gas were collected as part of the annual factory census. With the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968–69, data relating to the electricity and gas industries were collected in a separate census (distinct from the manufacturing census), and the scope of the census was extended to include distribution as well as production. Following the 1968–69 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, similar censuses were conducted in respect of the years 1969–70, 1971–72, 1972–73, 1974–75 and 1977–78. It is proposed to conduct annual censuses in the future commencing in respect of the year 1979–80.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses'.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968–69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967–68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968–69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the statistics of production of electricity and gas published from 1968–69.

### ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity (including establishments engaged mainly in the repair or maintenance of electricity transmission lines).

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in the latest two years available.

#### ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars	1974-75	1977-78 (a)
NUMBER		
Establishments operating at 30 June .. .. .	47	47
Persons employed at end of June (b)–		
Males .. .. .	22,988	24,709
Females .. .. .	2,370	2,323
Persons .. .. .	25,358	27,032
VALUE (\$'000)		
Wages and salaries paid .. .. .	218,299	314,744
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue .. .. .	973,662	1,483,797
Stocks at–		
Beginning of year .. .. .	73,283	107,234
End of year .. .. .	83,369	131,557
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses .. .. .	461,606	726,662
Value added (c) .. .. .	522,142	781,459
Fixed capital expenditure (d) .. .. .	172,902	249,124

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

(b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

(c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably since the mid-1940's. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 28,800 million kWh in 1974-75 and 33,291 million kWh in 1977-78. Electricity generating establishments used 9,544,000 tonnes of coal and 99,900 tonnes of fuel oil in 1974-75, and 12,609,647 tonnes and 135,292 tonnes, respectively, in 1977-78.

The State is dependent mainly on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme have been completed. Output from hydro-electric stations may vary due to seasonal conditions and system operational requirements. However, at the present time coal-fired and internal combustion plants supply an average of 88 per cent of the State's electricity requirements and hydro-electric stations 12 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1979, there were 41 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. However, on 1 January 1980, the boundaries of certain county districts were altered, and a number of county councils were dissolved as part of a rationalisation programme in the distribution of electricity in New South Wales. The number of separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State after these changes was 27, there being 23 county councils, one city and one shire council, one governmental authority, and one private franchise holder. At 30 June 1979, these authorities supplied 1,939,596 consumers (including 1,736,954 residential and 201,962 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1979 supplied 680,229 consumers (including 612,688 residential and 67,513 commercial and industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

#### ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. The highest rated voltage used in the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, is 330,000 volts. Detailed designs for the inclusion of a 500,000 volts double-circuit transmission line in the Commission's system have been finalised.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Energy.

#### ENERGY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Energy Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1976 under the Energy Authority Act, 1976, to regulate the use and conservation of energy and energy resources, particularly fossil fuels. The Energy Authority (Amendment) Act, 1979, provided, inter alia, for the dissolution of the former Electricity Authority of New South Wales and

transferred its functions under the Electricity Development Act, 1945, to the Energy Authority, thus making it the body responsible for promoting and regulating the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Other related functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs, the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme, and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations, licensing of electricians, etc.

The Authority comprises a full-time chairman and general manager and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Energy.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$107m and subsidies amounting to \$42m had been approved under the scheme up to 30 June 1979. By June 1979, 106,785 kilometres of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 71,813 additional farms and over 38,600 other rural consumers. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with over 95 per cent of all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is being offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68. The scheme provides an amount of \$2.5m to be distributed annually to appropriate local supply authorities. Since 1 January 1979 an increase of 40 per cent has applied in respect of the special assistance payments to local supply authorities other than Sydney, St. George, Prospect, Mackellar, Shortland, and Illawarra County Councils. The amount payable to individual authorities is determined according to the proportion which its financial burden for rural electricity development in New South Wales bears to the total. The amount distributed under the scheme in 1978-79 was \$3.3m. The scheme has been approved to operate in its present form until 31 December 1980.

#### SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. The Commonwealth Parliament established the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to implement the Scheme. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3.7 million kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. The Scheme provides approximately 2.4 million megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1.4 million megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1.0 million megalitres to the Murray. Details of the construction and operation of the Scheme are shown on pages 1034 to 1037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

#### *Utilisation of Power*

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the

perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Total expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$810m.

#### *Snowy Mountains Council*

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (which set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme was to be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission and State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

### GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of town or natural gas through town gas systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in the latest two years available.

#### GAS ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars	1974-75	1977-78 (a)
NUMBER		
Establishments operating at 30 June .. .. .	22	21
Persons employed at end of June (b)—		
Males .. .. .	2,385	2,345
Females .. .. .	550	511
Persons .. .. .	2,935	2,856
VALUE (\$'000)		
Wages and salaries paid .. .. .	21,890	31,624
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue .. .. .	79,440	111,506
Stocks at—		
Beginning of year .. .. .	8,953	12,746
End of year .. .. .	15,867	13,605
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses .. .. .	35,854	43,361
Value added (c) .. .. .	50,500	69,005
Fixed capital expenditure (d) .. .. .	35,655	11,122

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

(b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

(c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals.



Town gas (including natural gas) made available for issue through mains amounted to 14,689 million megajoules in 1976-77 and 27,226 million megajoules in 1977-78.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, for reticulated gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates, in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases.

#### NATURAL GAS

Natural gas from Moomba in South Australia was made available to consumers in Sydney during December 1976. Lateral pipelines brought natural gas to Wollongong in 1978 and Bowral-Mittagong in 1979. Construction of a similar pipeline to Goulburn and a gas pipeline system to Newcastle is expected to make natural gas available to these areas in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

## CHAPTER 15

### COMMERCE

#### OVERSEAS, INTERSTATE, AND COASTAL TRADE

##### OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Departments of Trade and Resources, Industry and Commerce, Business and Consumer Affairs, and Primary Industry.

The Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium and hydrocarbon fuels. It conducts a Trade Commissioner Service with officers maintained at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry and Commerce administers Commonwealth government policy in relation to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protective tariffs and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission or the Temporary Assistance Authority is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources and other departments in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the section 'Manufacturing' in Chapter 14 'Mining and Secondary Industries'.

The Department of Business and Consumer Affairs is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods. Under the *Customs Act* 1901 the import or export of goods may be prohibited or subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions, such goods being itemised in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations—including dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health—and in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. The Department is also responsible, in terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the *Banking Act* 1959 for the issue of licences for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control.

The Department of Primary Industry administers Commonwealth government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'.

The New South Wales Government has representatives engaged in export promotion in London (Agent-General), New York, Tokyo, Paris, and Wiesbaden (West Germany). In

addition, the Government established the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority on 21 September 1977 with the following functions:

- (a) to advise the Premier on all matters associated with the fostering, encouragement, and co-ordination of trade between the State of New South Wales and overseas countries;
- (b) to collate information on trends, requirements, finance, etc., on trade with overseas countries and to brief the Premier on such matters as required;
- (c) to co-ordinate the provision of technical assistance by specialised personnel, upon request or in circumstances considered by the Authority to be appropriate, where such assistance may be of advantage in promoting the State's trade with overseas countries;
- (d) to maintain liaison with the State's overseas offices on matters relating to trade negotiations and trading arrangements; and
- (e) to arrange, as appropriate, regular reconnaissance visits overseas to investigate and explore trade possibilities.

#### *Export Finance*

In terms of the *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974* the Export Market Development Board administers a scheme to provide grants for eligible Australian exporters and prospective exporters to encourage the development of overseas markets for goods, services, etc. which are substantially of Australian origin. Specific details of this scheme, prior to legislative amendments made in 1978, are shown on page 247 of Year Book No. 64.

The Board also administers an export incentive scheme, under the *Export Expansion Grants Act 1978* which provides for the payment of taxable cash grants based on increased export performance.

The *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1974* provides for the protection of exporters (or potential exporters) against non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers. In addition, the Act allows for the provision of finance to exporters or overseas buyers to facilitate the export of machinery and other capital equipment—wholly or mainly manufactured in Australia—and associated services. More specific details of this scheme are shown on page 248 of Year Book No. 64.

#### AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS PROJECTS CORPORATION

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established as a statutory authority in November 1978 to assist Australian private organisations to compete for overseas development projects so as to encourage the export of Australian goods and services. The Corporation is responsible to the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Resources and administers the *Australian Overseas Projects Corporation Act 1978*. The functions of the Corporation are to assist in the development of Australian consortiums to seek and execute particular projects; to represent Australian commercial interests in negotiation with overseas authorities; to act as a prime contractor at the request of private enterprise where an opportunity exists and no private organisation is able and willing to assume this role; and to assist Australian industry with technical and advisory services related to overseas projects, including the provision of access to special expertise normally only found in government bodies.

#### INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*. It replaced the Tariff

Board—a statutory authority which, since 1921, had advised the Government on the assistance which should be given to industries in the secondary sector of the economy, by means of tariffs or bounties. Some additional information regarding the Commission is given in the section 'Manufacturing' in Chapter 14 'Mining and Secondary Industries'.

#### *Temporary Assistance Authority*

The Industries Assistance Commission Act provided for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority which is responsible to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular Australian industries against import competition. Further details of this Authority are contained in the section 'Manufacturing' in Chapter 14 'Mining and Secondary Production'.

### TRADE AGREEMENTS

#### *Multilateral Agreement—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

Australia has been a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) since it came into force on 1 January 1948. G.A.T.T. is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other; the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants; the avoidance of other trade discrimination; and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for international trading. Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of countries, details of which may be found in the Australian Year Book.

### STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from information contained in import and export entries submitted by importers and exporters (or their agents) to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act.

Overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to those entries which were lodged at New South Wales ports. The port of lodgement of the import or export entry is not necessarily the port of discharge or loading of the goods. Goods forwarded interstate after import, or forwarded interstate for export, whether in containers or not, are recorded as being imported or exported from the port of lodgement of the import or export entry.

The value recorded for goods imported from overseas is the value for duty for customs purposes which, from 1 July 1976, has been based on the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value. The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. The goods are valued in the country of exportation (i.e., freight and insurance are excluded).

The value of goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred in placing the goods on board ship (referred to as f.o.b., i.e. free on board). Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are despatched for sale.

The value of outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) is included in the figures of values of imports and exports. Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those 'passengers personal effects' for which customs entries are required.

## OVERSEAS TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1977-78, ports other than Sydney handled only 6 per cent of the imports and 35 per cent of the exports.

## OVERSEAS TRADE (a) OF N.S.W., BY PORTS

(\$A million f.o.b.)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney (b)	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
IMPORTS					
1973	1,680.7	23.0	45.5	60.9	1,810.1
1974	2,390.1	50.9	86.0	63.2	2,590.2
1975	3,217.8	107.0	82.5	87.5	3,494.8
1976	3,220.3	108.0	80.2	42.7	3,451.2
1977 (c)	4,020.9	146.9	65.7	44.5	4,278.0
1978	4,350.8	149.7	85.9	48.3	4,634.7
EXPORTS					
1973	1,118.9	3.6	182.4	116.1	1,421.0
1974	1,168.0	4.0	222.0	119.6	1,513.7
1975	1,342.0	5.1	417.1	214.8	1,979.0
1976	1,506.2	7.2	445.3	295.0	2,253.7
1977	1,727.4	11.0	589.0	391.0	2,718.4
1978	2,018.0	18.4	642.8	435.2	3,114.4

(a) Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

(b) Includes Sydney airport, parcels post, and minor ports.

(c) From 1 July 1976, the system of import valuation has been changed to the *Brussels Definition of Value*. This change has resulted in a reduction in value of approximately 2 per cent.

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products.

The main exports from Newcastle are coal (\$313.0m in 1977-78), wheat (\$146.4m), iron and steel (\$86.0m), processed non-ferrous metals—mainly bullion lead and silver lead (\$31.6m), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$29.0m), wool (\$7.1m), and petroleum products (\$4.5m). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$23.4m), petroleum and petroleum products (\$22.1m), and crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones) (\$11.6m).

At Port Kembla the main exports are coal (\$227.3m in 1977-78), iron and steel (\$203.1m), and copper and copper-base alloys (\$3.9m). The main imports are metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$10.7m), machinery and transport equipment (\$8.6m), non-metallic mineral manufactures (\$8.1m), crude fertiliser and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones) (\$7.4m), and iron and steel (\$6.1m).

Shipment of wood chips from Eden accounts for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

In 1977-78, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 25 per cent of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 42 per cent of the total.

## Items of Import and Export

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, transport equipment, crude petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, chemicals, and scientific, medical and optical instruments. The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years.

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED INTO N.S.W.

Item	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (SAm f.o.b.) (a)		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Fish and fish preparations .. .. .	tonne	20,636	25,577	23,931	33.6	53.8	56.7
Fresh fruit and nuts .. .. .	tonne	6,333	7,642	7,267	6.8	9.9	12.8
Vegetables .. .. .	"	"	"	"	10.3	13.4	16.0
Coffee .. .. .	tonne	11,158	11,608	8,433	13.7	41.7	30.8
Cocoa .. .. .	tonne	6,224	9,113	7,265	6.9	24.0	26.7
Tea .. .. .	tonne	8,316	7,961	6,578	7.3	12.4	13.5
Animal fodder .. .. .	tonne	7,994	10,647	27,377	3.7	5.4	9.2
Alcoholic beverages .. .. .	"	"	"	"	26.9	33.9	38.1
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures .. .. .	tonne	6,115	6,181	7,885	20.9	24.9	34.8
Oil-seeds, oil nuts, and kernels .. .. .	tonne	15,910	22,628	13,780	3.9	5.5	4.3
Crude rubber .. .. .	tonne	21,950	17,080	15,451	13.1	12.8	13.1
Timber .. .. .	cu m	467,754	510,579	472,587	45.9	61.3	58.3
Pulp and waste paper .. .. .	tonne	79,664	98,086	64,022	20.5	26.6	15.3
Textile fibres .. .. .	tonne	22,690	22,785	20,888	17.2	11.6	21.1
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	tonne	201,426	221,421	234,574	7.2	7.0	8.2
Crude minerals .. .. .	"	"	"	"	14.5	16.6	23.2
Base metals .. .. .	tonne	30,949	13,904	33,645	7.5	10.2	16.0
Crude petroleum and petroleum products .. .. .	"	"	"	"	225.7	235.4	298.2
Fixed vegetables oils and fats .. .. .	"	"	"	"	15.0	22.1	26.8
Chemical elements and compounds .. .. .	"	"	"	"	118.6	161.8	181.8
Dyestuff .. .. .	tonne	876	1,224	1,275	6.7	9.7	10.9
Pigments, paints, and varnishes .. .. .	"	"	"	"	9.8	16.1	13.8
Pharmaceutical products .. .. .	"	"	"	"	64.8	70.9	77.4
Essential oils and perfume materials: toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations .. .. .	"	"	"	"	22.9	30.1	39.4
Plastic materials (incl. regenerated cellulose and artificial resins) .. .. .	"	"	"	"	64.4	92.9	102.6
Leather .. .. .	"	"	"	"	3.4	3.7	5.3
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	"	"	"	"	43.1	52.5	51.7
Wood manufactures (excl. furniture) .. .. .	"	"	"	"	16.7	22.5	18.5
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	"	"	"	"	70.6	115.5	117.5
Articles made of paperpulp, paper, or paperboard .. .. .	"	"	"	"	8.8	11.6	14.7
Textiles .. .. .	"	"	"	"	224.9	259.3	283.0
Glass .. .. .	"	"	"	"	9.2	13.0	13.6
Glassware .. .. .	"	"	"	"	16.0	5.7	25.1
Crockery, etc. .. .. .	"	"	"	"	12.2	17.6	18.6
Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones .. .. .	"	"	"	"	12.7	15.2	22.4
Iron and steel .. .. .	"	"	"	"	53.5	80.9	83.9
Nickel and alloys .. .. .	tonne	754	1,079	1,697	3.2	5.2	6.6
Aluminium and alloys .. .. .	"	"	"	"	3.5	5.0	5.0
Copper and copper-base alloys .. .. .	"	"	"	"	3.2	7.0	6.3
Metal manufactures .. .. .	"	"	"	"	94.5	120.6	126.7
Machinery, other than electrical .. .. .	"	"	"	"	596.8	712.0	812.1
Electrical machinery and equipment .. .. .	"	"	"	"	417.9	520.3	468.0
Transport equipment .. .. .	"	"	"	"	273.0	311.0	361.3
Clothing (incl. headwear) .. .. .	"	"	"	"	94.2	125.2	130.1
Footwear .. .. .	"	"	"	"	23.9	32.9	37.7
Scientific, medical, and optical instruments .. .. .	"	"	"	"	107.0	137.8	145.5
Photographic and cinematographic supplies .. .. .	"	"	"	"	19.6	26.0	31.6
Cinematographic film .. .. .	km	19,772	30,472	22,966	4.2	4.1	5.4
Watches and clocks (incl. parts) .. .. .	"	"	"	"	21.1	28.3	26.6
Musical instruments, recorders, and reproducers .. .. .	"	"	"	"	60.5	75.1	68.9
Printed matter .. .. .	"	"	"	"	66.8	85.1	97.5
Articles of plastic, etc. .. .. .	"	"	"	"	21.6	31.7	34.4
Toys and sporting goods .. .. .	"	"	"	"	40.5	51.0	51.1
Office and stationery supplies .. .. .	"	"	"	"	8.5	11.3	14.3

(a) From 1 July 1976, the system of import valuation has been changed to the *Brussels Definition of Value*. This change has resulted in a reduction of approximately 2 per cent.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales; black coal, wool, cereal grains and preparations, and iron and steel being the most important export commodities in 1977-78. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Coal exports, mainly to Japan, represented 20 per cent of total value of exports in 1977-78. Wool (which had accounted for about 55 per cent of exports from New South Wales during most of the 1950's) represented 10 per cent of total exports. Cereal grains and preparations (comprising wheat, wheaten flour, and rice) and iron and steel accounted for 13 and 10 per cent, respectively.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM N.S.W.

Item	Unit of quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (\$Am f.o.b.)		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Meat and meat preparations .. .. .	kg	137,548	163,208	218,082	117.4	152.0	230.3
Milk and cream, concentrates, etc. ..	kg	8,512	8,429	5,445	6.7	7.0	6.2
Butter (incl. ghee) .. .. .	kg	3,446	1,744	3,011	3.9	2.4	5.1
Cereal grains and preparations—							
Wheat .. .. .	tonnes	1,851	2,802	3,854	244.1	310.2	349.6
Flour, wheaten .. .. .	tonnes	84	45	50	14.7	7.5	8.5
Rice .. .. .	kg	103,815	107,045	127,096	25.1	25.7	32.8
Fruit .. .. .	"	"	"	"	7.3	6.0	7.2
Hides and skins .. .. .	"	"	"	"	29.3	29.4	57.6
Wool—							
Greasy .. .. .	kg	142,329	164,485	128,154	197.8	311.5	259.5
Scoured, carbonised .. .. .	kg	7,774	11,263	10,677	18.1	34.9	37.4
Carded, combed (tops and other) ..	kg	5,255	6,467	5,084	15.9	24.3	21.5
Noils and waste .. .. .	kg	864	1,004	833	0.8	1.1	1.0
Total, wool (as in grease) .. .. .	kg	172,513	205,161	164,184	232.7	371.9	319.4
Titanium and zirconium concentrates	tonnes	209	226	229	39.7	42.1	32.0
Coal, black .. .. .	tonnes	13,800	15,941	17,685	404.5	531.3	633.6
Lubricating oils and greases .. .. .	"	"	"	"	7.4	14.0	22.5
Other petroleum products (excl. gases)	"	"	"	"	7.6	12.0	9.0
Chemicals—							
Chemical elements and compounds	"	"	"	"	23.8	25.5	28.3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .. .. .	"	"	"	"	19.4	24.5	26.4
Plastic materials .. .. .	"	"	"	"	5.7	5.5	6.4
Other .. .. .	"	"	"	"	35.6	43.9	43.0
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	"	"	"	"	1.6	2.5	1.9
Opals .. .. .	"	"	"	"	6.7	9.8	11.3
Iron and steel .. .. .	tonnes	2,690	1,876	2,033	210.8	289.5	317.0
Silver and silver alloys .. .. .	"	"	"	"	1.5	2.0	1.9
Copper and copper-base alloys .. .. .	"	"	"	"	27.9	37.4	33.0
Lead and lead-base alloys .. .. .	tonnes	24	30	29	8.5	18.4	19.6
Zinc and zinc alloys .. .. .	tonnes	19	29	35	11.1	18.9	17.6
Machinery, other than electrical	"	"	"	"	70.9	68.3	85.3
Electrical machinery .. .. .	"	"	"	"	10.4	10.2	10.2
Road motor vehicles .. .. .	"	"	"	"	11.7	10.8	11.0
Printed matter .. .. .	"	"	"	"	7.8	8.2	11.3
Toys, games, and sporting goods .. ..	"	"	"	"	3.0	2.5	2.6
Bullion and specie .. .. .	"	"	"	"	2.0	4.2	6.0

#### EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. Following a comprehensive review and re-basing of the index, the previous interim series has been replaced by a revised index which has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly of exports of manufactured goods. The revised Export Price Index is a fixed weights index and has been compiled for each month from July 1974 and for the financial years from 1974-75 to 1978-79 on the reference base 1974-75 = 100. The weights of the commodities directly represented in the index have been derived from values of exports in the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. These commodities constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

The index groups shown relate to commodities defined in terms of selected divisions of the *Australian Export Commodity Classification (A.E.C.C.) 1978-79*. Index numbers are also compiled on an industry of origin basis defined in terms of the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*.

## EXPORT PRICE INDEX, AUSTRALIA

Base of each group index: 1974-75 = 100

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
All groups	109	122	128	144
Selected AECC Divisions				
Meat, meat preparations	115	125	154	234
Dairy products, eggs	93	94	107	113
Cereals, cereal preparations	94	89	81	86
Sugar, sugar preparations	89	83	72	74
Textile fibres	105	135	139	153
Metalliferous ores	119	140	151	157
Coal, coke, briquettes	152	164	176	178
Iron and steel	84	91	96	118
Non-ferrous metals	93	123	125	161

## IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1966-67.

## AUSTRALIAN IMPORT PRICE INDEX

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Textiles	Machinery other than electrical	Transport equipment	All groups (a)
1974	131	129	281	110	118	120	118	106	132
1975	153	182	571	162	157	138	151	134	189
1976	163	210	668	173	171	143	176	158	215
1977	240	226	736	195	198	162	207	185	247
1978	297	234	807	214	222	188	240	221	280
1979	286	261	842	236	254	214	274	256	308

(a) Includes 'Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances' and 'Miscellaneous manufactured articles' in addition to groups shown.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed with the aim of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries. It gives preference to certain imports from Commonwealth countries and certain developing countries, while duties are levied on some goods (e.g. potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes. Excise duties are also levied on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia (beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, gasoline, aviation turbine kerosene, and automotive diesel fuel).

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3, 7, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Further, under the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods while countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production.



Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED IN N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Customs tariff division and excise tariff item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES</b>				
I. Live animals and animal products .. .. .	378	379	452	417
II. Vegetable products .. .. .	1,119	706	638	710
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes .. .. .	686	344	759	870
IV. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco—				
(i) Spirits not falling within tariff item 22.08, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, tariff item 22.09 .. .. .	32,676	44,064	48,015	57,108
(ii) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc. .. .. .	20,372	20,169	30,276	32,423
(iii) Remainder of division .. .. .	3,615	9,872	4,544	5,622
V. Mineral products .. .. .	315	271	488	706
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries .. .. .	8,132	8,646	8,338	10,740
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof .. .. .	12,467	15,526	16,334	22,600
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods .. .. .	2,991	3,486	4,771	6,597
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware, etc. .. .. .	5,719	5,028	6,093	7,389
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc. .. .. .	6,795	6,955	6,198	8,284
XI. Textiles and textile articles .. .. .	47,969	55,426	59,271	66,916
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc. .. .. .	6,909	8,886	8,900	11,441
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware .. .. .	6,263	7,203	7,832	9,924
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin .. .. .	1,588	2,427	3,016	3,832
XV. Base metals and articles .. .. .	15,579	20,087	19,839	25,722
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts .. .. .	52,443	92,838	96,109	111,825
XVII. Transport equipment .. .. .	29,217	50,511	53,976	78,838
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts .. .. .	11,696	12,467	13,868	16,903
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts .. .. .	195	243	215	184
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .	8,497	10,194	12,331	16,312
XXI. Works of art, collectors' pieces, antiques .. .. .	24	32	61	77
Miscellaneous .. .. .	535	8	5	7
Other and undistributed customs revenue .. .. .	591	154	301	158
Primage duty .. .. .	1,544	2,782	3,857	4,315
Total gross customs and primage duty .. .. .	278,315	378,703	406,482	499,922
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid .. .. .	14,126	19,020	16,857	20,675
Credits to Commonwealth Government Departments for duty paid .. .. .	..	..	(d)n.a.	(d)n.a.
Total net customs and primage duties .. .. .	264,188	359,682	n.a.	n.a.
<b>EXCISE DUTIES</b>				
Beer .. .. .	168,912	175,915	248,281	266,891
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc. .. .. .	14,926	19,074	18,614	18,494
Tobacco (manufactured) .. .. .	5,786	6,651	8,116	7,301
Cigars and cigarettes .. .. .	138,857	167,185	188,260	190,879
Gasoline (a) (b) .. .. .	206,615	222,277	245,596	267,393
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc. (a) .. .. .	8,093	9,973	12,106	13,699
Automotive diesel fuel .. .. .	20,635	27,753	29,966	34,389
Petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (c) .. .. .	..	..	125,088	168,974
Other and undistributed excise revenue .. .. .	3,984	3,495	3,276	3,424
Total gross excise duties (a) .. .. .	567,808	632,323	879,303	971,444
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid .. .. .	867	834	630	757
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid .. .. .	4,697	4,746	(d)n.a.	(d)n.a.
Total net excise duties .. .. .	562,244	626,743	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Commonwealth Government departments.

(b) Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.

(c) Duty introduced on 19 August 1975.

(d) Statistics of the value of duty included in the price of petroleum products purchased by Commonwealth Government departments and subsequently credited to those departments by the Department of Finance are not available. Details are not available, therefore, on the value of Net Revenue Collected.

## INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar, molasses, and anhydrous alumina from Queensland, bulk oil from Victoria, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, crude salt, soda ash, limestone, and limesand from South Australia, cement, zinc, aluminium, tin ore, sulphuric acid, woodpulp, paper, and newsprint, etc, fish, potatoes, and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bullion, petroleum and petroleum products, and ironstone from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, motor vehicles, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The figures quoted for these ports have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

The principal interstate imports into the Sydney ports (Port Jackson and Botany Bay) in 1977-78 consisted of bulk oil, 7,812,000 tonnes; raw sugar, 220,000 tonnes; gypsum 161,000 tonnes; and crude salt, 144,000 tonnes.

Interstate exports from the Sydney ports consist mainly of crude and refined petroleum oils and chemicals. The exports in 1977-78 included 29,000 tonnes of chemicals, 22,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, 22,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda, and 344,000 tonnes of bulk petroleum oils.

In 1977-78, 40.6 per cent of total interstate imports into the Sydney ports came from Western Australia; 42.1 per cent from Victoria; 9.3 per cent from South Australia; and 8.0 per cent from Tasmania, Queensland, and Northern Territory combined. In the same year, 31.7 per cent of the total interstate exports from Sydney ports were to Victoria; 20.5 per cent to South Australia; 22.2 per cent to Western Australia; and 25.6 per cent to Tasmania, Queensland, and Northern Territory combined.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. In 1977-78, the principal interstate imports into the port of Newcastle were 2,409,000 tonnes of ironstone, 172,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 177,000 tonnes of dolomite, while the main exports interstate by sea from Newcastle were 218,000 tonnes of coal, 87,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, 70,000 tonnes of coke, and 56,000 tonnes of bulk ammonia.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry, as at Newcastle. The principal interstate imports into Port Kembla in 1977-78 were 5,707,000 tonnes of ironstone, 419,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 320,000 tonnes of dolomite. In that year, iron and steel products (864,000 tonnes), coke (484,000 tonnes), and coal (242,000 tonnes) were the principal commodities exported interstate by sea from this port.

### TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

#### *Western Australia*

Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at 'landed cost' (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

For the year 1977–78, the value of exports from New South Wales to Western Australia totalled \$738.1m. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, \$93.1m; machinery, other than electric (excluding outboard motors), \$88.2m; and iron and steel, \$69.9m, were the main commodities exported.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$148.3m. Iron ore and concentrates, \$66.6m; machinery, other than electric, \$19.1m; and petroleum and petroleum products, \$18.3m, were the main commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas) 1977–78*, (Catalogue No. 5401.5) issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

### Tasmania

Details of trade between New South Wales and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For the year 1977–78, exports by sea from New South Wales to Tasmania were valued at \$74.8m. Machinery and transport equipment, \$18.5m; manufactured goods, \$19.3m (including iron and steel, \$13.0m); and beverages and tobacco, \$16.1m, were the main commodities exported.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$181.3m. In addition to aluminium; plywood, hardboard and particle board; paper and paperboard products; and manganese alloys, zinc and cement (for which details are not available for separate publication), the main commodities imported were copper and tin ores, \$27.5m, and foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, \$26.0m.

Further details may be obtained from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Hobart.

## COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and crude minerals. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

### INTRASTATE TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

('000 tonnes)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney ports (a)		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1974	1,202.3	2,240.4	949.7	144.3	565.7	22.8
1975	1,586.2	2,185.6	950.8	532.1	446.5	21.6
1976	1,466.9	2,323.1	926.2	153.3	498.5	2.8
1977	1,534.2	2,462.8	1,189.0	94.5	507.9	4.1
1978	1,935.6	2,754.3	1,262.4	65.8	549.4	6.8
1979	1,533.2	2,475.3	1,267.3	47.2	483.9	26.3

(a) Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil is the principal intrastate commodity handled at Sydney ports. In 1978–79, the imports included 448,100 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products, 201,600 tonnes of crude fertilisers and crude minerals, 199,500 tonnes of coal and coke, and 100,900 tonnes of sugar, sugar preparations and honey. In that year, 2,285,500 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products were exported.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (28,800 tonnes in 1978–79), and the principal import is bulk oil (1,127,300 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is bulk oil (472,600 tonnes in 1978–79).

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

### WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968–69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'. All references in this section to A.S.I.C. are in respect of the 1969 edition. In 1978 a new edition of A.S.I.C. was introduced but to date there has not been a wholesale census conducted using the 1978 classification.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of 'wholesale trade' is defined in the A.S.I.C. in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

In the case of certain commodities such as farm supplies (e.g., seed, fertilisers) or building materials and supplies (e.g., paint, hand-tools, etc.), it is normal trade practice to regard as 'retail sales' sales to such business users as farmers, building tradesmen, or professional users, although such sales are treated conceptually as 'wholesale sales' in economic statistics. Moreover, it is quite common for establishments which sell such commodities to make, in addition, considerable sales of these items to final consumers for personal or household consumption. To take account of these practices, a number of the classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. have been defined to include both wholesalers and retailers of such commodities. Thus, A.S.I.C. Class 4672 'Builders' Hardware and Building Materials, n.e.c.' includes all establishments engaged mainly in the selling, whether by wholesale or retail, of such items as plumbers' fittings, paints, nails, hand-tools, gravel, glass, fence posts, bricks, or tiles.

Establishments engaged mainly in leasing or hiring industrial machinery, transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles), or other plant and equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more, from stocks physically held for this purpose are treated as wholesale establishments.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are commonly carried out by establishments classified to Wholesale Trade—and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:

- (a) Blending industrial or lubricating oils from refinery base stock (Class 4640);
- (b) Repairing tractors, agricultural and construction machinery, and equipment (Class 4661);
- (c) Repairing or servicing business machines and equipment (Class 4664);
- (d) Glazing (Class 4672);
- (e) Washing or packing fresh fruit and vegetables (Class 4713);
- (f) Pulping, dehydrating, or preserving eggs (Class 4715);
- (g) Bottling or breaking down bulk quantities of wine and spirits (Class 4717); and
- (h) Blending or re-packing tea, re-packing flour, cereal food products, dried fruits, and certain groceries (Class 4719).

Similarly, the retailing of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the wholesaling of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. All wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, included in wholesale trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) is shown in the table 'Wholesale Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class'.

#### STATISTICS OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general structure of wholesale trade in New South Wales is illustrated in the next two tables, which summarise the operations of wholesale establishments in 1968–69 according to broad type of operation and industry class.

#### WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY BROAD TYPE OF OPERATION, N.S.W., 1968-69

Broad type of operation	Establishments operating at 30 June (a)	Employment at end of June (a)	Wholesale sales (including transfers out)	Sales or purchases on commission	Value added (a)
			S'000		
Primary produce dealers or agents .. .. .	1,141	10,182	235,462	790,181	67,998
Wholesale merchants—					
Import and/or export merchants .. .. .	1,477	17,595	995,251	108,255	153,362
Other wholesale merchants .. .. .	6,757	78,068	3,123,470	97,195	546,119
Manufacturers' sales branches holding stocks .. .. .	423	9,507	493,969	170,159	102,669
Commission agents or brokers .. .. .	1,178	6,239	124,324	1,001,752	47,605
Petroleum distributors .. .. .	754	6,937	452,538	452,017	111,994
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment .. .. .	152	1,859	9,744	478	23,984
Total, wholesaling .. .. .	11,882	130,387	5,434,757	2,620,038	1,053,729

(a) See footnotes in next table.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, N.S.W., 1968-69**

Industry group and class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Employ- ment at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Turnover (e)	Value added (f)
General wholesaling .. .. .	461	109	2,871	\$'000 8,974	\$'000 134,869	\$'000 19,948
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and wholesalers of farm supplies .. .. .	462	1,026	8,555	24,852	181,994	55,358
Wool buying brokers, wool, skin, and hide merchants (except wool selling brokers), and wholesalers of cereal grains and agricultural products, n.e.c.— .. .. .	463					
Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants .. .. .	4631	219	1,750	6,207	199,173	14,761
Cereal grains .. .. .	4632	84	639	1,688	69,424	12,295
Agricultural products, n.e.c. .. .. .	4633	66	386	736	11,427	2,201
Petroleum and petroleum products .. .. .	464	767	7,091	24,858	529,469	113,324
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals— .. .. .	465					
Iron and steel .. .. .	4651	119	2,242	8,206	145,163	22,981
Metal scrap .. .. .	4652	110	770	2,292	32,646	5,130
Metals and minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	4653	87	1,257	4,912	217,923	15,131
Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c. .. .. .	4654	183	2,743	10,190	178,448	32,240
Machinery and equipment .. .. .	466					
Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts) .. .. .	4661	604	6,169	18,633	244,304	51,906
Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories .. .. .	4662	366	6,066	18,145	187,534	42,006
Professional and scientific equipment .. .. .	4663	118	1,480	4,891	38,731	11,245
Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers) .. .. .	4664	198	5,521	20,409	89,162	45,604
Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c. .. .. .	4665	380	5,201	17,336	204,535	42,059
Industrial machinery, parts, and equipment, n.e.c. .. .. .	4666	681	9,211	32,070	320,107	72,243
Building materials and supplies— .. .. .	467					
Timber .. .. .	4671	365	3,619	10,684	165,888	23,916
Builders' hardware and building materials, n.e.c. .. .. .	4672	1,392	14,530	40,532	390,688	82,434
Household appliances and hardware, furniture, and floor coverings— .. .. .	468					
Household appliances, radio, and television sets .. .. .	4681	183	3,178	9,638	141,608	31,691
China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment .. .. .	4682	194	1,520	4,163	42,218	10,426
Furniture and floor coverings .. .. .	4683	180	1,173	3,204	50,011	8,887
Clothing, footwear, and textile products, n.e.c.— .. .. .	469					
Men's and boys' clothing .. .. .	4691	203	1,540	4,383	83,007	12,757
Women's, girls', and infants' clothing .. .. .	4692	326	2,341	6,121	87,512	16,984
Footwear .. .. .	4693	96	654	1,836	27,930	5,313
Textiles and textile products, n.e.c. .. .. .	4694	511	3,827	11,609	176,531	30,109
Food, beverages, and tobacco products— .. .. .	471					
Meat .. .. .	4711	181	1,870	5,959	184,241	16,147
Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products .. .. .	4712	288	2,804	8,272	161,532	17,498
Fruit and vegetables .. .. .	4713	319	2,568	6,263	70,883	13,520
Fish .. .. .	4714	77	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Eggs .. .. .	4715	29	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Confectionery and soft drinks .. .. .	4716	210	1,370	3,374	63,181	7,381
Beer, wine, and spirits .. .. .	4717	98	1,844	5,840	117,344	22,030
Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco .. .. .	4718	63	1,367	4,204	185,242	13,380
Groceries and food, n.e.c. .. .. .	4719	491	5,867	17,072	380,177	46,282
Other wholesaling— .. .. .	472					
Photographic equipment and supplies .. .. .	4721	53	1,083	3,325	35,691	10,967
Watches, clocks, and jewellery .. .. .	4722	183	1,030	2,537	29,828	6,915
Toys and sporting goods .. .. .	4723	169	1,156	3,220	37,283	8,733
Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products .. .. .	4724	424	4,948	14,339	175,296	37,450
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap .. .. .	4725	310	5,321	15,520	182,498	43,690
Wholesaling, n.e.c. .. .. .	4726	420	2,959	8,031	88,552	19,284
<b>Total, wholesaling .. .. .</b>		<b>11,882</b>	<b>130,387</b>	<b>399,520</b>	<b>5,749,762</b>	<b>1,053,729</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification: group or class code no.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) See text below table.

(f) Represents sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

Turnover comprises sales of goods owned by the enterprise, commissions received on sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

More detailed statistics from the 1968–69 Census are shown in Year Book No. 63.

#### CO-OPERATIVE RURAL AND TRADING SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

Details of co-operative rural and trading societies engaged in wholesale trading are shown below, for the year 1976–77.

<i>Type of society</i>	<i>Number of societies</i>	<i>Number of members</i>	<i>Turnover (\$'000)</i>	<i>Net surplus (\$'000)</i>
Assembling (and/or processing) and marketing of primary products	109	106,208	523,890	9,994
General wholesalers	5	482	11,596	35
Trade or special equipment suppliers	64	9,790	41,450	1,074

Trade or special equipment suppliers sell goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc.

#### RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census is that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. It was the seventh retail census undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947–48, 1948–49, 1952–53, 1956–57, 1961–62, and 1968–69.

The 1968–69 Census was conducted on a fully integrated basis with the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses, and with the periodic wholesale trade census (see Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'). Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced in integrating these censuses in respect of 1968–69 (newly defined reporting units, a standard industrial classification, standardised data items, variation in some commodity groupings, etc.), it is not possible to make direct comparisons between data obtained from the 1968–69 and 1973–74 Censuses and those obtained from previous retail censuses.

Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments are collected as part of the censuses of retail establishments. The service establishments included in the 1973–74 Census were cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, licensed motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments and the total value of retail sales in Australia is estimated from monthly sample surveys. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses, with the quarterly survey estimates shown in this section being based on the 1973–74 Census.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

In the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.)—which has been used since 1968–69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and to classify establishments to particular industries—the term 'retail trade' is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household

consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, clubs, etc. are included in the A.S.I.C. Division 'Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services'. Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in retail trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in manufacturing.

All references in this section to A.S.I.C. are in respect of the 1969 edition of A.S.I.C. In 1978, a new edition was introduced but to date there has not been a retail census conducted using this revised classification.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:

- (a) Installing or repairing blinds and awnings or laying floor coverings (Class 4841);
- (b) Making and installing curtains (Class 4842);
- (c) Installing household appliances of certain types, or repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4851);
- (d) Repairing household electric appliances (Class 4852);
- (e) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (f) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865, and 4866), except engine re-conditioning;
- (g) Tyre retreading (Class 4863); and
- (h) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844).

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. Wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, excluded from the retail trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of the industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) covered in the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments, and the industry classes of the selected service establishments for which data were collected as part of that census, may be seen in the table 'Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class'.

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1973-74 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1973-74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments included all establishments classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of A.S.I.C., with the exception of Bread and Milk Vendors (Classes 4831 and 4832) and Footwear Repairers (Class 4846) together with establishments classified as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels and motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons. Sales by door-to-door salesmen (including independent bread and milk vendors), by independent van salesmen



and occasional stall holders, and by organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses, were not covered in the Census. Refreshment rooms, kiosks, and bookstalls operated by the Public Transport Commission were also not covered.

Because of the exclusion of some types of activities mentioned above and of the selected service establishments classified to Motion Picture Theatres (A.S.I.C. Class 9113) and Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services (Class 9310), the scope of the 1973-74 Census was more restricted than that of the 1968-69 Census. In addition, the coverage of establishments which did not operate for the whole of the year and of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units was more restricted in the 1973-74 Census and the range of data items collected was not as great (for example, data about purchases, stocks, and capital expenditure were not collected in the 1973-74 Census). As a consequence, comparisons between the results of the two censuses are not shown in the following tables.

#### RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN N.S.W., 1973-74

The general structure of the retail and selected service industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in 1973-74 according to industry group or class.

RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS,  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP OR CLASS, N.S.W., 1973-74

Industry group and class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments in operation at end of year (b)	Employ- ment at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value of retail sales	Turnover (e)
S'000						
Department, variety, and general stores .. .. .	481	564	48,524	166,846	958,534	1,011,632
Food stores .. .. .	482	17,238	82,048	173,140	1,797,995	1,819,375
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores .. .. .	4841-4845	6,955	30,728	91,436	764,851	770,872
Household appliance and hardware stores .. .. .	485	3,376	16,249	55,975	380,079	441,113
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers .. .. .	486	9,931	66,814	246,422	1,952,064	2,792,755
Other retailers .. .. .	487	7,020	28,633	68,371	567,885	581,196
Total, retail establishments .. .. .		45,084	272,996	802,190	6,421,408	7,416,943
Restaurants and licensed hotels .. .. .	9211-9212	4,284	50,974	138,266	430,847	652,214
Licensed clubs .. .. .	9221-9223	1,550	38,461	145,905	197,306	510,136
Hairdressing and beauty salons .. .. .	9321-9322	3,355	9,224	18,285	2,742	46,794
Total, selected service establishments .. .. .		9,189	98,659	302,456	630,895	1,209,144
Total, retail and selected service establishments ..		54,273	371,655	1,104,646	7,052,303	8,626,088

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification: group or class code no.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors at the end of June, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June (including part-time employees and those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons). Unpaid helpers are excluded.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) Comprises retail and wholesale sales of goods and all other operating revenue.

The following table summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in New South Wales in 1973-74, classified by individual industry classes.

**RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY  
INDUSTRY CLASS, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments in operation at end of year (a)	Employment at end of June (a)			Wages and salaries paid (a)	Turnover (a)
			Males	Females	Persons		
						\$'000	\$'000
Department, variety and general stores—							
Department stores .. .. .	4811	120	10,966	26,198	37,164	134,663	802,617
Variety and general stores .. .. .	4812						
	4813	444	2,838	8,522	11,360	32,183	209,015
Food stores—							
Supermarkets .. .. .	4821	299	7,239	11,598	18,837	52,466	501,055
Grocers and tobacconists .. .. .	4822	6,956	8,655	13,341	21,996	32,458	554,263
Butchers .. .. .	4823	3,068	9,068	2,008	11,076	39,854	328,604
Fruit and vegetable stores .. .. .	4824	1,679	2,868	2,895	5,763	7,406	108,252
Liquor stores .. .. .	4825	418	1,357	687	2,044	6,470	86,246
Confectionery and soft drink shops .. .. .	4826	1,998	2,209	4,942	7,151	10,750	88,346
Fish, chips, and hamburger shops .. .. .	4827	1,862	3,822	4,856	8,678	12,135	104,604
Bread and cake shops .. .. .	4828	958	1,969	4,534	6,503	11,601	48,005
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores—							
Furniture and floor covering stores .. .. .	4841	799	3,101	1,525	4,626	19,222	205,024
Fabrics and household textile stores .. .. .	4842	985	1,037	3,185	4,222	11,198	80,230
Men's and boys' wear stores .. .. .	4843	1,272	3,461	2,203	5,664	17,843	149,795
Women's, girls', and infants' wear stores .. .. .	4844	3,140	1,632	11,280	12,912	33,422	258,554
Footwear stores .. .. .	4845	759	986	2,318	3,304	9,751	77,269
Household appliance and hardware stores—							
Household appliance stores .. .. .	4851	1,004	4,274	2,366	6,640	27,518	249,591
Household electric appliance repairers .. .. .	4852	526	1,609	576	2,185	7,322	21,357
China, glassware, and domestic hardware stores .. .. .	4853	714	1,357	1,486	2,843	7,630	58,033
Watchmakers and jewellers .. .. .	4854	809	1,217	1,947	3,164	9,286	66,722
Musical instrument and record stores .. .. .	4855	323	676	741	1,417	4,219	45,410
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers—							
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers (except smash repair) .. .. .	4861	3,008	24,239	5,114	29,353	130,140	1,598,150
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers .. .. .	4862	863	3,854	800	4,654	21,235	357,299
Tyre and battery retailers and tyre retreaders .. .. .	4863	564	3,433	515	3,948	18,228	139,491
Service stations .. .. .	4864	3,511	13,896	4,565	18,461	39,973	459,863
Smash repair workshops .. .. .	4865	1,473	6,873	913	7,786	27,313	92,192
Motor cycle dealers .. .. .	4866	249	1,064	254	1,318	4,592	59,881
Boat and caravan dealers .. .. .	4867	263	981	313	1,294	4,941	85,879
Other retailers—							
Pharmacies .. .. .	4871	2,097	3,537	8,226	11,763	31,063	247,192
Photographic equipment stores .. .. .	4872	152	325	195	520	1,838	16,914
Sporting goods, bicycle, and toy shops .. .. .	4873	783	1,365	1,052	2,417	4,906	55,386
Newsagents, stationers, and booksellers .. .. .	4874	1,392	3,086	4,239	7,325	17,742	170,212
Antique and second hand goods dealers .. .. .	4875	965	896	1,008	1,904	3,624	26,201
Nurserymen and florists .. .. .	4876	690	738	1,362	2,100	3,933	22,301
Retailers, n.e.c. .. .. .	4877	941	1,095	1,509	2,604	5,265	42,990
<b>Total, retail establishments .. .. .</b>		<b>45,084</b>	<b>135,723</b>	<b>137,273</b>	<b>272,996</b>	<b>802,190</b>	<b>7,416,943</b>
Cafes and restaurants .. .. .	9211	2,118	7,691	11,381	19,072	45,519	163,573
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons .. .. .	9212	2,166	13,612	18,290	31,902	92,747	488,641
Licensed bowling clubs .. .. .	9221	569	3,846	1,702	5,548	21,238	78,574
Licensed golf clubs .. .. .	9222	250	2,451	1,059	3,510	13,809	40,428
Licensed clubs, u.e.c. .. .. .	9223	731	19,104	10,299	29,403	110,858	391,134
Men's hairdressing .. .. .	9321	970	1,258	166	1,424	1,486	7,793
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons .. .. .	9322	2,385	1,097	6,703	7,800	16,799	39,001
<b>Total, selected service establishments .. .. .</b>		<b>9,189</b>	<b>49,059</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>98,659</b>	<b>302,456</b>	<b>1,209,144</b>
<b>Total, retail and selected service establishments .. .. .</b>		<b>54,273</b>	<b>184,782</b>	<b>186,873</b>	<b>371,655</b>	<b>1,104,646</b>	<b>8,626,088</b>

(a) See footnotes in previous table.

## RETAIL SALES OF GOODS

Retail sales relate principally to sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods for household or personal purposes. The following table shows retail sales by broad commodity groups. The figures are derived from the quarterly sample surveys of retail sales which have a similar scope to the 1973-74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments except that retail sales by motor establishments (ASIC Group 486) and household electric appliance repairers (ASIC Class 4852) are excluded. Retail sales by establishments not included in the scope of the Census (e.g. milk and bread vendors (home delivery), manufacturers, wholesalers, electricity and gas establishments) also are excluded, as are the sales of establishments with retail sales of less than a certain value. The estimates of retail sales do not include sales of building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade and paint, commercial refrigerators, business machines, tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, grain feed, fertilizers, and agricultural supplies.

## RETAIL SALES OF GOODS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Commodity group	1977-78	1978-79		
	Value of retail sales	Value of retail sales	Value per head of population	Proportion of total sales
	\$m	\$m	\$	per cent
Groceries (a) .. .. .	1,453.1	1,633.5	324	16.8
Butchers' meat .. .. .	505.5	589.4	117	6.1
Other food (b) .. .. .	857.6	970.7	192	10.0
Total foodstuffs .. .. .	2,816.2	3,193.6	633	32.8
Beer, wine, and spirits (c) .. .. .	1,287.5	1,485.1	294	15.3
Clothing and drapery .. .. .	1,341.4	1,455.5	289	15.0
Footwear .. .. .	210.0	234.0	46	2.4
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware (d) .. .. .	359.9	418.0	83	4.2
Electrical goods (e) .. .. .	658.8	677.8	134	7.0
Furniture and floor coverings .. .. .	475.8	526.9	104	5.4
Chemists' goods .. .. .	468.0	514.7	102	5.3
Newspapers, books, and stationery .. .. .	318.4	358.5	71	3.7
Other goods (f) .. .. .	760.4	859.2	170	8.8
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.) .. .. .	8,696.5	9,723.3	1,928	100.0

(a) Includes smallgoods and frozen poultry and vegetables.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, bread (except home deliveries by vendors), cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc.

(c) Includes sales by licensed clubs, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, etc.

(d) Includes watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware, garden supplies, etc.

(e) Includes radios, television and accessories, domestic refrigerators, musical instruments, bottled liquefied petroleum gas, etc.

(f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, etc.

## CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'. In 1976-77, there were 59 co-operative societies (with 378,691 members) conducting retail stores in New South Wales. These stores had a turnover of \$69m and a surplus of \$4.4m in that year. They have met with success in mining districts and, to a limited extent, in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

## MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Farm Produce Markets at Flemington (known as the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets) operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under a special Act of Parliament, passed in 1968, which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay are the principal centres in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered along with stock already held at and owned by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation. Once slaughtered, the carcasses are treated, chilled and delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat is produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the section 'Crops and Pastures' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards established under the Act, market, or supervise the marketing of, eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), tobacco leaf, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, and yellow maize. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act, 1939, and a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the (State) Banana Industry Act, 1969, to supervise the marketing of dried fruits and bananas, respectively.

The Commonwealth Government has established boards or authorities to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, while the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards of the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act, 1908. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Health Commission of N.S.W. and local government authorities. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay and most country abattoirs by officers of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export and has staff, permanently attached to each licensed abattoir, who are responsible for the inspection of all meat destined for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of agricultural products is given in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'. Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

## BREAD

The manufacture and delivery of bread in New South Wales is controlled by the provisions of the Bread Act, 1969. This Act provides for the licensing of bread manufacturers, zoning for bread manufacturers in country areas, the certification of operative bakers, the fixing, by regulations to the Act, of standard weights of bread loaves, and the fixing, by industrial award, of starting and finishing times allowed for the baking and delivery of bread.

The Act provides for the retention of the Bread Industry Advisory Committee which comprises the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations and Technology as Chairman, together with two representatives of bread manufacturers, two representatives of bread industry unions, and two representatives of consumers. This Committee has power to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on measures to improve methods of bread making and distribution, and sanitary conditions in bakehouses; the standards of efficiency necessary for persons engaged in the manufacture of bread; and to recommend amendments to existing legislation or proposals for future legislation in respect of any matters relating to the bread industry.

In order to reduce the waste, and consequently the cost, of bread, the Bread (Returns) Act, 1977, was passed on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, after it conducted a detailed investigation into the industry. The Act prohibits the return of unsold bread to manufacturers by retailers and the payment of compensation by manufacturers to retailers instead of taking back the bread.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales. It became a Commonwealth body in 1950 and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.). The aims of the Institute are to carry out scientific research and developmental work and to provide technical and advisory services in connection with bread manufacture. In practice, this covers cereal chemistry and the technological aspects of bread production.

Information about bread prices is given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

## MILK

Responsibility for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) throughout New South Wales rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970. All milk supplied for human consumption (including milk for use in the manufacture of 'dairy products') vests in the Authority, which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor-chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution (through vendors) to the public. The Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, but, where it does, the quantity accepted is usually determined by reference to quotas allocated to each dairyman. Since July 1976, adjustments are being made to quotas to give small-quota dairymen, predominantly outside the former Milk Zone, a greater share of major liquid milk markets. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to agents and accepted by the Authority are fixed by the Minister on the recommendations of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal.

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra; the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale; the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts; the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line; and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Since 1972, the supply has been supplemented from areas as far north as Casino and as far south as Bega. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas.

For the retail delivery of milk, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts are zoned and each zone is allotted to a vendor registered with the Dairy Industry Authority.

Sales of milk by the Authority in 1978–79 totalled 549·8 million litres, comprising 503·4 million litres of liquid whole milk and 46·4 million litres used for separation for sweet cream. These sales were an increase of 2·54 per cent compared to those for 1977–78. Sales in the Sydney metropolitan area in 1978–79 totalled 343·6 million litres, including 35·3 million litres for separation for sweet cream.

At 30 June 1979, there were 3,874 dairymen registered by the Authority in New South Wales compared with 4,082 in the previous year. There were 2,442 vehicle vendors and 12,901 shop vendors registered in the State at 30 June 1979.

The value of milk sold by the Dairy Industry Authority to distributors in 1978–79 was \$130m, and comprised payments to dairymen \$109m, cost of treatment at factories \$5·9m, cost of transport to distributing centres \$5·1m, service allowances (associated with distribution costs) \$4·1m, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$5·7m. Information about milk prices is given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

## REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, and the Registered Clubs Act, 1976; only holders of licences or permits issued in terms of these Acts are permitted to sell intoxicating liquor.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 66 licensing districts. Not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Courts' functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licenses Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and later, wine) licences.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales have been framed with a view to the equitable distribution of licences throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and current fees, are summarised in the following table.

### LIQUOR LICENCES AND PERMITS

Kind of licence or permit	Authority conferred by licence or permit	Fee for licence or permit	
		New	Annual renewal
Publican's licence .. .. .	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by court.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (a).
endorsed as— Tavern permit .. .. .	Sale of liquor on premises without accommodation.	Endorsement of existing publican's licence.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Accommodation hotel ..	Sale of liquor to guests only or with meals.	As above.	As above.
Hotels—permit to supply liquor with meals .. .. .	Supply of liquor with meals between 11 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 10 p.m. on Good Friday and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
endorsed as— Late permit .. .. .	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between 11 p.m. on any day other than Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day and 3 a.m. on the following day.	As above.	As above.
Club certificate of registration	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Spirit merchant's licence ..	Sale on specified premises of liquor not for consumption on the premises.	Metropolitan district, Newcastle and Wollongong, \$5,000; other districts, varying amounts up to a maximum of \$2,000.	8 per cent of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year — minimum as for new licence.
Australian wine licence (b) ..	Sale of wine, cider, or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent proof spirit, in quantities up to 9 litres.	No new licences may be issued.	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (8 per cent where spirit merchant's licence also held).
Restaurant permit .. .. .	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and midnight (between noon and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
endorsed as— Reception area permit ..	Supply of liquor in a reception area (distinct from dining area) between noon and midnight (between noon and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$120.	As above.
Cabaret permit .. .. .	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between noon and 3 a.m. (between noon and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$250.	As above.

(a) The owner of a hotel is liable for two-fifths of the licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may approve a refund of the whole or part of the excess.

(b) Licences may permit or not permit consumption on the premises.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last six years is shown in the table below.

### LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board)

Type of licence	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Publicans' (a)	1,974	1,977	1,979	1,979	1,980	1,981
Club	1,493	1,502	1,515	1,525	1,523	1,535
Spirit merchants'	822	866	922	996	1,062	1,113
Australian wine	336	335	336	333	322	292
Restaurant permits	792	860	936	1,021	1,182	1,322
Other (b)	83	106	116	125	162	181

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Includes (with 1978 figures shown in brackets) railway refreshment rooms (10), packets (38), public halls (9), theatres (15), tourist hotels (85), and (since 1976) brewers (12), universities and colleges of advanced education (11), and the Sydney Opera House.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

### PURCHASES OF LIQUOR BY LICENSEES, N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board)

(\$'000)

Year	Wholesale value of liquor purchased by type of licence						Total
	Publicans' (a)	Club	Spirit merchants'	Australian wine	Restaurant permits	Other (b)	
1973	215,364	92,927	79,023	3,144	9,856	1,537	401,851
1974	230,756	104,709	100,546	3,722	11,912	1,953	453,598
1975	273,484	129,571	139,589	4,342	14,314	2,641	563,941
1976	286,991	148,498	183,474	8,284	17,404	4,019	648,670
1977	297,492	153,020	225,183	6,419	21,505	3,943	707,561
1978	340,050	181,229	267,711	5,440	28,227	4,679	827,337

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Comprises railway refreshment rooms, packets, public halls, theatres, tourist hotels, and (since 1976) universities, colleges of advanced education, and the Sydney Opera House.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The fees assessed in the last six years are shown in the next table.

### LIQUOR LICENCES: FEES ASSESSED FOR RENEWAL, N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board)

(\$'000)

Licence	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Publicans' (a)	11,821.5	12,954.3	15,036.8	21,902.2	22,981.7	23,757.4
Club	4,973.6	5,588.5	6,840.4	10,402.9	11,888.2	12,327.8
Spirit merchants'	3,739.2	4,833.2	6,700.5	11,673.8	15,651.8	18,148.3
Australian wine	120.6	146.1	192.4	287.5	329.5	315.1
Restaurant permit	551.8	678.4	872.8	1,318.2	1,571.5	1,831.0
Other (b)	53.0	99.5	130.1	220.8	366.3	330.0
Total fees assessed	21,259.6	24,299.9	29,773.0	45,805.3	52,788.9	56,709.6

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Includes railway refreshment rooms, packets, and public halls, tourist hotels and theatres: and (since 1977-78) brewers, Sydney Opera House, universities, and colleges of advanced education.

Further particulars regarding registered clubs are given in Chapter 8 'Culture, Recreation, and Gambling'.



## TRADING HOURS FOR HOTELS

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor. The hours of liquor trading in hotel bars are, in general, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. However, the Licensing Court has authority to vary these trading hours where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 11 p.m. or for a period longer than thirteen hours.

Liquor may be supplied with meals or with food and entertainment, outside normal trading hours, by hotels holding permits, as indicated in the table above headed 'Liquor Licences and Permits'.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to inmates of hotels.

## CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The particulars in the next table comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

The figures represent, approximately, the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licenses Reduction Board. Details of the estimated value of retail sales of beer, wine, and spirits in New South Wales are given in the table 'Retail Sales of Goods' earlier in this section and details of customs and excise duties collected in respect of alcoholic beverages are shown in the section 'Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade' earlier in this chapter.

## ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board)

('000 litres)

Beverage	Quantity purchased (a)					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Beer .. .. .	706,371	n.a.	758,007	704,020	712,885	744,945
Wine .. .. .	59,719	n.a.	74,351	82,767	83,180	87,146
Spirits (b) .. .. .	19,904	n.a.	23,895	19,875	21,609	21,838

(a) See text above table

(b) Total quantity, not alcoholic content

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, while over half of the spirits consumed is imported.

## PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

The (State) Consumer Protection Act, 1969, makes provision for the protection of consumers generally in New South Wales. Two bodies have been set up under the Act:

- (a) the office of Commissioner for Consumer Affairs who is empowered to receive and investigate complaints related to fraudulent or unfair trading practices affecting goods, services, or real estate, to grant legal assistance to consumers and to obtain an injunction to restrain breaches of the Act, to advise the public on matters affecting their interests as consumers, to disseminate information collated, and to encourage or undertake consumer education; and
- (b) the Consumer Affairs Council which advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interests of consumers. The Council comprises eleven members—a chairman who is

appointed by the Governor, at least five members to represent the interests of consumers, with the remaining members being appointed from persons experienced in any of the fields of manufacture, retailing, distribution, advertising, or other aspects of trade or commerce.

In 1976, a separate Department of Consumer Affairs was established (operating under the Commissioner) bringing together a number of government consumer protection agencies. The acts administered by the Department (in addition to the Consumer Protection Act) provide for restraints against false and misleading advertising; pre-purchase product information under trade descriptions, labelling and date stamping legislation; product safety; regulation of a wide range of commercial activities including the various aspects of consumer credit through such Acts as the Hire Purchase Act and Moneylending Act; the forms of certain transactions through the Lay-by Sales Act and Door-to-Door Sales Act; the banning or restriction of particular marketing techniques through the Pyramid Sales Act, the Trading Stamps Act, the Mock Auctions Act, the Referral Selling Act, and the Unsolicited Goods and Services Act; and the licensing and regulation of particular industries through the Motor Dealers Act and the Auctioneers and Agents Act. The role of the Department is not limited to detecting breaches of these laws and prosecuting offenders. It is also concerned with those commercial practices which, whilst not strictly illegal, may be deceptive or unfair to consumers.

The Department of Consumer Affairs also administers State weights and measures legislation and the activities of the Consumer Claims Tribunals (see below), the Prices Commission, the Office of the Rent Controller and Strata Titles Commissioner (see the section 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'), and the Council of Auctioneers and Agents.

An amendment to the Consumer Protection Act in 1974 created the Products Safety Committee which commenced to operate in May 1976. This Committee reports to the Minister on questions referred to it as to whether the supply of particular consumer goods should be prohibited or restricted, because of danger to consumers. The Committee has responsibility for all consumer goods not subject to control by other Acts, such as the Poisons Act and Pure Foods Act.

#### CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

The (State) Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against traders in respect of the supply of goods or the provision of services. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee and may order the payment of money up to \$1,500 or work to the value of \$1,500 to be done, in settlement of claims. The tribunals are designed to arbitrate upon complaints, which the Department of Consumer Affairs cannot resolve by mediation. They operate with a minimum of expense, formality, and delay; legal representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties. The tribunals' orders are final and binding, and are not subject to appeal except in the areas of jurisdiction and natural justice.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The application of Weights and Measures legislation in Australia involves the States controlling weighing and measuring practices in the market place (Weights and Measures Act, 1915) and the Commonwealth establishing the units and standards of measurement to be used in transactions in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960. The National Standards Commission and States and territories work closely to ensure that trade instruments in use are of approved designs.

The administering authorities are the (State) Department of Consumer Affairs and the (Commonwealth) National Standards Commission, with headquarters in Sydney.

The Commonwealth Act requires the C.S.I.R.O. to maintain, or cause to be maintained, the Commonwealth standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney. The Laboratory also provides an

extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The (New South Wales) Weights and Measures Act, 1915, and the Regulations made under the Act, control the sale of goods by weight or measure by:

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Commonwealth legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade are inspected and verified, public weighbridges are registered, and public weighmen are licensed; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

An amendment to the Act in 1975 provided, *inter alia*, for the setting of standards to be observed for opaque containers, to prevent deceptive packaging.

The Bread Act, (referred to earlier) controls, *inter alia*, the weights of loaves of bread which may be sold in New South Wales.

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

The primary objects of both the Commonwealth and State legislation are to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other goods by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

#### DATE STAMPING AND PRE-PACKED FOODS

The New South Wales Consumer Protection (Date Stamping) Regulation, 1978, became effective on 1 January 1979. This regulation requires all pre-packed foods with certain limited exceptions having a durable life not exceeding two years, to be marked in the prescribed manner, with a date of packing or an expiry ('use by') date.

#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a census of tourist accommodation establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974, and has conducted quarterly surveys of such establishments since the September Quarter 1975. These are the first official statistics to be collected on tourist accommodation.

#### CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

There is no generally accepted definition of a 'tourist accommodation establishment'. For the purpose of the 1973-74 Census, tourist accommodation establishments were defined to include hotels and motels, private hotels, and guest houses, which provide short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, and which provide breakfast. Statistics were also obtained (as a supplementary collection) from caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public. Establishments were excluded from the Census when (a) the number of guest rooms usually occupied by short-term guests was less than 40 per cent of the total number of guest rooms usually occupied, or (b) there were no takings from accommodation during 1973-74 (although there was provision for tourist accommodation).

Establishments included in the statistics were classified to a type of establishment depending on the method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The establishments were classified as follows:

- (a) *Licensed hotel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation and is licensed to operate a public bar.

- (b) *Licensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides (in general) bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, and which is licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (c) *Unlicensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, but is not licensed to serve liquor. This category includes establishments which have a licensed restaurant located at the establishment which is leased to and operated by a separate enterprise.
- (d) *Private hotel or guest house*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, but which does not provide both vehicle-parking for guests and facilities (i.e. bath or shower and toilet) in most guest rooms and which is not licensed to serve liquor.

The next table gives details of the capacity, takings, employment, and wages and salaries paid in respect of tourist accommodation establishments operating at 30 June 1974.

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74**

Particulars	Licensed hotels	Licensed motels	Unlicensed motels	Private hotels and guest houses	Total, all establishments
Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974 .. .. .	1,291	210	606	170	2,277
Employment at end of June 1974 (b)—					
Males .. .. . no.	8,312	1,235	931	308	10,786
Full-time .. .. . no.	4,596	907	744	216	6,463
Other .. .. . no.	3,716	328	187	92	4,323
Females .. .. . no.	10,482	3,278	3,108	557	17,425
Full-time .. .. . no.	5,096	1,766	1,575	375	8,812
Other .. .. . no.	5,386	1,512	1,533	182	8,613
Wages and salaries paid (c) .. .. . \$'000	58,175	13,860	9,136	1,849	83,020
Capacity at 30 June 1974—					
Guest rooms/units .. .. . no.	19,165	8,374	11,633	5,150	(f)44,322
Bed spaces .. .. . no.	35,517	23,620	32,086	8,358	99,581
Gross takings—					
Accommodation (d) .. .. . \$'000	27,088	27,308	29,620	4,887	88,903
Meals (d) .. .. . \$'000	22,615	13,457	5,718	1,204	42,994
Other (e) .. .. . \$'000	263,457	5,808	656	54	269,975
Total .. .. . \$'000	313,161	46,572	35,994	6,144	401,871

(a) Excludes caravan parks and holiday flats.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners. Excludes unpaid helpers.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors and partners.

(d) Includes takings for long-term accommodation and counter lunches. When a combined figure for accommodation and meals was reported, a dissection was obtained.

(e) Includes takings from sales of beer wine, and spirits (\$250m for all establishments).

(f) Includes 26,831 with private bath or shower and toilet facilities.

In conjunction with the 1973-74 Census, a supplementary collection of statistics in respect of caravan parks was undertaken. The results of this collection show that, in June 1974, there were 565 caravan parks in New South Wales providing tourist accommodation. These parks had 3,474 on-site caravans, 947 cabins, flats, or units, 32,152 caravan sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, and 27,110 sites with no provision for connection to electric power. Gross takings during 1973-74 amounted to \$13.7m (including \$10.3m from all sites and accommodation) and employment (including working proprietors and partners) in June 1974 numbered 1,097 full-time and 439 part-time workers. Wages and salaries paid in the period amounted to \$2.4m.

**SURVEYS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS**

For the purpose of the quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available

to the general public. From September quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (i.e. provides bath or shower and toilets in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests) and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests. Caravan parks were included in the surveys for the first time in September quarter 1977.

In the surveys, emphasis has been placed on obtaining occupancy rates for similar types of establishments.

The following table shows details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments in New South Wales, obtained from the quarterly surveys. When establishments also provide accommodation for long-term guests, details relating to that accommodation are included in the statistics.

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1978-79**

Item or period	Licensed hotels with facilities (b)	Motels etc. with facilities	Total
Number of establishments at 30 June 1979 .. .. .	252	874	1,125
Capacity at 30 June 1979—			
Number of guest rooms .. .. .	7,262	21,001	28,263
Number of bed spaces .. .. .	16,610	61,173	77,783
Room occupancy rates—			
Year, 1978-79 .. .. . per cent	56.6	61.6	60.3
Bed occupancy rates—			
Year, 1978-79 .. .. . per cent	37.7	39.2	38.9
Accommodation takings—			
Year, 1978-79 .. .. . S'000	43,815	113,328	157,143
Employment (b)			
At 30 June 1979 .. .. . no.	7,499	8,274	15,773

(a) Excludes caravan parks.

(b) Licensed to operate a public bar.

(c) Includes working proprietors and partners, and part-time employees; excludes unpaid helpers.

**CARAVAN PARKS, N.S.W. (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS 1978-79**

Number of establishments at 30 June 1979 .. .. .	506
Capacity at 30 June 1979—	
Powered sites .. .. .	no. 41,183
Unpowered sites .. .. .	no. 23,039
Cabins, flats, etc. .. .. .	no. 966
Site occupancy rate .. .. .	per cent 21.8
Accommodation takings .. .. .	S'000 23,752
Employment (b) .. .. .	no. 1,590

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners, and part-time employees; excludes unpaid helpers.

## CHAPTER 16

# PUBLIC FINANCE

### STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:

- (a) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- (c) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure on government account is mainly in connection with social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Commonwealth Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in government revenue, but some of them are required to pay part of their net revenue to governmental revenue.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (roads, bridges, harbours, electricity generation and distribution, etc.), grants to the Public Transport Commission, and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways and buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services, electricity services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. The Main Roads Department, also a statutory body, derives revenue by way of motor taxation, which is used for the most part on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth Government and States, described towards the end of this chapter.

Local government bodies and some statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions, although such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$1.2m) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1978-79 were as follows:

	\$m	Per cent of total
Commonwealth Government authorities .. .. .	23,533.3	79.9
State Government authorities .. .. .	4,670.3	15.8
Local government authorities .. .. .	1,267.0	4.3
All governmental authorities in Australia .. .. .	29,470.6	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$2,056 per head of population in Australia.

The main taxes collected by the Commonwealth Government in Australia and by the State Government of New South Wales are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in the section 'Local Government Finance' later in this chapter. Statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in the first two tables in the section on 'State and Local Taxation' below.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States and portion of the Commonwealth income tax collected in New South Wales relates to residents of other States (and vice versa).

## COMMONWEALTH TAXES

## INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July 1942, Commonwealth income tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth Government and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax.

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the latest six years available is shown in the next table.

## INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
AMOUNT COLLECTED (\$m)						
From individuals .. .. .	5,485	7,709	9,213	11,047	12,122	12,797
From companies (a) .. .. .	1,954	2,359	2,523	2,824	3,095	3,037
Withholding tax .. .. .	79	88	95	96	118	114
Total .. .. .	7,518	10,156	11,831	13,967	15,335	15,948
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED (per cent)						
From individuals .. .. .	73.0	75.9	77.9	79.1	79.0	80.2
From companies (a) .. .. .	26.0	23.2	21.3	20.2	20.2	19.0
Withholding tax .. .. .	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income tax paid by public enterprises (\$34.4m in 1978-79).

Commonwealth legislation has been passed which allows each State, at its discretion, to increase or decrease the personal income tax levied upon residents of that State. Any further income taxes so levied would be collected by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the States and any necessary complementary State legislation.

*Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived in Australia; on dividends from sources outside Australia; on interest and royalties from sources outside Australia, where reciprocal taxation agreements with other countries limit the tax imposed by the country in which it is derived; and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, and on interest, and royalties where reciprocal taxation agreements apply, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

*Non-residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A *withholding tax* is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia (and, from 20 July 1972, in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, and Christmas Island) to non-residents who are not engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to Papua New Guinea and to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement, and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest, introduced from 1 January 1968, is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

*Exempt Incomes.* Certain classes of income are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific, and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; some scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); family allowances; war pensions; and invalid pensions.

#### *Income Taxation of Resident Individuals*

*'Pay as you earn' System.* Since July 1944, the taxation on wages and salaries of individuals has been on the 'pay as you earn' system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments at prescribed rates during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum *provisional tax* which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then applied against tax payable and any excess is refunded or credited.

*Assessable Income* includes all receipts within the ordinary meaning of the word 'income', except those which are specified as exempt under the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936 such as gifts, legacies, and lottery wins.



*Taxable Income* is determined by subtracting from the taxpayer's assessable income allowable deductions for:

- (a) losses and outgoings (not of a capital nature) incurred during the year in gaining or producing assessable income, trading losses incurred in previous years, bad debts, depreciation of plant, investment allowance of a proportion of the cost of certain new plant, income equalisation deposits made in respect of receipts from primary production, certain primary production expenditure, and certain capital expenditure in relation to mining operations;
- (b) subscriptions paid in respect of membership of any trade, business, or professional association or union;
- (c) gifts (of \$2 and upwards) to approved institutions, charities, and building funds for schools conducted by non-profit organisations, etc.;
- (d) amounts relating to any living-away-from-home allowance paid to a taxpayer.

*Gross Tax* is calculated on taxable income by applying the appropriate rate schedule which, for the 1979–80 income year, is shown below.

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)	
1	3,893	NIL
3,893	16,608	33·07 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$3,893
16,608	33,216	\$4,204·85 + 47·07 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$16,608
33,216		\$12,022·24 + 61·07 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$33,216

*Net tax payable* is determined after deducting from gross tax all of the rebates to which a resident taxpayer is entitled. The rebates applicable for the income year 1979–80, are shown below.

*Indexation of the Personal Income Tax System*, which had operated since 1 July 1976, with the aim of preventing effective rates of personal income tax from increasing purely because of inflation, has been suspended for 1979–80. Accordingly there will be no indexation adjustment to either dependants' rebates or the income brackets to which the rates are applied in that period.

*Rebates for Dependants* allowed to resident taxpayers are:

	<i>Maximum rebate</i> (\$)
(a) Spouse of a taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for a widowed taxpayer .. .. .	597
(b) Parents or parents-in-law dependent on a taxpayer each .. .. .	539
(c) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or more, each	270

Where a dependant's separate net income exceeds \$203 the rebate is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income exceeds \$203.

*Housekeeper Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$597 is allowable to a resident taxpayer in respect of a housekeeper wholly engaged in keeping house in Australia for the taxpayer, and caring for a child under 16 years of age, an invalid spouse, or other invalid relative of the taxpayer.

*Sole Parent Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$417 is allowable to a parent who has the sole care of a child under 16 years of age or a student (up to 25 years of age), receiving full-time education at a school, college or university, and whose separate net income is less than \$1,283.

*Other Concessional Rebates.* Resident taxpayers may be allowed a concessional rebate in respect of certain expenses listed below amounting in total to more than \$1,590. The

amount of the rebate is 33·07 per cent of the excess of the total allowable expenditure over \$1,590. The allowable expenses are:

- (a) net medical and hospital expenses paid in respect of a taxpayer and his resident dependants;
- (b) funeral, burial, or cremation expenses, up to \$100 for each person, in respect of a taxpayer's resident dependants;
- (c) legal expenses and Court costs incurred in adopting a child;
- (d) life, sickness, and accident insurance premiums and superannuation, etc. contributions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200, for the benefit of a taxpayer, spouse, and children;
- (e) education expenses, up to \$250, for each child, or dependant under 25 years of age, receiving full-time education;
- (f) self-education expenses, up to \$250, paid by the taxpayer for, or in connection with, a course of education for the purpose of gaining qualifications for use in carrying on a profession, business, or trade or in the course of employment;
- (g) rates and land taxes, up to \$300, on a taxpayer's principal residence; and
- (h) one-third of the amount of calls on non-redeemable shares in afforestation companies.

*Zone Rebates.* Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special zone rebate from their gross tax. A special rebate is allowable to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

*Unused Leave Rebate.* A rebate is allowable to limit the marginal rate of tax which will apply to lump sum payments for unused annual leave and long service leave accrued since 15 August 1978, received as a consequence of retirement or termination of employment. The maximum (marginal) rate is the rate applicable to the first level on the personal rates scale (33·07 per cent in 1979–80).

*Capital Subscription Rebate.* A rebate of 30 cents in the \$ is available to persons for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on off-shore petroleum exploration, prospecting or mining. The rebate provisions were also extended to include on-shore petroleum exploration and development for capital subscribed after 21 August 1979.

*Loan Interest Rebate.* A rebate of 10 cents for each \$1 of interest is allowable in respect of interest received by a taxpayer on Commonwealth Government and certain State and semi-government securities issued before November 1968.

*Assessments for Individuals.* A comparison of the assessments of tax of incomes of individuals in New South Wales and in Australia over the latest six years available is shown in the following table.

#### INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA

Income year	New South Wales			Australia		
	Number of taxpayers ('000)	Taxable income (\$m)	Net tax assessed (\$m)	Number of taxpayers ('000)	Taxable income (\$m)	Net tax assessed (\$m)
1971-72	(a) 2,123	(a) 7,348	(a) 1,427	5,691	18,941	3,584
1972-73	1,822	7,403	1,362	5,076	20,262	3,681
1973-74	1,934	9,279	1,908	5,420	25,618	5,228
1974-75	1,963	11,635	2,392	5,551	32,336	6,571
1975-76	1,864	14,932	3,079	5,335	42,604	8,768
1976-77	1,952	17,376	3,861	5,527	48,698	10,750

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of net income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1976-77.

**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA,  
1976-77 INCOME YEAR: GRADE OF NET INCOME**

Grade of net income (a) (\$)	Number of taxpayers	Taxable income (\$'000)	Net tax assessed (\$'000)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
				Taxpayers	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Under 3,000	27,162	71,562	2,333	1.39	0.41	0.06
3,000 to 3,999	165,134	571,197	31,570	8.46	3.29	0.82
4,000 to 4,999	156,790	696,024	69,972	8.03	4.01	1.81
Total, under 5,000	349,086	1,338,783	103,875	17.89	7.70	2.69
5,000 to 5,999	163,934	888,859	112,914	8.40	5.12	2.92
6,000 to 6,999	183,459	1,175,764	182,796	9.40	6.77	4.73
7,000 to 7,999	225,748	1,667,368	297,299	11.57	9.60	7.70
8,000 to 8,999	213,026	1,775,915	344,231	10.92	10.22	8.91
9,000 to 9,999	185,404	1,722,238	355,062	9.50	9.91	9.20
Total, under 10,000	1,320,657	8,568,927	1,396,177	67.67	49.31	36.16
10,000 to 10,999	149,862	1,534,303	333,544	7.68	8.83	8.64
11,000 to 11,999	113,597	1,274,428	289,735	5.82	7.33	7.50
12,000 to 12,999	89,245	1,088,970	263,256	4.57	6.27	6.82
13,000 to 13,999	65,002	856,157	218,098	3.33	4.93	5.65
14,000 to 14,999	48,576	687,506	183,507	2.49	3.96	4.75
Total, under 15,000	1,786,939	14,010,291	2,684,317	91.56	80.63	69.52
15,000 to 16,999	64,298	997,623	280,353	3.29	5.74	7.26
17,000 to 19,999	45,606	812,421	249,524	2.34	4.68	6.46
20,000 to 24,999	28,865	618,264	214,847	1.48	3.56	5.56
25,000 to 29,999	11,251	296,224	116,219	0.58	1.70	3.01
30,000 to 49,999	11,428	405,730	185,144	0.59	2.33	4.79
50,000 or more	3,224	235,640	130,944	0.17	1.36	3.39
Total, all incomes	1,951,611	17,376,193	3,861,348	100.00	100.00	100.00
AUSTRALIA						
Under 3,000	80,561	209,117	7,385	1.46	0.43	0.07
3,000 to 3,999	491,215	1,700,114	93,722	8.89	3.49	0.87
4,000 to 4,999	465,869	2,068,064	207,208	8.43	4.25	1.93
Total, under 5,000	1,037,645	3,977,295	308,315	18.77	8.17	2.87
5,000 to 5,999	480,339	2,605,086	332,006	8.69	5.35	3.09
6,000 to 6,999	528,267	3,386,043	526,827	9.56	6.95	4.90
7,000 to 7,999	634,145	4,684,552	832,831	11.47	9.62	7.75
8,000 to 8,999	602,728	5,022,777	971,038	10.90	10.31	9.03
9,000 to 9,999	512,387	4,757,506	978,611	9.27	9.77	9.10
Total, under 10,000	3,795,511	24,433,259	3,949,628	68.66	50.16	36.74
10,000 to 10,999	409,794	4,196,994	910,598	7.41	8.62	8.47
11,000 to 11,999	312,904	3,509,368	796,404	5.66	7.20	7.41
12,000 to 12,999	240,615	2,934,568	707,661	4.35	6.02	6.58
13,000 to 13,999	174,409	2,296,458	583,563	3.16	4.71	5.43
14,000 to 14,999	129,648	1,833,559	487,768	2.35	3.76	4.54
Total, under 15,000	5,062,881	39,204,206	7,435,622	91.59	80.49	69.17
15,000 to 16,999	177,627	2,760,982	774,379	3.21	5.67	7.20
17,000 to 19,999	130,555	2,326,580	713,156	2.36	4.78	6.63
20,000 to 24,999	82,391	1,761,967	611,522	1.49	3.62	5.69
25,000 to 29,999	32,240	848,866	334,010	0.58	1.74	3.11
30,000 to 49,999	32,870	1,164,836	531,851	0.59	2.39	4.95
50,000 or more	8,745	630,319	349,580	0.16	1.29	3.25
Total, all incomes	5,527,309	48,697,757	10,750,124	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Net income is total assessable income less deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income, investment allowance for certain new plant, and certain expenditure on land used for primary production.

*Income Taxation of Companies*

*Company Income Tax* is levied on the taxable income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of a 'retention allowance' (see below). (A private company is a company whose shares are not quoted on a stock exchange and which is capable of being controlled by a relatively few individuals.) The rates of primary tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1978-79 are 46 per cent of deemed taxable income for companies other than friendly society dispensaries, and 41 per cent for friendly society dispensaries.

*Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax.* The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows:

- (a) Distributable income is calculated by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income.
- (b) From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a 'retention allowance'.
- (c) The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50 per cent on the excess of this amount not distributed as dividends within a prescribed period.

The 'retention allowance' is the portion of the otherwise distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. It is the aggregate of:

- (a) 10 per cent of that portion of distributable income as represents other property income; and
- (b) 70 per cent of that portion of distributable income as represents net non-property income.

No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

## COMMONWEALTH ESTATE AND GIFT DUTIES

Prior to July 1979, an *estate duty* was imposed on the net estates (after the deduction of debts, taxes, State duties etc.) of deceased persons. No duties are payable in respect of the estates of persons who have died on or after 1 July 1979. The amount of duty collected in Australia was \$76m in 1976-77, \$96m in 1977-78, and \$82m in 1978-79.

Prior to 1 July 1979, a *gift duty* had been imposed on the dispositions of certain property, both real and personal, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. The amount of gift duty collected in Australia was \$11.5m in 1976-77, \$6.6m in 1977-78 and \$1.4m in 1978-79.

Further details of estate and gift duties are given on pages 607 and 608 of Year Book No. 65.

## COMMONWEALTH PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay-rolls throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1941, but under the 1971 Pay-roll Tax Agreement with the States, this tax was transferred by the Commonwealth Government to the States as from 1 September 1971. As from 1 July 1978, the Northern Territory has imposed its own pay-roll tax. However, the Commonwealth Government still continues to levy the tax in the Australian Capital Territory.

## CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are shown in the section 'Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade' in Chapter 15 'Commerce'.

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$3,759m in 1976–77, \$3,965m in 1977–78, and \$5,301m in 1978–79.

## SALES TAX

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1 August 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision normally does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed, and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the 'sale value', which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

The *Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act* 1935 prescribes those goods which are exempt from sales tax as well as goods which are subject to rates of tax other than the general rate of 15 per cent. Other rates imposed are 2·5 per cent and 27·5 per cent.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax include most foodstuffs, clothing, drugs and medicines, building materials, primary products, and most machinery and equipment used in agricultural, building, and manufacturing industries. The schedule of items, taxable at 15 per cent, includes passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motor spare parts. The list of goods, to which the 27·5 per cent rate applies, includes jewellery, cameras, television sets, radios, and tape recorders; the 2·5 per cent rate applies to furniture, domestic appliances, cutlery, crockery, and kitchen hardware.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$1,650m in 1976–77, \$1,758m in 1977–78, and \$1,770m in 1978–79.

## LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit) are used for special purposes in the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'.

## STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The concept of taxation adopted in the following table includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes—all compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

## STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$'000)

Type of tax	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 <sup>p</sup>
<b>State—</b>						
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	272,529	r404,657	r462,032	r522,286	567,889	613,177
Stamp duties, n.e.i. .. .. .	155,681	135,945	191,537	219,862	236,644	294,901
Death duties .. .. .	77,077	82,028	90,351	105,468	96,476	97,460
Land tax .. .. .	58,729	81,155	99,197	111,638	122,654	128,031
Lottery taxes (a) .. .. .	22,854	25,606	27,285	29,505	31,133	33,375
Poker machine taxes .. .. .	50,836	71,900	83,417	91,992	98,173	107,975
Racing taxes (b) .. .. .	39,000	51,523	62,845	70,605	78,802	84,720
Motor vehicle taxes (c) .. .. .	146,835	166,709	194,322	234,280	257,460	273,561
Fire brigade contributions (d) .. .. .	14,555	17,981	23,849	28,577	31,634	33,734
Liquor licences .. .. .	21,742	28,872	38,226	50,649	54,586	60,900
Business franchise licences .. .. .	..	21,248	64,360	34,820	36,758	38,998
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i. .. .. .	7,398	8,967	14,002	16,731	18,608	20,240
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. .. .	26,883	32,127	44,966	50,046	54,825	62,240
<b>Total State taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>894,119</b>	<b>r1,128,717</b>	<b>r1,396,389</b>	<b>r1,566,459</b>	<b>1,685,642</b>	<b>1,849,312</b>
<b>Local authority (e)—</b>						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges .. .. .	219,727	268,583	r358,090	r431,924	448,106	473,027
Licences and registration fees .. .. .	r8,212	7,372	r8,046	r9,932	11,050	12,540
<b>Total local authority taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>r227,939</b>	<b>275,955</b>	<b>r366,136</b>	<b>r441,856</b>	<b>459,156</b>	<b>485,567</b>
<b>Total State and local taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>r1,122,058</b>	<b>r1,404,672</b>	<b>r1,762,525</b>	<b>r2,008,315</b>	<b>2,144,798</b>	<b>2,334,879</b>

(a) Gross profits, etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs.

(b) Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see "State Taxes on Racing" later in this subsection.

(c) Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles—all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$53m in 1978-79), are paid to special road and traffic funds.

(d) Paid by insurance companies.

(e) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of population.

## STATE AND LOCAL TAXES, N.S.W., PER HEAD OF POPULATION

(Dollars)

Type of tax	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 <sup>p</sup>
<b>State—</b>						
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	56.58	83.16	r94.33	r105.87	114.00	121.58
Stamp duties, n.e.i. .. .. .	32.32	27.94	39.10	44.57	47.51	58.47
Death duties .. .. .	16.00	16.86	18.45	21.38	19.37	19.32
Land tax .. .. .	12.19	16.68	20.25	22.63	24.62	25.39
Lottery taxes .. .. .	4.75	5.26	5.57	5.98	6.25	6.62
Poker machine taxes .. .. .	10.56	14.78	17.03	18.65	19.71	21.41
Racing taxes .. .. .	8.10	10.59	12.83	14.31	15.82	16.80
Motor vehicle taxes .. .. .	30.49	34.26	39.67	47.49	51.68	54.24
Fire brigade contributions .. .. .	3.02	3.70	4.87	5.79	6.35	6.69
Liquor licences .. .. .	4.51	5.93	7.80	10.27	10.96	12.07
Business franchise licences .. .. .	..	4.37	13.14	7.06	7.38	7.73
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i. .. .. .	1.54	1.84	2.86	3.39	3.74	4.01
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. .. .	5.58	6.60	9.18	10.14	11.01	12.34
<b>Total State taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>185.64</b>	<b>231.97</b>	<b>r285.08</b>	<b>r317.51</b>	<b>338.39</b>	<b>366.67</b>
<b>Local authority (a)—</b>						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges .. .. .	45.62	55.20	r73.11	r87.55	89.96	93.79
Licences and registration fees .. .. .	r1.71	1.51	r1.64	r2.01	2.22	2.49
<b>Total local authority taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>47.32</b>	<b>56.71</b>	<b>r74.75</b>	<b>r89.56</b>	<b>92.17</b>	<b>96.28</b>
<b>Total State and local taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>r232.97</b>	<b>288.68</b>	<b>r359.83</b>	<b>r407.08</b>	<b>430.56</b>	<b>462.95</b>

(a) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the section 'Local Government Finance' later in this Chapter.

#### STATE PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States and in the Northern Territory since 1978. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Commonwealth Government.

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only), and certain Commonwealth Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax.

Subject to the exemption mentioned below, the tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in New South Wales. A business or a group of related businesses (e.g. where there is a common controlling interest) is exempt from the tax if the wages paid do not exceed \$72,000 per annum. The exemption is reduced by \$2 for each \$3 by which annual wages exceed \$72,000, so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding \$180,000 per annum. The exemption is applied to the Australian operations of a business or group of related businesses and is apportioned between States in proportion to the wages paid in each State.

In terms of the Country Industries (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, rebates of pay-roll tax are made in respect of employees engaged directly or indirectly in eligible, decentralised manufacturing and processing activities; employees engaged in retail selling or any associated distribution, installation, or service activities are not covered by the scheme. Industries located in the County of Cumberland, the Cities of Newcastle, Wollongong, Liverpool, and Penrith and the Municipality of Camden are not eligible for the rebate. A 50 per cent rebate applies to industries located in local government areas in close proximity to these major population centres and a 100 per cent rebate applies to industries located elsewhere in the State. 'Naturally occurring' industries such as sawmills, abattoirs, and cement works are excluded from the scheme which became effective from 1 July 1976. For the year ended 30 June 1979, rebates paid totalled \$7.5m.

#### STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document, although there are certain exemptions and exceptions specified in the Act.

The rates of duty payable in 1980 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown in the next table.

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty payable</i>
Agreement or memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal .. .. .	50c
(b) under seal .. .. .	\$6
Bill of lading .. .. .	15c
Cheque .. .. .	10c
Hiring Arrangements .. .. .	1½% on total amount payable under the hiring arrangement.
Installment purchase arrangements .. .. .	Amount equal to 1½ per cent of purchase price (cash price less deposit).
(Credit arrangements and credit purchase agreements where the purchase price—cash price less deposit—is \$400 or more, and hire purchase agreements where the purchase price is \$50 or more.)	
Loan security, etc., exceeding \$500 .. .. .	\$5 for the first \$15,000 or part thereof plus 40c for every \$100 or part of \$100 over \$15,000.
Loan Duty .. .. .	
On loans exceeding \$500 if effective interest rate is over 14% .. .. .	1½%
Motor vehicle certificate of registration—	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle .. .. .	\$2 for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of insurance (for one year or less) and renewal of policy .. .. .	7c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured.
Policy of life assurance (sum assured \$100 or more)—	
(a) first \$2,000 of sum assured .. .. .	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum assured.
(b) balance of sum assured .. .. .	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of, balance of sum assured.
Transfer and conveyance on sale of property other than shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100 .. .. .	\$1.25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000 .. .. .	\$1.25 for each \$100 or part of \$100.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000 .. .. .	\$1.25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000, plus \$1.50 for each \$100 or part of \$100 over \$14,000.
(d) consideration more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000 .. .. .	\$1.75 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(e) consideration more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000 .. .. .	\$2.00 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(f) consideration more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000 .. .. .	\$2.25 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(g) consideration more than \$250,000 .. .. .	\$2.50 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
Transfer of shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	Buyer and seller, each:
(a) consideration less than \$100 .. .. .	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25.
(b) consideration \$100 or more .. .. .	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100.

## STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1865. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales—less all debts due and owing by the deceased. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid, or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less.

Since 25 November 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a 'limited interest'). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement. Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and assessment of duty is made only on real and personal property situated in New South Wales. In certain circumstances, exemptions and reductions in the amount of duty payable apply to property subject to a limited interest.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$10,000—nor, since 1 December 1976, on property passing to the widow or widower. Where the value of the estate does not exceed \$60,000, no duty is payable where the property passes to children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother. Concessional rates of duty apply to property passing to these classes of beneficiaries in estates valued between \$60,001 and \$78,000. When the deceased is survived by two or more persons in



any of these classes (not necessarily beneficiaries) the \$60,000 exemption level, and the amounts to which the concessional rates apply, are increased by \$4,000 for each such person surviving, other than the first.

The rates of death duty are summarised in the following table. From 1 January 1979, death duties on all estates of persons who died on or after that date are subject to a *rebate of one-third* of the assessed death duties. In certain circumstances, a special death duty rebate is allowed on the estates of primary producers.

### STATE DEATH DUTIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Per cent)

Final balance of estate	Rates of duty payable on property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to lineal issue (a)	Passing to lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister (a)	Other
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$2,001 to \$4,000	2¼	3½	5½	8½
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2½	3½	5½	8½
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2¾	4	6	9
	Rising by ¼ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17	18¾	20¼	23¼
	Rising by ¼ (b) per cent per \$2,000—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20	22	24	27
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25	27	29	32
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$1,000 or under	3	8		
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3½	8½		
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20	25		
	Rising by ½ (b) per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23	30		
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25	32		

(a) For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant.

(b) The rate of duty payable on property 'Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales' rises by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per \$2,000.

Note. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text above.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of an estate after tax is not less than the corresponding value of an estate at the top of the next lower value grade.

The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown in Chapter 17 'Private Finance'.

### STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1 November 1956.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person,

company, etc. on 31 December each year. Land which is exempt from the tax includes:

- (a) land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as his principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the area does not exceed 2,100 square metres (or 2 hectares, where subdivision is precluded by an authorised planning scheme)—partial exemption applies to land exceeding these dimensions; and
- (b) land used for primary production, except when owned by, or jointly with, a company which is not subject to exemptions provided under the Land Tax Management Act, 1956.

In determining the value on which the tax is levied, deductions from total unimproved value of taxable land are allowable as follows:

- (a) where all the land is used for primary production, \$45,000 less \$3 for every \$1 by which the total unimproved value exceeds \$45,000;
- (b) in other cases, \$30,000 less \$1 for every \$1 by which the total value exceeds \$30,000 (where both primary production land and other land are held, the deductions are based on the proportion of each to the total); and
- (c) to owners of registered sheep studs, a further deduction of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December.

Where land on which home units are erected is owned by joint owners or a company and exclusive rights of occupancy are held by reason of the interest in the land or shares held, a reduction of the tax is made in respect of each unit occupied by the owner as his principal place of residence.

The rates of land tax levied since 1974 are summarised in the following table.

**RATES OF LAND TAX, NEW SOUTH WALES**

Taxable value		Tax on amount in first column (\$)	Tax on each complete \$1 of balance of taxable value (cents)
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)		
—	5,000	—	0·3
5,000	10,000	15·0	0·45
10,000	20,000	37·5	0·6
20,000	30,000	97·5	0·75
30,000	40,000	172·5	0·9
40,000	50,000	262·5	1·05
50,000	60,000	367·5	1·2
60,000	70,000	487·5	1·35
70,000	80,000	622·5	1·5
80,000	90,000	772·5	1·65
90,000	100,000	937·5	1·8
100,000	110,000	1,117·5	1·95
110,000	120,000	1,312·5	2·1
120,000	130,000	1,522·5	2·25
130,000		1,747·5	2·4

Certain lands other than those previously mentioned are wholly exempt from the tax; for example, land owned by the Crown or other public authorities (except land owned for investment purposes by certain prescribed authorities), land owned by public hospitals, non-profit charitable and educational institutions, sporting clubs, land devoted solely to religious purposes, and land used as the site for a private hospital or nursing home, not carried on for pecuniary profit. The value of lands owned by life assurance companies and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed wholly or partly at concessional rates.

#### STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. In addition to the 'Ordinary' lottery, which was conducted from 1931

until June 1979, 'Special' and 'Jackpot' lotteries have been conducted regularly since 1947 and 1954 respectively. The 'Opera House' lottery was introduced in November 1957, initially to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House. The 'Ten Dollar' lottery was introduced in November 1974 and, from December 1975 when the prize schedule was altered (the first prize being increased from \$250,000), was renamed the 'Half-Million Dollar' lottery. A 'Million Dollar' lottery, introduced in March 1980, will be conducted on an irregular basis.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is \$1 in the Special lottery, \$2 in the Jackpot lottery, \$6 in the Opera House lottery, \$10 in the Half-Million Dollar lottery and \$20 in the Million Dollar lottery; the first prize in each lottery is \$24,000, \$60,000, \$200,000, \$500,000 and \$1.0m, respectively; and the total prize money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$63,400, \$124,400, \$354,000, \$622,400, and \$1.3m, respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Ballots are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police, and are open to the public and the press.

#### STATE LOTTERIES

Particulars	Unit	Year ended 30 June					
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Lotteries completed (a)—							
Ordinary (b)—							
Special .. .. .	Number	110	96	77	67	57	48
Jackpot .. .. .	Number	144	146	137	134	127	127
Opera House .. .. .	Number	102	124	148	168	188	204
Half-Million Dollar .. .. .	Number	48	50	44	39	40	42
Subscription .. .. .	Number	..	8	15	22	24	27
Cash prizes allotted (c) .. .. .	\$'000	69,650	82,680	88,935	96,085	101,435	108,340
Excess of subscriptions over cash prizes .. .. .	\$'000	44,750	53,193	57,312	61,987	65,484	69,964
Administrative expenses .. .. .	\$'000	24,900	29,487	31,623	34,098	35,951	38,376
		2,895	3,935	4,478	4,602	4,828	5,020

(a) Includes lotteries fully subscribed but not drawn at 30 June.

(b) Sales in this class of lottery ceased on 30 May 1979.

(c) Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

#### LOTTO

In July 1979, the State Government announced the appointment of joint licensees to conduct the game of Lotto in New South Wales for a period of seven years. The game has operated on a weekly basis since the initial draw in November 1979. Subscriptions are received by approved representatives, including all branches and agents of New South Wales Lotteries.

The Lotto Act, 1979 provides for an amount equal to 60 per cent of the total subscriptions received to be paid into a prize fund. A further 31 per cent is paid to the State in duty, and this money is intended to finance expenditure on community and welfare services. Receipts from this source are expected to total approximately \$16.0m during 1979-80.

#### SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS

During September 1975, soccer football pools commenced in New South Wales and are conducted by a licensee, under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975. Entry forms are made available to subscribers, and subscriptions are received, by approved representatives of the licensee. The licensee will operate soccer pools in New South Wales for a period of ten years and, as the Act stipulates that only one licensee shall be in force at any one time, the present licensee will have the sole franchise for soccer pools in New South Wales during that time.

A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory. The pools operate on a

weekly basis and during spring, summer, and part of autumn are based on the results of United Kingdom soccer matches, while in the remaining months they are based on soccer matches played in Australia.

Of the total subscriptions received in New South Wales, an amount equal to 37 per cent is paid into the common prize fund, and an amount equal to 30 per cent is paid to the State in duty. The Act provides for the establishment of a Sport and Recreation Fund into which two-thirds of the State's share of the pool contributions is paid. These moneys, which amounted to \$5.6m in 1978-79, are available for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities and services within the State. The remainder of the duty received is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19 September 1956. For this purpose, a *non-proprietary club* is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within twenty-four kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below.

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual tax on each machine (\$)			
	From 19 September 1956	From 1 January 1960	From 1 July 1966(a)	From 1 January 1975(a)
5 cents .. .. .	100	100	100	100
10 cents—				
First 20 machines .. .. .	200	200	200	{ 200
Machines in excess of 20 .. .. .				300
20 cents—				
First 2 machines .. .. .	500	1,000	{ 1,100	1,000
3rd to 5th machine .. .. .			1,200	1,100
6th to 10th machine .. .. .	700	1,400	{ 1,800	1,600
11th to 20th machine .. .. .			2,400	2,100
Machines in excess of 20 .. .. .			3,000	2,500

(a) Tax on single and (since 1972) multi-coin machines. Higher tax is payable on 'multiple-coin' machines.

Since 1964-65, concessions from the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines; a maximum rebate of 95 per cent is given to clubs whose annual net takings do not exceed \$30,000. This is reduced according to a graduated scale as net takings increase. For clubs whose net takings exceed \$300,000, the rebate is zero. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December 1962, is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds \$50,000 per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax is levied are:

\$50,001 to \$65,000 .. .. .	65 cents in the dollar on the amount in excess of \$50,000
\$65,001 and over .. .. .	15 per cent of the net revenue

Additional supplementary tax (introduced in June 1965) is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds \$100,000 per annum. The basic rate on net revenue from \$100,001 to \$200,000 is 1½ per cent; on the next \$300,000, 3 per cent; on the next \$250,000, 6 per cent, and on the amount in excess of \$750,000, 7 per cent.

In 1978-79, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$28m, and from the supplementary taxes, \$80m; of these amounts, \$1.0m was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund.

Further details about clubs, including the numbers of poker machines licensed, are given in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments. Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued on 1 January 1977; details of the taxes which were previously imposed are given on page 396 of Year Book No. 64.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last six years.

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Consolidated Revenue Fund—						
Racing clubs and associations .. .. .	1,354	1,911	2,425	(a)1,237	(a)13	(a)3
Bookmakers' licences .. .. .	66	108	138	147	149	136
Bookmakers' turnover .. .. .	4,402	5,499	8,654	9,859	8,321	9,156
Betting tickets (stamp duty) .. .. .	481	966	754	413	396	383
Totalizator (b)—						
On-course .. .. .	6,101	7,889	8,720	9,481	12,930	14,812
Off-course .. .. .	25,594	33,918	40,862	48,011	55,056	58,195
Special Deposits Account—						
Racecourse Development Fund (c) .. .. .	1,002	1,232	1,293	1,456	1,937	2,035
Total (a) .. .. .	39,000	51,523	62,845	70,605	78,802	84,720

(a) Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued from 1 January 1977.

(b) Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1978-79 these amounted to \$627,620 for on-course and \$5.9m for off-course totalizators.

(c) The fund is financed by a commission of 0.5 per cent deducted from investments on doubles and trifectas totalizators.

#### Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the Department of Sport and Recreation to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since 1 January 1976 the rates have been 2c on betting tickets issued in the saddling paddock enclosures of the six major Sydney racecourses (Randwick, Warwick Farm, Canterbury, Rosehill, Harold Park, and Wentworth Park) and 1c in other enclosures of these courses and all enclosures of other courses.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover is charged as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers; the current rate is 1.25 per cent.

#### Totalizator Tax

A tax is levied on all on-course and off-course totalizator investments, and is assessed as a specific percentage of total investments. Racing clubs (in respect of on-course investments) and the Totalizator Agency Board (in respect of off-course betting) also retain a proportion of total investments as commission. The deductions which are currently made are shown in the following table. Further references to betting and racing are contained in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

## PERCENTAGE DEDUCTIONS FROM TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, N.S.W.

Particulars	Single selections	Doubles selections	Multiple selections
On-course—			
Government tax—			
Six major racecourses .. .. .	8	10	10
Other racecourses .. .. .	5	7	7
Race club's commission—			
Six major racecourses .. .. .	6	6	7
Other racecourses .. .. .	9	9	10
Off-course—			
Government tax .. .. .	6½	8½	8½
Totalizator Agency Board commission .. .. .	7½	7½	8½

## STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees, and charges, are shown in the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication'. The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in the following table.

## STATE TAXES ON OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Type of tax	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Vehicle registration fees and taxes .. .. .	101,802	115,173	122,800	145,330	163,293	171,532
Drivers', etc. licences and fees .. .. .	14,612	21,450	25,539	26,382	27,563	27,943
Stamp duty on vehicle registration .. .. .	7,152	8,400	24,673	41,661	46,453	53,097
Road transport taxes .. .. .	3,574	917	1,042	1,097	1,128	1,411
Road maintenance contributions .. .. .	19,695	20,769	20,268	19,810	19,023	19,578
Total .. .. .	146,835	166,709	194,322	234,280	257,460	273,561

## PETROLEUM FRANCHISE LICENCES

The Business Franchise Licences (Petroleum) Act, 1974, provided for the licensing of sellers of petroleum products in New South Wales from 2 March 1975. This licensing Scheme was terminated on 1 July 1976. Details of the licence fees imposed are given on page 398 of Year Book No. 64. Proceeds from the fees amounted to \$46m in 1975-76 and \$4.4m in 1976-77.

## LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912. The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees payable are summarised in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 15 'Commerce'. The amounts of fees assessed for the main classes of licences are also shown in that section.

## TOBACCO FRANCHISE LICENCES

The Business Franchise Licences (Tobacco) Act, 1975, requires wholesale tobacco merchants and retail tobacconists to be licensed. The monthly licence fee payable by a wholesale tobacco merchant is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of tobacco sold in the preceding month. Sales made by one licensed wholesaler to another are excluded. The annual licence fee payable by a retail tobacconist is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of sales of tobacco obtained from sources other than licensed wholesalers in the preceding twelve months. Proceeds from these licence fees were \$36m in 1977-78 and \$39m in 1978-79.

## COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO THE STATES

Commonwealth grants to the States are made for general revenue and capital purposes, and for specific revenue and capital purposes.

### GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in July 1942 (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942–43 to 1947–48), and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948–49 to 1958–59).

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The financial assistance grants arrangements were instituted in 1959 to replace the annual tax reimbursement grants and were made, in terms of the States Grants Acts, in each of the years 1959–60 to 1975–76. The annual grant payable to a State was based, in general terms, on the following formula:

- (a) varying the basic grant paid in the previous year in proportion to the annual movement in the population of the State;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage increase in average wages (per person employed in Australia); and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a 'betterment' factor (i.e. 1.8 per cent since 1971–72).

However, the actual amount payable to a State in a particular year, was arrived at after applying other adjustments agreed to at meetings between the State Premiers and the Commonwealth Government.

Revenue assistance, either for particular States or all States, was also provided in each of the years 1966–67 to 1974–75 to supplement the financial assistance grants; on some occasions, this assistance was 'built-in' to the formula. 'Special grants' are paid on the recommendations of the Commonwealth Grants Commission; each of the four less populous States is free to apply for them but Queensland has been the only applicant State since 1975–76.

The amounts paid in recent years to each State under the above-mentioned arrangements are incorporated in the table below entitled 'General Purpose Revenue Grants to States'.

### PERSONAL INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

In 1976–77, financial assistance grants were replaced by a scheme of tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and States. An accord was reached in June 1976 on thirty five 'points of understanding' between them in relation to these tax sharing arrangements. The salient features of these understandings were:

- (a) The scheme will relate to personal income tax—not company tax nor withholding taxes on interest and dividends.
- (b) The scheme will be introduced in two stages.
- (c) The States' entitlements under Stage 1 will represent a special percentage of Commonwealth imposed personal income tax; this is then to be divided between the States.
- (d) The initial per capita relativities between the States in their Stage 1 entitlements will be the relativities in the financial assistance grants in 1975–76.

- (e) Under Stage 2, each State will be able to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax (but not company taxation nor withholding tax on dividends and interest) additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law and to authorise the Commonwealth to collect the surcharge, or grant the rebate, as its agent.
- (f) The Commonwealth will *at all times* remain the sole collecting and administrative agency in the income tax field.

Under the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* the States are entitled to receive in respect of 1976–77, 33·6 per cent of net personal income tax collections in the year; in respect of 1977–78, a fixed amount of \$4,336m; and in respect of each subsequent year 39·87 per cent of collections in the preceding year. This is subject to the guarantee that the States' Stage 1 entitlements in any year are not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976–77 to 1979–80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grants formula as laid down in the *States Grants Act 1973*.

The entitlements are calculated on the basis of net personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates so declared for purposes of the Act. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis, the weights (which are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975–76) being prescribed in the Act, and the populations being determined by the Australian Statistician.

The States were entitled to receive in respect of 1978–79, and subject to the guarantee arrangements, 39·87 per cent of \$11,804m, the amount of net personal income tax collections (excluding the effects of the Health Insurance Levy) in 1977–78 determined by the Commissioner of Taxation in accordance with the Act. As required by the legislation, the Australian Statistician made determinations of amounts that would have been payable under the financial assistance grants formula (that is, the States' guaranteed minimum entitlements) and of State populations at 31 December 1978. After allowing for the operation of the guarantee in the case of all States except Queensland, the States' total entitlement for 1978–79 was \$4,778m. The share for New South Wales was \$1,464m.

The following table shows the calculations for each State's tax sharing entitlements as estimated for 1979–80.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS: ESTIMATED STATE ENTITLEMENTS (a) IN 1979-80

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
(1) Population, 31 December 1979 (b) ('000)	5,113·6	3,879·6	2,198·4	1,296·8	1,256·1	419·1	14,163·6
(2) Per capita relativities (c) .. .. .	1·02740	1·00000	1·39085	1·52676	1·66516	2·00188	
(3) (1) weighted by (2) .. .. .	5,253·7	3,879·6	3,057·6	1,979·9	2,091·6	839·0	17,401·5
(4) Distribution of (3) between States (per cent)	30·72085	22·68579	17·87944	11·57739	12·23058	4·90595	100·00000
(5) Estimated States' entitlements distributed according to (4) (d) (\$m) .. .. .	1,552·0	1,146·1	903·2	584·9	617·9	247·8	5,051·9
(6) Estimated amounts guaranteed by Commonwealth (\$m) .. .. .	1,667·2	1,237·6	947·8	631·4	663·2	272·5	5,419·6
(7) Estimated States' entitlements (\$m) .. .. .	1,667·2	1,237·6	947·8	631·4	663·2	272·5	5,419·6

- (a) Excludes entitlements to local government authorities under the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act.  
 (b) Forward estimates of population at 31 December 1979 supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Subject to revision.  
 (c) These relativities are specified in the States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act.  
 (d) Based on 39·87 per cent of net personal income tax collections of \$12,671m in 1978-79.

The general purpose revenue grants to the States in the last six years are summarised in the next table.



## GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS TO STATES (a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT (\$'000)							
1973-74	593,433	443,624	332,472	227,582	225,243	101,101	1,923,455
1974-75	756,163	562,266	449,671	318,286	286,903	140,204	2,513,495
1975-76	946,660	706,389	573,092	365,591	363,031	156,816	3,111,580
1976-77	1,133,400	841,700	687,200	433,200	440,800	186,294	3,722,594
1977-78	1,319,609	984,690	795,339	507,761	519,891	214,150	4,341,441
1978-79	1,464,397	1,090,025	865,837	559,841	579,532	240,737	4,800,369
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION (dollars)							
1973-74	123.21	121.49	164.81	185.52	204.14	254.47	145.58
1974-75	155.40	151.95	217.62	255.63	253.20	348.68	187.40
1975-76	193.27	189.25	273.08	290.96	313.44	386.06	229.64
1976-77	229.74	223.59	323.72	341.42	372.52	455.38	272.08
1977-78	264.91	259.14	369.44	395.67	429.48	519.66	313.69
1978-79	290.35	284.14	397.05	433.75	470.48	579.39	342.92

(a) Excludes grants to local government authorities (see next subsection). Amounts for Queensland include special grants.

## GENERAL PURPOSE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Since 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government has provided funds for general purpose assistance to local government authorities. In the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 grants were made to individual authorities on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission—payments were made to State Governments for distribution to the respective individual local government authorities. These arrangements were replaced in 1976 by the tax sharing arrangements incorporated in the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The Act provides for local government to receive a share of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year; the amount so derived is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The State Governments are responsible, subject to certain constraints, for the allocation of these funds to individual local government authorities. The grants to New South Wales in 1977-78 and 1978-79 were \$60m and \$65m respectively. The entitlement is 1.75 per cent in 1979-80; as a result grants are expected to be \$81m. In 1980-81 the entitlement is to be increased to 2 per cent. Further particulars of the distribution of Commonwealth funds to local government authorities in New South Wales are given in the section 'Local Government Finance' in this chapter.

## GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

Since 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government has made interest-free capital grants to the States. The grants are primarily designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (such as schools and police buildings) and they replace borrowings that would otherwise have been made through the State's Loan Council programmes. The grants are not, however, subject to conditions as to the purposes for which they might be expended. The amounts paid to New South Wales in recent years are shown below.

## General Purpose Capital Grants to New South Wales (\$'000)

1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
86,551	107,313	137,057	143,958	154,289	154,489

## COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The Commonwealth Government provides grants to all States for specific current and capital purposes. The table on the following page shows all such grants made to New South Wales in recent years, grouped under functional headings for current and capital purposes.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT  
FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

(\$'000)

Purpose	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
FOR CURRENT PURPOSES						
General public services .. .. .	2,861	3,024	2,708	4,454	3,904	4,359
Education .. .. .	146,553	317,169	393,874	475,854	523,099	548,267
Health .. .. .	7,486	16,496	344,843	268,186	382,479	407,177
Social security and welfare .. .. .	7,012	18,305	15,495	5,731	8,285	11,945
Housing and community amenities .. .. .	2,639	3,053	3,465	2,047	1,848	1,848
Economic services (a) .. .. .	5,879	6,913	8,748	12,374	14,871	18,046
Other purposes (b) .. .. .	31,029	57,081	46,054	69,335	79,081	83,980
Total grants for current purposes .. .. .	203,460	422,041	815,187	837,981	1,013,567	1,075,622
FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES						
General public services .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education .. .. .	61,965	146,584	104,350	104,558	106,588	120,747
Health .. .. .	6,379	17,257	45,157	41,864	20,364	3,579
Social security and welfare .. .. .	2,998	3,432	7,822	3,243	5,134	6,895
Housing and community amenities .. .. .	8,400	23,453	31,391	13,525	2,822	3,452
Recreation and related cultural services .. .. .	—	2,829	3,153	1,570	942	665
Economic services (a) .. .. .	107,268	140,506	149,391	167,098	184,539	186,416
Other purposes .. .. .	—	13,239	12,596	10,006	6,945	1,895
Total grants for capital purposes .. .. .	187,010	347,300	353,860	341,864	327,334	323,649
Total specific purpose grants .. .. .	390,470	769,341	1,169,047	1,179,845	1,340,901	1,399,271

(a) Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads.

(b) Includes general purpose revenue assistance grants for distribution to local government authorities.

The basic aim of the classification in the above table (and in the following table) is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the 'purpose' classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication *Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities* (Catalogue No. 5502.0).

## REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES

Repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Commonwealth Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. The amounts received under these agreements during recent years are shown in the following table. The total amount repayable by the State to the Commonwealth is included in the subsection 'Loan Indebtedness Outside the Financial Agreement' shown later in this section of the Year Book.

## REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES RECEIVED BY N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Purpose	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Defence-housing for servicemen .. .. .	4,539	16,350	18,005	15,280	7,947	5,423
Housing and community amenities .. .. .	97,333	183,330	207,706	167,172	147,621	122,108
Economic services—						
Soil and water resources management .. .. .	950	2,302	2,800	1,875	—	—
Forest resources management .. .. .	2,000	2,100	2,456	2,497	374	3,175
Assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries .. .. .	8,000	9,750	9,076	6,487	8,137	10,065
Other .. .. .	267	580	10	384	—	—
Other purposes .. .. .	216	1,982	672	1,490	1,485	984
Total gross advances .. .. .	113,305	216,394	240,725	195,185	165,564	141,755

## STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The principal operating accounts in the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are as follows:

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund*. This fund was created by the Constitution Act, 1902. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The *revenue and expenditure accounts* for the Rail Services and Bus Services of the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales and the *Maritime Services Board Fund*. Particulars of these accounts are given in the sections 'Railways, Buses, and Ferries' and 'Shipping' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication'.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Funds*. This fund receives moneys from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc. The money is paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars regarding the taxation and fees imposed in respect of the ownership and operation of motor vehicles are given in the subsection 'State and Local Taxation' earlier in this chapter and in the chapter 'Transport and Communications'.

The *Special Deposits Account*. This account mainly includes trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes), departmental working funds, and funds of some State enterprises. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown in the subsection 'Ledger Balances' later in this section.

The *General Loan Account*. Proceeds of borrowings for the State under the 1927 Financial Agreement are credited to this account from which is financed the annual program of works and services authorised by Parliament, under the Loan Appropriation Acts. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

## REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the 'principal business undertakings' of the State (i.e. railway and bus services and the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board) is shown in the next table. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a 'cash' or 'receipts and payments' basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an 'income and expenditure' basis.

In aggregating the 'cash' and 'income and expenditure' accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable

working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the 'income and expenditure' accounts of the undertakings. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings. Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Fund to the business undertakings.

## STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	1,536,005	2,071,442	2,496,151	2,888,929	3,231,248	3,499,899
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	267,351	296,059	323,562	358,286	389,139	388,382
Buses .. .. .	39,733	43,020	45,395	40,513	44,328	44,936
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	40,591	46,764	49,311	66,930	77,657	109,082
Total .. .. .	347,674	385,843	418,268	465,729	511,124	542,400
Total budget (c) .. .. .	1,878,509	2,452,089	2,909,110	3,347,647	3,733,273	4,032,114
EXPENDITURE (a) EXPENSES (EXCLUDING DEBT CHARGES)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	1,269,607	1,764,248	2,100,993	2,368,117	2,617,426	2,822,583
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	351,197	416,758	472,560	569,055	639,229	672,283
Buses .. .. .	63,292	77,063	81,653	92,617	105,665	115,085
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	32,606	38,213	40,034	56,572	65,889	88,366
Total .. .. .	447,096	532,034	594,247	718,244	810,783	875,734
Total budget (c) .. .. .	1,711,532	2,291,086	2,689,931	3,079,350	3,419,110	3,688,132
EXPENDITURE (a) INTEREST AND EXCHANGE ON INTEREST (d)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	111,724	123,778	128,372	155,201	182,101	192,291
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	34,048	38,115	45,847	55,631	66,597	73,634
Buses .. .. .	2,385	2,646	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	6,128	6,790	7,715	8,723	10,051	17,597
Total .. .. .	42,562	47,550	56,575	67,732	80,207	94,935
Total budget (c) .. .. .	154,286	171,331	184,946	222,933	262,308	287,226
EXPENDITURE (a) CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUNDS (e)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	19,647	20,289	24,289	35,352	38,999	40,001
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	7,840	8,125	9,027	8,227	11,382	13,810
Buses .. .. .	324	343	375	690	552	547
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	1,424	1,461	1,490	1,550	1,619	3,001
Total .. .. .	9,587	9,929	10,892	10,467	13,553	17,358
Total budget (c) .. .. .	29,234	30,217	35,182	45,819	52,552	57,359
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	1,400,977	1,908,316	2,253,654	2,558,672	2,838,526	3,054,875
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	393,085	462,998	527,434	632,913	717,208	759,727
Buses .. .. .	66,002	80,053	85,041	96,685	109,776	119,336
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	40,158	46,464	49,238	66,845	77,559	108,964
Total .. .. .	499,245	589,515	661,713	796,443	904,543	988,027
Total budget (c) .. .. .	1,895,052	2,492,634	2,910,059	3,348,104	3,733,970	4,032,717
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	135,027	163,127	242,497	330,257	392,722	445,024
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	(—) 125,734	(—) 166,939	(—) 203,872	(—) 274,627	(—) 328,069	(—) 371,345
Buses .. .. .	(—) 26,269	(—) 37,034	(—) 39,646	(—) 56,172	(—) 65,448	(—) 74,400
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	433	301	73	85	98	118
Total .. .. .	(—) 151,571	(—) 203,672	(—) 243,445	(—) 330,714	(—) 393,419	(—) 443,627
Total budget (c) .. .. .	(—) 16,544	(—) 40,545	(—) 949	(—) 457	(—) 697	(—) 603

(a) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$70m in 1978-79) have been deducted from both revenue and expenditure.

(b) Refers to the business activities of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

(c) Excludes inter-fund transfers — see text preceding table.

(d) Includes interest on special Commonwealth Government advances.

(e) Includes repayments of special Commonwealth Government advances.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the previous table comprise:

- (a) debt charges (amounting to \$46m, \$51m, \$59m, \$66m, \$76m, and \$80m in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$103m, \$149m, \$184m, \$261m, \$315m, and \$365m in the same years) towards the accumulated losses of the railway and bus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Fund and in revenue of the railways and buses but omitted from the item 'Total budget' to avoid duplication, comprise:

- (a) annual contributions of \$1.6m to Railways towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions towards superannuation costs (amounting to \$3.6m, \$3.6m, \$3.7m, \$5.4m, \$7.5m, and \$8.6m in the years covered by the table).

#### GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts credited to the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* during the last five years.

#### CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: RECEIPTS

(\$'000)

Classification	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Grants from Commonwealth Government for—					
General purposes—					
Financial assistance grants .. .. .	737,522	946,660	1,133,400	1,319,609	1,464,397
Special revenue assistance .. .. .	18,641	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	30,000	—	—	—	—
Interest on public debt .. .. .	24,834	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
National disaster relief .. .. .	15,834	13,905	12,729	9,667	3,144
Education—					
Schools .. .. .	46,030	78,993	91,452	98,540	101,500
Technical education .. .. .	9,986	16,755	16,500	19,442	21,706
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	4,315	3,600	3,447	3,022	2,304
Education of migrant children .. .. .	3,853	2,713	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	—	588	830	675	1,120
Health—					
Pharmaceutical benefits .. .. .	16,050	10,415	860	3,147	1,600
Community health services .. .. .	8,473	16,898	25,172	25,052	19,033
Tuberculosis control .. .. .	3,923	3,030	390	1,626	—
School dental scheme .. .. .	1,018	1,536	2,486	2,405	2,544
Milk for school children .. .. .	20	—	—	—	—
Blood transfusion service .. .. .	637	1,391	1,437	1,495	1,619
Other .. .. .	18	—	11	—	—
Social security and welfare—					
Unemployment relief works .. .. .	15,105	11,392	—	—	1,230
Assistance for deserted wives .. .. .	1,879	2,344	3,836	6,376	9,521
Home care services .. .. .	330	487	1,967	1,933	1,875
Economic services—					
Water resources investigations .. .. .	1,059	—	1,435	682	—
Other .. .. .	71	—	—	—	97
Other purposes .. .. .	188	655	323	385	414
Total of foregoing .. .. .	939,786	1,117,196	1,302,110	1,499,891	1,637,939
Taxes .. .. .	869,656	1,107,791	1,247,359	1,338,390	1,477,313
Land revenue—					
Land alienations and leases .. .. .	14,693	15,648	17,407	17,658	21,530
Mining royalties .. .. .	36,715	31,702	45,479	48,952	35,447
Forestry (a) .. .. .	5,803	6,648	7,317	7,558	8,994
Other .. .. .	1,702	1,623	1,599	1,475	1,638
Receipts for services rendered—					
Harbour, tonnage, and light rates, pilotage, etc. ..	12,137	14,357	17,055	20,486	—
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Corporate Affairs Com-	13,705	18,323	20,503	26,221	30,941
mission .. .. .					
Other fees .. .. .	16,485	22,799	27,712	26,252	28,989
Architectural service charges .. .. .	18,245	19,638	11,590	17,162	18,418
Police services — traffic control (b) .. .. .	19,641	23,755	19,899	19,751	14,514
Other .. .. .	20,049	22,888	27,581	33,042	38,181
Interest and debt redemption receipts .. .. .	48,872	47,451	78,476	94,997	95,141
Other .. .. .	253,954	246,330	264,842	79,413	90,854
Total receipts (c) .. .. .	2,071,442	2,496,151	2,888,929	3,231,248	3,499,899

- (a) Net receipts. Excludes transfer to Special Deposits Account (\$8.4m in 1978-79).
- (b) Reimbursement primarily from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.
- (c) See footnote (a) in preceding table.

Receipts from the Commonwealth Government constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 47 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1978-79, whilst State taxation represented 42 per cent, land revenue 2 per cent, and other receipts 9 per cent. Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking funds for repayment of the State debt, and grants for roads, for universities, and for housing) are paid into other funds; all Commonwealth grants paid to New South Wales are shown in the section 'Commonwealth Grants to the States' earlier in this chapter.

## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The classification of ordinary departmental expenditure as shown in the table is largely based on the principal functional groupings utilised by the New South Wales State Government.

**CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: PAYMENTS**  
(\$'000)

Classification	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>Ordinary departmental—</b>					
Legislature and general administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	129,862	179,337	197,067	214,266	248,015
Maintenance of law, order, and public safety	201,040	243,746	284,376	318,387	347,163
Regulation of trade and industry	8,825	11,111	12,701	14,195	15,913
Education	699,123	871,018	1,012,921	1,139,819	1,251,905
Science, art, and research	16,666	20,577	24,980	32,200	41,639
Health, the environment and recreation	418,983	454,777	449,470	457,024	507,499
Unemployment relief (a)	15,106	11,392	32,300	34,403	15
Social amelioration	67,094	82,632	103,709	121,750	130,648
War obligations	2,682	3,337	3,723	3,623	3,491
Development and maintenance of state resources (b)	188,749	203,798	226,663	259,823	253,698
Local government	16,119	19,270	20,207	21,936	22,597
<b>Total ordinary departmental (c)</b>	<b>1,764,248</b>	<b>2,100,993</b>	<b>2,368,117</b>	<b>2,617,426</b>	<b>2,822,583</b>
<b>Public debt charges—</b>					
Interest	117,461	117,624	140,409	166,496	177,063
Exchange on interest	—	573	—	—	—
Sinking fund	19,243	21,849	22,953	25,901	26,801
<b>Total public debt charges (d)</b>	<b>137,277</b>	<b>139,969</b>	<b>163,361</b>	<b>192,397</b>	<b>203,864</b>
<b>Commonwealth advances—</b>					
Interest	5,927	10,251	14,793	15,606	15,228
Principal repaid	863	2,440	12,399	13,097	13,200
<b>Total Commonwealth advances</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>12,691</b>	<b>27,194</b>	<b>28,703</b>	<b>28,428</b>
<b>Total payments (c)</b>	<b>1,908,316</b>	<b>2,253,654</b>	<b>2,558,672</b>	<b>2,838,526</b>	<b>3,054,875</b>

(a) Funds provided for employment—creating activities and distributed by the Department of Local Government to State and local government authorities.

(b) Includes agricultural and pastoral, public works, land settlement, forestry, navigation, tourist bureau and tourist resorts, water resources, and assistance to Public Transport Commission.

(c) Excludes State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$70m in 1978-79).

(d) Excludes payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings.

## LOAN FUNDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927*. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments are arranged by the Commonwealth Government, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth Government and by each State.

Each State is liable to the Commonwealth Government for the loans raised on its behalf. Loans placed on the market for public subscription comprise cash loans, conversion loans (which are offered to holders of maturing loans), and Australian Savings Bonds (which are described in Chapter 17 'Private Finance').

In November 1978, the Loan Council approved the special borrowing from overseas sources by some larger authorities for the purpose of financing infrastructure development.

Certain State authorities have statutory power, subject to the terms and conditions laid down by the Loan Council, to raise loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities currently exercising this power are listed in the table "Loans Guaranteed by the State" later in this section.

#### GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT

The receipts of the General Loan Account consist of the loan raisings by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the State, the Commonwealth interest-free grants to assist the financing of capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (schools, police buildings, etc.), repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years, and certain capital grants from the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, redemption of maturing loans (mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans), and the payment of flotation expenses.

The repayments are derived partially from the sale of land, various other assets, surplus materials and the like acquired by means of loan funds. In recent years, these repayments have been enlarged by Commonwealth assistance and reimbursements for projects within such fields as education, for schools, and for technical and further education; health services; water conservation and irrigation; and urban transport improvement programs with respect to railways.

A summary of transactions of the General Loan Account over recent years is given in the next table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments are deducted to obtain net loan expenditure or net amount added to accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

#### GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
RECEIPTS						
Loan raisings (a)	183,078	226,996	274,114	287,915	308,978	308,978
Commonwealth Government grants	(b) 69,701	(b) 76,563	136,457	143,448	154,289	154,489
EXPENDITURE						
Works and services—						
Gross expenditure	308,203	427,283	544,962	583,577	603,122	585,931
Repayments	51,102	130,813	134,788	153,099	141,681	118,570
Net expenditure	257,100	296,470	410,173	430,478	461,441	467,361
Stamp duty, loan flotation expenses	201	870	627	751	627	1,049

(a) Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

(b) Excludes amounts credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting the budgetary deficit (\$16.0m in 1973-74 and \$30m in 1974-75).

The principal items of gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years, are given in the following table.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Work or service	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE						
Transport—						
Railways .. .. .	42,845	56,345	86,634	118,836	124,215	100,100
Buses .. .. .	2,055	2,150	1,866	1,164	—	2,000
Ferries .. .. .	500	2,160	445	—	2,785	600
Highways, roads, and bridges .. .. .	1,600	2,295	7,325	8,600	9,500	40,500
Ports, harbours, and rivers .. .. .	19,433	19,961	11,808	17,991	28,724	7,860
Electricity undertakings .. .. .	18,674	18,607	20,558	20,508	20,501	468
Trading and service undertakings .. .. .	527	1,206	1,005	6,575	9,801	8,295
Water conservation and irrigation—						
Construction of dams .. .. .	10,921	11,984	16,863	18,290	19,171	12,427
Other .. .. .	12,085	13,533	16,223	21,494	22,751	24,169
Soil conservation .. .. .	1,300	1,547	2,350	2,900	4,322	4,950
Forestry .. .. .	4,800	8,600	9,950	12,500	13,280	14,340
Land settlement .. .. .	3,721	4,164	5,100	5,670	5,400	4,500
Water, sewerage, and drainage works—						
Metropolitan .. .. .	23,250	24,850	28,000	28,000	—	—
Other .. .. .	8,581	15,433	18,430	20,301	30,698	31,531
Local government works, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,636	3,978	4,653	3,748	3,245	2,924
Housing .. .. .	1,428	3,395	8,614	2,417	3,110	13,805
Rural and agricultural institutions and services .. .. .	3,224	1,260	1,068	1,221	1,927	2,303
Decentralisation and development .. .. .	3,000	8,922	5,000	7,000	2,800	6,035
Hospitals and health services .. .. .	37,214	59,821	88,216	96,187	88,994	78,589
Education .. .. .	91,895	143,988	180,131	152,968	169,459	186,308
Administrative and miscellaneous service—						
Justice .. .. .	8,154	10,700	10,700	14,300	15,000	16,474
Administrative establishments, etc. .. .. .	3,933	5,170	9,978	8,834	13,154	11,276
Recreation .. .. .	1,847	3,227	3,684	5,918	6,191	3,990
Other .. .. .	4,581	3,987	6,360	8,156	8,094	12,487
Total gross loan expenditure .. .. .	308,203	427,283	544,962	583,577	603,122	585,931
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT						
Transport—						
Railways .. .. .	556	13,940	6,360	25,061	20,852	14,654
Buses .. .. .	903	341	276	400	328	563
Ferries .. .. .	—	984	280	—	—	—
Highways, roads, and bridges .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports, harbours, and rivers .. .. .	2,888	3,004	11,908	662	1,779	1,433
Electricity undertakings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trading and service undertakings .. .. .	11	37	30	29	2,304	15
Water conservation and irrigation .. .. .	7,063	8,919	5,009	6,147	6,906	9,198
Soil conservation .. .. .	—	350	—	—	30	400
Forestry .. .. .	2,002	2,115	2,458	2,499	379	3,190
Land settlement .. .. .	2,217	6,057	2,955	3,312	8,242	4,011
Water, sewerage, and drainage works .. .. .	8,045	8,362	9,349	10,196	11,251	11,722
Local government works, n.e.i. .. .. .	105	81	62	73	74	66
Housing .. .. .	286	302	276	135	190	141
Rural and agricultural institutions and services .. .. .	836	862	885	893	913	888
Decentralisation and development .. .. .	13	14	46	20	21	14
Hospitals and health services .. .. .	6,264	17,062	44,807	44,176	21,436	2,218
Education .. .. .	19,759	58,911	49,520	53,222	60,327	68,222
Administrative and miscellaneous services .. .. .	154	9,472	569	6,274	6,647	1,835
Total repayments .. .. .	51,102	130,813	134,788	153,099	141,681	118,570
Total, net loan expenditure on works and services .. .. .	257,100	296,470	410,173	430,478	461,441	467,361

*The Changing Nature of Financing Capital Works Programmes*

In recent years, the principal water supply and sewerage, and electricity undertakings have relied less on advances from the General Loan Account to fund their large-scale works programmes by raising their own loans under government guarantee (see 'Loans Guaranteed by the State' shown later in this section).



In addition, a new form of capital acquisition of transport equipment in lieu of outright purchase with loan funds, is being utilised by the Public Transport Commission. *Leveraged leasing* agreements, signed for the supply of this equipment, provide for the payment of a lease-rental designed to recover a very high percentage of the cost plus interest over a period of a predetermined number of years. Under such contracts, the Commission has a renewal option for a further similar term at a rental to be agreed with the lessors, under certain conditions. Some other state undertakings have also entered into this mode of financing the acquisition of capital assets. Similarly, the provision of *trade-credit-facilities* for the supply of major plant and equipment has been employed; this method is expected to grow in future years.

### LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act, 1902 provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. All accounts so maintained are combined to form the Treasurer's General Banking Account. The balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others, and all amounts paid into any such accounts are deemed to be public moneys. The balances held in accounts at 30 June in each of the last six years are shown in the next table.

#### STATE ACCOUNTS, N.S.W.: LEDGER BALANCES AT 30 JUNE

(\$'000)

Account	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Credit balances—						
Government railways .. .. .	15,649	9,975	30,039	43,416	52,168	80,140
Government railways renewals .. .. .	26,422	19,922	18,401	29,711	36,477	10,806
Special deposits—						
Cash .. .. .	284,519	255,709	421,069	496,006	419,214	441,057
Securities .. .. .	27,652	30,790	33,969	36,528	35,866	40,796
Other credit balances .. .. .	11,317	14,978	21,227	27,037	39,479	35,856
Total credit balances .. .. .	365,559	331,375	524,705	632,698	583,205	608,655
Debit balances—						
Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	25,907	62,357	62,956	60,052	58,175	57,871
General Loan .. .. .	7,855	1,636	1,865	1,732	533	5,476
Other debit balances .. .. .	7,373	11,377	9,314	5,371	5,095	3,840
Total debit balances .. .. .	41,135	75,370	74,135	67,156	63,804	67,187
Net credit balance held in—						
New South Wales: current accounts .. .. .	4,765	5,895	2,645	1,953	2,639	(-) 70,600
New South Wales: fixed deposits .. .. .	290,500	217,500	412,500	525,650	479,500	569,979
Overseas funds (a) .. .. .	1,353	1,666	1,302	1,258	1,242	1,139
Securities .. .. .	27,806	30,944	34,123	36,682	36,020	40,950
Total net credit balance .. .. .	324,425	256,005	450,570	565,542	519,402	541,467

(a) Comprises cash at bankers at 31 May and remittances in transit.

The Special Deposits Account mainly includes a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g. working balances of State Departments and some State enterprises and trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes).

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

## STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as 'principal business undertakings' (i.e. the railway and bus services and the business undertakings activities of the Maritime Services Board). The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan funds, but the railways and the Maritime Services Board provide for renewal of assets from revenue and borrow relatively smaller amounts from the public. Since November 1978, the Maritime Services Board has been permitted to borrow money under approved conditions from overseas sources. The financial operations of the undertakings are kept in separate accounts in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget (see 'Revenue Accounts of New South Wales' earlier in this section).

Apart from the 'principal business undertakings' there are other State enterprises (i.e. State owned utilities and trading concerns). The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan and revenue funds and from surplus earnings, but their revenue accounts have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget.

The revenue and expenditure of *selected* State enterprises during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are summarised in the next table.

SELECTED STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1977-78			1978-79		
	Revenue	Expend- iture	Surplus or deficit (—)	Revenue	Expend- iture	Surplus or deficit (—)
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	470,072	469,862	210	548,234	547,982	253
Totalizator Agency Board .. .. .	61,326	39,891	21,435	67,806	41,345	26,461
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (a) ..	15,729	14,706	1,023	16,724	16,264	460
State Brickworks (a) .. .. .	6,427	7,963	(—) 1,536	7,442	8,340	(—) 898
Homebush Abattoir Corporation .. .. .	18,262	21,748	(—) 3,487	14,636	21,290	(—) 6,654
Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W. .. .. .	118,024	117,538	485	131,087	130,715	372
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	6,014	7,732	(—) 1,719	6,766	7,208	(—) 442
Water supply—						
South West Tablelands (b) .. .. .	1,048	2,342	(—) 1,293	1,213	2,438	(—) 1,224
Fish River (b) .. .. .	1,252	1,215	36	1,210	1,247	(—) 37
Housing Commission .. .. .	132,266	123,454	8,812	157,942	143,708	(c) 14,233
Grain Elevators Board (d) .. .. .	44,952	41,973	2,979	40,579	37,531	3,047
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority (e) .. .. .	1,718	1,149	568	2,144	1,309	835

(a) Year ended 31 March.

(b) Year ended 31 December.

(c) Result after allowing for rebates of rents of \$12.4m and \$20m in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively.

(d) Year ended 31 October.

(e) Year ended 30 September.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT

## AMOUNT AND DOMICILE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when the first loan, amounting to \$98,000, was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854. The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, where particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are also given.

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent was held in London, 32 per cent in Australia, and 5 per cent in New York. Since then, the total

overseas debt has declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30 June 1979, 99·2 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, 0·6 per cent in London, and 0·2 per cent in New York.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas, the annual interest charge, and the average rate of interest on the full value of the debt for the six years to 1979 are given in the following table.

### PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(at 30 June)

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>Australia—</b>							
Debt .. .. .	\$'000	3,552,538	3,747,483	3,650,375	3,904,051	4,179,735	4,428,372
Annual interest .. .. .	\$'000	207,480	238,427	259,743	292,737	329,151	354,095
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·84	6·36	7·12	7·50	7·87	8·00
<b>London—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	74,035	58,241	48,745	34,158	27,258	25,311
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	3,678	3,256	2,722	1,836	1,584	1,493
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	4·97	5·59	5·58	5·38	5·81	5·90
<b>New York—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	20,641	19,928	18,322	17,299	13,112	10,051
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	1,123	1,085	999	945	718	551
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·44	5·45	5·45	5·46	5·48	5·48
<b>Canada—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	2,164	2,121	2,324	2,290	1,911	1,654
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	124	122	134	132	110	95
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·73	5·75	5·77	5·76	5·76	5·74
<b>Switzerland—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	3,567	4,775	—	—	—	—
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	160	215	—	—	—	—
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	4·49	4·50	—	—	—	—
<b>Netherlands—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	1,407	1,505	1,231	1,254	1,083	915
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	70	75	62	63	54	46
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	4·98	4·98	5·04	5·02	4·99	5·03
<b>Total—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	3,654,352	3,834,052	3,720,997	3,959,053	4,223,099	4,466,303
Amount .. .. .	\$	768·62	800·81	757·18	798·73	842·63	879·85
Per capita .. .. .	\$'000	212,636	243,181	263,659	295,711	331,617	356,281
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	212,636	243,181	263,659	295,711	331,617	356,281
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·82	6·34	7·09	7·47	7·85	7·98

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue.

(b) Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent.

The next table shows the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during recent years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

**TRANSACTIONS ON PUBLIC DEBT (a) OF NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>LOANS RAISED</b>						
Conversion and renewal loans .. .. .	372,693	326,176	458,879	381,538	425,866	386,936
New loans (b) .. .. .	183,188	226,996	274,114	287,937	308,978	308,978
Total face value of conversions, renewals, and new loans .. .. .	555,881	553,172	732,993	669,475	734,844	695,914
<b>LOANS REPAYD</b>						
From conversion and renewal loans—						
Australia .. .. .	371,534	325,625	458,531	381,136	425,029	386,509
Overseas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From sinking fund and revenue account—						
Australia .. .. .	30,564	32,602	41,270	34,663	34,132	60,768
Overseas .. .. .	14,877	22,548	10,029	21,208	12,877	11,134
Total loans repaid .. .. .	416,974	380,775	509,829	437,008	472,038	458,411
<b>NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT</b>						
Australia .. .. .	153,783	194,945	233,193	253,676	275,684	248,637
Overseas (c) .. .. .	(-)28,004	(-)15,245	(-)15,948	(-)15,620	(-)11,638	(-)5,433
Total net increase (c) .. .. .	125,779	179,700	217,245	238,055	264,046	243,204

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent.

(b) Loans raised in Australia. In the years covered by the table, there were no overseas loan raisings.

(c) Includes adjustment in the public debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

**THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE**

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1979 is shown in the table 'Public Debt of New South Wales' as \$356m. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid* which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt of New South Wales in recent years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e. bank overdrafts and Special Deposits Accounts).

**INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT OF N.S.W. AND TEMPORARY ADVANCES: AMOUNT  
ACTUALLY PAID**

Particulars	Unit of quantity (a)	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Amount of interest paid on—							
Public debt held in Australia .. .. .	\$'000	192,503	211,929	226,697	269,845	308,763	332,273
Public debt held overseas .. .. .	\$'000	5,977	5,517	4,628	3,437	2,857	2,346
Total public debt .. .. .	\$'000	198,481	217,446	231,326	273,282	311,620	334,619
Moneys in temporary possession and bank advances .. .. .	\$'000	3,495	4,686	4,442	5,378	8,215	9,211
Total interest paid—							
Amount .. .. .	\$'000	201,976	222,132	235,768	278,660	319,835	343,830
Per head of population .. .. .	\$	41.94	45.65	48.13	56.48	64.21	68.17

(a) Payments in Australian currency.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various State enterprises that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts. These charges are paid in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and then recouped from the respective undertakings, etc. The amounts of interest chargeable to the undertakings in the last six years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in the table 'National Debt Sinking Fund. Recoupment from State Enterprises N.S.W.' later in this subsection.

**PUBLIC DEBT: INTEREST CHARGEABLE TO STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Railways .. .. .	33,862	37,934	44,815	53,265	61,140	64,915
Buses .. .. .	2,386	2,647	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	5,985	6,652	7,589	8,496	9,795	16,512
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund .. .. .	6,000	5,500	3,000	4,000	4,500	4,300
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	26,280	29,253	32,940	36,915	39,871	41,308
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	11,356	13,208	15,755	18,310	19,774	19,514
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	1,023	1,092	1,258	1,405	1,532	1,569
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	744	707	668	698	742	754
Main Roads Department .. .. .	2,750	3,012	3,599	4,270	4,846	6,016
Grain Elevators Board .. .. .	1,330	1,431	1,590	1,330	1,592	1,476
Other .. .. .	2,388	2,845	3,420	6,185	5,989	6,699
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>94,104</b>	<b>104,281</b>	<b>117,647</b>	<b>138,252</b>	<b>153,340</b>	<b>166,767</b>

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND**

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Significant operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years and the aggregate since 1 July 1928 are summarised in the following table.

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total, 1928-29 to 1978-79
<b>Receipts—</b>							
Contributions by—							
Commonwealth Government ..	9,675	10,079	9,900	10,506	11,168	11,876	204,059
New South Wales Government ..	37,035	39,906	41,500	44,096	46,936	49,967	758,488
Interest .. .. .	192	110	82	13	113	790	3,105
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>46,903</b>	<b>50,096</b>	<b>51,482</b>	<b>54,615</b>	<b>58,217</b>	<b>62,633</b>	<b>(a) 966,589</b>
<b>Payments (b)</b>							
Australia .. .. .	30,532	32,591	41,194	34,652	34,100	60,705	681,015
Overseas .. .. .	13,608	22,420	9,377	18,596	12,645	10,317	278,634
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,141</b>	<b>55,010</b>	<b>50,571</b>	<b>53,247</b>	<b>46,745</b>	<b>71,023</b>	<b>959,649</b>
Cash balance at 30 June .. .. .	6,492	1,578	2,489	3,857	15,330	6,940	..

(a) Includes contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.

(b) Net cost (in Australian currency) of securities re-purchased and redeemed.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the fifty-two years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$99.45, the average price for 1978-79 being \$99.90. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES RE-PURCHASED AND REDEEMED ON ACCOUNT OF N.S.W.**

Country and currency	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total, 1928-29 to 1978-79
Australia (\$A'000) .. .. .	30,563	32,602	41,270	34,663	34,132	60,768	684,774
London (£ stg.'000) .. .. .	7,367	11,296	1,020	11,599	5,359	3,726	96,163
New York (U.S.\$'000) .. .. .	4,152	4,287	3,781	3,340	4,249	3,777	107,040
Canada (Can. \$'000) .. .. .	91	225	118	67	248	299	3,114
Netherlands (Guilders '000) .. .. .	692	692	692	692	692	692	8,304

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State enterprises are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in the table 'Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Enterprises, N.S.W.' earlier in this subsection.

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECOUPMENT FROM STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Railways .. .. .	7,744	8,029	8,622	7,175	8,782	9,386
Buses .. .. .	324	343	375	690	552	547
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	1,098	1,179	1,284	1,373	1,433	2,479
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	3,520	3,756	4,044	7,607	6,062	6,227
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	771	803	848	144	125	124
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	181	189	199	16	12	12
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	470	(a)2,435	523	—	—	—
Main Roads Department .. .. .	324	343	377	835	692	907
Grain Elevators Board .. .. .	285	308	320	(-) 93	186	127
Other .. .. .	386	414	464	1,118	873	981
Total .. .. .	15,103	17,799	17,056	18,865	18,717	20,790

(a) Includes recoupment of contributions due in earlier years and not paid.

**COMMONWEALTH DEBT ASSISTANCE**

In terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, the Commonwealth Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929 and assumed, (as between the Commonwealth and States) the liabilities of the States to bond-holders. The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute \$15.2m per annum towards that interest, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, that is, until 1985 (1986 in respect of New South Wales which commenced contributions from 1 July 1928). During this period, the States reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf and, thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution to New South Wales under this agreement is \$5.8m per year.

At its meeting in June 1974, the Loan Council adopted a report which proposed amendments to the Financial Agreement incorporating provisions for the formal takeover by the Commonwealth Government of \$1,000m of State debt as at 30 June 1975. The

report also proposed amendments to the sinking fund provisions designed to simplify and rationalise those provisions, and these arrangements may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Specified contributions were made by the States (\$12.2m) and by the Commonwealth (\$30m) in 1975-76.
- (b) For the next nine years (ten in the case of New South Wales), the contributions will equal the amounts referred to in (a) adjusted by a percentage of the difference between each State's net debt at 30 June 1975 and the net debt at 30 June immediately preceding the year of contribution. The percentage is 1.20 for State contributions and 0.28 for Commonwealth contributions.
- (c) As from and including 1985-86 (1986-87 in the case of New South Wales) the contributions by each State will equal 0.85 per cent of its net debt at the preceding 30 June and the Commonwealth's contribution will be 0.28 per cent.

### LOAN INDEBTEDNESS OUTSIDE THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

In addition to the debt which constitutes the loan liability to the Commonwealth under the 1927 *Financial Agreement*, the State is also obligated for financial assistance given by the Commonwealth as 'repayable advances' for various projects controlled or administered by or on behalf of New South Wales. The following table shows the composition of the State's liability in this regard at 30 June 1979, which necessitates redemption payments to the Commonwealth.

	\$'000
Housing .. .. .	1,353,501
Urban and regional development (a) .. .. .	113,370
Backlog sewerage works .. .. .	83,668
Rural reconstruction .. .. .	44,498
Dairy adjustment (b) .. .. .	1,974
Rural adjustment (b) .. .. .	16,575
Advances to meet deficits .. .. .	2,500
Softwood forests .. .. .	21,680
Natural disasters .. .. .	5,996
Captains Flat—abatement of pollution .. .. .	399
Other—non-current projects .. .. .	39,975
	<hr/>
	1,684,137

(a) Excludes capitalized interest.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth loan assistance, the return of which is contingent upon repayments by farmers.

New South Wales loan liability to the Commonwealth outside the Financial Agreement at 30 June in recent years is shown below.

1974 (\$'000)	1975 (\$'000)	1976 (\$'000)	1977 (\$'000)	1978 (\$'000)	1979 (\$'000)
867,067	1,070,601	1,292,544	1,454,068	1,582,554	1,684,137

Details of the new Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and that of earlier years are given in the chapter 'Housing and Building'. Some of the other more significant matters entailing Commonwealth assistance outside the 1927 Financial Agreement are:

- (a) Urban and regional development programs which relate to the partial financing of growth centres at Albury-Wodonga, Bathurst-Orange, Campbelltown-Camden-Appin-Holsworthy area, and loans to the Land Commission of New South Wales.
- (b) The overtaking of arrears of sewerage works, mainly allocated to the Sydney and Newcastle sewerage authorities as well as certain county councils.
- (c) The Rural Reconstruction Scheme covered financial assistance to farmers for debt reconstruction; farm build-up to increase properties to a more economically viable size; and limited aid to alleviate personal hardship for those leaving the industry.

The 'other non-current projects' borrowings embrace advances previously made for war service land, reservoir and dam infrastructure, as well as the Indian-Pacific Rail Service and the standard gauge railway from Sydney to Melbourne.

### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain State enterprises and other corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June in the latest three years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

#### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Corporation or body	Guaranteed loans, etc. outstanding at 30 June		
	1977	1978	1979
Loans raised by—			
Board of Fire Commissioners	—	2,956	4,581
Broken Hill Water Board	3,369	3,143	3,028
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation	3,693	12,365	18,851
Cobar Water Board	1,831	1,735	1,631
County councils	22,049	19,828	13,352
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	311,629	365,809	490,492
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.	63,375	74,532	86,454
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	19,173	21,798	23,811
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	18,401	18,693	18,881
Hunter District Water Board	129,005	138,494	150,764
Land Commission of N.S.W.	—	10,000	10,905
Main Roads Department	84,406	95,612	131,618
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	3,075	3,955	47,610
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority	5,305	6,429	7,185
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	979,280	1,111,343	1,237,088
Minister for Decentralisation and Development	4,338	5,261	6,067
N.S.W. Film Corporation	—	—	1,000
Planning and Environment Commission of N.S.W.	38,699	58,020	68,827
Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W.	1,451	2,373	3,268
Public Transport Commission of N.S.W.	24,208	58,859	105,359
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	21,124	22,124	23,124
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority	40,335	46,845	49,366
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	31,539	32,208	32,546
Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W.	1,500	2,448	3,334
Various public hospitals	28,518	34,626	32,751
Other authorities	76	65	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,836,377</b>	<b>2,149,520</b>	<b>2,572,005</b>
Overdraft and advances of—			
Co-operative building societies	165,628	162,755	155,511
Other co-operative societies	5,263	722	2,280
Other	3,911	3,730	6,057
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,802</b>	<b>167,207</b>	<b>163,848</b>



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The system of local government in New South Wales is described in Chapter 2 'Constitution and Government'.

Statistics of local government finance in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by each local government authority. The accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

### FUNDS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, require councils to establish the following funds, and moneys received by councils are paid into the appropriate fund according to the purpose for which they are received:

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied;
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- (e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

In the statistical tables which follow, the term 'ordinary services' embraces all of the functions of local government (as described in Chapter 2 'Constitution and Government') with the exception of those listed under the title 'Trading undertakings'. Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds created to carry out specific works and services.

### VALUATION AND RATING OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

The services provided by councils are financed mainly from rates levied on the unimproved value of rateable property situated within the areas served by them.

#### VALUATION OF PROPERTY

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in one area (see below) the valuations are made by a valuer appointed by the council. From 1 January 1973, municipalities and shires serviced by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board are to be valued at least once every two years. For other councils, valuations are to be made at least once every six years.

The valuations which are determined are the unimproved value for all land and the assessed annual value for non-residential properties in areas served by the Metropolitan

Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board. 'Land value' is also being determined in respect of all general valuation lists commenced after 1 January 1978.

The *unimproved value* is the value of land disregarding any improvements, but taking into account surrounding development and services available. This value is determined on the assumption that the land is held in fee-simple with vacant possession. Some improvements such as clearing of timber are disregarded when determining the unimproved value but others, such as reclamation of land by draining or filling (known as site improvements), which have merged with the site, are included. As well as being used as the basis for rates levied by municipal and shire councils, unimproved value is the basis for rates levied by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards on residential properties.

The *assessed annual value* is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of the land with improvements (if any) thereon, but must be not less than 5 per cent of the unimproved value. It is used by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards as the basis for rating non-residential properties. Two other water boards operate in New South Wales, namely, the Broken Hill Water Board and the Cobar Water Board. The former board uses assessed annual value as the basis for making of all rates, while the latter board does not make any rates in its own right.

The *land value* is the value excluding all buildings and man-made structural improvements, but including improvements such as clearing, timber treatment, underground drains, and improvements to soil fertility and structure. Under the Valuation of Land (Rating and Valuation) Amendment Act, 1978, councils are permitted to use land value as the basis for levying rates. The adoption of this value will be optional until the Valuer-General has furnished land values in respect of all districts valued by him, and it is expected that the use of the land value will become mandatory in 1982.

At 30 June 1979, the valuations in force in 80 municipalities and 124 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in one municipality (the City of Broken Hill) by a valuer appointed by the council.

All lands are rateable except the following: lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government or statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities or colleges of advanced education; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, or certified under the Public Instruction Act, 1880, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

The unimproved value of all rateable property in New South Wales, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown below. Because valuations are determined for each council at intervals of two or six years, the figures shown do not indicate the annual changes in value but rather a trend over a longer period.

#### UNIMPROVED VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY

<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>
<i>1972</i>	10,131	<i>1975</i>	r 23,676
<i>1973</i>	11,802	<i>1976</i>	r 26,008
<i>1974</i>	19,506	<i>1977p</i>	27,953

## RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of five kinds: a general rate, differential general rates, and special, local, and loan rates. These rates are levied on the unimproved value of rateable land. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only a portion of an area, because of the special benefits which accrue to the residents.

Councils have the option of setting differential general rates to apply to (a) prescribed areas being towns, villages, urban areas, or centres of population, or (b) some or all rural land (in which case the rate must be lower than the general rate). Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of a portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use or for high density housing.

A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires.

The State Government has introduced measures to control the revenue which councils raise from rates for ordinary services. In 1976, as an interim measure, legislation was passed to limit the increase in the 1977 ordinary services rates. In terms of this legislation, the increase in the 1977 rate applicable to a parcel of land could not, without Ministerial approval, exceed 12 per cent of the rate levied in respect of 1976. The Local Government (Rating) Amendment Act, 1977, set the conditions under which councils may vary their rates for 1978 and subsequent years. Rates levied for ordinary services may be varied from year to year within limits proclaimed by the Minister each year. These limits are expressed in terms of the maximum percentage by which councils' standard rates may be varied from those of the preceding year (taking into account differential rates, minimum levies, and changes in valuations). The standard rate, varied in each year by the percentage approved by the Minister, multiplied by the unimproved value of land in the council's area, will determine the maximum income that the council can raise from ordinary services rates in that year. A council which does not take full advantage of the allowable increase, or makes a decrease beyond any decrease specified, may recover its position in a subsequent year. The general variations proclaimed for the 1978, 1979 and 1980 rating years were increases of 9.5 per cent, 8.0 per cent, and 10.0 per cent, respectively. With respect to minimum rates (the lowest amount that can be levied as determined by council), maximum values of \$100 and \$2 were fixed for general rates and other rates (excluding rates levied for water supply, sewerage, or other trading undertakings) respectively. Those maximum values can be increased for particular councils by application to, and subsequent approval by, the Minister for Local Government.

Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reduction at 31 December 1979 was \$120 for general rates, \$60 for water rates, and \$60 for sewerage rates. Councils are recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off up to the maximum specified, and they may also write off further amounts at their own cost. The amounts recouped from the State Government for the year ended 31 December 1977 were: \$16.2m for ordinary services rates; \$3.2m for water and sewerage rates; and \$22,000 for electricity and gas rates.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more at a rate of between 5 and 10 per cent per annum. However, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of the rate notice, to pay such rates by four instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid

incurring extra charges. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges (on overdue rates) owing to councils at 31 December 1977 was \$55m.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in recent years. The rates shown for 'ordinary services' include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g. roads, library services, street lighting, etc.).

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: RATES LEVIED**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
Ordinary services—						
General .. .. .	185,276	207,763	255,832	340,998	411,657	425,433
Loan, local, and special .. .. .	7,478	8,550	8,814	10,362	12,470	12,793
Total, ordinary services .. .. .	192,754	216,313	264,646	351,360	424,127	438,226
Trading, etc. funds—						
Electricity .. .. .	663	768	765	542	498	292
Gas .. .. .	202	250	163	180	220	125
Abattoir .. .. .	20	11	7	8	4	4
Water supply .. .. .	12,610	13,907	16,109	20,505	25,086	28,787
Sewerage .. .. .	8,715	9,803	11,895	15,686	20,884	24,762
Total, trading, etc. funds—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	20,397	22,751	26,778	34,469	43,944	51,258
County councils .. .. .	1,813	1,988	2,161	2,452	2,748	2,712
Total .. .. .	22,210	24,739	28,939	36,921	46,692	53,970
Total, all services .. .. .	214,964	241,052	293,585	388,281	470,819	492,196

The amounts of rates levied, as shown in the above table, represent the amounts taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable. The amounts shown include the amounts recouped from the State Government on account of pensioners' rates written off.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth and State Governments provide financial assistance to local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

#### GENERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM COMMONWEALTH, 1974–75 AND 1975–76

Prior to 1974, Commonwealth financial assistance was not generally provided specifically for local government. However, in 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation to enable it to provide financial assistance, distributed through the State Government, to individual local government councils. The purpose of this financial assistance, as set out in the *Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1973* was to enable local governing bodies or regional organisations to function at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies or regional organisations. The Act provided for the Commonwealth Grants Commission to inquire into applications by local governing bodies for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Commonwealth Government. The Government accepted the Grants Commission's recommendations and the amounts paid to specific local government bodies in New South Wales in the years 1974–75 and 1975–76 totalled \$21m and \$29m respectively.

## ASSISTANCE UNDER THE INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

The above arrangements were replaced in 1976 by arrangements agreed to between the Commonwealth and the States for the sharing of personal income tax collections with local government. These arrangements, subsequently incorporated in the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976 are broadly as follows:

- (a) Each year local government will be entitled to 1·52 per cent of the net personal income tax collections for the years 1977–78 and 1978–79. The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Amendment Act* 1979 increased this proportion to 1·75 per cent, which will be applicable to net personal income tax collections for 1979–80 and subsequent years.
- (b) This amount will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.
- (c) Each State will be required to allocate a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance to be distributed among all local authorities (excluding county councils) on a basis which takes into account the population within the borders of each authority, but may also take into account area, population density, or other factors agreed to with the Commonwealth.
- (d) The remaining assistance provided is to be distributed among local authorities having regard to their respective financial needs.
- (e) Payments so made to local authorities are to be unconditional in that they may be used for any local government purpose.

State Grants Commissions are responsible for the distribution of these funds and in New South Wales the Local Government Grants Commission is the responsible body. The amounts received by local government in all States from these tax sharing arrangements were \$165m in 1977–78 and \$179m in 1978–79. The allocation to New South Wales in each of these years was \$60m and \$65m respectively.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FUND

The Local Government (Grants Commission) Amendment Act, 1968, provided for the establishment, in 1969, of a Local Government Grants Commission and a Local Government Assistance Fund. In terms of the Act, the Commission is required to consider the needs of areas, formulate proposals for distribution of amounts in the Fund, and, in respect of each proposal which has been approved by the Minister, determine the amounts to be paid to individual councils. If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. The Assistance Fund is provided with funds (minimum \$4·0m annually) from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## SPECIFIC PURPOSE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In addition to general financial assistance, grants are made for specific works and services such as roads, lighting of traffic routes, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and

shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the *Roads Grants Act 1974* most of the motor bus tax proceeds and approximately half the bus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. Since 1971, a substantial proportion of unemployment relief grants made by the Commonwealth Government to the New South Wales Government has been allocated to local government councils. Part of the funds, received by the State Government from the Commonwealth under a programme which commenced in 1973–74 to assist the States in eliminating the backlog of sewerage works, is distributed to local government authorities to undertake approved capital works.

## STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants to local government authorities by the Commonwealth and State Governments are shown in the following table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions. State Government subsidies representing recoupment on account of pensioners' rates written off (described earlier in this section) are regarded as part of councils' revenue from rates and are therefore, excluded from statistics of government grants.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GOVERNMENT GRANTS (a)  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>p</sup>
Ordinary services—						
Main Roads Department (b)	25,044	26,034	31,951	39,334	r49,393	53,884
Other	44,677	49,602	56,632	r146,550	r103,305	115,596
Total	69,721	75,636	88,583	r185,884	r152,698	169,480
Trading, etc. funds—						
Electricity	3,947	4,091	4,344	5,785	4,698	4,675
Gas	200	211	153	230	171	272
Abattoir	105	197	41	657	62	18
Water supply	2,188	1,438	1,617	5,480	8,591	13,230
Sewerage	3,014	3,814	8,914	9,756	13,257	10,767
Total grants—						
Municipalities and shires	73,909	79,285	r97,481	r198,413	r172,281	191,160
County councils	5,266	6,102	r6,171	9,379	r7,196	7,282
Total	79,175	85,387	103,652	r207,792	r179,477	198,442

(a) Excludes recoupment from the State Government on account of pensioners' rates written off (see text above table).

(b) Reimbursement for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

## STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The financial statistics of local government authorities presented below are based on data extracted from the annual statements of accounts furnished by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales. These accounts are on an income and expenditure basis and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the calendar year to which they relate.

## REVENUE FINANCES OF ORDINARY SERVICES FUNDS

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last six years is given in the following table:

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES, CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUE (a)						
(\$'000)						
Item of revenue	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>p</sup>
Revenue raised by councils—						
Taxation—						
Rates levied—						
General .. .. .	185,276	207,763	255,832	r341,004	411,657	425,433
Loan, local, and special .. .. .	7,478	8,550	8,814	10,362	12,470	12,793
Extra charges on overdue rates .. .. .	2,048	1,943	2,360	4,450	5,481	5,972
Payments in lieu of rates .. .. .	1,360	1,471	1,577	2,280	2,648	2,590
Miscellaneous licence fees and charges for mains, etc. .. .. .	5,666	7,564	6,537	7,162	8,937	10,290
Total taxation .. .. .	201,828	227,291	275,120	r365,258	441,193	457,078
Public works .. .. .	15,607	17,443	22,164	r29,233	r28,401	32,600
Sanitary and garbage charges .. .. .	19,119	20,716	23,391	31,493	36,614	38,327
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. .. .. .	5,254	5,856	7,112	9,108	r10,763	12,477
Public markets .. .. .	1,064	1,565	1,396	1,589	2,030	2,660
Libraries .. .. .	890	1,038	1,139	1,696	2,013	2,632
Council property (rents, etc.) .. .. .	7,471	8,799	9,193	11,160	14,194	16,408
Assets sold and advances repaid .. .. .	16,100	24,751	24,551	r22,871	r22,701	29,596
Interest .. .. .	6,061	8,283	16,058	16,033	r19,832	30,368
Other (a) .. .. .	13,856	16,108	18,378	r21,219	r21,879	27,563
Total revenue raised by councils (a) .. .. .	287,250	331,850	398,502	r509,660	r599,620	649,709
Government grants—						
Roads, bridges, drains, etc.—						
Main Roads Department .. .. .	25,044	26,034	31,951	39,334	r49,393	53,884
Flood damage repair, n.e.i. .. .. .	748	704	4,777	3,246	2,923	750
Commonwealth aid for roads .. .. .	16,175	16,544	15,753	16,396	20,713	25,342
Other .. .. .	14,452	16,689	3,969	5,123	r2,905	3,884
Total, roads, bridges, drains, etc. .. .. .	56,419	59,971	56,450	64,099	r75,934	83,860
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. .. .. .	1,240	1,554	1,359	3,169	2,011	3,800
Libraries .. .. .	2,239	2,486	2,872	3,579	4,902	5,833
Flood mitigation .. .. .	719	1,379	2,230	3,731	3,419	1,590
Other, for specific purposes .. .. .	9,104	10,246	25,672	{ (b) r68,252	r20,072	9,495
General purposes (untied) .. .. .				r43,054	r46,360	64,902
Total government grants .. .. .	69,721	75,636	88,583	r185,884	r152,698	169,480
Total ordinary services revenue—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	355,426	405,424	484,866	r692,539	r749,636	817,201
County councils .. .. .	2,088	2,645	2,849	3,617	r3,364	2,854
Total (a) .. .. .	356,971	407,486	487,085	r695,544	r752,318	819,189

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1977 these contributions amounted to \$866,000.

(b) Includes grants in respect of the Regional Employment Development Scheme amounting to \$51m.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 68 per cent of the revenue raised by councils and 54 per cent of the councils' total revenue during 1977.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g. construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments received by councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g. the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under 'Public works' in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$54m in 1977) and grants for 'rural' roads from the Commonwealth Government (\$25m in 1977).

Government grants represented 20 per cent of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1972 and 21 per cent in 1977. In these years, the proportion of government grants allocated for purposes other than roads, etc. rose from 19 per cent to 51 per cent.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:

- (a) *Gross expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e. revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (b) *Net expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue and has been ascertained by deducting from *gross expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in the previous table).

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES,  
GROSS AND NET EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE (a)</b>						
Administration, works, and services .. .. .	307,450	358,315	454,906	4613,510	4621,994	703,094
Debt charges—						
Interest .. .. .	15,587	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047	42,376
Loan repayment .. .. .	21,925	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,711	34,796
<b>Total, gross expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>344,962</b>	<b>399,653</b>	<b>501,107</b>	<b>4669,369</b>	<b>4688,752</b>	<b>780,266</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE (a)</b>						
Administration, works, and services .. .. .	237,734	282,681	366,330	427,630	469,300	533,902
Interest and loan repayment .. .. .	37,507	41,336	46,194	55,855	66,754	77,118
<b>Total, net expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>275,241</b>	<b>324,017</b>	<b>412,524</b>	<b>483,485</b>	<b>536,054</b>	<b>611,020</b>

(a) See explanation in text above table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. The loan repayments shown are the amounts provided from revenue for ordinary services, and include an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments.

The net outgo on debt charges borne by the councils represented 13 per cent of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1977.



Particulars of gross expenditure from revenue in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. A similar statement relating to net expenditure has not been compiled because complete details are unavailable as to the works and services on which moneys received from government sources were expended.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES,  
CLASSIFICATION OF GROSS EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**  
(\$'000)

Item of expenditure	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>Works and services—</b>						
Administration, n.e.i. . . . .	28,161	33,752	43,486	r51,776	r60,056	71,881
Superannuation contribution . . . . .	3,407	3,559	4,085	5,830	7,625	7,375
Long service leave . . . . .	2,273	4,081	5,091	5,257	7,082	7,318
Gratuities on termination of employment . . . . .	1,273	1,675	2,064	1,856	2,827	2,815
Roads, bridges, drains, etc. . . . .	144,990	161,350	198,338	r268,605	r266,315	304,875
Car parking areas . . . . .	2,154	3,223	8,819	5,789	r3,725	6,737
Flood mitigation and flood emergency (a) . . . . .	1,369	1,766	2,503	5,294	4,389	1,566
Noxious weeds destruction (a) . . . . .	1,307	1,430	1,710	2,015	r1,919	2,197
Street lighting . . . . .	7,732	8,297	9,486	r11,063	12,756	14,714
Sanitary and garbage . . . . .	26,119	29,352	37,314	r46,876	r53,903	58,331
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. . . . .	26,289	31,337	41,072	r74,479	r56,696	66,144
Baby health centres . . . . .	487	562	645	r1,239	1,060	933
Health services . . . . .	9,682	11,378	14,483	r18,420	r19,987	22,267
Public markets . . . . .	1,372	1,067	1,113	2,177	1,480	1,642
Libraries . . . . .	8,980	10,436	13,901	19,038	20,633	24,283
Contributions to: Fire Board . . . . .	2,162	2,250	2,872	3,753	4,434	4,849
Contributions to: Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	428	563	571	639	918	984
Fire prevention . . . . .	1,578	1,545	2,182	4,061	3,449	4,125
Town planning (b) . . . . .	6,057	9,741	11,260	13,179	r15,235	13,265
Donations to hospitals, charities, bands, public bodies . . . . .	1,396	1,251	2,003	2,070	2,782	3,978
Housing (construction, advances) . . . . .	913	1,971	2,886	5,018	4,572	2,799
Council property, n.e.i. (c) . . . . .	17,168	20,848	30,926	r41,324	r40,371	43,994
Other (a) . . . . .	12,153	16,881	18,096	23,752	29,780	36,022
<b>Total works and services (a) . . . . .</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>358,315</b>	<b>454,906</b>	<b>r613,510</b>	<b>r621,994</b>	<b>703,094</b>
<b>Debt charges—</b>						
Interest on loans, etc. . . . .	15,587	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047	42,376
Repayment of loans, etc. . . . .	21,925	23,967	25,094	28,504	r31,711	34,796
<b>Total debt charges . . . . .</b>	<b>37,512</b>	<b>41,338</b>	<b>46,201</b>	<b>55,859</b>	<b>r66,758</b>	<b>77,172</b>
<b>Total ordinary services expenditure from revenue—</b>						
Municipalities and shires . . . . .	343,376	397,656	498,954	r666,544	r686,121	778,362
County councils . . . . .	2,129	2,580	2,783	3,437	r3,313	2,770
<b>Total (a) . . . . .</b>	<b>344,962</b>	<b>399,653</b>	<b>501,107</b>	<b>r669,369</b>	<b>r688,752</b>	<b>780,266</b>

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication. These amounted to \$866,000 in 1977.

(b) Includes contributions to N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission (\$3.7m in 1972, \$4.7m in 1973, \$5.6m in 1974, \$7.0m in 1975, \$9.5m in 1976, and \$4.9m in 1977).

(c) Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to 'Roads, bridges, drains, etc.'

#### FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible. Particulars of the numbers of councils operating each class of trading undertaking and their revenue and expenditure for the year 1977 are given in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: NUMBER OF TRADING, ETC.  
UNDERTAKINGS AND SUMMARY OF FINANCES, 1977**

Particulars	Electricity	Gas	Abattoir	Water supply	Sewerage	Total
<b>NUMBER OF COUNCILS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	6	20	9	136	135	306
County councils .. .. .	33	1	5	6	—	45
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>REVENUE (\$'000) <i>p</i></b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	20,599	9,718	44,381	49,461	41,082	165,241
County councils .. .. .	764,066	1,792	33,739	7,711	—	807,308
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>784,665</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>78,120</b>	<b>57,172</b>	<b>41,082</b>	<b>972,549</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (\$'000) <i>p</i></b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	17,879	8,917	41,860	32,207	25,817	126,680
County councils .. .. .	702,440	1,617	32,462	5,130	—	741,649
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>720,319</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>74,322</b>	<b>37,337</b>	<b>25,817</b>	<b>868,329</b>

*Electricity Trading Funds*

In New South Wales, many of the establishments supplying of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have undertakings for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity. However, most councils purchase bulk supplies from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1977, electricity services were provided by 3 municipalities, 3 shires, and 33 county councils. Of these 39 councils, 4 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 35 distributed electricity purchased in bulk. From January 1980, the boundaries of certain county districts will be altered, and a number of county councils will be dissolved, as part of a rationalisation programme in the distribution of electricity in New South Wales. At the beginning of 1980, 23 county councils, one municipality and one shire will be engaged in the retail distribution of electricity.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 24 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires. From January 1980, the Sydney County Council will be enlarged to include Brisbane Water, Mackellar and St. George County Councils. The electricity distributed by the Sydney County Council in 1977 (8,650 million kWh) accounted for 41 per cent of the total distributed by all councils.

The revenue and expenditure during recent years of councils operating electricity undertakings are shown in the following table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ELECTRICITY  
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Electricity sales .. .. .	363,144	383,205	446,376	523,594	628,240	700,563
Loan rates .. .. .	663	768	765	542	498	292
Government grants .. .. .	3,947	4,091	4,344	5,785	4,698	4,675
Meter rents, installations, and other .. .. .	26,535	38,415	53,674	61,926	70,154	79,135
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>394,289</b>	<b>426,479</b>	<b>505,159</b>	<b>591,847</b>	<b>703,590</b>	<b>784,665</b>
<b>Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>365,661</b>	<b>397,749</b>	<b>471,343</b>	<b>543,957</b>	<b>641,022</b>	<b>(a) 720,319</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>28,628</b>	<b>28,730</b>	<b>33,816</b>	<b>47,890</b>	<b>62,568</b>	<b>64,346</b>

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$49m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$40m.

Capital expenditure of electricity undertakings in 1977 amounted to \$114m of which \$55m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$28m in that year. At 31 December 1977, assets were valued at \$1,134m and exceeded liabilities by \$480m.

*Gas Trading Funds*

The supply of gas for domestic and industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. However, in 1977 gasworks were operated by 20 municipal and shire councils and one county council. The following table summarises their revenue accounts for recent years.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GAS  
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Gas sales .. .. .	4,041	4,157	5,101	6,660	8,572	8,487
Loan rates .. .. .	202	250	163	180	215	125
Government grants .. .. .	200	211	153	230	171	272
Other .. .. .	1,192	1,242	1,593	2,138	2,347	2,626
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>9,208</b>	<b>11,305</b>	<b>11,510</b>
<b>Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>(a) 10,534</b>
<b>Surplus or deficiency (—) .. .. .</b>	<b>(—) 39</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>976</b>

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$666,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$611,000.

Capital expenditure of gas undertakings in 1977 amounted to \$1.4m of which \$1.0m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$946,000 in that year. Assets were valued at \$14.0m at 31 December 1977 and exceeded liabilities by \$4.3m.

*Abattoir Trading Funds*

The Local Government Act authorises councils to conduct abattoirs. In terms of the Meat Industry Act, 1978, approval to establish abattoirs must be obtained from the New South Wales Meat Industry Authority. At the end of 1977 eight municipal, one shire, and five county councils conducted abattoirs.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of these council-operated abattoirs in recent years is given in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ABATTOIR  
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>a</sup>
Revenue—						
Abattoir sales, dues, etc. . . . .	23,833	31,679	33,123	45,443	58,563	71,838
Loan rates . . . . .	20	11	7	8	4	4
Government grants . . . . .	105	197	41	657	62	18
Other . . . . .	4,181	3,549	1,428	1,909	2,217	6,260
<b>Total revenue . . . . .</b>	<b>28,141</b>	<b>35,436</b>	<b>34,599</b>	<b>48,017</b>	<b>60,846</b>	<b>78,120</b>
<b>Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>28,358</b>	<b>33,598</b>	<b>34,563</b>	<b>46,726</b>	<b>58,647</b>	<b>(a) 74,322</b>
<b>Surplus or deficiency (—) . . . . .</b>	<b>(—)217</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>3,798</b>

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$2·0m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$3·1m.

Capital expenditure of abattoir undertakings in 1977 amounted to \$5·6m of which \$4·7m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$1·7m in that year. At 31 December 1977, assets of these undertakings were valued at \$63·6m and exceeded liabilities by \$11·9m.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$14·1m and expenditure to \$14·1m in 1977. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1977 were valued at \$6·7m and exceeded liabilities by \$1·9m.

*Water Supply and Sewerage Funds*

The water supply and sewerage systems of the Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, with several water storage systems being under direct Government control. The larger systems are described later in this section. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

Under a scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases (in country areas not served by the Metropolitan or Hunter District Boards) which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$22 for water and \$22 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Some assistance is also given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards.

At 31 December 1977, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 36 municipalities, 100 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 41 municipalities (including 5 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 94 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the water supply undertakings in recent years.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: WATER  
SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Water sales .. .. .	4,041	4,210	4,521	5,800	6,407	8,542
Rates levied .. .. .	12,610	13,907	16,109	20,505	25,086	28,787
Government grants .. .. .	2,188	1,438	1,617	5,480	8,591	13,230
Other .. .. .	2,187	2,874	3,305	4,006	5,055	6,613
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>21,026</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>25,552</b>	<b>35,791</b>	<b>45,139</b>	<b>57,172</b>
<b>Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>18,379</b>	<b>21,422</b>	<b>26,706</b>	<b>31,093</b>	<b>(a) 37,337</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>9,085</b>	<b>14,046</b>	<b>19,835</b>

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$2.7m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$10.4m.

In 1977, capital expenditure in respect of water supply undertakings amounted to \$35m of which \$18.8m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$3.9m in that year. Assets of water supply undertakings were valued at \$263m at 31 December 1977 and exceeded liabilities by \$99m.

The revenue accounts of sewerage undertakings are summarised, for recent years, in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.:  
SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Rates levied .. .. .	8,715	9,803	11,895	15,686	20,884	24,762
Government grants .. .. .	3,014	3,814	8,914	9,756	13,257	10,768
Other .. .. .	1,918	3,277	3,557	4,939	4,647	5,552
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>13,650</b>	<b>16,894</b>	<b>24,366</b>	<b>30,381</b>	<b>38,788</b>	<b>41,082</b>
<b>Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>9,653</b>	<b>11,406</b>	<b>13,459</b>	<b>17,387</b>	<b>21,613</b>	<b>(a) 25,817</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>10,907</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>17,175</b>	<b>15,265</b>

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$2.8m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$9.6m.

Capital expenditure in respect of sewerage undertakings in 1977 amounted to \$33m of which \$19.4m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$2.7m in that year. At 31 December 1977, assets of the sewerage undertakings were valued at \$239m and exceeded liabilities by \$104m.

#### LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:

(a) *Loans*, i.e. amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions (mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies), and advances from ratepayers;

(b) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Commonwealth and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms;

(c) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

#### *Borrowing Powers*

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. The Local Government (Amendment) Act, 1978, prescribes that, in lieu of obtaining the Governor's approval for loan raisings, councils may obtain a certificate specifying the purpose, terms and conditions of a loan, signed by the Minister of Local Government or a person authorised by him. The Minister may also consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$13.4m at 30 June 1979.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayers advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

### *Loan Expenditure*

The following table shows particulars, for recent years, of the expenditure on ordinary services by local government authorities from loans, government advances, and time payment debts. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded from this table and the one following it.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE ON ORDINARY SERVICES FROM LOANS, GOVERNMENT ADVANCES, AND TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED**  
(\$'000)

Item of expenditure	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>p</sup>
Roads, bridges, drains, etc.	15,398	17,433	19,503	29,438	30,054	33,311
Flood mitigation works	215	367	377	879	736	584
Parks, reserves, baths, etc.	3,084	3,908	5,699	7,215	8,458	8,921
Sanitary and garbage	2,336	1,043	1,231	1,393	2,801	657
Baby health centres	36	16	31	40	—	—
Libraries	428	406	556	481	1,087	1,409
Public markets	803	487	571	703	818	523
Parking facilities	1,348	950	1,513	1,362	2,455	3,459
Housing construction	353	652	1,691	1,239	1,805	1,624
Advances: housing	1,797	2,290	3,229	4,162	3,907	4,145
Advances: other	334	1,215	2,869	2,258	2,114	482
Town planning	368	527	201	385	1,535	694
Council property and plant, n.e.i.	10,355	15,696	27,645	32,169	30,909	31,387
Other	1,046	522	852	702	1,281	3,654
<b>Total, ordinary services—</b>						
Municipalities and shires	37,710	45,228	65,689	82,095	87,629	90,530
County councils	191	284	279	331	331	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,901</b>	<b>45,512</b>	<b>65,968</b>	<b>82,426</b>	<b>87,960</b>	<b>(a) 90,850</b>

(a) Includes government advances of \$98,000 and time payment debts of \$2.1m.

Expenditure in recent years by the trading undertakings of local government authorities from loans, government advances, and time payment debts contracted are summarised in the next table. Expenditure from government advances by trading undertakings in 1977 comprised \$1.7m for electricity, \$210,000 for abattoirs, \$67,000 for water supply, and \$11,000 for sewerage. Time payment debts contracted for trading undertakings in 1977 amounted to \$181,000.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: EXPENDITURE BY  
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS FROM LOANS, GOVERNMENT ADVANCES, AND TIME  
PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	789	834	1,128	1,136	1,510	1,733
County councils .. .. .	29,999	30,708	36,558	44,484	48,864	53,162
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>30,788</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>45,620</b>	<b>50,374</b>	<b>54,895</b>
<b>GAS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	444	174	337	514	534	871
County councils .. .. .	58	57	170	90	298	156
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1,027</b>
<b>ABATTOIRS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	657	688	1,066	5,075	3,127	2,406
County councils .. .. .	1,213	655	1,954	4,255	4,090	2,334
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>7,217</b>	<b>4,740</b>
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	5,137	5,173	6,257	8,484	11,360	16,337
County councils .. .. .	744	959	1,128	1,052	1,925	2,476
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,881</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>18,813</b>
<b>SEWERAGE</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	6,906	7,994	11,802	15,889	15,187	19,368
County councils .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>15,889</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>19,368</b>
<b>TOTAL, TRADING UNDERTAKINGS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	13,933	14,863	20,590	31,098	31,718	40,715
County councils .. .. .	32,014	32,379	39,810	49,881	55,177	58,128
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>45,947</b>	<b>47,242</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>80,979</b>	<b>86,895</b>	<b>98,843</b>

*Long-term Indebtedness of Councils*

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds (which, at the end of 1977, amounted to \$6.5m for the City of Sydney and \$56m for the Sydney County Council, out of a total of \$89m for all local government councils in NSW). Since 1966 the whole of the gross loan debt has been domiciled in Australia.

The next table shows the amount of indebtedness in recent years classified by type of debt and service.



**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: LONG-TERM DEBT (AT  
31 DECEMBER) CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DEBT AND SERVICE**  
(\$'000)

Service	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>GROSS LOAN DEBT</b>						
Ordinary services	253,507	275,830	313,782	372,715	449,173	509,084
Electricity	404,802	418,325	434,931	467,319	504,270	534,964
Gas	7,400	7,073	6,890	6,820	7,647	7,360
Abattoir	14,861	15,546	20,486	27,014	32,689	34,897
Water supply	101,969	105,283	110,394	119,470	133,065	150,453
Sewerage	71,404	78,053	84,725	100,749	114,396	123,032
Total, all services	853,943	900,110	971,208	1,094,087	1,241,240	1,359,790
<b>NET LOAN DEBT (a)</b>						
Ordinary services	244,374	268,640	306,041	364,521	440,840	498,891
Electricity	355,266	360,228	375,409	402,485	431,357	458,734
Gas	7,297	6,955	6,757	6,669	7,579	7,173
Abattoir	15,157	15,271	20,114	26,598	32,258	34,599
Water supply	101,355	104,360	109,499	118,435	131,848	147,392
Sewerage	71,174	77,799	84,394	100,329	113,967	123,871
Total, all services	794,623	833,253	902,214	1,019,037	1,157,849	1,270,660
<b>GOVERNMENT ADVANCES</b>						
Ordinary services	1,026	2,872	3,965	5,851	8,180	7,831
Electricity	(b)1,607	(b)1,547	(b)1,457	930	3,355	6,048
Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abattoir	15,117	5,681	5,669	5,925	6,129	4,473
Water supply	583	577	716	1,104	2,578	2,891
Sewerage	48	45	109	968	2,543	3,924
Total, all services	8,381	10,722	11,916	14,778	22,785	25,167
<b>TIME PAYMENT DEBT</b>						
Ordinary services	3,322	4,170	6,305	5,613	4,906	4,858
Electricity	547	467	403	371	322	284
Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abattoir	94	43	1	—	5	167
Water supply	36	49	29	71	14	26
Sewerage	6	3	—	—	18	32
Total, all services	4,005	4,732	6,738	6,055	5,265	5,367
<b>TOTAL, NET LONG-TERM DEBT</b>						
Ordinary services	248,722	275,682	316,311	375,985	453,926	511,580
Electricity	357,420	362,242	377,269	403,786	435,034	465,066
Gas	7,297	6,955	6,757	6,669	7,579	7,173
Abattoir	20,368	20,995	25,784	32,523	38,392	39,239
Water supply	101,974	104,986	110,244	119,610	134,440	150,309
Sewerage	71,228	77,847	84,503	101,297	116,528	127,827
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires	418,082	454,803	508,881	602,377	712,709	797,225
County councils	388,927	393,904	411,987	437,493	473,190	503,969
Total	807,009	848,707	920,868	1,039,870	1,185,899	1,301,194

(a) Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

(b) Includes debt owing to Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (\$504,000 in 1972, \$504,000 in 1973, and \$476,000 in 1974). This debt was discharged in 1975.

### *Repayment of Debt*

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of debt, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on

accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: REPAYMENT OF  
LONG-TERM DEBT**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
Repayment of loans—						
Sinking fund .. .. .	6,699	6,952	7,448	8,432	9,723	10,810
Principal repaid .. .. .	36,838	40,280	42,318	45,516	50,695	58,387
Government advances repaid .. .. .	694	338	306	759	829	1,014
Time payment debt repaid .. .. .	1,359	1,769	1,935	3,174	3,366	2,125
<b>Total repayments—</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	26,069	28,793	30,220	34,174	38,423	42,776
County councils .. .. .	19,521	20,546	21,787	23,707	26,190	29,560
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>45,590</b>	<b>49,339</b>	<b>52,007</b>	<b>57,881</b>	<b>64,613</b>	<b>72,336</b>

*Debt Charges*

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described above. Particulars of the gross debt charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table. Net debt charges are ascertained by subtracting from gross debt charges State government financial assistance grants for interest and debt redemption. In 1977, these grants amounted to \$995,000.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GROSS DEBT CHARGES**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sub>p</sub>
<b>INTEREST</b>						
Ordinary services .. .. .	15,587	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047	42,376
Trading, water, and sewerage .. .. .	34,831	36,876	39,274	45,756	54,104	63,496
<b>Total, all services—</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	24,693	27,211	31,891	40,763	51,707	63,251
County councils .. .. .	25,725	27,036	28,490	32,348	37,444	42,621
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>50,418</b>	<b>54,247</b>	<b>60,381</b>	<b>73,111</b>	<b>89,151</b>	<b>105,872</b>
<b>DEBT REDEMPTION</b>						
Ordinary services .. .. .	21,925	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,711	34,796
Trading, water, and sewerage .. .. .	23,665	25,372	26,913	29,377	32,902	37,540
<b>Total, all services—</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	26,069	28,793	30,220	34,174	38,423	42,776
County councils .. .. .	19,521	20,546	21,787	23,707	26,190	29,560
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>45,590</b>	<b>49,339</b>	<b>52,007</b>	<b>57,881</b>	<b>64,613</b>	<b>72,336</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEBT CHARGES</b>						
Ordinary services .. .. .	37,512	41,338	46,201	55,859	66,758	77,172
Trading, water, and sewerage .. .. .	58,496	62,248	66,187	75,133	87,006	101,036
<b>Total, all services—</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	50,762	56,004	62,111	74,937	90,130	106,027
County councils .. .. .	45,246	47,582	50,277	56,055	63,634	72,181
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>96,008</b>	<b>103,586</b>	<b>112,388</b>	<b>130,992</b>	<b>153,764</b>	<b>178,208</b>

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in the Sydney area, which extends over 11,500 square kilometres and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. Responsibility for water and sewerage services in the City of Blue Mountains will be transferred to the Board from the council on 1 July 1980. It supplies water to an estimated population of 3,216,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,996,000.

The Board consists of the President, Vice-President, and six part-time members. All are appointed by the Governor, the President and Vice-President for terms of seven years and the other members for four years. Five of the part-time members are nominated by the Minister for Public Works including three from a panel of aldermen and councillors submitted by the Local Government Association of NSW, and two with special knowledge and experience in such fields as the Minister deems appropriate. As a result of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage (Elections) Amendment Act, 1979, the sixth member is to be elected by the Board's employees.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over approximately 16,850 square kilometres. The capacity of the Board's nine storage reservoirs is 2,375,790 megalitres and there are 211 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,597 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1978-79 totalled 568,816 megalitres and the average daily consumption was 1,558 megalitres. Per capita daily consumption was 488 litres in 1978-79.

Up to 1974-75, rates for water, sewerage, and drainage were levied on the assessed annual value of premises. The rating system was changed in 1975-76 to provide for residential properties to be rated on unimproved values (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$20,000), non-residential properties on assessed annual values, and mixed development properties (lands containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections) on a combination of these values. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1979 were:

	Water	Sewerage	Drainage
<i>Residential properties (cents in \$)—</i>			
On part of unimproved value up to \$20,000 .. .. .	0.332	0.692	0.0716
On part of unimproved value over \$20,000 up to \$40,000 .. .. .	0.166	0.346	0.0358
On part of unimproved value exceeding \$40,000 .. .. .	0.083	0.173	0.0179
<i>Non-residential properties—on assessed annual value (cents in \$) .. .. .</i>	4.59	7.50	1.032

Most properties are serviced with water through a meter, and the Board imposes an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. The charge in 1978-79 was 17.15 cents per excess kilolitre.

Instead of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$60 for water rates and \$60 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works (which amounted to \$172m in 1978-79) is financed mainly from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, the Board's reserves, revenue, and funds contributed by subdividers-developers. This expenditure excludes payments for the renewal of assets.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1979 was \$1,540m comprising \$237m owing to the State Government, \$65m owing to the Commonwealth Government, \$1,237m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$217m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment), and \$500,000 for other loans and advances. The net capital debt was, therefore, \$1,322m.

The following table shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board.

**METROPOLITAN WATER SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD: FINANCES**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
Revenue—						
Rates .. .. .	57,718	60,692	80,845	89,839	92,655	98,132
Other .. .. .	14,467	16,724	18,440	22,285	26,495	27,200
Total .. .. .	72,185	77,416	99,285	112,124	119,150	125,332
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance .. .. .	27,712	36,115	44,005	48,828	58,327	62,087
Renewals (a) .. .. .	16,490	8,850	14,130	19,400	13,450	13,940
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .. .. .	19,924	23,625	30,858	32,803	35,244	36,954
Debt redemption .. .. .	8,046	8,818	10,292	11,091	12,126	12,347
Total expenditure .. .. .	72,172	77,408	99,284	112,121	119,147	125,328
Capital debt at 30 June .. .. .	379,950	433,662	491,160	533,687	537,428	547,642
<b>SEWERAGE</b>						
Revenue—						
Rates .. .. .	72,307	76,400	112,669	128,975	150,847	163,481
Other .. .. .	2,332	2,402	3,200	3,975	4,635	7,247
Total .. .. .	74,639	78,802	115,869	132,950	155,482	170,728
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance .. .. .	27,106	36,089	46,318	54,581	64,416	67,040
Renewals (a) .. .. .	12,520	1,180	15,140	11,720	10,120	10,260
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .. .. .	25,780	30,908	41,976	52,123	64,027	75,014
Debt redemption .. .. .	9,224	10,618	12,433	14,517	16,910	18,406
Total expenditure .. .. .	74,630	78,795	115,866	132,941	155,473	170,720
Capital debt at 30 June .. .. .	460,257	543,188	635,838	752,182	867,208	968,671
<b>DRAINAGE</b>						
Revenue—						
Rates .. .. .	4,043	4,258	4,344	5,305	6,147	6,708
Other .. .. .	161	143	89	98	128	105
Total .. .. .	4,204	4,401	4,433	5,403	6,275	6,813
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance .. .. .	1,672	2,268	2,837	3,349	3,595	3,329
Renewals (a) .. .. .	1,440	1,110	400	920	1,440	1,750
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .. .. .	884	813	969	898	989	1,463
Debt redemption .. .. .	207	203	219	236	244	263
Total expenditure .. .. .	4,203	4,394	4,426	5,402	6,268	6,805
Capital debt at 30 June .. .. .	15,534	15,511	17,099	18,128	20,066	23,334

(a) Transfers to Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account.

(b) Includes exchange on interest.

Expenditure from the Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account in 1978–79 amounted to \$15.6m.

## HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in the cities of Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, the Municipality of Lake Macquarie and the Shire of Port Stephens. It supplies water to an estimated population of 374,000 and sewerage services to an estimated population of 300,000.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs (which have a combined storage capacity of 170,000 megalitres) and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay—Anna Bay. In addition, there are 131 service reservoirs with a capacity of 653 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1978–79 totalled 86,831 megalitres (76,107 megalitres during 1973–74); the average daily consumption was 238 megalitres in 1978–79 and 200 megalitres in 1973–74. Average per capita daily consumption was 635 litres in 1978–79 and 562 litres in 1973–74.

The Hunter District Water Board consists of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Two of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and three are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales. As a result of the Hunter District Water Sewerage and Drainage (Elections) Amendment Act, 1979, the remaining member is to be elected by the Board's employees.

Up to 1974–75, rates for water, sewerage, and drainage were levied on the assessed annual value of properties. The rating system was changed in 1975–76 to provide for residential properties to be rated on unimproved values (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$7,000), non-residential properties on assessed annual values, and mixed development properties (land containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections) on a combination of these values. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1979 were:

	Water	Sewerage	Drainage
<i>Residential properties (cents in \$)—</i>			
On part of unimproved value up to \$7,000 .. .. .	1.6742	1.3911	0.2075
On part of unimproved value over \$7,000 up to \$14,000 .. .. .	0.8371	0.6955	0.1037
On part of unimproved value exceeding \$14,000 .. .. .	0.4185	0.3477	0.0518
<i>Non-residential properties—on assessed annual value (cents in \$) .. .. .</i>	8.9915	8.9012	1.2440

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge for 1978–79 was 18.89 cents per excess kilolitre.

Provisions apply for the reduction of pensioners' rates similar to those for the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1979 was \$179m comprising \$19.3m owing to the State Government, \$8.6m owing to the Commonwealth Government, and \$151m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$15.8m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment). The net debt, therefore, was \$163m.

The Board's expenditure on capital works (which amounted to \$16.2m in 1978–79) is financed mainly from loan raisings and State Government grants which amounted to \$14.6m in 1978–79.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board for recent years are shown in the following table.

## HUNTER DISTRICT WATER BOARD: FINANCES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
WATER SUPPLY						
Revenue—						
Rates .. .. .	8,630	9,254	12,316	13,688	15,646	17,929
Other (a) .. .. .	3,242	3,394	5,849	6,687	7,082	7,577
Total revenue .. .. .	11,872	12,648	18,165	20,375	22,728	25,506
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (b) .. .. .	5,894	6,717	8,785	10,644	11,896	12,922
Capital charges—						
Interest (c) .. .. .	4,468	4,926	6,567	7,412	8,326	8,730
Debt redemption .. .. .	1,367	1,485	2,053	2,177	2,435	2,633
Total expenditure .. .. .	11,728	13,127	17,405	20,234	22,657	24,285
Capital debt at 30 June (d) .. .. .	82,102	86,873	93,835	100,094	104,195	107,286
SEWERAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates .. .. .	5,528	6,452	9,741	11,251	12,883	14,431
Other .. .. .	160	173	838	1,115	1,301	1,170
Total revenue .. .. .	5,688	6,625	10,579	12,366	14,184	15,601
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (a) (b) .. .. .	3,620	4,338	6,350	7,172	8,211	(d) 9,070
Capital charges—						
Interest (c) .. .. .	1,492	1,809	3,194	3,934	4,565	5,011
Debt redemption .. .. .	560	675	947	1,017	1,135	1,289
Total expenditure .. .. .	5,672	6,821	10,490	12,123	13,911	15,370
Capital debt at 30 June (d) .. .. .	32,302	38,845	44,251	49,160	53,198	61,076
DRAINAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates .. .. .	376	478	625	661	762	836
Other .. .. .	40	16	73	95	97	115
Total revenue .. .. .	416	494	698	756	859	951
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (b) .. .. .	248	269	355	369	376	420
Capital charges—						
Interest (c) .. .. .	129	164	239	269	324	422
Debt redemption .. .. .	32	35	55	62	69	77
Total expenditure .. .. .	410	469	650	699	769	919
Capital debt at 30 June (d) .. .. .	2,674	3,042	3,234	3,573	4,033	5,327

(a) Includes a flushing allowance between income of the water supply account and expenditure of the sewerage account (\$1.6m in 1978-79).

(b) Includes management and maintenance expenses and transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

(c) Includes exchange on interest.

(d) Capital debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$4.8m, \$4.0m, \$4.7m, \$5.3m, \$6.6m, and \$5.0m for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

Expenditure on renewals from the Renewals Reserve Account amounted to \$113,000 and \$540,000 in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively.



## CHAPTER 17

### PRIVATE FINANCE

#### CURRENCY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE RATES

##### CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender is vested in the Commonwealth Government.

Since 14 February 1966, Australia has had a decimal currency system, in which the monetary unit (the dollar—\$) is divided into 100 cents. The denomination of Australian notes and coins currently on issue are:

Notes: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents.

Notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The 1 and 2 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 20 cents, and the other coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5. Australian notes are issued by the Reserve Bank of Australia (under the authority of the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959). Australian coins are minted by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra.

Details regarding the introduction of decimal currency are shown on pages 147 and 148 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

##### BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), thirteen trading banks, thirteen savings banks, and three development banks.

Statistics of general banking business are given in respect of (a) the major trading banks, and (b) all trading banks. The 'major trading banks' comprise six private trading banks and a Commonwealth Government bank (the Commonwealth Trading Bank), all of which have branches and agencies throughout Australia. The group 'all trading banks' comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and three other banks (two of them overseas institutions) whose business is specialised and limited to a particular area.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks.

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the three banks which it controls are described in more detail on pages 667 and 668 of Year Book No. 65.



The *Banking Act 1959* applies to all banks operating in Australia (including the external territories of the Commonwealth) except State banks trading in their own State. The objects of the Act are:

- (a) to provide a legal framework uniform throughout Australia for regulating the banking system;
- (b) to safeguard depositors of the banks from loss;
- (c) to provide for the co-ordination of banking policy under the direction of the Reserve Bank;
- (d) to control the volume of credit in circulation and bank interest rates; and
- (e) to provide machinery for the control of foreign exchange.

The *Banking Act*, which is administered by the Reserve Bank of Australia, requires each trading bank subject to the Act to maintain a *Statutory Reserve Deposit Account* with the Reserve Bank, and to keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the *Statutory Reserve Deposit (S.R.D.)* ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The *Statutory Reserve Deposits* are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the *L.G.S. ratio* described below), as a means of control over bank credit. Changes in the *S.R.D.* ratio in the years 1977, 1978, and 1979 are:

<i>Date of change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
1977	(per cent)	1978	(per cent)	1979	(per cent)
Jan 18	8.0	Apr 3	5.5	Jan 16	4.5
Jan 25	9.0	May 3	4.0	Mar 2	5.5
Feb 21	10.0	Sept 13	3.5	Dec 6	6.0
June 20	9.0				
July 1	8.0				
Sept 9	6.5				

The Reserve Bank implements its *Statutory Reserve Deposit* policy in conjunction with a convention, established in the present form in 1956, by agreement between the Reserve Bank and the trading banks. Under this convention the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the *L.G.S. ratio*) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Reserve Bank undertook to administer the *Statutory Reserve Deposit* policy so that trading banks generally would be able to maintain the *L.G.S. ratio* above the minimum if their lending was in accord with central banking policy. The agreed minimum *L.G.S. ratio* has been 18 per cent since March 1977.

In accordance with the *Banking Act*, savings banks subject to the Act must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail in the subsection 'Savings Banks' later in this section.

In terms of the *Banking Act*, the Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Federal Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

#### RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks. The Bank also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some State Governments

and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department which may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Further particulars regarding the Reserve Bank are given on pages 665 and 666 of Year Book No. 65.

### TRADING BANKS

Thirteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise nine private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, eight private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1979 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement.

### TRADING BANKS: BRANCHES, DEPOSITS, AND ADVANCES, JUNE 1979

Bank	Number of branches at 30 June (a)	Deposits	Loans and advances (b)
		Average of weekly figures (\$m)	
IN NEW SOUTH WALES			
Commonwealth Trading Bank (c)	391	2,487.9	n.a.
Bank of New South Wales	408	2,617.5	n.a.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	282	1,094.0	n.a.
Commercial Bank of Australia	135	383.0	n.a.
National Bank of Australasia	152	467.7	n.a.
Bank of Adelaide	1	52.9	n.a.
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	255	1,147.1	n.a.
Major trading banks	1,624	8,250.1	n.a.
Rural Bank of N.S.W. (c)	207	1,630.5	n.a.
Bank of New Zealand	2	52.6	n.a.
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	127.3	n.a.
Total, banks operating in N.S.W.	1,835	10,060.5	7,589.0
IN AUSTRALIA (d)			
Major trading banks	4,703	19,601.7	15,011.7
Other trading banks (e)	352	2,577.2	2,556.2
Total, all banks	5,055	22,178.9	17,567.9

(a) Excludes agencies, numbering 300 in New South Wales and 977 in Australia.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) Government bank.

(d) Includes external territories.

(e) Includes banks not operating in N.S.W.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in the previous table are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

### TRADING BANKS: DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, JUNE

(Average of weekly figures—\$ million)

Month of June	Deposits				Total	Loans, advances, and bills discounted (a)
	Current		Fixed			
	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other		
	MAJOR TRADING BANKS					
1974	46.9	2,105.9	115.8	2,601.4	4,870.0	4,286.3
1975	75.2	2,247.0	118.7	3,074.1	5,515.1	4,651.9
1976	82.4	2,502.5	196.9	3,303.2	6,085.1	4,828.8
1977	102.8	2,635.6	379.5	3,753.3	6,871.2	4,995.3
1978	79.9	2,910.5	336.5	3,842.6	7,169.5	5,461.6
1979	39.3	3,559.1	360.1	4,291.6	8,250.1	(b)6,054.6
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1974	95.0	2,367.0	160.9	2,965.8	5,588.7	4,903.2
1975	131.6	2,523.0	165.7	3,625.3	6,445.7	5,414.2
1976	147.9	2,799.1	295.4	4,004.7	7,247.1	5,779.8
1977	182.9	2,963.5	589.9	4,497.4	8,233.7	6,136.9
1978	151.3	3,280.2	550.2	4,708.7	8,690.3	6,786.6
1979	120.7	4,039.9	605.6	5,294.4	10,060.5	(b)7,589.0

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(b) From June 1978, figures are not comparable with those for earlier periods due to a change by some banks in accounting procedures used for personal instalment loans.

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to forty-eight months.

The Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977, enables the New South Wales Government to guarantee the repayment of loans made by banks to enterprises which employ between 5 and 50 persons and are engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods. Guarantees are made on money used for the acquisition of land and for the purchase or alteration of buildings and equipment. The scheme provides for guarantees on term loans up to a maximum of \$50,000 to be repaid over a period of 5 to 8 years and subject to normal bank overdraft rates.

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, Trading Banks are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

## Classification of Trading Bank Advances and Deposits

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in the table 'Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1979' shown earlier in this subsection.

**MAJOR TRADING BANKS: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES (a) OUTSTANDING,  
NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA**

(Source: Reserve Bank)  
(\$ million)

Classification	Advances (a) outstanding on second Wednesday in July in—					
	New South Wales (b)			Australia		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
<b>Resident borrowers (c)</b>						
Business advances—						
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying—						
Sheep grazing .. .. .	190.3	207.7	209.1	363.6	394.1	416.9
Wheat growing .. .. .	75.9	98.3	115.8	201.4	267.8	338.9
Dairying and pig raising .. .. .	35.6	35.8	40.3	147.3	144.6	158.5
Other .. .. .	234.0	236.1	287.2	685.1	753.2	866.0
Total .. .. .	535.9	577.9	652.4	1,397.4	1,559.8	1,780.3
Manufacturing .. .. .	782.4	761.6	783.5	1,711.2	1,765.8	1,829.0
Transport, storage, and communication .. .. .	88.6	110.1	128.6	208.7	230.2	257.9
Finance—						
Building and housing societies .. .. .	24.3	23.3	20.3	43.7	76.3	40.2
Pastoral finance companies .. .. .	7.3	4.4	14.5	41.1	42.7	34.0
Hire purchase and other finance companies .. .. .	143.4	169.8	171.1	224.4	341.3	281.3
Other .. .. .	140.2	168.2	226.8	318.4	360.2	456.8
Total .. .. .	315.2	365.7	432.7	627.6	820.5	812.2
Commerce—						
Retail trade .. .. .	313.6	342.8	398.4	792.0	869.9	1,004.0
Wholesale trade (d) .. .. .	345.9	330.8	344.2	552.3	523.0	582.5
Temporary advances to woolbuyers .. .. .	(d) —	(d) —	(d) —	110.5	126.1	149.1
Total .. .. .	659.5	673.7	742.6	1,454.8	1,519.1	1,735.6
Building and construction .. .. .	160.5	157.5	185.5	416.8	437.1	482.5
Other businesses: mining .. .. .	205.1	230.6	222.6	539.5	515.0	486.1
other .. .. .	752.5	794.1	786.1	1,597.5	1,703.9	1,714.0
Unclassified .. .. .	138.4	100.5	154.8	263.9	231.7	337.4
<b>Total business advances—</b>						
Companies .. .. .	2,346.0	2,551.7	2,713.0	5,025.2	5,356.9	5,665.6
Other .. .. .	1,292.2	1,219.8	1,375.7	3,192.2	3,426.0	3,769.3
Total .. .. .	3,638.2	3,771.5	4,088.8	8,217.4	8,782.9	9,434.9
Advances to public authorities (e) .. .. .	27.6	19.6	32.7	155.5	93.5	111.3
<b>Personal advances (main purpose)—</b>						
For building or purchasing own home .. .. .	332.9	397.9	522.8	724.0	824.2	997.8
Other (including personal loans) .. .. .	1,295.9	1,563.1	1,774.9	3,215.0	3,760.0	4,664.1
Total .. .. .	1,628.8	1,961.0	2,297.7	3,939.0	4,584.1	5,661.9
Advances to non-profit organisations .. .. .	56.7	56.8	56.0	128.3	137.0	141.4
<b>Total advances to resident borrowers</b> .. .. .	5,351.2	5,808.9	6,475.2	12,440.1	13,597.6	15,349.5
<b>Non-resident borrowers</b> .. .. .	5.5	6.2	12.0	14.4	11.8	19.7
<b>Total advances</b> .. .. .	5,356.8	5,815.1	6,487.2	12,454.6	13,609.4	15,369.2

(a) Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted. Includes term loans.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Australian External Territories.

(c) Includes branches of overseas institutions.

(d) Temporary advances to woolbuyers included in Wholesale trade for New South Wales only.

(e) Comprises local and semi-government authorities (including government business undertakings). Excludes the Commonwealth and State Governments.

## SAVINGS BANKS

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven private banks have branches in all States.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation which is described earlier in this section.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are: deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 7½ per cent of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 40 per cent in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth or State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. If, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent of its depositors' funds, plus \$4m. Deposits cannot be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit; depositors' balances relate mainly to accounts of persons, trusts, societies, clubs and other non-profit organisations.

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and seven private savings banks (including one overseas institution). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1979, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,659 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales and Australia are shown in the next table.

## SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA

Year ended 30 June	Operative accounts at end of year (a) ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Transactions during year (\$'000)			Depositors' balances at end of year (\$'000)
		Deposits (b)	Withdrawals (b)	Interest added	
NEW SOUTH WALES					
1974	6,145	6,414,386	6,336,531	131,607	3,503,743
1975	6,401	7,614,540	7,446,072	163,708	3,835,919
1976	6,565	8,426,122	8,106,528	193,390	4,348,883
1977	6,667	9,409,651	9,179,140	223,761	4,803,155
1978	6,722	10,289,312	10,055,518	247,604	5,284,554
1979	6,764	11,469,054	11,227,283	265,698	5,792,023
AUSTRALIA (c)					
1979	21,423	50,891,770	49,955,973	850,411	19,832,475

(a) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies.

(b) Includes interbranch transfers for those banks which operate in more than one State.

(c) Excludes External Territories.

The depositors' balances held by savings banks per head of population in New South Wales and Australia at the end of June in the last six years is as follows:

		Depositors' balances per head of population (\$)					
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
New South Wales	.. .. .	724	785	885	969	1,058	1,149
Australia	.. .. .	823	929	1,065	1,163	1,267	1,376

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, loans made by, Savings Banks are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1979, there were 207 branches and 24 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

#### General Bank Department

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last six years are shown in the following table.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES: GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT, BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT

(\$'000)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE						
Inscribed stock and debentures .. .. .	19,230	19,739	20,462	21,290	22,334	23,365
General reserve .. .. .	17,691	18,875	20,467	22,924	26,231	31,008
Special reserve .. .. .	44,850	48,210	52,147	59,532	67,677	77,408
Deposits, other liabilities, and reserves for contingencies .. .. .	766,434	928,233	1,222,293	1,440,044	1,577,716	1,851,522
Total liabilities .. .. .	848,205	1,015,057	1,315,369	1,543,790	1,693,958	1,983,302
ASSETS AT 30 JUNE						
Cash and bank balances .. .. .	8,986	13,046	12,378	12,689	12,898	14,253
Money at short call or on short term Cheques, etc., and balances with and due by other banks .. .. .	54,846	95,015	200,365	145,700	190,535	279,495
Government and public securities .. .. .	135,304	167,619	234,118	277,119	296,766	354,049
Loans and advances .. .. .	563,127	638,395	774,714	916,496	1,039,262	1,151,013
Bank premises and sites .. .. .	24,894	26,885	30,463	56,205	60,533	60,760
Sundry debtors and other assets .. .. .	46,966	73,304	57,736	89,708	72,851	110,883
Total assets .. .. .	848,205	1,015,057	1,315,369	1,543,790	1,693,958	1,983,302
NET PROFIT						
Total .. .. .	2,472	2,369	3,184	4,914	6,614	9,553

One half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year are paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1979, totalled \$81m of which \$77m has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$8.1m in 1977-78 and \$9.7m in 1978-79.

The Bank is required to hold at least twenty per cent of its deposits in cash, bank balances, deposits at not more than six months call, Commonwealth Government securities, and (from 1969) certain New South Wales public authorities' securities (provided they are listed on a recognised stock exchange in Australia).

#### *Government Agency Department*

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank of New South Wales Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

The Sale of Homes Agency which commenced in 1954 arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency which commenced in 1956 makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the section 'Housing and Building' in the Chapter 'Physical Development'.

The Rural Industries, Irrigation, Advances to Settlers, and Rural Reconstruction agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'.

During the year ended June 1979 the Government Agency Department approved loans totalling \$81m and at that date total advances outstanding amounted to \$619m.

#### DEVELOPMENT BANKS

##### *Commonwealth Development Bank*

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act and commenced operations in 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation. The Bank is subject to the Banking Act but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings) and certain types of tourist development, in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1979, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$356m (primary production \$292m; industrial undertakings \$65m) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$89m.

*Australian Resources Development Bank*

The Australian Resources Development Bank is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to Australian enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Australian Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations in 1968.

The Resources Bank has an equity capital of \$7.0m subscribed equally by the seven major trading banks, and a loan capital of \$2.2m: from the Reserve Bank (\$2.1m), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000).

Loans made by the Bank are of a medium to long term nature and are used in the development of an extensive range of natural resources. The projects include nationally important ventures between Australian and overseas partners and other medium and smaller projects which are wholly or partly Australian owned. Finance has also been provided for local processing of natural resources, transport to markets, and to help build new towns, port facilities, railways, roads, and airstrips.

*Primary Industry Bank of Australia*

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia, the major trading banks, the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, the Rural Bank of New South Wales, the State Bank of South Australia, and the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

It was established in 1978 in terms of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* to provide assistance by way of a medium to long term refinance facility to primary producers. Funds are made available to these producers through 'prime lenders' which are traditional lenders to the industry such as banks and pastoral houses. At all times risks are borne by the prime lender.

The Bank has an equity capital of \$10.0m of which, at 30 June 1979, \$5.6m had been issued. At that date, deposits of \$69m had been received and the Commonwealth Government had provided a loan to the Bank in the form of a deposit of \$30m.

**OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES**

From 1970 to 1974 Australia's currency relationship was fixed to the U.S. dollar rather than to Sterling (which had been the relationship since 1931).

On 25 September 1974 Australia's fixed link to the United States dollar was discontinued. Since then, in order to maintain a constant effective (trade-weighted) rate of exchange for the Australian dollar, the exchange rate is determined by changes in an average of foreign currency values weighted in accordance with trading significance to Australia. From 29 November 1976, when the Australian dollar was devalued by 17.5 per cent, a small group of officials, composed of the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, keep the exchange rate under review and, where necessary, make smaller and more frequent adjustments than were made previously.



A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and selected important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during the month of June for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

## OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

Australia on—	Basis of quotation	June					
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United Kingdom	£stg. to \$A1	0.622	0.585	0.697	0.645	0.620	0.527
New Zealand	\$N.Z. to \$A1	1.023	1.018	1.248	1.150	1.116	1.074
U.S.A.	U.S. \$ to \$A1	1.49	1.34	1.23	1.11	1.14	1.11
Canada	Can. \$ to \$A1	1.44	1.37	1.20	1.17	1.28	1.30
Belgium	Francs to \$A1	(a)58.45	(a)48.38	(a)49.37	(a)39.97	(a)37.21	(a)33.68
Denmark	Kroner to \$A1	8.69	7.27	7.53	6.70	6.42	6.04
France	Francs to \$A1	7.28	5.35	5.82	5.48	5.21	4.86
Netherlands	Florins to \$A1	3.88	3.22	3.37	2.75	2.54	2.30
Italy	Lire to \$A1	966.0	836.0	1,042.0	981.0	978.0	940.0
Norway	Kroner to \$A1	7.90	6.55	6.82	5.86	6.15	5.73
Sweden	Kroner to \$A1	6.44	5.24	5.47	4.90	5.25	4.83
Switzerland	Francs to \$A1	4.44	3.34	3.03	2.76	2.14	1.89
West Germany	D'marks to \$A1	3.75	3.13	3.17	2.61	2.37	2.10
Hong Kong	H.K. \$ to \$A1	7.52	6.62	6.05	5.20	5.29	5.68
India	Rupees to \$A1	(b)11.57	(b)10.88	(b)10.97	(b)9.68	(b)9.41	(b)8.86
Japan	Yen to \$A1	420.73	392.44	368.12	302.81	243.94	242.85
Malaysia	Mal. \$ to \$A1	3.56	3.05	3.14	2.75	2.71	2.44
Singapore	SS to \$A1	3.616	3.043	3.039	2.730	2.644	2.438
China, People's Republic	New yuan to \$A1	(b)2.863	(b)2.349	2.416	2.086	2.952	1.755

(a) Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions.

(b) Rate quoted is mean of selling rate only.

## NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

## FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The *Financial Corporations Act* 1974 requires a wide range of financial corporations, whose assets exceed \$1.0m, to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information. Part IV of the Act provides a framework within which regulations could be made conferring on the Reserve Bank certain powers which, with the Treasurer's approval, it could exercise over activities of financial corporations whose total assets exceed \$5m. The controls relate to asset ratios, interest rates, and lending policies; different controls may apply to different categories of corporations but, with the exception of building societies' interest rates (these may differ as between States), any control must apply equally to all corporations in a given category. Part IV of the Act has not been promulgated. However, the Reserve Bank has continued its practice, which it has developed over the years, of consultation with industry groups. These discussions have, on occasion, covered the question of the appropriate rate of growth of lending. In some recent instances, the question of the level of interest rates has also been the subject of consultation.

The corporations to which the Act applies have been allocated to the nine separate categories shown in the following table or to the category 'retailers' (i.e. those corporations which provide finance predominantly in the form of credit to finance their own retail sales), for which similar statistics are not available. The table shows for each category of financial corporation the number of corporations registered together with their paid up capital and the extent of their borrowings at 30 June 1979.

**FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS WITH ASSETS GREATER THAN \$1 MILLION, AUSTRALIA,  
AT 30 JUNE 1979**  
(\$ million)

Type of financial corporation	Number of reporting corporations	Total paid up capital (a)	Total borrowings		
			From residents	From non-residents	Total
Building societies (b)	121	22.2	8,465.6	9.4	8,475.0
Credit co-operatives	202	—	1,448.0	—	1,448.0
Authorised money market dealers	9	28.4	1,505.7	0.1	1,505.8
Money market corporations	58	215.6	4,471.3	99.6	4,570.9
Pastoral finance companies	19	113.1	477.3	2.1	479.4
Finance companies	111	1,042.7	13,381.2	98.2	13,479.4
General financiers	178	152.1	1,094.1	53.2	1,147.3
Intra-group financiers	18	54.1	252.6	33.9	286.5
Other financial corporations	8	1.7	128.9	—	128.9
<b>Total, financial corporations</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>1,629.7</b>	<b>31,224.9</b>	<b>296.6</b>	<b>31,521.2</b>

(a) Comprises fixed share capital only; for building societies and credit co-operatives, withdrawable share capital is included in 'Borrowing from residents'.

(b) Excludes terminating building societies.

Total borrowings from residents of Australia by source of lender are shown below for financial corporations with assets greater than \$1.0m in Australia at 30 June 1979.

	By the acceptance of bills of exchange	Borrowings from residents (\$ million)		
		Related companies	Banks	Other
Building societies (a)	8.5	9.8	70.1	8,377.2
Credit co-operatives	—	—	14.2	1,433.8
Authorised money market dealers	—	10.6	432.4	1,062.7
Money market corporations	313.8	221.7	153.7	3,782.1
Pastoral finance companies	2.0	107.4	85.9	282.0
Finance companies	567.7	2,359.4	278.6	10,175.5
General financiers	133.7	336.7	84.1	539.6
Intra-group financiers	—	111.4	31.1	110.1
Other financial corporations	4.2	—	0.3	124.4
<b>Total, financial corporations</b>	<b>1,029.9</b>	<b>3,157.3</b>	<b>1,150.4</b>	<b>25,887.3</b>

(a) Excludes terminating building societies.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967 and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1979 was 4,523, including 5 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 153 trading, 169 rural, 3,399 building, 3 investment, 3 community settlement, 455 community advancement societies, and 341 credit unions. In addition, there were 42 associations of co-operative societies and 1 union of co-operative associations. Of these societies, approximately 60 were in liquidation at 30 June 1979.

Further details of co-operative societies are given below and in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' and the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 15 'Commerce'.

### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides, *inter alia*, that the funds of a *permanent building society* must not be less than \$2.0m (including \$1.0m paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw their capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies are required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. For the year ended June 1979, the four largest permanent building societies in New South Wales had assets comprising 68.5 per cent of the total, whilst for the eight largest the figure was 88.3 per cent.

In *Starr-Bowkett building societies*, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to

a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences, and share subscriptions are repaid to members when repayments of advances are received.

*Terminating building societies* comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (credit foncier or endowment insurance societies), and series-type societies (of either actuarial or credit foncier structure). *Actuarial type* societies are those in which the repayments of an advance are made by subscriptions which are not normally offset against the advance until the sum of total subscriptions plus interest on these subscriptions equals the advance. *Credit foncier* societies use an increasing proportion of regular payments to progressively reduce the amount owing on the loan to zero. These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and (from 1956–57) from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Purchase Assistance Account) under arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by most societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been repaid and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up. The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by a terminating society financed with Government-guaranteed funds, or funds received from the Home Purchase Assistance Account, has been increased progressively over the years. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$27,500 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$1,200. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; from November 1977, the maximum rate which could be charged by a lender of a new advance protected by Government guarantee was  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, while 5 per cent was charged on new funds made available from the Home Purchase Assistance Account. A small management fee is also charged.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. The majority of these societies operate with Government-guaranteed funds or with funds provided from the Home Purchase Assistance Account; they operate on a credit foncier basis, and are either newly-formed societies or societies which have converted from an actuarial structure. The remainder of the non-actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from insurance companies and other loan institutions. Members of either type of society are required to take up a nominal share-holding in the society. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member may also be required to effect life insurance to the value of the amount borrowed. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment insurance basis is required to take out an endowment insurance policy (with the company providing the funds to the society) with a sum insured equal in value to the amount of the loan required; the policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest—but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures, and the sum insured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed.

Advances made by terminating building societies in New South Wales during 1977–78 amounted to \$132m.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial or credit foncier-type terminating societies; each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society is designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies in the last three years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES (a), N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1977	1978	1979
<b>PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES</b>			
Number of societies .. .. .	55	49	44
<b>Liabilities (\$'000)</b>			
Share capital and subscriptions—			
Withdrawable shares .. .. .	2,539,796	3,020,908	3,440,039
Reserves .. .. .	57,440	71,259	88,415
Deposits—			
at call .. .. .	7,581	8,360	6,873
fixed term .. .. .	5,064	3,583	3,838
Loans .. .. .	60,082	67,138	105,078
Other liabilities .. .. .	17,977	20,026	23,605
<b>Total, liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>2,687,940</b>	<b>3,191,274</b>	<b>3,667,848</b>
<b>Assets (\$'000)</b>			
Amount owing on loans .. .. .	1,978,303	2,419,769	2,801,081
Cash on hand .. .. .	375	543	1,376
Deposits with—			
Banks .. .. .	385,010	305,998	302,854
Others .. .. .	44,664	60,104	74,099
Bills, bonds and other securities .. .. .	201,773	318,147	375,730
Physical assets .. .. .	66,230	80,038	104,041
Other assets .. .. .	11,585	6,675	8,667
<b>Total, assets .. .. .</b>	<b>2,687,940</b>	<b>3,191,274</b>	<b>3,667,848</b>
<b>Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000) .. .. .</b>	<b>15,881</b>	<b>25,759</b>	<b>29,439</b>
<b>TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES (b)</b>			
Number of societies .. .. .	3,151	3,213	3,222
<b>Liabilities (\$'000)</b>			
Amounts paid on ordinary shares (c) .. .. .	196	243	233
Accumulated funds .. .. .	5,925	5,611	5,800
Loans from—			
Banks .. .. .	134,575	132,322	127,999
Commonwealth/State Home Builders Fund (d) .. .. .	276,929	308,752	330,435
Others .. .. .	136,202	177,251	222,556
Other liabilities .. .. .	2,120	2,173	2,124
<b>Total, liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>555,947</b>	<b>626,353</b>	<b>689,148</b>
<b>Assets (\$'000)</b>			
Amount owing on loans (e) .. .. .	551,420	621,632	684,252
Cash and current accounts .. .. .	2,753	3,141	3,331
Deposits with—			
Banks .. .. .	593	306	364
Others .. .. .	193	460	439
Other assets .. .. .	987	815	762
<b>Total, assets .. .. .</b>	<b>555,947</b>	<b>626,353</b>	<b>689,148</b>
<b>Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000) .. .. .</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1,065</b>

(a) Starr-Bowkett societies that operate on either a permanent or terminating basis are incorporated in the appropriate section.

(b) Actuarial type societies, non-actuarial type societies, and series type societies.

(c) For actuarial type societies borrowing members' subscriptions have been offset against 'Amount owing on loans'.

(d) Refers to loans made to societies through the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement.

(e) Net of borrowing members' subscriptions for actuarial type societies.

Interest rates on deposits and loans made by Building Societies are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

## CREDIT UNIONS

Since 1969 the affairs of credit unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

In 1978 a Credit Union Savings Reserve Fund was established to protect the interests of all members of credit unions. Credit unions are required to keep on deposit with the Fund three quarters of one per cent of their share capital and deposits. The Fund may finance any credit union which encounters financial difficulties.

Details of the operations of credit unions during the last six years are shown in the following table.

## CREDIT UNIONS: FINANCES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of unions (a)	354	348	336	318	311
Number of members .. .. .	489,670	537,029	565,109	590,156	618,217
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$'000)					
Liabilities—					
Paid up share capital .. .. .	3,886	4,118	4,314	4,513	4,726
Reserves .. .. .	2,414	3,505	8,031	15,626	24,454
Deposits—					
Current accounts .. .. .	5,564	1,114	1,217	1,623	2,089
Other .. .. .	293,811	369,032	448,554	535,732	647,146
Other borrowings .. .. .	10,733	15,656	20,497	20,031	26,763
Other liabilities .. .. .	2,905	4,714	4,698	5,564	6,585
Total liabilities .. .. .	319,312	398,142	487,309	583,088	711,764
Assets—					
Loans to members .. .. .	267,461	330,757	405,753	483,220	583,318
Deposits with—					
Banks .. .. .	14,174	15,413	19,586	25,321	26,721
Credit union leagues or associations .. .. .	13,880	21,654	24,885	34,026	42,595
Other .. .. .	9,573	10,404	12,097	13,861	17,373
Bills, bonds, and other securities .. .. .	5,531	10,017	13,470	12,580	22,481
Physical assets .. .. .	5,060	7,303	7,776	9,710	12,249
Other assets .. .. .	3,633	2,595	3,743	4,370	7,025
Total assets .. .. .	319,312	398,142	487,309	583,088	711,764
OPERATIONS DURING YEAR (\$'000)					
Loans made .. .. .	197,555	255,655	316,565	379,579	449,821
Loans repaid .. .. .	140,913	190,123	242,934	301,509	348,459
Income .. .. .	36,732	46,967	61,350	72,519	84,722
Expenditure .. .. .	35,615	44,876	56,426	64,431	75,530

(a) Excludes unions not operating.

Interest rates paid on deposits in credit unions are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

## SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

## AUTHORISED MONEY MARKET DEALERS

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine

companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised 'money market securities'—for the most part, they are held in Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank bills maturing within 180 days and a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a minimum paid-up capital of \$400,000 to support their portfolios of securities and must observe a 'gearing' ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Commonwealth Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

#### MONEY MARKET CORPORATIONS

The money market corporations (some of which are referred to as 'merchant banks') raise most of their funds by short-term borrowings, especially by large scale borrowings from the corporate business sector. Although banks are a relatively small source of funds, they are significant in financing short-term cash deficits, either under standby arrangements or in response to competitive bidding by the corporations.

The corporations engage in a wide variety of financing including liquidity placements, business loans, and investments in commercial bills, and, to a lesser extent, in investments in Commonwealth and other government securities. To meet their liquidity needs, money market corporations rely on a mixture of reasonably matching maturities of assets and liabilities, ability to liquefy assets (e.g. by rediscounting part of their bill portfolio or by exercising options to convert loans to saleable bills), ability to attract replacement funds and, generally as a last resort, calling on standby lines of credit. Although specialising in short-term financing, money market corporations provide some longer-term credit. This is commonly provided on a roll-over basis, with rates of interest subject to renegotiation from time to time and with options to convert loans to bills. Their specialisation in short-term financing enables them to rapidly change the nature of their activities and size of their balance sheets.

Most money market corporations also provide bill acceptance facilities, arrange both short and long-term loans, underwrite debt and equity capital issues, and provide financial advice including strategic planning of corporate takeovers.

#### PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking; most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is, to a large extent, ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the funds used by pastoral finance companies come from internal sources, either from shareholders funds (paid-up capital and accumulated reserves) or from borrowing from related corporations (i.e. the general trading operations of the pastoral companies). Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain and wool.

## FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (unrelated companies as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans (including finance for housing), factoring, financial leasing of business equipment and plant, and bills of exchange transactions. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major proportion of their assets relates to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies (except as specified below), or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than \$5.0m (before July 1978, \$500,000), are excluded from the scope of the statistics. From July 1973, companies financing the sales of related companies by directly writing agreements with the general public are included within the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, most mutual funds, superannuation funds, building and friendly societies, and credit unions do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Fixed-interest borrowings by way of debentures and unsecured notes are the principal external sources of funds, usually through public subscription in terms of a prospectus. The most common maturities offered, in recent years, have ranged from 6 months to 5 years. A range of interest rates offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

Due to differences in size and coverage criteria the statistics shown in this subsection are not comparable with those shown in the subsection 'Financial Corporations Act'.

The statistics shown in the next table relate to financing transactions other than bills of exchange and leasing transactions.

Credit facilities of the type *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see text in the subsection 'Financing of Retail Sales' later in this section). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities.

*Wholesale finance* relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, but also includes finance in respect of other trading stock. *Factoring* comprises purchases of trade debts and loans on the security of trade debts. *Personal loans* comprise all loans to persons (other than loans for housing, instalment credit for retail sales, or loans for use in business).

*Other consumer and commercial loans* comprise (a) finance for housing, which includes finance for the purchase of dwelling units or individual residential blocks of land and loans to persons for alterations and additions to existing buildings and (b) 'Other commercial loans', which includes loans for construction other than housing, for developing tracts of land into residential blocks, and for all other purposes.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies, and balances outstanding to finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for each year since 1973-74 in the next table.



**FINANCE COMPANIES (a): AMOUNT FINANCED, COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS, AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, BY TYPE OF AGREEMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES**

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale finance (b)	Personal loans	Other consumer and commercial loans		Factoring	Total, all contracts
				Contracts including charges	Contracts excluding charges		
AMOUNT FINANCED (c)							
1974	r438.0	669.9	152.4	1,764.2	60.5	r3,085.0	
1975	r455.9	786.3	r154.8	878.8	75.3	r2,351.1	
1976	r501.8	987.1	r213.1	908.9	105.5	2,716.3	
1977	r532.6	r1,383.6	r259.9	r806.4	n.p.	r2,982.4	
1978	539.7	1,546.0	254.7	718.4	n.p.	3,058.8	
1979	572.3	1,736.5	282.1	926.6	n.p.	3,517.6	
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS							
1974	r506.6	657.8	159.9	387.1	879.3	62.4	r2,653.1
1975	r567.6	788.0	r178.0	r381.9	r772.6	83.8	r2,771.9
1976	r593.2	950.8	r225.8	339.5	1,011.2	115.4	3,236.0
1977	r634.5	r1,326.1	r276.1	r355.6	r646.7	n.p.	r3,239.0
1978	677.6	1,506.6	319.8	390.6	643.6	n.p.	3,538.1
1979	727.5	1,718.3	357.1	466.5	720.2	n.p.	3,989.6
BALANCES OUTSTANDING (d)							
1974	r648.1	99.4	238.9	875.0	1,629.9	14.5	r3,505.8
1975	r726.2	r133.9	r265.2	r751.9	r1,741.5	18.9	r3,637.5
1976	r805.4	195.1	r341.6	789.6	1,587.6	20.1	3,739.4
1977	r901.6	r305.1	r431.3	r802.8	r1,242.6	n.p.	r3,683.3
1978	984.9	385.3	484.4	826.8	997.9	n.p.	3,679.3
1979	1,062.6	456.1	535.4	890.3	946.8	n.p.	3,891.2

(a) See text preceding table for details of definitions used and breaks in comparability.

(b) Includes factoring in 1977 and subsequent years.

(c) The actual amount of cash provided. Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits.

(d) Unmatured charges are included in 'Instalment credit for retail sales', but may be included or excluded from 'Personal loans', 'Wholesale finance', and 'Other consumer and commercial loans'.

In the previous table accounting practice regarding the inclusion in balances outstanding of unmatured charges, interest, and insurance differs between finance companies and type of agreement, and for this reason particulars of liquidations of balances and of balances outstanding for 'Other Consumer and Commercial Loans' distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges. Balances outstanding for contracts excluding charges include any charges in respect of these contracts which had accrued but were unpaid at the end of the period.

*Leasing* is a form of finance, under which the leasing company buys plant and equipment to a firm's requirements and then leases them to the firm for an agreed period at an agreed rental. Details of leasing by finance companies for the last six years are shown in the next table.

**FINANCE COMPANIES (a): BUSINESS EQUIPMENT AND PLANT ON LEASE, VALUE OF GOODS NEWLY LEASED AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, NEW SOUTH WALES**

(\$ million)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Value of goods newly leased during year .. .. .	230.0	189.0	315.3	444.2	578.6	824.6
Balances outstanding at end of year .. .. .	437.0	482.6	619.4	r847.8	1,224.1	1,777.6

(a) See text preceding the earlier table in this section.

## FINANCING OF RETAIL SALES

### INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of these goods does not pass to the hirer until the final payment under the agreement has been made.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales. On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price.

The Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a 'true' annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable, calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the Act is that the Hire Purchase Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent per annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes. The financing of 'producer' type goods (plant, machinery, and commercial motor vehicles) is outside the scope of these statistics.

Statistics for recent years in respect of instalment credit schemes in New South Wales are shown in the next table. These statistics relate only to those finance companies or other businesses which (individually, or as a group of related finance companies or other businesses) have balances outstanding on an Australia-wide basis of \$5.0m (in 1978 and earlier years, \$500,000), or more on all types of finance agreements.

# **INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (a): SUMMARY, N.S.W.**

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Amount financed during year (b)			Collections and other liquidations of balances during year (c)			Balances outstanding at end of year
	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	
1974	r438.0	68.3	r506.3	r506.6	66.3	r572.9	r706.4
1975	r455.9	78.5	r534.4	r567.6	78.9	r646.5	r788.7
1976	r501.8	70.3	r572.1	r593.2	80.0	r673.2	r863.9
1977	r532.6	75.7	r608.2	r634.5	90.9	r725.4	r950.2
1978	539.7	59.9	599.6	677.6	69.8	747.4	1,027.9
1979	572.3	54.9	627.2	727.5	62.1	789.6	1,103.3

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(c) Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(d) In July 1978, the number of finance companies in the collection was altered, owing to a change in scope. (See text 'Finance Companies' earlier in this chapter.)

(e) Businesses operating retail establishments, unincorporated finance businesses, and businesses other than wholesalers and manufacturers.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

## **INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, N.S.W.: AMOUNT FINANCED (a) BY COMMODITY GROUP, TYPE OF CREDIT, AND TYPE OF BUSINESS**

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Finance companies (b)			Other businesses (c)			All businesses		
	Hire purchase	Other instalment credit	Total	Hire purchase	Other instalment credit	Total	Hire purchase	Other instalment credit	Total
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC. (d)</b>									
1974	r299.1	r24.0	r323.1	—	1.5	1.5	r299.1	r25.6	r324.6
1975	r293.2	r39.1	r332.3	—	1.4	1.4	r293.2	r40.5	r333.7
1976	r314.4	r38.5	r352.8	—	1.6	1.6	r314.4	r40.1	r354.5
1977	r317.1	r52.7	r369.8	—	1.0	1.0	r317.1	r53.7	r370.7
1978	350.6	41.3	391.9	—	—	—	350.6	41.3	391.9
1979	391.2	39.1	430.1	—	—	—	391.2	39.1	430.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS</b>									
1974	r22.6	r92.3	r114.9	21.2	45.6	66.8	r43.8	r137.9	r181.7
1975	r11.6	r112.0	r123.6	17.2	59.9	77.1	r28.8	r171.9	r200.7
1976	r18.3	r130.6	r148.9	10.2	58.5	68.7	r28.5	r189.1	r217.6
1977	r23.8	r139.0	r162.8	12.6	62.1	74.7	r36.4	r201.1	r237.5
1978	25.2	122.7	147.8	9.3	50.5	59.8	34.5	173.2	207.7
1979	25.2	117.0	142.2	10.3	44.4	54.7	35.4	161.4	196.8

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

(b) See footnote (d) in the preceding table.

(c) See footnote (e) in the preceding table.

(d) Comprises new and used cars, station wagons and motor cycles, boats, caravan trailers, and motor parts and accessories (commercial vehicles are excluded). The number of motor cars and station wagons financed by finance companies in 1978-79 was 101,313 (28,578 new and 72,735 used).

## LIFE INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance given in this section relate to the business of private and State government insurance offices. Under the authority of Section 51(xiv) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the *Life Insurance Act* 1945 superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1946. Life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated under this Act in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders. The New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices also transact life insurance business but are not subject to the provisions of this Act.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation. A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation.

In 1979 there were 49 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices. Of the registered offices, 8 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 33 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 4 conducted ordinary business only, and 4 were registered but not operating. As at 31 December 1979 there were thirty-eight companies which were incorporated outside Australia or were subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The three State Government insurance offices supply returns voluntarily to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The Life Insurance Act provides for three classes of life insurance business:

- (a) Superannuation Business: business in relation to policies providing benefits for employees or self-employed persons on retirement, death, or injury.
- (b) Industrial Business: business in relation to policies in respect of which the premiums are payable at intervals less than two months and are usually collected by collectors.
- (c) Ordinary Business: business not generally included in either of the above two classifications.

The types of policies issued include whole-life insurances which are payable at death only, endowment insurances which are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments which are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

### NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life insurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last six years are shown in the following table.

## LIFE INSURANCES: NEW BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Excluding annuities)

Year	Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$'000)	Annual premiums (\$'000)	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$'000)	Annual premiums (\$'000)
1973	167,595	1,459,323	25,187	8,036	300,395	8,949
1974	147,516	1,513,453	24,712	9,605	370,922	9,603
1975	128,537	1,537,095	23,394	21,486	298,287	6,576
1976	119,670	1,651,900	22,208	11,427	331,097	6,492
1977	111,721	1,905,694	22,970	9,258	401,757	7,492

The new policies issued in 1977 comprised the following types.

## LIFE INSURANCES: CLASSIFICATION OF NEW BUSINESS IN N.S.W., 1977

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies					Annuity policies	
	Whole-life insurances	Endowment insurances (a)	Other insurances (b)	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	63,178	21,615	26,931	(-) 3	111,721	1
Sum insured .. .. .	\$'000	830,647	98,534	975,617	896	1,905,694	(c) (-) 6
Single premiums .. .. .	\$'000	9	128	700	77	915	20
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$'000	13,308	3,770	5,863	28	22,970	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	2,943	5,169	924	222	9,258	8
Sum insured .. .. .	\$'000	56,565	70,349	270,065	4,777	401,757	(c) 198
Single premiums .. .. .	\$'000	—	114	301	44	459	28
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$'000	1,325	3,000	2,930	237	7,492	171

(a) Includes temporary insurance for Industrial Business only.

(b) Includes temporary insurance for Ordinary and Superannuation Business only.

(c) Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in the tables in the parts of this subsection 'Life Insurance' relating to 'Life Insurance in Force in New South Wales' and 'Discontinuances of Life Insurance Policies in New South Wales', include 'blanket' policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1977 numbered 142; the sum assured was \$146m, and the annual premiums \$917,000.

## DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1977.

## LIFE INSURANCES: DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1977

Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)	Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
9,872	20.3	0.7	837	3.1	0.1
70,407	50.4	3.5	3,053	4.2	0.4
102,117	511.5	12.4	46,555	199.1	5.8
25,366	280.7	4.4	927	18.6	0.3
7,616	86.3	1.3	1,608	19.5	0.4
9,177	110.8	(-) 0.4	1,913	98.9	0.8
206,183	1,059.7	21.9	54,893	343.4	7.9
30	—	—	27	—	—

(a) Includes net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers.

(b) Includes conversions to or from other classes of business. (—) denotes an excess of conversions from other classes of business over discontinuance of that kind of business.

## LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life insurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last six years are summarised in the next table.

## LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Excluding annuities)

Year	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Bonus additions (a) (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS				
1972	2,404,521	7,188.6	808.3	181.6
1973	2,425,687	8,185.8	909.0	193.4
1974	2,361,506	8,921.2	976.0	198.2
1975	2,251,177	9,141.5	1,035.8	199.7
1976	2,130,661	9,653.0	1,079.9	196.9
1977	2,036,199	10,498.9	1,134.4	198.0
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS				
1972	247,754	1,047.0	70.5	32.4
1973	240,545	1,223.9	77.9	37.7
1974	225,523	1,386.3	82.0	41.0
1975	225,718	1,416.9	87.9	39.4
1976	157,928	1,393.3	79.4	32.0
1977	112,293	1,451.6	79.7	31.6

(a) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1977 is shown in the following table.

### LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1977

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies					Annuity policies	
	Whole-life insurances	Endowment insurances (a)	Other insurances (b)	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	865,333	1,039,046	106,759	25,061	2,036,199	413
Sum insured .. .. .	\$m	5,851.4	1,851.8	2,741.7	54.1	10,498.9	(d) 0.3
Bonus additions (c) .. .. .	\$m	755.9	369.8	2.7	5.9	1,134.4	—
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$m	97.9	77.3	18.8	4.0	198.0	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	13,066	94,058	3,321	1,848	112,293	108
Sum insured .. .. .	\$m	217.8	392.2	824.8	16.8	1,451.6	(d) 1.1
Bonus additions (c) .. .. .	\$m	19.6	58.2	0.3	1.5	79.7	—
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$m	5.4	16.3	8.8	1.2	31.6	0.4

(a) Includes temporary insurance for Industrial Business only.

(b) Includes temporary insurance for Ordinary and Superannuation Business only.

(c) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

(d) Amount per annum.

### PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life insurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Life Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last six years.

### LIFE INSURANCES: PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ million)

Year	Premium income	Claims			Sur-renders	Annuities	Cash bonuses	Total, claims etc.
		Death	Maturity	Other claims				
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
1972	188.1	25.4	47.1	0.5	32.6	0.3	0.5	106.3
1973	196.5	26.3	54.3	1.1	36.1	0.3	0.5	118.6
1974	200.2	29.5	59.1	0.9	56.3	0.4	0.9	147.1
1975	197.5	29.0	59.6	0.9	71.3	0.4	0.9	162.3
1976	201.9	30.2	65.4	1.2	79.1	0.3	1.1	177.3
1977	202.6	29.6	69.7	1.9	78.4	0.3	1.0	181.2
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
1972	31.6	2.5	3.8	0.1	7.0	—	0.1	13.7
1973	31.2	3.1	4.3	0.3	9.5	0.6	0.2	17.9
1974	30.5	3.6	5.7	0.3	8.7	0.6	0.1	19.0
1975	29.5	3.1	5.5	0.3	27.5	0.7	0.3	37.3
1976	33.3	3.3	6.0	0.3	46.4	0.8	—	56.7
1977	46.9	3.6	5.4	0.4	28.6	0.9	0.7	39.6

## GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, conducting workers compensation and general insurance. In 1942 the life insurance branch of the Office was established.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

Particulars of the operation of the life insurance branch, in the last 6 years, are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES:  
LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH

Year ended 30 June	Revenue from premiums (\$'000)	Expenditure		Life insurance fund at 30 June (\$'000)	New business	
		Claims and surrenders (\$'000)	Management and agency expenses (\$'000)		Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$'000)
1974	13,872	7,361	2,436	106,721	5,665	78,007
1975	13,253	10,200	1,643	115,082	7,263	54,748
1976	12,763	13,148	1,717	119,777	5,944	67,226
1977	12,676	22,153	2,059	113,445	5,602	103,592
1978	12,537	14,931	1,978	116,449	6,246	135,003
1979	14,804	13,319	2,142	123,408	5,821	146,704

## PENSION AND SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

## GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEMES

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

*Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme*

On 1 July 1976 a new superannuation scheme was introduced, in terms of the *Superannuation Act* 1976 to cover, as far as possible, all Commonwealth Government employees in the one scheme. The legislation provided that contributors to the old superannuation fund (including those attached to the Provident Account) were to be transferred (under certain special conditions) to the new scheme. (Details of the old scheme were shown on page 215 in Year Book No. 64, 1976).

Under the new scheme an employee contributes to the superannuation fund with a basic contribution of 5 per cent of salary, and usually has an option to supplement this contribution by up to a further 5 per cent of salary. Contribution to the scheme is generally compulsory.

Retirement benefits comprise normally (a) a government-financed basic pension, (b) a government-financed additional pension, and (c) a pension based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions. The government-financed basic pension is 50 per cent of final salary on retirement at age 65 after 30 years of contributory service. An additional government-financed pension of 0.25 per cent of final salary is paid for each year beyond 30 years up to 40 years service (i.e. bringing the maximum government-financed pension at age 65 retirement to 52.5 per cent of final salary). Reduced pensions are payable for age retirement between 60 and 65 years. In addition to these government-financed pensions the member is entitled to a pension not exceeding 20 per cent of final salary, based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary



contributions. This additional pension (which carries with it a reversionary pension entitlement for a spouse) may be converted into an equivalent lump sum payment within 3 months of retirement.

The scheme provides comprehensive cover against invalidity retirement or death of a contributor before age 65.

Whereas members with lower medical standards on entry to the scheme would have been required to join the Provident Fund under the old scheme, they now come under the new scheme in the same way as other employees, although there may be some adjustment in benefits on medical grounds if they retire on invalidity or die before completing 20 years contributory service.

The government-financed part of pensions paid under the new scheme are adjusted each July in accordance with any upward movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year ended March. Pensions paid under the former scheme are adjusted by the same formula applied to the full pension.

#### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air forces has operated since 1948. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. A new scheme, effective from 1 October 1972, was implemented by the *Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits Act 1973*. The funds of the former scheme, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the Fund after 1 October 1972 are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Contribution to the scheme is generally compulsory.

Under the existing scheme, contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the member's annual rate of pay. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor. Contributions are payable to, and benefits are payable by, the Commonwealth Government. In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the existing scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay, extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to dependent widowers of female members.

#### *New South Wales State Superannuation Fund*

The State Superannuation Fund, for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies, commenced in 1919. Contributions to the Fund are made by the employing authorities and the employees. Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is generally compulsory, subject to a satisfactory medical report on new contributors. A limited benefits scheme exists for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

Pension becomes payable to a contributor in the case of invalidity or at age 60 years (or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age). Pensioners may elect to commute part of their pension to a lump sum at their 60th birthday or at commencement of pension, whichever is the later. The minimum pension to be retained is \$34.00 per fortnight for a married person and \$20.00 for a single person. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at two-thirds the rate for which her husband contributed and she, too, may elect to commute part of that pension into a lump sum payment. Since January 1979, the widower of a deceased contributor or pensioner may be paid a pension, subject to an income test. This pension cannot be commuted. Pension is also payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (25 years if 'students'). Pensions are adjusted annually by the application of movements in the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows details of the State Superannuation Fund for the last six years.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	50,247	69,258	77,935	79,000	91,465	101,528
Employers .. .. .	62,005	84,297	102,957	109,116	132,273	149,245
Investment interest .. .. .	45,389	53,187	63,536	75,092	89,194	108,277
Other .. .. .	17	90	62	94	80	113
Total income .. .. .	157,659	206,833	244,490	263,303	313,013	359,163
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions .. .. .	43,473	53,590	67,300	76,992	90,838	105,155
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) (a) .. .. .	35,285	46,852	46,927	67,577	62,266	62,884
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	3,491	3,283	3,696	4,354	3,723	3,711
Withdrawal benefits .. .. .	5,844	3,476	4,787	6,533	6,165	7,585
Administration .. .. .	1,348	1,926	2,441	3,175	3,171	3,210
Other .. .. .	2,316	1,909	1,615	1,515	1,382	1,431
Total expenditure (b) .. .. .	91,757	111,035	126,766	160,146	167,545	183,976
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current .. .. .	80,734	86,047	93,595	98,293	103,476	109,605
Pensions current .. .. .	16,446	17,352	18,233	19,027	19,837	20,765

(a) See text above table.

(b) Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$277,000, \$287,000, \$302,000, \$328,000, \$360,000 and \$407,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve being \$834,000 at 30 June 1978 and \$2.4m at 30 June 1979.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1979 amounted to \$1,300m; investments at that date were \$1,315m (comprising government securities, \$561m; company securities, \$163m; secured loans, \$256m; land and buildings, \$78m; purchase lease investments, \$138m; and miscellaneous, \$118m).

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Funds.

*Police Superannuation Fund*

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the police must contribute at the rate of 4 per cent of salary. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. All police must retire at age 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. The pension for policemen and policewomen who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service less 3 per cent, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary less 3 per cent. Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a minimum pension of 72.75 per cent of current salary, and contributors who retire medically unfit due to disability not incurred in the course of duty receive a pension based on length of service and salary at date of retirement. Pensions are adjusted annually in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. If a contributor resigns or is dismissed, the value of personal contributions is refunded. If a contributor dies before retirement, a widow, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative receives the equivalent of one month of final salary for each year of

service up to 10 years, and 2 months for each year of service after 10 years. Widows of pensioners are entitled to a pension at half-rate. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependents of police who die whilst in the service.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the last six years are shown in the next table.

### POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	2,177	2,651	3,593	4,154	4,219	4,952
Employer (a) .. .. .	4,300	5,624	7,217	8,692	10,101	11,755
Other .. .. .	51	23	7	7	3	4
Total income .. .. .	6,528	8,298	10,817	12,853	14,323	16,711
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions .. .. .	5,877	7,604	9,436	11,471	13,645	15,957
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) .. .. .	406	551	1,229	936	451	177
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	240	148	153	279	372	369
Total expenditure .. .. .	6,523	8,303	10,817	12,687	14,469	16,503
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current .. .. .	7,943	8,352	8,358	8,372	8,741	8,969
Pensions current .. .. .	2,196	2,213	2,215	2,276	2,291	2,328

(a) Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

### Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968, and took over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. Details of benefits available under the Transport Retirement Fund are given on pages 213 and 214 of Year Book No. 63. With the establishment of the New South Wales Retirement Fund as from 1 July 1973, in accordance with the provisions of the New South Wales Retirement Benefit Act, 1972, the administrative functions of the Transport Retirement Board were transferred to the New South Wales Retirement Board.

The New South Wales Retirement Fund provides retirement cover to employees of New South Wales State Government Departments and statutory bodies who did not, at 1 July 1973, have cover under any existing superannuation scheme, as well as to new employees of the Public Transport Commission and the Department of Motor Transport and to newly appointed Security Officers and Parking Patrol Officers of the Police Department.

Contributors to the Transport Retirement Fund who were under 30 years of age as at 1 July 1973 were transferred automatically to the new Fund, while those contributors 30 years of age or over were given a once only option to transfer on 1 July 1974. The New South Wales Retirement Fund was also made available on a once only basis to employees covered by the Railway Superannuation Account and the Gratuity Scheme within the Transport Departments.

The Fund is essentially a lump sum scheme with a variety of pension options. A contributor may elect to contribute at a rate which will accumulate, with interest (at 5½ per cent per annum), a lump sum benefit of between half and twice his annual wage at age 60 years, to which is added an employer subsidy of 5 per cent of the lump sum for each completed year of service (up to a maximum of 200 per cent for a contributor with 40 or

more years service). On normal retirement at or after the age of 60 years, the contributor may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump sum benefit into a pension. Provision may also be made for a five-eighths pension to become payable to the surviving spouse on the death of the pensioner.

Benefits are provided for contributors who die in service or who retire through ill-health prior to attaining 60 years of age.

Particulars of the income, expenditure, and contributors of the Transport Retirement Fund and the New South Wales Retirement Fund combined for 1973-74 to 1978-79 are given in the next table.

**TRANSPORT RETIREMENT FUND AND NEW SOUTH WALES  
RETIREMENT FUND**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>INCOME (\$'000)</b>						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	5,179	11,982	18,544	23,435	27,125	31,547
Employers .. .. .	3,051	8,062	4,841	6,172	7,240	10,339
Investment interest .. .. .	2,741	3,814	6,015	9,357	16,133	20,804
<b>Total income .. .. .</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>23,859</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>38,964</b>	<b>50,498</b>	<b>62,690</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (\$'000)</b>						
Pension payments .. .. .	968	2,177	3,043	4,136	5,133	5,783
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) .. .. .	1,309	2,882	3,824	4,005	4,945	8,940
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	936	264	527	1,147	1,063	1,436
Administration .. .. .	354	491	643	863	1,174	1,206
Other .. .. .	530	440	608	889	2,891	3,397
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>20,762</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)</b>						
Contributors current .. .. .	33,069	41,937	49,901	52,681	56,011	58,020
Pensions current .. .. .	836	1,391	1,791	2,145	2,374	2,499

At 30 June 1979, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to \$172m. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled \$224m (comprising government securities, \$104m; company securities, \$43m; secured loans, \$16m; land and buildings, \$29m; and other investments, \$32m).

*Government Railways Superannuation Account*

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund in June 1964, the Transport Retirement Fund during the year ended 30 June 1969, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund during the years ended 30 June 1973 to 30 June 1977.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.60 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of completed years of service, subject to a maximum of \$2,364.78 per annum as at 19 September 1979. Where an employee has more than 40 completed years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before

retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$2,364.78 per annum as at 19 September 1979. Pensions and contributions are varied annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous financial year. Since 1967 pensioners have been paid a minimum of such sum as would entitle them to a full Commonwealth age pension. Since February 1972, widows of certain former contributors have been eligible for pensions. Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Government Railways Superannuation Account and of the number of pensions current in the last six years are given in the next table.

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	348	196	173	152	148	144
Employers (a) .. .. .	13,828	13,998	14,205	15,178	16,952	17,639
Investment interest .. .. .	7	7	4	6	17	33
Other .. .. .	2	5	5	3	4	5
Total income .. .. .	14,184	14,206	14,387	15,340	17,121	17,821
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions .. .. .	14,206	14,120	14,787	15,238	16,908	17,933
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) and gratuities .. .. .	106	98	69	61	59	44
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	43	23	12	12	5	9
Other .. .. .	2	3	2	3	1	1
Total expenditure .. .. .	14,357	14,244	14,870	15,314	16,974	17,987
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current .. .. .	12,063	6,230	5,534	4,921	4,301	3,740
Pensions current .. .. .	19,990	20,070	19,843	19,573	19,297	18,875

(a) Includes contributions by Public Transport Commission (Rail Services) (\$12·2m, \$12·3m, \$12·8m, \$13·6m, \$15·3m, and \$16·0m in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Services), the Department of Motor Transport, the Electricity Commission, Maritime Services Board, and Prospect County Council.

The balance of the Fund at 30 June 1979 was \$90,000 debit.

#### *Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuity Scheme*

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. The gratuity is calculated on the length of service. It is payable to the widow, dependant, or estate of a deceased officer. The scheme is non-contributory.

#### *Local Government Superannuation Schemes*

In recent years there have been several schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings. These are described on page 225 of Year Book No. 64.

A new superannuation pension scheme called the Pension Fund commenced on 1 April 1977. The scheme applies to those persons who after 31 March 1977 became employees of councils, public hospitals, and other instrumentalities covered by the Local Government and Other Authorities (Superannuation) Act, 1927, and for those employees who at that

date already subscribed to any of the three superannuation schemes and who elected to transfer to the new scheme. Employee contributions may be at five different levels (2 per cent, 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent, and 6 per cent of salary) and these levels may be varied at annual intervals. Contributors transferring from other schemes may contribute up to an additional 3 per cent per annum depending on previous years contribution levels to improve their past service related benefits. For councils there is an additional deficiency charge of 2 per cent and for hospitals the maximum contribution is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent with the deficiency being made up from Consolidated Revenue.

Retirement is at age 65 with provision for early retirement at age 60 with reduced benefits. The benefit payable on retirement is the employee's contributions plus interest payable in a lump sum, plus a defined benefit on retirement in accordance with the level of contribution chosen by the employee. For each 1 per cent of salary which a member contributes for one year, a member accrues one pension point (with a maximum of 240 pension points). For each point accumulated the employer provides the defined benefit of a pension equal to 0.14 per cent of the final average salary (average of the last three years prior to retirement). As well as a retirement benefit, benefits are also payable in respect of resignation, retrenchment with 10 or more years of Fund membership, death, total and permanent disability, and partial and permanent disability. The widow of a deceased pensioner is entitled to a pension equivalent to 62.5 per cent of the husband's pension while special provision exists for the payment of children's and orphan's benefits.

In accordance with a new member's health status on entry into the Fund, he is medically classified in one of three categories which entitles him to either full, half, or no death or disablement benefit.

#### PENSIONS FOR MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with an Assistant Under-Secretary, Department of Mineral Resources as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and oil-shale mines in New South Wales. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension or lump sum payment on compulsory retirement on account of age. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1 February 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1 January 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependent and each dependant child or step-child.

In June 1978, the weekly rate of ordinary contributions by a mine worker was \$5.07, while the mine owner's weekly rate was \$15.20 per man.

During the year ended June 1978, the basis for determination of mine workers' pensions was altered. The new scheme provides for a two-tiered system of payment. Higher rates are payable for the first five years of entitlement and are subsequently reduced by the amount of age pension for which the pensioner become eligible. At June 1978, the higher fortnightly rate payable to a married mine worker pensioner was \$202.70. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government which is

being progressively reduced and will cease from 1 July 1980. Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last six years are shown in the next table.

**COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND,  
NEW SOUTH WALES**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<b>INCOME (\$'000)</b>						
Contributions—						
State Treasury .. .. .	128	112	96	80	64	48
Mine owners .. .. .	4,616	4,580	5,774	6,908	9,141	3,176
Mine workers .. .. .	1,031	1,020	1,289	1,525	2,006	12,492
Special .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 2,520
Interest .. .. .	985	1,071	1,195	1,355	1,629	1,974
Other income .. .. .	—	—	—	8	—	2
<b>Total income .. .. .</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>20,212</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (\$'000)</b>						
Pensions .. .. .	5,508	5,665	7,191	8,608	11,299	13,579
Lump sum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	5,969
Administration, etc. .. .. .	170	191	216	271	309	334
Transfer to reserves .. .. .	1,083	928	947	997	1,791	241
Loss on realisation of investments .. .. .	—	—	—	—	441	89
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>20,212</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)</b>						
Contributors current .. .. .	13,988	13,730	15,273	15,915	16,422	16,515
Pensions current .. .. .	9,223	9,340	9,407	9,478	9,562	9,591

(a) Additional levy paid by mine owners towards provision for, or towards the payment of, benefits.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age, who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1977–78 contributions by mine owners totalled \$287,000, and subsidy payments \$420,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 245 in June 1978.

#### PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts surveys of selected private pension funds and the results of these surveys are shown in the Australian Year Book. These data are not available for individual States.

#### GENERAL INSURANCE

The supervision of general (non-life) insurance in Australia was brought under the control of an Insurance Commissioner by the (Commonwealth) *Insurance Act 1973*. The Act provides for a comprehensive system of supervision of general insurance and lays down minimum standards of financial soundness which must be met both by existing

companies and new companies wishing to commence general insurance business in Australia. The government insurance offices of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia are not subject to the provisions of the Act.

The statistics given in this section relate to the business of private and State Government Insurance Offices. Further particulars of Worker's Compensation Insurance are given in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices'. Particulars of two specialised insurance schemes conducted by Commonwealth authorities, viz., the housing loans insurance scheme and the export payments insurance scheme, are given in the section 'Housing and Building' in Chapter 11 'Physical Development' and the section 'Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade' in Chapter 15 'Commerce' respectively. Details of 'Health Insurance and Health Benefits' are given in Chapter 5 'Health Service'.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in the tables within this subsection. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. The return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as 'profit and loss' statements or 'revenue accounts'. *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from 'earned premium income' appropriate to the year. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges*, and *expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last six years.

GENERAL INSURANCE (a): PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, AND EXPENSES,  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES (b)  
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums receivable less returns, rebates, and bonuses	Interest, dividends, rents, etc.	Claims, expenses etc.						Total
			Claims, including provision for outstanding claims	Contribution to fire brigades	Commission and agents' charges	Expenses of management	Taxation (c)	Other	
1972-73	538,127	53,097	373,438	11,966	42,891	83,364	14,279	n.a.	525,938
1973-74	593,856	59,976	462,064	14,008	47,193	95,284	14,333	n.a.	632,881
1974-75	(d)758,363	n.a.	634,758	16,384	48,721	111,386	7,088	5,737	824,074
1975-76	(d)1,062,917	n.a.	737,054	23,436	60,232	124,215	3,725	4,133	952,795
1976-77	(e)1,153,714	n.a.	773,053	30,239	66,680	151,703	4,877	2,555	1,029,107
1977-78	(f)1,249,611	n.a.	852,442	5,607	69,986	160,648	5,272	9,816	1,103,771

(a) Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

(b) In 1973-74 and earlier years, includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1973-74 this amounted to: premiums, all classes, \$4.8m; claims, all classes, \$2.2m; total claims, expenses etc, \$3.6m.

(c) Includes payroll tax, licence fees, and all other taxes except income tax and stamp duty. Prior to 1974-75, income tax and stamp duty were included.

(d) Excludes stamp duty collected.

(e) Excludes stamp duty and fire service charges collected.

(f) Excludes stamp duty and fire service charges paid.



The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance.

GENERAL INSURANCE, N.S.W.: PREMIUMS AND CLAIMS BY CLASS OF INSURANCE  
(\$'000)

Class of insurance	Premiums (a)			Claims (a)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Fire (includes sprinkler leakage)	r78,926	91,489	96,348	r40,893	48,203	52,052
Crop (includes hailstone)	6,326	8,051	4,327	2,529	6,424	1,295
Loss of profits	r14,882	17,842	21,580	r4,393	3,454	3,214
Houseowners' and householders	r67,853	74,010	88,693	r33,364	55,429	67,579
Contractors' all risks	r5,735	8,550	9,425	r6,796	5,150	5,753
Marine hull—						
Private pleasure craft	r3,609	4,706	6,127	r2,618	2,486	4,249
Other	r6,303	5,185	4,612	r4,143	2,741	2,824
Marine cargo	r20,586	29,753	29,712	r10,446	14,436	14,131
Aviation	r6,408	6,040	7,877	1,857	2,273	2,872
Motor vehicle comprehensive	r230,537	278,417	305,499	r157,798	190,611	235,401
Compulsory third party (motor)	168,916	(b)	214,287	175,931	(b)	132,050
Employers' liability (c)	(d)r352,216	321,830	319,197	r247,799	256,346	255,651
Public liability	r19,961	25,740	28,656	r12,518	14,841	19,338
Product liability	r783	971	2,214	r(-)19	902	603
Professional indemnity	r4,618	5,389	5,407	r3,767	5,120	3,590
Loan, mortgage, and lease	r6,055	6,778	11,074	r750	1,104	7,713
Burglary	r10,774	12,427	13,747	r4,269	5,513	6,580
All risks/baggage	r8,959	9,801	10,150	r4,751	5,327	6,173
Boiler (e)	4,844	5,506	6,932	2,189	3,886	3,244
Plate glass	2,190	2,751	2,935	1,751	1,790	2,253
Guarantee	r1,055	1,360	1,595	r556	611	261
Livestock	1,409	2,704	2,667	887	896	1,555
Personal accident	r27,800	29,565	30,406	r11,999	12,239	14,227
Other (f)	r12,172	(g)204,850	26,144	5,068	(g)133,270	9,834
Total, all classes	r1,062,917	1,153,714	1,249,611	r737,054	773,053	852,442

(a) See text preceding tables, and footnotes (d), (e), and (f) in preceding table.

(b) Included in 'Other'.

(c) Excludes workers' compensation in the coal mining industry.

(d) No account is taken of any transfers to the 'Equalisation Reserve' in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee, or of withdrawals from the 'Equalisation Reserve'.

(e) Includes engineering and machine breakdown.

(f) Includes television, pluvius, and other classes not specified.

(g) Includes compulsory third party (motor).

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in Chapter 10 'Employment'.

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1943. Particulars are given in the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 12 'Transport and Communication'.

#### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Government Insurance Office, which is described earlier in this section, conducts general insurance business in addition to life insurance and motor vehicle (third party) insurance business.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office, transacted in the year ended 30 June 1979, is shown in the following table.

**GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE, N.S.W.: GENERAL INSURANCE BRANCH—  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1978–79**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Workers' compensation	Fire	General accident (a)	Marine	Total
Premiums .. .. .	35,797	18,304	73,312	696	128,109
Interest and rents .. .. .	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	31,684
Total revenue .. .. .	35,797	18,304	73,312	696	159,793
Claims .. .. .	9,917	9,595	66,457	309	86,278
Fire brigade contributions .. .. .	—	2,085	346	24	2,455
Other expenses .. .. .	3,166	4,609	10,602	205	(b) 18,582
Income tax (c) .. .. .	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	23,963
Total expenditure .. .. .	13,083	16,289	77,405	538	131,278
Surplus or deficit (—) .. .. .	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	28,515

(a) Includes motor vehicle and compulsory third party insurance.

(b) Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$585,000).

(c) Provision for contribution to Treasurer in lieu of income tax.

## INTEREST RATES

### BANK INTEREST RATES

#### TRADING AND SAVINGS BANKS

Under the Banking Act the Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the banks and the Reserve Bank.

The trends during the last 5 years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the next table. The rates contained in the table were the rates current at the end of December in the year shown.

In February 1978 trading and savings banks reduced by 0.5 of a percentage point interest rates charged on new, and virtually all existing, housing loans. Rates on savings bank investment accounts were similarly reduced. In December 1978 trading banks reduced rates of interest on overdrafts (other than for housing) drawn under limits of less than \$100,000 to 10.00 per cent (although the agreed maximum rates remained 10.50 per cent). Similarly the interest rate on new personal instalment loans was reduced to 7.50 per cent (although the agreed maximum rate remained 7.75 per cent). At the same time, banks reduced by 0.5 of a percentage point interest rates on most existing loans, and on new loans, for housing. Savings banks also reduced interest rates on investment accounts by 0.25 of a percentage point. Some reductions to interest rates on fixed deposits of under \$50,000 with trading banks also occurred.

In March 1980 trading banks increased rates charged on overdrafts and personal instalment loans to the agreed maximum of 10.50 per cent and 7.75 per cent respectively. (From early December 1978 to February 1980, the banks generally had charged not more than 10.0 per cent on overdraft loans drawn under limits of less than \$100,000 and 7.50 per cent on personal instalment loans.) Savings banks also increased the interest rates on new housing loans by up to one percentage point. During March and April the interest rates payable by trading and savings banks on fixed deposits rose by about 0.5 of a percentage point.

#### AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Australian Resources Development Bank raises loans in order to provide medium to long-term finance to ventures in which Australian interests are participating in the development of Australia's natural resources.

Public issues of Transferable Deposits are made from time to time by the bank, offering terms within the five to ten year range and carrying a fixed interest rate for each term. These deposits are marketable non-bearer securities and are issued in multiples of \$100 with a minimum subscription of \$100. They are listed on Australian Stock Exchanges. The rates contained in the next table were the rates current at the end of December of the year shown.

In April 1980, Series 45 Transferable Deposits, with an interest rate of 11.75 per cent for the 5, 7 and 10-year terms, was open for public subscription.

#### PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia raises loans in order to provide a long-term refinance lending facility for primary producers. Funds raised by the bank are made

available to primary producers through 'prime lenders' who are drawn from traditional lenders to the industry such as banks and pastoral houses. The rates contained in the next table were the rates current at the end of December 1979.

The first public issues of transferable certificates of deposit, with terms ranging from four to ten years were made in March and October in 1979 and were issued in multiples of \$100, with a minimum subscription of \$500 in the first issue, and \$1,000 in the second issue.

In March 1980 the bank issued a third series with the interest rates set at 11.80 per cent for 4 and 5 year terms, and 11.90 per cent for 7 and 10 year terms. These certificates of deposit were also issued in multiples of \$100 and with a minimum subscription of \$1,000.

## BANK INTEREST RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	Month of December				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>TRADING BANKS—</b>					
Fixed deposits—					
Less than \$50,000—					
3 months but less than 6 months .. .. .	7.75-8.00	7.75-8.25	8.00-8.25	7.25-7.75	7.25-8.00
6 months but less than 24 months .. .. .	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.25-9.00	7.75-9.00	8.00-9.00
24 months to 48 months .. .. .	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50
\$50,000 and over (max. rate)—					
30 days to 48 months .. .. .	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Loans and advances (max. rate)—					
Overdraft (a) .. .. .	11.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Unsecured personal loans (flat rate) .. .. .	8.25	7.75	7.75	(b)7.75	(b)7.75
<b>SAVINGS BANKS—</b>					
Deposits—					
Ordinary accounts (predominant rate)—					
First \$4,000 .. .. .	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Over \$4,000 .. .. .	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Investment accounts (c) .. .. .	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	7.25-8.25	7.25-8.25
Loans and advances—					
Housing loans to individuals					
(standard range of rates on new loans) .. .. .	9.25-10.50	9.25-10.50	9.25-10.50	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.50
Other loans less than \$100,000 (max. rate) (d) .. .. .	11.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
<b>AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK—</b>					
Transferable deposits—					
5 years .. .. .	10.50	10.35	10.50	9.60	10.80
7 years .. .. .	10.70	10.50	10.60	9.70	10.80
10 years .. .. .	11.00	10.80	10.60	9.70	10.90
<b>PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA—</b>					
Transferable certificates of deposit—					
4 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.75
5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.80
7 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.85
10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.90

(a) Loans exempted from the prescribed overdraft maximum interest rate requirement comprise loans of \$100,000 and over (\$50,000 and over in December 1975), short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, and, at certain times, post-shipment of wool advances. In December 1978 and December 1979 the predominant rate was 10.00 per cent.

(b) In December 1978 and December 1979 the predominant rate was 7.50 per cent.

(c) Subject to special notice of withdrawal, minimum deposit and withdrawal, and balance of account requirement.

(d) Less than \$50,000 in December 1975.

## COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES

## COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Bonds is illustrated in the next table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from Sydney Stock Exchange prices of the securities issued after 1 November 1968. The monthly yields are averages of

daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields).

In April 1980 new 'tap' arrangements were introduced for issuing Commonwealth Bonds. Under these arrangements, Commonwealth Bonds will be available in one or more maturities on a more or less continuous basis throughout the year, in contrast to the previous practice of issuing new Commonwealth Bonds through periodic cash loans. Details of each new tap stock (including the amount of each stock which might be issued, the coupon interest rate, and the initial price and yield at which each stock will be offered) will be announced at issue. Subsequent prices and yields will be made available daily by the Reserve Bank. The minimum subscription will be \$5,000 face value and subscriptions above that are to be in multiples of \$1,000. Two stocks were offered in April 1980: Tap stock No. 1, April 1982 bonds with a coupon rate and initial yield of 11.5 per cent; and Tap stock No. 2, April 1985 bonds with a coupon rate of 11.7 per cent and an initial yield of 11.85 per cent.

#### LOAN BORROWINGS BY LOCAL AND SEMI GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The Australian Loan Council sets maximum interest rates to apply to borrowings by local and semi government authorities. Since April 1979 the rates set for private treaty loans have been 0.3 per cent higher than those set for public loans (prior to that date they were 0.1 per cent higher). The maximum rates set for public loans (ruling at the end of the month shown) are contained in the next table. Since December 1979 there have been several further increases to these rates as follows:

	Maximum rate		
	From 17 January 1980	From 3 March 1980	From 30 April 1980
<i>Public loans</i>			
4-9 years	10.8	11.6	12.2
10 or more years	10.9	11.7	12.3

In April 1980, the Treasurer announced that under the new tap system for selling Commonwealth Bonds (see text in previous subsection) maximum interest rates for semi government and local government borrowing would continue to be set by reference to the yield on Commonwealth Bonds, and that these rates would in future be announced each Friday evening instead of the previous practice of announcing these at periodic times to coincide with cash loans.

#### AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS

Australian Savings Bonds were first issued in January 1976 to replace Special Bonds. These securities, which may be subscribed to in \$20 multiples, embody simple terms and are encashable at par on one month's notice. Interest is payable six-monthly until redemption in 7 years. There are less favourable conditions for encashment before the first interest date (usually an interest rate which is at least 2 per cent lower than that quoted for the term of the security). The maximum individual holding of Australian Savings Bonds and Special Bonds, all series combined, is \$150,000 (prior to April 1979, \$100,000). Rates contained in the next table are the rates payable (for the term of the loan) on the series open for subscription at the end of the month shown. In March 1980 the Treasurer announced the introduction of Savings Bonds, Series 16, with an interest rate of 9.75 per cent.

## OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

Authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan. The interest rates shown in the next table were compiled by the Reserve Bank and are the weighted average of daily figures for the month ending on the last Wednesday of the month. In April 1980 the rate was 8.98 per cent.

## FINANCE COMPANIES DEBENTURE STOCK

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table. The range of interest rates were current at the end of the month shown and were compiled by the Reserve Bank. At the end of April 1980 interest rates on 1-year debentures ranged from 10.00-10.75 per cent, on 2-year debentures from 10.50-11.50 per cent, and on 5-year debentures from 11.50-12.00 per cent.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Under the (State) Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967, the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of the Building Societies Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which Permanent Building Societies are permitted to pay on deposits. These rates, which may vary according to whether the deposits are withdrawable at call or are deposited for fixed terms, are shown in the next table. The Minister may also specify minimum amounts that may be deposited for fixed terms.

Loans by building societies, secured by first mortgage on real estate, are registered at the Registrar-General's Office. Interest rates on first mortgages, in which the mortgagee is a building society (whether a permanent, non-terminating, Starr-Bowkett, or terminating society) are shown in the next table. The rates shown are the weighted average for the three months ended December, and were compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The average rate for the three months ended April 1980 was 10.81 per cent.

## CREDIT UNIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

In accordance with the Credit Union Act, the Minister for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of the Credit Union Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which credit unions are permitted to pay on deposits. The rates, which are shown in the following table, apply at the end of December in the years shown.

## FIRST MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The next table shows the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales and registered at the Registrar-General's Office. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from penalty) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were individuals or corporations (other than banks or building societies). Where identifiable, collateral mortgages are omitted. The rates shown are the weighted average for the three months ended December, and were compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The average rate for the three months ended April 1980 was 13.08 per cent.

## COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Type of security, deposit, or loan	Month of December				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELD—</b>					
2-year term .. .. .	8.40	9.89	9.26	8.67	9.97
5-year term .. .. .	9.39	10.21	9.50	8.80	10.02
10-year term .. .. .	10.00	10.41	9.50	8.80	10.08
20-year term .. .. .	10.00	10.50	9.50	8.80	10.08
<b>PUBLIC LOANS OF LOCAL AND SEMI GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (max. rate)—</b>					
4-6 year term .. .. .	9.7	10.5	10.0	9.1	10.4
7-9 year term .. .. .	10.2	10.7	10.2	9.1	10.4
10-14 year term .. .. .	10.4	10.8	10.3	9.2	10.5
15 or more year term .. .. .	10.4	10.9	10.3	9.2	10.5
<b>AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS</b> .. .. .	..	10.00	9.25	8.75	9.25
<b>OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET—</b>					
Rate on loans outstanding .. .. .	7.23	5.84	8.99	8.39	8.56
<b>FINANCE COMPANIES—</b>					
1-year debentures .. .. .	9.25-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-10.50	9.25- 9.75	10.00-10.25
2-year debentures .. .. .	10.75-11.50	11.00-11.50	10.50-11.50	9.75-10.50	10.50-11.00
5-year debentures .. .. .	11.25-12.00	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.50	10.25-11.00	11.00-11.75
<b>BUILDING SOCIETIES IN N.S.W.</b>					
Permanent building societies (max. rate on shareholders' funds)—					
No fixed term .. .. .	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.00
Fixed term (amounts over \$5,000)—					
3 months .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.50
6 months .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.25
12 months .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.00
Loans on first mortgage .. .. .	n.a.	10.64	10.66	10.67	10.63
<b>CREDIT UNIONS</b>					
(max. rate on deposits)—					
No fixed term .. .. .	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.00
Fixed term—					
Over 1 month .. .. .	..	..	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	..
Amounts over \$1,000 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.00
Over 3 months .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.00
<b>FIRST MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE REGISTERED IN N.S.W.—</b>					
Average rate .. .. .	12.80	12.60	12.70	12.70	12.73

(a) Rates (up to the 'no fixed term' rate) were available after negotiation with the societies.

## OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The principal legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, which is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. Since 1971, the responsibility for the general administration of the Companies Act in New South Wales is vested in the Corporate Affairs Commission, comprising three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The objectives of the Commission include meeting public demand for information required to be maintained at the Commission in respect of companies, businesses, and persons; ensuring compliance with, and review of, acts administered by the Commission; exercising a protective role in relation to investors and creditors; and ensuring securities dealings occur in a fair and informed market.

As a result of the signing of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement in 1974, by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and the passing of appropriate legislation by these States, an Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission, consisting of two representatives from each of the participating States became operative from 1 July 1974. Western Australia joined the Commission as from 1 July 1975.

The aims of the Commission are to secure uniformity in administration and reciprocal arrangements between the participating States with respect to a wide range of matters affecting company formation and activities.

However, the aims of the Commission will be transferred to the National Companies and Securities Commission when State legislations, complimentary to the (Commonwealth) *National Companies and Securities Commission Act 1979* have been passed.

#### REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be (1) limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (a) to the amount unpaid on shares, (b) by guarantee, or (c) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or (2) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars of the registrations of companies in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table.



## REGISTRATIONS OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN N.S.W.

Registrations	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NUMBER						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by guarantee .. .. .	118	133	216	135	144	173
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary .. .. .	6,820	5,954	8,992	11,573	11,582	15,331
Other .. .. .	13	14	17	5	13	18
Increases of capital of limited companies .. .. .	477	546	720	901	1,004	618
New no-liability companies registered .. .. .	1	1	—	1	2	13
NOMINAL CAPITAL (\$'000)						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary .. .. .	135,715	93,169	150,390	241,383	894,005	1,176,033
Other .. .. .	10,587	30,656	30,324	2,770	47,161	58,450
Increases of capital of limited companies .. .. .	442,321	1,032,210	1,087,837	1,227,459	n.a.	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered .. .. .	10	2,500	—	10	510	3,307,223

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 454 in 1974, 240 in 1975, 177 in 1976, 141 in 1977, 180 in 1978, and 210 in 1979.

The number of companies on the register in New South Wales at 31 December 1978 and 1979 are shown in the following table.

## NUMBER OF COMPANIES ON REGISTER AND RECOGNISED COMPANIES, N.S.W.

Classification of company	At 31 December		Classification of company	At 31 December	
	1978	1979		1978	1979
<i>Local companies—</i>			<i>Foreign companies (b)—</i>		
Unlimited .. .. .	133	138	Operating .. .. .	3,580	3,680
Limited by shares—			In liquidation .. .. .	190	162
Public .. .. .	1,803	1,729	Subject to action for removal from register .. .. .	548	479
Proprietary .. .. .	135,818	145,176			
No-liability .. .. .	112	105	Total .. .. .	4,318	4,321
In liquidation .. .. .	3,824	3,844			
Subject to action for removal from register .. .. .	6,463	9,938	Recognised companies (b) .. .. .	5,675	6,211
Limited by guarantee .. .. .	2,580	2,663			
Section 24 companies (a) .. .. .	656	703			
Total .. .. .	151,389	164,296	Total, all companies .. .. .	161,382	174,828

(a) Includes companies without 'Ltd.' after name (e.g. recreation or charity organisations).

(b) All companies incorporated outside New South Wales and not listed as recognised companies are required to register as foreign companies if they carry on business in New South Wales. Companies incorporated in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia and registered as foreign companies prior to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement are permitted to operate in New South Wales as recognised companies.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales. The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

The legislation affecting the securities industry in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, (see text in subsection 'Incorporated Companies' in this section) and the Securities Industry Act, 1975. The companies' legislation is substantially uniform in all States and the Australian Capital Territory. Legislation relating specifically to the securities industry will also be substantially uniform throughout Australia when State legislations, complementary to the (Commonwealth) *National Companies and Securities Commission Act* 1979 have been passed.

The Securities Industry Act provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit one-third of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for such offences as insider trading, false and misleading statements, and market-rigging.

In terms of the Security Industries Act, a stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses (maximum \$500,000 in respect of any one broker) arising from defalcation of its members or their employees.

#### SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

The purpose of the Sydney Stock Exchange, which dates back to 1871, is to provide a market for the trading of securities.

The Sydney Stock Exchange is governed by a committee of ten exchange members who are elected annually by the membership of the exchange. Applicants for membership to the Sydney Stock Exchange should have been employed for at least four years in the stockbroking business and hold appropriate education qualifications. The members of the Stock Exchange must meet certain financial requirements. All member firms dealing with the public shall ensure that at all times the liquidity capital in the business is not less than \$50,000 or 5 per cent of the aggregate indebtedness, whichever is the greater.

In 1979 there were in excess of 1,100 companies listed for quotation on the exchange. The types of securities traded on the exchange include shares of public companies (industrial and mining), company debentures and unsecured notes, government and semi-government securities, and options. Since 1977 the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges have operated as joint exchanges thus allowing members of either exchange to have access to both trading floors.

#### AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established by the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970* and commenced operations in 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Commonwealth Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors.

The Corporation has a capital of \$100m, to be subscribed by the Commonwealth Government in instalments, but the whole being available if required to meet obligations. The paid-up capital at 30 June 1979 was \$62m.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the establishment, development, and advancement of Australian industries and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that A.I.D.C. must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance (obtained by borrowing both in Australia and overseas) for Australian firms (including local firms with foreign partners) engaged in industries concerned with the manufacture, processing, treatment, transportation or distribution of goods, or the development or use of natural resources (including the recovery of minerals), or technology and activities that are connected with or incidental to those industries.

The 22 proposals approved in 1978–79 involved a new financial commitment of \$132m. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of \$509m.

## BANKRUPTCY

Under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$500. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver for division amongst the creditors. The Act provides for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. These deeds are entered into to avoid bankruptcy. The debtor's estate can be assigned to another person, generally an accountant, to be managed until all debts are paid. A deed of arrangement is entered into directly between the debtor and his creditors as to how the debt will be repaid and a deed of composition is used where the creditors agree to accept, in full settlement, a proportion of the money owing.

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

## BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bankruptcies—						
Number .. .. .	419	515	590	710	945	1,078
Liabilities .. .. . \$'000	4,481	10,434	13,585	19,900	26,741	44,732
Assets .. .. . \$'000	1,885	3,980	5,761	7,365	11,044	14,094
Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates—						
Number .. .. .	6	5	4	1	6	5
Liabilities .. .. . \$'000	115	202	160	47	2,006	71
Assets .. .. . \$'000	63	170	57	13	188	14
Deeds and compositions (a)—						
Deeds of assignment—						
Number .. .. .	23	36	43	43	58	96
Liabilities .. .. . \$'000	776	9,269	3,201	3,348	3,304	1,473
Assets .. .. . \$'000	389	1,693	759	1,050	1,652	4,906
Deeds of arrangement—						
Number .. .. .	8	11	30	23	13	25
Liabilities .. .. . \$'000	780	187	12,307	2,734	2,579	1,764
Assets .. .. . \$'000	209	247	9,094	1,613	374	284
Compositions—						
Number .. .. .	4	14	17	28	31	38
Liabilities .. .. . \$'000	223	424	6,516	4,192	9,287	1,254
Assets .. .. . \$'000	155	283	54	70	145	216
Total, deeds						
Number .. .. .	460	581	684	805	1,053	1,242
Liabilities .. .. . \$'000	6,374	20,517	35,768	30,221	43,917	49,294
Assets .. .. . \$'000	2,701	6,373	15,725	10,110	13,403	19,514

(a) Under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act.

An industry classification of bankrupts, deceased debtors, and debtors who entered into deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, or compositions under Part X of the Act during the last two years is shown in the following table.

## INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF BANKRUPTS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Industry classification	Year ended 30 June			
	1978		1979	
	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)
Primary production .. .. .	31	12	39	16
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	7	5	2	5
Manufacturing .. .. .	34	34	17	39
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .. .. .	8	6	6	3
Building and construction .. .. .	174	35	168	55
Transport and storage .. .. .	100	39	162	26
Communication .. .. .	7	6	14	9
Finance and property .. .. .	24	12	16	18
Commerce .. .. .	145	47	118	57
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .. .. .	1	17	—	33
Community and business services (inc. professional) .. .. .	57	21	106	28
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc. .. .. .	43	17	34	20
Other industries .. .. .	35	10	64	10
Industry inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	13	7	31	11
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment .. .. .	—	106	—	135
Total (c) .. .. .	679	374	777	465

(a) Employers and persons who had been previously self employed in a trade, business, or profession which was connected with the bankruptcy or arrangement with creditors.

(b) Wage and salary earners and all other persons including pensioners having no remunerative employment.

(c) Totals shown may not agree with the total number of bankruptcies shown in previous table due to a difference in method of counting partnership bankruptcies. In the previous table a partnership bankruptcy is counted once only irrespective of the number of partners.

## TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

All lands alienated by the Crown are now regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900. Transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, 1897, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act. The title under the latter Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as 'Torrens' title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate (that is of lands absolutely alienated), together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

## REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Transactions with consideration—						
Number—						
Under 2 hectares of land .. .. .	196,595	113,057	131,079	135,232	139,796	158,750
2 or more hectares of land .. .. .	7,807	3,375	7,287	8,179	7,070	7,995
Total with consideration .. .. .	204,402	116,432	138,366	143,411	146,866	166,745
Value of consideration (\$m)—						
Under 2 hectares of land .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,190.9	4,673.8	6,043.8
2 or more hectares of land .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	333.9	359.3	461.1
Total with consideration .. .. .	5,195.6	3,152.3	4,034.7	4,524.9	5,033.1	6,504.9
Transactions with no consideration .. .. .	10,294	9,382	9,047	9,204	9,540	9,868
Total transactions .. .. .	214,696	125,814	147,413	152,615	156,406	176,613

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel is sometimes incorrectly shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. The resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$91m in 1978-79.

### MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, an Imperial statute, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The *consideration* stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, 1898. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the (Imperial) Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate and livestock, and of liens on wool and growing crops, are shown for the last six years in the next table.

#### MORTGAGES REGISTERED (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 30 June	Mortgages of real estate	Mortgages of livestock and liens on wool and growing crops		
		Liens on crops	Liens on wool and livestock mortgages	Total
NUMBER				
1974	160,237	606	1,501	2,107
1975	110,226	419	1,222	1,641
1976	129,549	365	908	1,273
1977	129,301	386	716	1,102
1978	132,908	271	747	1,018
1979	156,114	305	847	1,152
CONSIDERATIONS (b) (c) (\$'000)				
1974	2,714,133	4,468	7,912	12,381
1975	1,753,646	6,055	4,121	10,175
1976	2,232,989	8,712	3,466	12,178
1977	2,339,224	6,609	3,672	10,281
1978	2,456,153	6,527	5,366	11,892
1979	3,147,634	7,096	5,575	12,670

(a) Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

(b) See text below.

(c) The amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

The amounts shown under the heading 'Consideration' include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The value of first mortgages of real estate, classified by type of mortgage, is shown in the next table for the last five years.

**FIRST MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE IN N.S.W.**  
(\$ million)

Type of mortgagee	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Govt. authorities (b)	103.8	68.1	53.0	59.0	75.3
Banks	328.6	559.2	513.5	483.5	669.3
Building societies	294.5	639.5	676.6	831.3	824.3
Other mortgagees—					
Corporations	570.4	539.7	590.3	609.4	992.6
Other	359.3	292.6	348.7	339.3	421.1
Total other mortgagees	929.7	832.3	939.0	948.7	1,413.7
Total first mortgages (a)	1,656.6	2,099.2	2,182.0	2,322.5	2,982.5

(a) Consideration is not recorded in some mortgages. Excludes mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

(b) Excludes government banks, but includes Government Agency Department of Rural Bank of N.S.W.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in the section 'Interest Rates' earlier in this chapter.

#### MONEYLENDING ACT

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Moneylending Act, 1941. Persons whose business is that of money-lending at a rate of interest greater than 12 per cent per annum must obtain a licence issued by a Court of Petty Sessions. Exclusions from this Act however, cover the following types of money-lenders (which are required to be registered under other Acts)—pawnbrokers, friendly societies, permanent building societies, credit unions, banks, and insurance companies. Generally, the Act specifies the form that money-lender's contracts should take and requires that a married borrower obtains the consent of the spouse if the loan exceeds \$100. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lenders transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers, where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable.

The number of money-lender's licences in force in New South Wales at 31 March 1979 was 1,000.

### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last six years.

#### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS ASSESSED FOR N.S.W. DEATH DUTY

Year ended 30 June	Not liable for duty	Liable for duty						Total, liable and not liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1974	8,441	2,449	5,040	3,913	5,636	1,921	997	28,397
1975	12,775	2,605	4,955	3,834	6,399	2,369	1,095	34,032
1976	13,431	2,486	4,471	3,521	6,293	2,515	1,287	34,004
1977	13,454	2,211	4,497	3,463	6,701	2,724	1,472	34,522
1978	13,490	2,144	4,079	3,016	6,655	2,508	1,564	33,456
1979	11,192	2,172	3,595	2,800	6,488	2,565	1,522	30,334
VALUE (a) (\$'000)								
1974	100,431	1,230	27,369	57,995	177,094	133,822	181,780	679,721
1975	198,028	1,290	26,054	57,196	199,154	161,290	196,138	839,150
1976	232,711	1,310	23,428	52,916	198,659	173,817	227,059	909,900
1977	284,640	1,136	23,756	51,888	213,165	189,019	260,107	1,023,712
1978	361,169	1,432	25,611	45,088	218,941	174,064	294,089	1,120,393
1979 (b)	354,762	1,154	18,961	41,890	214,184	176,856	290,637	1,098,444

(a) Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952.

(b) From 1 January 1979, death duties on all estates of persons who died on or after that date are subject to a rebate of one-third of the assessed death duties.

Full particulars of duties levied on estates of deceased persons are contained in Chapter 16 'Public Finance'.

The value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person is assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. In the year ended June 1979, there were 699 non-aggregated estates, with a total value of \$27m, assessed for duty.

# APPENDIX A

## HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below.

- 1920 Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections.
- 1921 44-hour week introduced (State)—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1924 Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925 Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926 First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927 First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Commonwealth and State Governments.
- 1928 Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929 Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106m)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933 State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935 State industrial undertakings (quarries, etc.) sold.



- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937 Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Commonwealth Court's 'basic wage' adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938 British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Air Mail Service.
- 1939 War with Germany (3 September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940 Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11 June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council.
- 1941 Commonwealth income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth Government child endowment introduced—Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8 December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942 Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Government widows' pensions introduced.
- 1943 Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944 Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—'Pay-as-you-earn' system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945 Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits introduced.
- 1946 Commonwealth Government Hospital Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum; Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947 Commonwealth Government tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week (State)—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948 40-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

- 1949 Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of \$U.S.—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950 Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised female basic wage to 75 per cent of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951 Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth Government pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952 Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia, and N.Z.) ratified—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953 Royal Commission on television—Commonwealth Government medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards.
- 1954 Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955 New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956 Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.
- 1957 'Bring out a Briton' migration scheme inaugurated—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan 'most favoured nation' status.
- 1958 First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—'Equal Pay' legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959 Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as 'lender of last resort' to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Commonwealth legislation to amend banking control and to reorganise Commonwealth Bank to form Commonwealth Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.

- 1960 Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished.
- 1961 Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to bus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962 Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Aboriginals enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.
- 1963 Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awards three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.
- 1964 State public servants awarded four weeks' annual leave—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—Macquarie university (the third university in Sydney) established—Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Commonwealth grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965 Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected.
- 1966 Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays.
- 1967 Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W.: proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected—Resumption of work on Eastern Suburbs Railway—Commonwealth referenda: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First Higher School Certificate examination—Death of Prime Minister Holt.
- 1968 Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Commonwealth cases, and for cases involving Commonwealth law—Australian Resources Development Bank established—City of Sydney boundaries reduced; new municipality (South Sydney) proclaimed—Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded—Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years—Breathalyzer tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 per cent).
- 1969 Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W.—State referendum: Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970 Announcement of gradual introduction of the metric system of measurement—Sydney—Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened—New Sydney International Air Terminal opened—Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet—Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay—Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.

- 1971 Rt. Hon. W. McMahon sworn in as Prime Minister—State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years—Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Commonwealth to State Governments—Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced—National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months—Commonwealth Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool (36c per lb).
- 1972 State Government selects Orange-Bathurst as the State's first regional 'growth centre'—New South Wales Transport Commission formed to control all State Government-owned public transport—Commonwealth elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam)—Selective compulsory national service discontinued—Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent against U.S. dollar)—Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).
- 1973 Diplomatic relations established between Australia and China—Commonwealth Public Service granted 4 weeks' annual leave—Commonwealth Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional 'growth centre'—Voting rights in Commonwealth elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years—Commonwealth Government announces abolition of university and other tertiary education college fees from 1974—Report of the Australian Schools Commission Interim Committee (Karmel Report)—Sydney Opera House officially opened—N.S.W. State elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Commonwealth referenda: additional powers sought to control prices and incomes, rejected.
- 1974 Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament, elections (May): Labor Party Ministry (Whitlam)—Commonwealth referenda (Democratic Elections, Local Government Bodies, Mode of Altering the Constitution, and Simultaneous Elections) rejected—Four weeks' annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards—First joint sitting of House of Representatives and Senate to pass legislation (including establishment of Health Insurance Commission and Petroleum and Minerals Authority)—Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed—N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission established—Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licence fees abolished—N.S.W. Government introduces petrol tax.
- 1975 Premier Sir Robert Askin retired: succeeded as Premier by Hon. T. L. Lewis—Introduction of colour television broadcasting in Australia—N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed to investigate public complaints against governmental authorities—Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis—The Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission established to replace the Postmaster-General's Department—The Commonwealth Government passed the Family Law Act, setting up the Family Court of Australia and providing a single ground ('no fault concept') for divorce—Introduction by the Commonwealth Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank)—Sydney's fruit and vegetable markets at Haymarket closed and new markets opened at Flemington—New system of personal income tax (replacing income concessional deductions with tax rebates) introduced—Senate enlarged to 64 seats to give representation to the territories (two seats each for the A.C.T. and the Northern Territory)—Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, terminated Hon. E. G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister (November); Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament, elections (December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser).
- 1976 Hon. Sir Eric Willis replaced Hon. T. L. Lewis as Premier—Australian Savings Bonds, Series 1 (with an interest rate of 10.5%) introduced—State Referendum on Daylight Saving: 63% of voters in favour—N.S.W. State Elections (May): Labor Ministry (Wran)—N.S.W. Government terminates petrol tax—Changes to personal income tax: tax indexation introduced; and tax rebates for children replaced by increased family allowance (formerly Child Endowment)—Imposition of compulsory levy on income to meet cost of Medibank health benefits scheme—State Land Commission established—Voting at local government council elections made compulsory—State Government limits rate increases of local government councils to 12% in 1977—Australian dollar devalued by 17½% and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments—N.S.W. death duties removed on estates passing between spouses.

- 1977** Passenger train accident claimed over 80 lives in the Sydney suburb of Granville—State Government decided to abandon major portions of planned inner-urban freeways in Sydney—'Advance Australia Fair' accepted as the National Song as a result of a referendum—Commonwealth Government established Industrial Relations Bureau—New three-tier rate scale introduced for personal income tax—Royal Commission commenced its hearing into drug trafficking in N.S.W.—Report of Ranger Uranium Environmental Enquiry (Fox Report); Commonwealth Government subsequently approved the mining and export of uranium, subject to environmental safeguards—Commonwealth elections (December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser).
- 1978** Sydney has hottest summer (1977–78 summer) since records first kept in 1859 (mean maximum temperature 27.2°C, mean temperature 23.3°C)—Report of the Royal Commission into N.S.W. Prisons (conducted by Mr Justice Nagle)—State referendum ('to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people'): 73% of voters in favour—Health insurance levy on income and compulsory private health insurance for non-levy payers abolished from November—State Government announces that State death duties to be abolished in three steps—Primary Industry Bank of Australia commenced operations—State elections (October): Labor Ministry (Wran)—Radio Station 2WS commenced broadcasting from Blacktown (in the western suburbs of Sydney)—'Land value' introduced as a basis for local government rating—N.S.W. population reaches 5,000,000.
- 1979** Commonwealth government establishes (Campbell) inquiry into all aspects of Australia's financial system—Plans for establishment of new city (Vittoria), in the Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre, deferred—State power workers granted a 37.5 hour week—Weekend trading permitted for small retail shops—State Corrective Services Commission established—State government imposes maximum speed limit of 100 km per hour on State roads—A significant fall in the number of teacher training scholarships offered—Eastern Suburbs Railway, from Central Station to Bondi Junction, commenced services—Parklea, in the western suburbs of Sydney, chosen as the site for a new gaol complex—Public Transport Commission introduces fare concessions for inter-modal transport and for bus travel within defined zones in Sydney and Newcastle—'Lotto' commenced in New South Wales—State Government abolishes Road Maintenance Tax for transport operators—Explosion at Appin coal mine claims 14 lives—State government defers, for 12 months, its second and third stages of the abolition of death duties—Heliport for Sydney established at Darling Harbour—Plans announced for two new aluminium smelters to be built in the Hunter Valley—Introduction of Sunday trading of hotels—Commonwealth Government approves a proposal for the electrification of the Sydney-Melbourne railway line (to be funded jointly by the Commonwealth Government and N.S.W. and Victorian State Governments)—The worst bushfires of 22 years ringed Sydney and affected country areas in the driest summer of the decade.

## APPENDIX B

### INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

In order to derive statistics which would permit both the direct comparison of the economic performance of different sectors and the aggregation of statistics for a broad area of the whole economy, a series of economic censuses was introduced, in respect of the year 1968–69, on a fully integrated basis. These censuses replaced the long-standing annual mining and factory censuses and the periodic retail censuses, and extended the scope of the annual censuses of electricity and gas production (previously included in the factory census) to cover distribution as well as production. In addition, a census of wholesale trade was carried out for the first time in Australia. The mining census in New South Wales is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the Department of Mineral Resources and Development and the other censuses are conducted by the Bureau.

The integration of these censuses has meant that, for the first time, the censuses were conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics derived from each of the economic censuses are now fully comparable with one another, and permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the censuses.

In order to achieve the integration of the various censuses, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:

- (a) the reporting units in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the censuses had to be defined and identified in consistent ways, and had to be recorded in a central register with identifying data about the business enterprises owning and operating them;
- (b) a standard industrial classification had to be designed so that the reporting units could be classified to individual industries in consistent ways, to enable the boundaries of the various economic censuses to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and
- (c) the items of data to be collected had to be defined on a consistent basis for the various censuses.

### STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

#### THE 'ENTERPRISE'

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 is the '*enterprise*', which is defined broadly as an operating legal entity. (Where a number of legal entities operate as a group, owned or controlled by a single company, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.)

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report the census data for each of their establishments on an establishment return; they report summary data for all of their establishments on an enterprise return, together with data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return. (In the truncated 1973–74 retail census, no enterprise returns were collected from enterprises operating more than one establishment.)

#### THE 'ESTABLISHMENT'

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected during the censuses, the '*establishment*', covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location.

An 'establishment' is a unit which is engaged predominantly in an activity (or activities) designated as primary to a particular class of industry (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see below). The census data supplied in respect of this unit cover (with a few exceptions) *all* activities (including 'subsidiary' activities primary to other classes of industry) undertaken at the location. The *exceptions* relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity (or each of more than one subsidiary activity) exceeds a specified amount in terms of gross value (i.e. value of sales and transfers out of goods and services) during the year; these locations are treated, for statistical purposes, as two or more separate establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on. This specified value is varied periodically, in the light of significant changes in the general level of prices; the specified value was \$1.0m from 1968–69 to 1972–73 and had risen to \$2.4m for 1977–78.

In the electricity and gas census from 1968–69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the 'single operating location' basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND ANCILLARY UNITS

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69. These units are separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as storage premises, transport garages, laboratories, etc.) which administer or serve an establishment (or establishments) and which form part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment(s). Manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices located away from the establishments they serve are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves; any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments to be included in the wholesale census.

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

An Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) has been adopted from 1968–69, for statistical purposes, to define the industries in the economy, and thus to enable the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without any gaps or overlapping between them. The Classification also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical reporting units and for classifying these units to the industry specified in the Classification. The Classification, which is convertible to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is described in full in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition* (1201.0).

The 1978 edition of the Classification updates the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. In preparing the updated edition, the Bureau has carried out an extensive review of the 1969 edition, involving a substantial programme of empirical investigation and analytical work. As a result of the review, numerous changes have been made to the Classification, mainly affecting the definitions of individual industry classes. The impact of these changes at the subdivision and division levels has been considerably less, leaving their basic character and structure largely unchanged.

The structure of the A.S.I.C. comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the 'Division' level, which relates to wide categories such as 'Manufacturing', 'Wholesale and Retail Trade', and 'Community Services'. The structure may be illustrated by the following

example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:

Division C—Manufacturing.

Subdivision 31—Fabricated metal products.

Group 314—Structural metal products.

Class 3142—Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the A.S.I.C. is that an industry—i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification—is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each A.S.I.C. class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3142.) Similarly, each A.S.I.C. group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit is classified to an A.S.I.C. class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise is classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

### ITEMS OF CENSUS DATA

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69, the items of census data collected in previous economic censuses were defined on a consistent basis for all census sectors, and additional items were collected (where necessary) to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated censuses. The key items of data collected on a common conceptual basis are:

- turnover,
- stocks,
- purchases and selected expenses,
- employment,
- salaries and wages, and
- capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

The data items collected in the truncated 1973–74 retail census were defined on the same conceptual basis as adopted for integrated censuses generally; however, the full range of data items was not collected.

### TURNOVER

In the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses from 1968–69, this item includes the components listed below:

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets); and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.



In the wholesale trade census for 1968–69 and retail trade censuses for 1968–69 and 1973–74, the item includes:

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
- selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
- all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above); and
- goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease)—not collected in 1973–74.

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of 'turnover' is identical in all the integrated economic censuses.

#### TRANSFER VALUES

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of 'transfers' (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). The transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership—i.e. on a commercial valuation basis. Where the values of transfers have not been reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Bureau, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

#### VALUE ADDED

The fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69, is the 'value added' as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses, without duplication—and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in integrated censuses, is calculated as turnover *less* purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in stocks. The 'selected expenses' do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

### RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Employment and financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic censuses are given in Chapter 14 'Mining and Secondary Production' and in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 15 'Commerce'.

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses, and of their relationship to the censuses conducted prior to 1968–69 reference should be made to Chapter 37 in Year Book No. 63, 1974.

## APPENDIX C

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

This Appendix presents a summary of the principal series of agricultural statistics for 1977-78 relating to statistical divisions and subdivisions as defined for general statistical purposes in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

#### LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, IN DIVISIONS, 1977-78

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Total area of Division at 30 June 1978 (a) ( <sup>'000</sup> hectares)	Total number of estab- lishments at 31 March	Total area of estab- lishments at 31 March ( <sup>'000</sup> hectares)	Land use on establishments		
				Crops ( <sup>'000</sup> hectares)	Sown grasses and clovers (b) ( <sup>'000</sup> hectares)	Native pasture ( <sup>'000</sup> hectares)
SYDNEY .. .. .	1,241	3,192	166	15	21	45
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	295	666	74	7	9	20
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	2,788	2,888	1,657	104	171	539
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>3,083</i>	<i>3,554</i>	<i>1,731</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>559</i>
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	112	230	26	2	8	8
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	736	850	169	6	64	32
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>848</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>40</i>
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	976	3,916	627	27	45	169
MID-NORTH COAST—						
Clarence .. .. .	1,512	2,289	855	18	72	276
Hastings .. .. .	1,098	1,868	527	9	61	146
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>2,610</i>	<i>4,157</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>422</i>
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	3,273	2,875	2,466	56	662	829
Northern Slopes .. .. .	3,495	3,607	2,932	657	124	882
North Central Plain .. .. .	3,094	1,460	2,440	636	11	650
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>9,862</i>	<i>7,942</i>	<i>7,838</i>	<i>1,349</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>2,361</i>
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	3,483	3,403	2,766	555	342	720
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	5,800	1,443	5,261	339	40	1,430
Upper Darling .. .. .	10,624	614	9,492	18	5	1,303
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>19,908</i>	<i>5,460</i>	<i>17,519</i>	<i>912</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>3,453</i>
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	1,803	2,487	1,011	52	418	285
Lachlan .. .. .	4,523	4,618	4,062	968	668	959
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>6,326</i>	<i>7,105</i>	<i>5,073</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>1,244</i>
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	945	723	209	3	52	58
Snowy .. .. .	1,486	969	867	12	201	339
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	2,782	3,667	2,111	135	876	587
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>5,214</i>	<i>5,359</i>	<i>3,187</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>985</i>
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	2,696	3,741	2,236	606	744	456
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	3,656	2,052	3,314	289	117	991
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>6,352</i>	<i>5,793</i>	<i>5,550</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>1,447</i>
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	1,613	1,791	1,170	243	392	332
Central Murray .. .. .	2,628	2,260	2,321	331	235	742
Murray-Darling .. .. .	4,759	846	4,394	30	8	1,128
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>9,000</i>	<i>4,897</i>	<i>7,885</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>2,202</i>
FAR WEST .. .. .	14,714	411	13,635	2	—	2,262
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	80,134	52,866	64,788	5,120	5,345	15,189

- (a) Excludes 8,773 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island, harbours, rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.  
 (b) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

**TREATMENT OF CROPS (a) AND PASTURES WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (b),  
IN DIVISIONS, 1977-78**

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area treated with artificial fertilisers (hectares)		Superphosphate used (tonnes)		Other artificial fertilisers used (tonnes)	
	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures
SYDNEY .. .. .	8,988	13,608	2,155	2,335	6,314	1,042
HUNTER--						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	1,940	6,267	666	929	1,429	141
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	27,574	120,230	2,733	16,267	1,972	1,178
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>29,514</i>	<i>126,497</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>17,196</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>1,319</i>
ILLAWARRA--						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	456	7,191	67	1,293	59	478
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	1,912	43,471	413	7,959	1,128	1,653
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>2,368</i>	<i>50,662</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>9,252</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>2,131</i>
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	15,882	17,058	1,553	2,592	9,204	865
MID-NORTH COAST--						
Clarence .. .. .	11,624	38,047	1,397	5,572	10,680	922
Hastings .. .. .	4,637	33,983	1,169	6,534	1,582	1,362
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>16,261</i>	<i>72,030</i>	<i>2,567</i>	<i>12,106</i>	<i>12,262</i>	<i>2,284</i>
NORTHERN--						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	30,149	660,501	3,053	67,445	1,910	3,021
Northern Slopes .. .. .	251,910	83,715	9,305	6,571	9,554	907
North Central Plain .. .. .	121,599	1,172	3,750	72	6,049	34
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>403,658</i>	<i>745,388</i>	<i>16,108</i>	<i>74,088</i>	<i>17,513</i>	<i>3,962</i>
NORTH-WESTERN--						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	356,711	111,095	20,284	11,059	10,246	491
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	50,994	209	2,484	4	1,941	18
Upper Darling .. .. .	11,472	226	488	3	247	19
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>419,177</i>	<i>111,530</i>	<i>23,257</i>	<i>11,066</i>	<i>12,435</i>	<i>528</i>
CENTRAL WEST--						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	30,937	245,831	4,011	28,108	1,411	657
Lachlan .. .. .	819,147	154,024	49,055	16,400	8,810	788
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>850,084</i>	<i>399,855</i>	<i>53,066</i>	<i>44,508</i>	<i>10,221</i>	<i>1,445</i>
SOUTH-EASTERN--						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	1,458	32,277	300	4,506	92	444
Snowy .. .. .	8,216	121,716	1,234	11,810	66	781
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	109,094	474,558	11,211	53,134	1,997	889
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>118,768</i>	<i>628,551</i>	<i>12,745</i>	<i>69,450</i>	<i>2,155</i>	<i>2,114</i>
MURRUMBIDGEE--						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	513,160	187,988	41,536	18,392	4,210	359
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	234,452	15,500	16,179	2,534	16,318	106
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>747,612</i>	<i>203,488</i>	<i>57,715</i>	<i>20,926</i>	<i>20,529</i>	<i>465</i>
MURRAY--						
Upper Murray .. .. .	207,318	118,724	20,206	10,562	892	461
Central Murray .. .. .	261,753	52,178	21,035	8,052	11,571	223
Murray-Darling .. .. .	20,775	462	1,862	38	1,965	22
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>489,846</i>	<i>171,364</i>	<i>43,103</i>	<i>18,652</i>	<i>14,428</i>	<i>706</i>
FAR WEST .. .. .	156	125	37	13	46	—
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	3,102,316	2,540,156	216,185	282,185	109,695	16,860

(a) Includes lucerne.

(b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

## WHEAT: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, IN DIVISIONS, 1977-78

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Number of estab- lishments with wheat for grain	Area sown with wheat for grain (hectares)	Production of wheat for grain (tonnes)	Average yield of wheat for grain per hectare (tonnes)	Artificial fertilisers (a)	
					Amount used (tonnes)	Area treated (hectares)
SYDNEY .. .. .	6	95	67	0.70	9	40
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	4	33	41	1.24	6	32
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	401	49,115	86,368	1.76	1,435	12,265
Total .. .. .	405	49,148	86,409	1.76	1,441	12,297
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	1	52	—	—	7	52
Total .. .. .	1	52	(b) —	—	7	52
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	15	84	139	1.65	12	54
MID-NORTH COAST—						
Clarence .. .. .	6	53	51	0.96	10	43
Hastings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	8
Total .. .. .	6	53	51	0.96	12	51
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	121	8,529	10,995	1.29	690	5,195
Northern Slopes .. .. .	2,279	411,642	604,848	1.47	11,110	171,893
North Central Plain .. .. .	1,201	512,569	642,661	1.25	5,499	87,213
Total .. .. .	3,601	932,740	1,258,504	1.35	17,299	264,301
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	2,286	364,367	452,485	1.24	19,690	248,064
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	812	293,007	327,232	1.12	3,353	41,424
Upper Darling .. .. .	37	12,936	7,045	0.54	471	8,977
Total .. .. .	3,135	670,310	786,762	1.17	23,514	298,465
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	178	6,480	7,195	1.11	726	5,596
Lachlan .. .. .	3,750	732,531	653,826	0.89	44,340	653,813
Total .. .. .	3,928	739,011	661,021	0.89	45,066	659,409
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	2	7	5	0.71	1	4
Snowy .. .. .	19	325	98	0.30	36	258
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	648	66,528	97,560	1.47	5,583	57,177
Total .. .. .	669	66,860	97,663	1.46	5,620	57,439
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	2,578	405,145	429,573	1.06	30,056	359,778
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	947	171,989	188,232	1.09	13,299	151,423
Total .. .. .	3,525	577,134	617,805	1.07	43,355	511,201
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	979	132,415	132,500	1.00	11,531	120,117
Central Murray .. .. .	1,513	193,111	192,498	1.00	15,903	164,455
Murray-Darling .. .. .	55	16,400	12,768	0.78	680	12,035
Total .. .. .	2,547	341,926	337,766	0.99	28,114	296,607
FAR-WEST .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	17,838	3,377,413	3,846,187	1.14	164,450	2,099,916

(a) For wheat for all purposes. Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

(b) Crop failure.

## SHEEP AT 31 MARCH 1978, AND SHEEP SHORN,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Number of sheep					Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	Total sheep
	Sheep one year and over						
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Total			
SYDNEY .. .. .	444	9,073	9,592	19,109	4,716	23,825	
HUNTER—							
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	17	726	278	1,021	355	1,376	
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	8,187	285,295	181,272	474,754	141,086	615,840	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>8,204</i>	<i>286,021</i>	<i>181,550</i>	<i>475,775</i>	<i>141,441</i>	<i>617,216</i>	
ILLAWARRA—							
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	2	94	—	96	72	168	
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	756	27,992	13,401	42,149	18,683	60,832	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>758</i>	<i>28,086</i>	<i>13,401</i>	<i>42,245</i>	<i>18,755</i>	<i>61,000</i>	
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	52	809	347	1,208	316	1,524	
MID-NORTH COAST—							
Clarence .. .. .	236	9,302	864	10,402	4,816	15,218	
Hastings .. .. .	49	1,538	132	1,719	1,104	2,823	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>285</i>	<i>10,840</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>12,121</i>	<i>5,920</i>	<i>18,041</i>	
NORTHERN—							
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	48,358	2,095,185	1,081,915	3,225,458	1,140,471	4,365,929	
Northern Slopes .. .. .	19,258	908,658	655,798	1,583,714	381,811	1,965,525	
North Central Plain .. .. .	16,737	770,353	162,548	949,638	401,527	1,351,165	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>84,353</i>	<i>3,774,196</i>	<i>1,900,261</i>	<i>5,758,810</i>	<i>1,923,809</i>	<i>7,682,619</i>	
NORTH-WESTERN—							
Central Macquarie .. .. .	40,447	2,048,893	642,542	2,731,882	950,625	3,682,507	
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	64,588	2,356,769	586,736	3,008,093	1,288,079	4,296,172	
Upper Darling .. .. .	31,985	1,456,219	790,316	2,278,520	593,494	2,872,014	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>137,020</i>	<i>5,861,881</i>	<i>2,019,594</i>	<i>8,018,495</i>	<i>2,832,198</i>	<i>10,850,693</i>	
CENTRAL WEST—							
Central Tablelands .. .. .	25,135	1,253,921	533,270	1,812,326	506,209	2,318,535	
Lachlan .. .. .	60,779	3,243,423	1,257,607	4,561,809	1,432,042	5,993,851	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>85,914</i>	<i>4,497,344</i>	<i>1,790,877</i>	<i>6,374,135</i>	<i>1,938,251</i>	<i>8,312,386</i>	
SOUTH-EASTERN—							
Lower South Coast .. .. .	336	15,995	6,982	23,313	6,854	30,167	
Snowy .. .. .	18,192	788,133	442,575	1,248,900	351,461	1,600,361	
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	63,950	2,987,174	1,787,315	4,838,439	1,316,371	6,154,810	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>82,478</i>	<i>3,791,302</i>	<i>2,236,872</i>	<i>6,110,652</i>	<i>1,674,686</i>	<i>7,785,338</i>	
MURRUMBIDGEE—							
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	50,819	2,406,202	808,262	3,265,283	907,279	4,172,562	
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	31,458	1,104,086	173,825	1,309,369	416,671	1,726,040	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>82,277</i>	<i>3,510,288</i>	<i>982,087</i>	<i>4,574,652</i>	<i>1,323,950</i>	<i>5,898,602</i>	
MURRAY—							
Upper Murray .. .. .	27,235	1,119,612	343,522	1,490,369	469,292	1,959,661	
Central Murray .. .. .	34,830	1,026,038	152,264	1,213,132	442,764	1,655,896	
Murray-Darling .. .. .	15,263	598,858	81,275	695,396	194,334	889,730	
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>77,328</i>	<i>2,744,508</i>	<i>577,061</i>	<i>3,398,897</i>	<i>1,106,390</i>	<i>4,505,287</i>	
FAR WEST .. .. .	31,337	1,430,709	380,963	1,843,009	400,460	2,243,469	
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	590,450	25,945,057	10,093,601	36,629,108	11,370,892	48,000,000	

(a) Quantity as in grease.

(b) Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

(c) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked for the season shown.

WOOL PRODUCED, AND LAMBING, 1977-78 SEASON, IN DIVISIONS

Number of sheep and lambs shorn	Shearing				Lambing		
	Wool produced (a)				Number of ewes mated (c)	Number of lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated (per cent)
	From sheep and lambs shorn ('000 kg)	Crutchings ('000 kg)	Total, shorn and crutched ('000 kg)	Average clip greasy (b) (kg)			
24,782	83	1	84	3.38	6,218	5,353	86.1
609	2	—	3	4.63	736	562	76.4
633,504	2,541	76	2,617	4.13	212,385	172,645	81.3
634,113	2,543	77	2,620	4.13	213,121	173,207	81.3
152	—	—	—	3.18	80	110	137.5
52,397	175	2	178	3.40	21,046	18,850	89.6
52,549	176	2	178	3.39	21,126	18,960	89.7
834	3	—	3	3.12	529	517	97.7
10,908	44	1	44	4.08	7,551	8,180	108.3
2,006	10	—	10	4.76	550	502	91.3
12,914	53	1	54	4.18	8,101	8,682	107.2
3,842,830	15,786	413	16,199	4.22	1,608,718	1,482,977	92.2
1,874,652	7,405	190	7,595	4.05	667,096	516,942	77.5
1,337,651	5,358	174	5,532	4.14	604,208	455,533	75.4
7,055,133	28,549	778	29,326	4.16	2,880,022	2,455,452	85.3
3,595,834	13,995	393	14,389	4.00	1,613,721	1,316,612	81.6
4,196,553	17,964	656	18,620	4.44	1,885,981	1,441,996	76.5
2,917,436	12,970	343	13,313	4.56	1,101,797	606,415	55.0
10,709,823	44,930	1,392	46,322	4.33	4,601,499	3,365,023	73.1
2,219,988	8,746	219	8,965	4.04	998,872	898,740	90.0
6,138,889	24,799	715	25,514	4.16	2,534,640	1,993,737	78.7
8,358,877	33,545	933	34,478	4.12	3,533,512	2,892,477	81.9
31,199	110	3	112	3.60	11,621	8,375	72.1
1,623,554	6,959	171	7,130	4.39	606,859	490,611	80.8
6,172,788	24,921	674	25,595	4.15	2,189,330	1,740,890	79.5
7,827,541	31,990	848	32,838	4.20	2,807,810	2,239,876	79.8
4,609,677	18,032	531	18,562	4.03	1,966,020	1,461,647	74.3
1,925,250	8,139	292	8,432	4.38	931,272	663,163	71.2
6,534,927	26,171	823	26,994	4.13	2,897,292	2,124,810	73.3
2,194,713	8,532	259	8,791	4.01	872,240	628,988	72.1
1,850,411	7,335	239	7,575	4.09	892,906	668,452	74.9
1,112,740	4,840	169	5,008	4.50	501,734	310,172	61.8
5,157,864	20,707	667	21,374	4.14	2,266,880	1,607,612	70.9
2,630,643	11,302	280	11,581	4.40	1,029,294	490,306	47.6
49,000,000	200,052	5,801	205,852	4.20	20,265,404	15,382,275	75.9

## CATTLE, BY TYPE

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Bulls used (or intended) for service (a)				Cows or heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale	
	1 year and over		Under 1 year		Cows (in milk or dry)	Heifers (1 year and over)
	Dairy breeds	Beef breeds	Dairy breeds	Beef breeds		
SYDNEY .. .. .	449	976	152	281	26,554	7,928
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	178	383	44	177	11,816	2,428
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	982	9,764	179	2,130	63,477	19,182
Total .. .. .	1,160	10,147	223	2,307	75,293	21,610
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	237	118	48	59	13,271	4,764
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	602	1,343	123	429	24,739	8,856
Total .. .. .	839	1,461	171	488	38,010	13,620
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	962	6,363	168	1,350	55,284	10,821
MID-NORTH COAST—						
Clarence .. .. .	429	4,388	73	651	20,299	4,423
Hastings .. .. .	839	2,981	116	467	50,986	12,239
Total .. .. .	1,268	7,369	189	1,118	71,285	16,662
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	120	13,541	32	3,191	2,584	771
Northern Slopes .. .. .	67	11,801	11	2,686	3,174	1,013
North Central Plain .. .. .	10	5,075	—	1,042	—	—
Total .. .. .	197	30,417	43	6,919	5,758	1,784
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	50	6,189	5	1,302	3,106	726
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	18	5,109	—	1,055	—	—
Upper Darling .. .. .	5	1,404	—	204	180	30
Total .. .. .	73	12,702	5	2,561	3,286	756
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	58	5,626	9	1,360	2,668	1,370
Lachlan .. .. .	49	5,761	4	1,293	1,810	2,498
Total .. .. .	107	11,387	13	2,653	4,478	3,868
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	520	1,348	89	246	26,691	5,573
Snowy .. .. .	8	2,938	—	871	124	23
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	48	9,120	7	2,241	2,999	1,136
Total .. .. .	576	13,406	96	3,358	29,814	6,732
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	79	6,512	16	1,519	3,153	1,206
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	25	2,020	44	303	2,017	755
Total .. .. .	104	8,532	60	1,822	5,170	1,961
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	69	5,132	27	1,505	2,667	797
Central Murray .. .. .	422	3,427	104	621	22,075	6,614
Murray-Darling .. .. .	4	420	1	75	220	64
Total .. .. .	495	8,979	132	2,201	24,962	7,475
FAR WEST .. .. .	2	1,450	—	107	—	—
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	6,232	113,189	1,252	25,165	339,894	93,217

(a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used.

(b) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

AT 31 MARCH 1978, IN DIVISIONS

Cow, or heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale (cont.)		House cows and heifers (1 year and over)	Cattle and calves mainly for meat production					Total cattle
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	Total		Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	Heifer calves (under 1 year)	Other calves (under 1 year)	Other cattle (1 year and over) (b)	Total	
4,308	38,790	1,099	23,240	6,779	6,388	6,628	43,035	84,782
1,566	15,810	241	12,710	3,060	3,116	8,263	27,149	43,982
11,286	93,945	2,603	288,346	79,504	87,273	127,542	582,665	692,268
12,852	109,755	2,844	301,056	82,564	90,389	135,805	609,814	736,230
2,664	20,699	37	3,200	798	876	418	5,292	26,490
5,536	39,131	304	33,710	10,299	10,212	14,320	68,541	110,473
8,200	59,830	341	36,910	11,097	11,088	14,738	73,833	136,963
7,471	73,576	2,501	221,068	40,678	47,249	85,260	394,255	479,175
3,444	28,166	1,472	156,111	36,268	38,097	65,862	296,338	331,517
7,122	70,347	845	100,951	23,983	25,228	43,213	193,375	268,970
10,566	98,513	2,317	257,062	60,251	63,325	109,075	489,713	600,487
521	3,876	3,624	403,588	113,908	125,511	131,086	774,093	798,477
706	4,893	4,422	329,313	98,246	103,782	100,534	631,875	655,758
—	—	1,434	155,299	45,258	51,245	62,570	314,372	321,933
1,227	8,769	9,480	888,200	257,412	280,538	294,190	1,720,340	1,776,165
626	4,458	3,489	222,520	66,964	78,941	77,153	445,578	461,071
—	—	1,480	185,114	53,928	63,298	68,810	371,150	378,812
50	260	228	56,415	14,634	15,705	23,280	110,034	112,135
676	4,718	5,197	464,049	135,526	157,944	169,243	926,762	952,018
1,108	5,146	1,661	167,787	51,586	60,513	61,641	341,527	355,387
505	4,813	4,309	183,143	58,946	71,494	64,545	378,128	394,357
1,613	9,959	5,970	350,930	110,532	132,007	126,186	719,655	749,744
4,522	36,786	404	45,685	12,805	13,046	12,202	83,738	123,131
10	157	1,085	74,313	20,822	19,357	12,942	127,434	132,493
889	5,024	3,510	230,535	70,247	75,626	61,296	437,704	457,654
5,421	41,967	4,999	350,533	103,874	108,029	86,440	648,876	713,278
859	5,218	3,456	174,567	51,375	58,567	43,443	327,952	344,752
656	3,428	810	73,181	20,537	22,888	19,660	136,266	142,896
1,515	8,646	4,266	247,748	71,912	81,455	63,103	464,218	487,648
513	3,977	1,546	136,332	38,203	42,828	38,445	255,808	268,064
4,646	33,335	918	91,161	28,396	35,787	23,445	178,789	217,616
35	319	125	13,537	3,834	4,489	5,244	27,104	28,048
5,194	37,631	2,589	241,030	70,433	83,104	67,134	461,701	513,728
—	—	92	53,229	15,006	13,170	16,962	98,367	100,018
59,043	492,154	41,695	3,435,055	966,064	1,074,686	1,174,764	6,650,569	7,330,256





## APPENDIX D

## NEW SOUTH WALES STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the New South Wales Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics may be obtained by ringing Information Services in Sydney on (02) 236-6611, calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or by writing to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, NSW, 2001.

Publications are issued annually except where otherwise indicated. All publications, except those marked as *priced publications*, are issued free of charge. Prices of priced publications (excluding and including postage) are available on application.

## PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
<b>GENERAL BULLETINS</b>	
1301.1	New South Wales Year Book ( <i>priced publication</i> )
1302.1	Pocket Year Book of New South Wales ( <i>priced publication</i> )
1303.1	New South Wales in Brief
1304.1	Handbook of Local Statistics ( <i>priced publication</i> )
1305.1	Monthly Summary of Statistics
1307.1	Municipal and Shire Election Statistics (irregular)
<b>GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY</b>	
3101.1	Population and Migration
<b>POPULATION TRENDS</b>	
3205.1	Estimated Age Distribution of the Population
3206.1	Estimated Population of Municipalities and Shires
3207.1	Population and Elements of Increase in Population of Local Government Areas between Censuses (irregular)
<b>VITAL STATISTICS</b>	
3301.1	Summary of Vital Statistics
3302.1	Causes of Death
3303.1	Perinatal Deaths
3304.1	Divorce Statistics
3305.1	Marriages
3306.1	Births
3307.1	Deaths
<b>MIGRATION</b>	
3401.1	Movement of the New South Wales Population between Population Censuses, by Statistical Divisions (irregular)
<b>EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND WELFARE</b>	
4201.1	Education
4301.1	Health and Welfare Services
4302.1	Statistics of In-patients in Psychiatric Centres
4305.1	Health Care Surveys in Gosford-Wyong and Illawarra Areas of New South Wales (1975) (a)
4306.1	Hospital In-patient Statistics
4401.1	Statistics of Adoptions

(a) Issued in conjunction with the New South Wales Health Commission.

**PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE**  
(continued)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
<b>LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	
4502.1	Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts
4503.1	Prison Statistics
<b>PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCE</b>	
5502.1	Local Government Finance
5503.1	Rates Levied by Local Government Councils
5601.1	Banking, Insurance, and Other Private Finance
<b>LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</b>	
6201.1	The Labour Force (quarterly)
6301.1	Workers' Compensation Statistics (a)
<b>GENERAL AGRICULTURE</b>	
7102.1	Principal Statistics of Agricultural Census (Preliminary Statement)
7103.1	Size Classification of Rural Holdings (1973–74)
7401.1	Machinery on Rural Holdings (1975)
7104.1	Agricultural Sector: Land Use, Artificial Fertilisers, and Other Improvements
<b>LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS</b>	
7201.1	Statistics of Livestock and Wool Production
7202.1	Livestock and Wool Production in Local Government Areas, Statistical Agricultural Areas, and Statistical Divisions
7203.1	Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Production in Statistical Divisions
7204.1	Poultry Statistics (monthly)
7206.1	Beekeeping Statistics
7207.1	Agricultural Sector: Livestock and Livestock Products
<b>CROPS</b>	
7301.1	Crop and Pasture Statistics
7302.1	Selected Statistics of Crops and Pastures in Local Government Areas, Statistical Agricultural Areas, and Statistical Divisions
7303.1	Nursery and Cut-Flower Statistics (irregular)
7304.1	Mushroom-growing Statistics
7305.1	Agricultural Sector: Crops and Pastures
<b>VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>	
7501.1	Agricultural Sector: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	
8201.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class
8202.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, by Industry
8203.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry
8204.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size-group and Industry Class (irregular)
8302.1	Production of Biscuits, Frozen Dairy Foods, Water Ices, etc., and Confectionery (monthly)
8303.1	Production of Building Materials (monthly)
8304.1	Production of Cooking and Water Heating Equipment (monthly)

(a) Issued in conjunction with the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales.

**PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE**  
(continued)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
<b>MINING</b>	
8401.1	Mining
(a)	Mineral Production
(a)	Mineral Production (quarterly)
(a)	Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal (monthly)
(a)	Metal and Mineral Prices (monthly)
<b>INTERNAL TRADE AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS</b>	
8605.1	Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments (1973–74)
8607.1	Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments (1973–74)
8608.1	Tourist Accommodation (quarterly)
<b>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>	
8701.1	Building
8702.1	New Dwellings Completed in Statistical Divisions and Local Government Areas
8703.1	Stock of Dwelling Units in Statistical Divisions and Local Government Areas
8705.1	Number of New Dwellings (Preliminary) (quarterly)
8706.1	Building Statistics (quarterly)
8707.1	Building Approvals (monthly)
8708.1	Sales of Vacant (Mainly Residential) Land in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong Areas of N.S.W. (quarterly)
8709.1	Land for Housing in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong Areas (quarterly)
8710.1	Sales of Houses in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong Areas of N.S.W. (quarterly)
	Housing Survey — Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong
8711.1	Part 1, Housing Occupancy and Dwelling Characteristics (1978)
8712.1	Part 2, Residential Movement, 1976 to 1978
8713.1	Part 3, Anticipated Residential Movement and Satisfaction with Current Housing Conditions (Special)
<b>GENERAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	
9101.1	Transport and Communication
9202.1	Roads in Statistical Divisions and Local Government Areas (irregular)
9301.1	Motor Vehicle Census (irregular)

(a) Issued in conjunction with the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources.



# INDEX

Where more than one reference to a subject is given, the chief reference, wherever it has been possible to determine it, is indicated by bold type

## A

- Abalone, 508
- Abattoirs
  - country, 575
  - local authorities, 623, 625, **631**, 635, 636
  - slaughtering and inspection, 481
  - State, 575
- Aboriginal
  - Aboriginal Health Programme, 163-164
  - Aboriginal Lands Trust, 163
  - Aboriginal Overseas Study Award Scheme, 217
  - Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme, 216
  - Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, 216-217
  - Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme, 164
  - Advisory Council, 163
  - areas and places, 226
  - births, deaths, and marriages, 89
  - census records, 65
  - Council for Aboriginal Development, 163
  - Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 163, 164
  - education, 164, 172
  - population, 65, **81-82**
  - stations and reserves, 163
- Absentees, taxation of
  - deceased estate, 595-596
  - income, 587
- Accidents
  - aviation, 398
  - bus, 379-380
  - deaths, 107, 110-111
  - industrial, 283, **285-286**
  - insurance (*see also* Workers' Compensation), 676
  - passenger ferries, 381
  - railway, 376
  - road, 390-391
- Accommodation
  - for the aged, 143
  - tourist (*see also* Tourist accommodation), 582-584
- Admiralty Division of Supreme Court, 240
- Admission centres (*see* Psychiatric services)
- Adoption of children, 167-168
- Adult Education Library, 220
- Advanced education, colleges, 200-204
  - Commonwealth expenditure, 171-172
  - students, 201
- Advanced Education Council, 170
- Advances to Settlers Agency (Rural Bank), 424
- Aerated waters, cordials, etc., production, 550
- Aerial medical services, 396
- Aerodromes, 395-396
- Age, invalid, and wife's pensions, 158
- Age pensions, 141-142, 159
- Aged persons accommodation, 143
- Agent-General, London, 32
- Agents
  - Commonwealth Employment Service, 273
  - farm produce, 462, 574
- Ages of population, 76-77
  - at death, 100-101
  - infants, 101-105
  - at marriage, 91-92
  - mothers, **94-96**
  - statistical divisions, 77
- Agricultural education, 183-184, 202, 212, 418
- Agricultural industry (*see also* Agriculture; Production, value of; Rural; Marketing; specific crops), 405-500, 701-707
- Agricultural establishments, 410-412
- Agricultural Holdings Act, 417-418
- Agriculture
  - area and cultivation, 429-431, 701
  - Australian Agricultural Council, 419
  - colleges, 183-184, 202, 212, 418
  - government expenditure, 173
  - crops (*see* Crops)
  - Department, 418-419
  - development, 406-407
  - education, 183-184, 202, 212, 418
  - employment, 416-418
  - establishments, 410-412
  - establishments with agricultural activity, 405, 412-415, 701
  - fertilisers, **433-435**, 464-465, 702, 703
  - finance, 422-426, 647
    - advances, 647
  - government authorities, 418-419
  - holdings (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity), 405
  - land use, 413-414
  - liens, 688
  - planting and harvesting dates, 430
  - production, 408, 415-416, 431-433
  - rainfall, 407-410
  - research, 418-419, 445, 449, 454, 477-480, 491, 496-497, 498
  - share farming, 417
  - Statistical divisions and subdivisions, 405-406, 701-707
  - value of agricultural commodities produced, 415-416, 432-433, 484, 500

- Air
  - ambulance, 396
  - Force pensions, 668
  - services
    - Australian, 397
    - international, 396
  - transport (*see also* Aviation, civil), 394-398
- Aircraft, 395
- Albury
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - population, 73
- Albury-Wodonga
  - Development Corporation, 51-52
  - Growth Complex, 50-52
    - map, 56
  - Statistical District, 4
- Alcoholic drinks (*see* Liquor)
- Alcoholism (*see* Drunkenness)
- Alienation of crown lands, 58-60
- Allied veterans, 145
- Altitude of towns
  - coastal, 17
  - tablelands, 19
  - western plains, 20
  - western slopes, 19
- Alumina mining, 518
- Aluminium products, 551
- Ambulance
  - Services Advisory Council, 114
  - transport services, 135
- Amusements (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)
- Anchorages, 361-366
- Animals (*see also* Livestock and specific subjects)
  - health, 476-477
  - noxious, 420-421
- Anti-dumping duties, 563
- Antimony, 518, 519
- Anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 133
- Apiaries, 499
- Appeals, law, 233, 250, 251
- Apples
  - Reconstruction Agreement, 428
  - trees and production, 458, 459
- Applied Arts and Sciences Museum, 219
- Apprentices Act, 278, 280
- Apprenticeship
  - Commissioner, 278
  - committees, 280
  - Commonwealth assistance schemes, 281
  - Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme, 281
- Apprenticeship (*continued*)
  - Council, 278
  - Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme, 281
  - new apprenticeships approved, 282
  - schemes, 281
  - Special Assistance Program, 281
  - State assistance schemes, 281
  - technical and further education, 195-199
- Apricots
  - Reconstruction Agreement, 428
  - trees and production, 458, 459
- Arbitration (*see* Industrial arbitration)
- Architects, 337
- Archives
  - Authority of N.S.W., 221
  - Office, 221
- Area (*see also* specific subjects)
  - Australian States, 1-2
  - New South Wales, 1, 2
  - temperate and tropical zones, 2
- Armidale
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - population, 73
  - University of New England, 204, 206, 208-210
- Army pensions, 668
- Artesian bores, 326, 410
- Art Gallery of N.S.W., 221
- Artificial breeding of dairy cattle, 479
- Asbestos mining, 532
- A.S.I.C., 698-699
  - Agriculture Division, 410-412
  - Manufacturing Division, 543
  - Mining Division, 511-512
- Asparagus, 461
- Assistance to widows and single parents, 148-150, 158, 162
- Assisted immigration, 85
- Assurance (*see* Insurance)
- Atomic Energy Act, 538
- Atomic Energy Commission, 541
- Attorney-General of N.S.W., 26, 232
- Auditor-General of N.S.W., 31-32
- Australia, discovery of, 1
- Australia Council, 222
- Australian
  - Agricultural Council, 419
  - Apple and Pear Corporation, 459-460
  - Atomic Energy Commission, 541
  - banking legislation, 643-644
  - Broadcasting Commission, 223-224
  - Broadcasting Tribunal, 223, 224

Australian (*continued*)

- Bureau of Statistics
    - publications issued by N.S.W. Office, 709
  - Capital Territory (*see also* Canberra)
    - area, 2
    - cession to Commonwealth, 1, 36
    - population, 82
    - School Authority, 169
  - Citizenship Act, 86
  - Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 265-268, 293
  - Constitution, 36, 38-39
  - Council of Trade Unions, 288
  - Dairy Corporation, 495-496
  - Dairy Industry Advisory Committee, 495
  - Dental Standards Laboratory, 113
  - Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 212
  - Dried Fruits Control Board, 460
  - Dried Fruits Corporation, 460
  - Education Council, 169
  - Egg Board, 498-499
  - Film and Television School, 214
  - Film Commission, 222
  - Forestry Council, 503
  - Health Insurance Program, 116
  - Honey Board, 499
  - Industrial Court, 266
  - Industry Development Corporation, 685
  - Legal Aid Office, 237
  - Loan Council, 604, 609-610, 617-618
  - Meat and Livestock Corporation, 466, 478, 485
  - Museum, 219
    - library, 221
  - National Airlines Commission, 394-395
  - National Railways Commission, 371-372, 377
  - Overseas Projects Corporation, 558
  - Postal Commission, 399-401
  - Radiation Laboratory, 113
  - Resources Development Bank, 651, 678, 679
  - Savings Bonds, 680, 682
  - Shipping Commission, 357
  - Standard Industrial Classification (*see also* A.S.I.C.), 698-699
  - States and Territories population, 82
  - Stevedoring Industry Authority, 358
  - Telecommunication Commission, 401-402
    - telegraphs, 402-403
    - telephones, 402
  - Tobacco Board, 454
  - Trade Union Training Authority, 213
  - Transport Advisory Council, 391
  - Wheat Board, 438
  - Wheat Pools, 442
  - Wine Board, 456-457
  - Wool Corporation, 490
  - Wool Industry Conference, 491
- Authorised Money Market dealers, 653, 658

## Aviation, civil

- accidents, 398
- aerodromes, 395-396
- Agreement Act, 395
- Air Ambulance and 'Flying Doctor' Service, 396
- aircraft registered, 395
- Airlines Equipment Act, 395
- Australian National Airlines Commission, 394-395
- control of, 394
- domestic airlines agreements, 394-395
- fares, 397
- international services, 396
- licences, 394-395
- MANs Committee, 396
- navigation charges, 394
- passengers and freight carried, 397
- regular services
  - interstate and intrastate, 397
  - overseas, 396
- traffic control, 394

Awards, industrial (*see also* Industrial arbitration)

- State industrial tribunals, 244-245
- wages and hours, 292-305
  - agricultural employment, 416-417
  - annual leave, 303
  - award rates, 296, 299-301
  - basic wages, 296-298
  - earnings, 301-302
  - hours of work, 302
  - long service leave, 304-305
  - maternity leave, 303-304
  - public holidays, 303
  - secondary wages, 292, 298
  - shift work, 302
  - sick leave, 303

## B

- Baby health centres, 43, 125, 624, 628
- Bacon and ham
  - prices
    - retail, 310
  - production, 482, 550
- Bags, production of, 551
- Bakeries (incl. cakes and pastry), 545
  - bread, baking and delivery, 545, 576
  - bread prices, 310, 311-312
  - production of cakes, etc., 550
- Banana Marketing Control Committee, 457, 575
- Bananas
  - area and production, 431, 457
  - establishments, 430, 457
  - marketing, 457
  - trees and production, 457
  - value, 432, 433



- Bankruptcy  
     law and procedure, 252  
     statistics, 686-687
- Banks and banking, 643-651  
     advances, 644, 645, 646, **647**, 649, 650, 651  
     Australian Resources Development Bank, 651, 678, 679  
     Banking Act (1959), **644**, 648, 650, 651, 678  
     branches, 645, 648  
     Commonwealth Banking Corporation, 643, 645, 648  
     Commonwealth Banks Act, 643, 650  
     Commonwealth Development Bank, 424, 643, 650  
     Commonwealth Savings Bank, 643, 648, 650  
     Commonwealth Trading Bank, 643, 645  
         deposits and advances, 645  
         deposits, 644, 645, 646, 648, 649  
         exchange rates, overseas, 651-652  
         farm development loan funds, 422-423, 647  
         interest rates, 678-682  
         legislation, 643-644, 650, 678  
         Primary Industry Bank, 422, 651, 679  
         Reserve Bank, 643, **644-645**, 678  
             Note Issue, 643  
             Rural Credits Department, 424, 645  
         Reserve Bank Act (1959), 643  
         Rural Bank, **423-424**, 643, 645, **649-650**  
             advances for homes, 356  
             advances to settlers, 424, 650  
             Government Agency Department, 423, 649  
             interest rates, 425  
             Irrigation Agency, 424, 650  
             Rural Industries Agency, 424, 650  
             Rural Reconstruction Agency, 423, 650  
             Sale of Homes Agency, 355-356, 650  
         savings banks, 643, 644, **648-649**  
             branches, 648  
             deposits, 648, 649  
             housing loans, 347, 679  
             interest rates, 679  
         Statutory Reserve Deposits, 644  
         term loan funds, 422  
         trading banks, 643-644, **645-646**  
             advances, 645, 646, 647  
             branches, 645  
             deposits, 645, 646  
             housing loans, 347, 647  
             interest rates, 679  
             overdraft rates, 679
- Barley  
     area and production, 431, 432, 433, **448-449**  
     holdings, 430  
     Marketing Board, 449  
     planting and harvesting dates, 430
- Barristers, 235
- Basalt, 531
- Basic wages  
     Commonwealth awards, 296  
     females, 297-298  
     State awards, 297-298
- Bathurst  
     altitude and climate, 19  
     Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 202  
     population, 73
- Bathurst-Orange  
     Development Corporation, 49-50, 618-619  
     Growth Centre, 49-50  
         map, 55  
     Statistical District, 4
- Batteries production, 551
- Beans, 461
- Bed bases produced, 551
- Beef (*see also* Meat, Cattle)  
     exports, 484-485  
     prices  
         livestock, 480  
         retail, 310  
     producers' assistance, 426-427
- Beekeeping  
     hives and production, 499
- Beer, ale, and stout (*see also* Breweries)  
     consumption, 580  
     excise, 564  
     production, 550  
     sales  
         retail, 574  
         wholesale, 580
- Beeswax, 499
- Beetroot, 461
- Bega  
     altitude and climate, 17  
     population, 73
- Berry fruit, 458, 459
- Betting (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Births  
     ages of mothers, 94-96  
         average number of children, 96  
         previous issue, 96  
     confinements, 98  
     excess over deaths, **66-67**, 71  
     ex-nuptial  
         ages of mothers, 95  
         legitimations, 99  
         live births, 93  
         plural births, 98  
         sexes, 95  
         still-births, 88, **97-98**  
     fertility of females, 94-96  
     live, **92-96**, 98  
     plural, 98  
     previous issue of mothers, 96

- Births (*continued*)  
 rates, 92-95, 97  
 registration, 87, 88  
 still-births, 88, 97-98  
   registrations, 88
- Biscuits, production of, 550
- Blind persons  
 education, 136, 185, 186, 190-191  
 institutions, 136  
 pensions, 136, 141
- Blood transfusion service, 137
- Blue Mountains, 4  
 population, 72
- Board of Fire Commissioners, 619
- Board of Senior School Studies, 176
- Boards, marketing (*see* Marketing)
- Bond yields, 679-680, 682
- Bookmakers  
 taxes, 600  
 turnover, 229
- Books  
 bounty on production, 539  
 printing and publishing, 544
- Boots and shoes  
 manufacturing establishments, 544  
 production, 551  
 retail sales, 574  
 retail stores, 573
- Border railways (Victorian), 376
- Botany Bay, 364  
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 364  
 interstate trade, 565  
 intrastate trade, 566  
 overseas trade, 560  
 shipping entered and cleared, 364
- Bottled foodstuffs produced, 550
- Boundaries of New South Wales, 1
- Bounties and subsidies  
 butter and cheese, 494  
 cotton, 452  
 manufactures, 539  
 phosphate, 428
- Bowral  
 population, 73
- Braille Library, 221
- Brands, livestock, 421
- Bread, 576  
 bakeries, 545  
 manufacture, 545, 576  
 prices, 310, 311-312
- Breweries  
 beer produced, 550
- Bricks and tiles  
 cement, production, 551  
 clay, production, 551
- Brickworks, State, 613
- Bridges (incl. Sydney Harbour Bridge), 333-334  
 tolls, 333-334
- Broadcasting  
 commercial services, 224-225  
 national services, 223-224  
 Wireless Telegraphy Act, 223
- Broken Hill  
 altitude and climate, 20  
 mines, 520-521, 522  
   workers' compensation, 286  
 population, 73  
 standard time, 21  
 Statistical District, 4  
 Water Board, 619, 621, 631
- Bronchitis, deaths, 107
- Builders Licensing Board, 336-337
- Building (*see also* Housing)  
 Building Society Agency (Rural Bank),  
   356, 650  
 finance, 346-347  
   Commonwealth — State Housing  
     Agreements, 347-350, 351, 355,  
     356  
   Defence Service Homes, 352  
   government assistance, 347-356  
   Home Savings Grant Scheme, 352-  
     353  
   housing loans insurance scheme, 354-  
     355  
   Rural Bank of N.S.W., 355-356  
 materials (*see also* specific items)  
 price indexes, 313-315  
 new buildings  
   classes, 342  
   number of dwellings, 343-344  
   statistics, scope, and definition, 340  
   value, 340-342  
 ordinances, 336-337  
 societies, 346-347, 653-656  
 statistics, 346  
 supervision, 336-337  
 value of work done, 340-343  
 wage rates, 299, 301
- Bulk billing of medical services, 117
- Bulk handling of grain, 439-440
- Bureau of Industry Economics, 540
- Bureau of Mineral Resources, 538
- Burrinjuck Dam, 321-322, 325  
 rainfall and evaporation, 16
- Bursaries and scholarships (*see* Scholarships  
 and bursaries)
- Business and Consumer Affairs, Department of,  
 557, 575
- Business franchise licences, 593, 601
- Bus services  
 accidents, 379-380

- Bus services (*continued*)  
     administration, 371-377  
     capital cost, 377-378  
     control, 380  
     employees, 379, 381  
         pensions, 670-671, 672  
         wages, 379  
     fares, 379  
     finances, 377-379, 606, 607  
     government, 377-380  
     private, 380-381  
     rolling stock, 379  
     traffic, 379
- Buses  
     drivers' licences, 384  
     licensing of vehicles and service, 384  
     new vehicles registered, 385-386  
     registration, 384
- Bush fire prevention and control, 262-263
- Butchers' stores, 573
- Butter (*see also* Dairying)  
     exports, 496  
     grading, 494  
     marketing, 494-495  
         equalisation scheme, 494  
     prices  
         farmers, 495  
         retail, 310  
     production, 493, 550  
     stabilisation scheme, 495  
     subsidy, 494
- C**
- Cabaret, liquor permit, 578
- Cabbages, 461
- Cabinet, New South Wales Government, 24-27  
     Committees, 25  
     salaries of members, 26-27
- Cable communication, 401-403
- Cadmium, 518
- Cakes and pastry (*see* Bakeries)
- Calves and calving (*see also* Cattle), 472-473, 481, 484
- Canberra (*see also* Australian Capital Territory)  
     altitude and climate, 19  
     population, 82  
     rainfall and evaporation, 16, 19
- Cancer  
     Central Cancer Registry, 135  
     deaths, 107, 108-109  
     State Council, 114
- Canning  
     fish, 509  
     Reconstruction Agreement, 428  
     meat, 485
- Capital cities, Australian  
     population, 83
- Capital punishment, 241
- Caravan parks, 584
- Carrots, 461
- Cars and station wagons (*see also* Motor vehicles)  
     registered, 385  
         new vehicles, 385  
     taxes, fees, and charges, 389-390, 601, 606
- Casino  
     population, 73
- Catchment areas, 3
- Catchment Areas Protection Board, 57
- Catholic Education Commission, 187
- Cattle (*see also* Animals, Dairying, Livestock, Meat)  
     artificial breeding, 479  
     beef, 473, 474, 706-707  
     breeds, 473  
     calves, 472-473, 481, 706-707  
     commercial dairies, 492  
     Compensation Act, 477  
     dairy, 472-473, 474, 706-707  
     elements of increase and decrease, 472  
     establishments, 411-412  
     geographical distribution, 474, 706-707  
     herd recording, 479  
     levy, 477-478  
     numbers, 472-473, 706-707  
     prices  
         Homebush saleyards, 480  
     research, 477-479  
     sex and age, 472  
     slaughtering, 480-481, 484  
     tick, 477  
     types, 472-473
- Cauliflowers, 461
- Causes of death, 104-105, 106-111
- Caves, limestone, 4
- C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, 212
- Cement goods  
     and concrete products manufacturers, 545  
     production, 551
- Censorship of films, 228
- Census  
     economic, integrated (*see also* Economic censuses, integrated)  
     motor vehicles, 385  
     population, 63  
         Aboriginals, 65, 81-82  
         ages, 76-77  
         conjugal condition, 77  
         employment, 274-275, 279  
         enumerations, 63  
         housing, 335-336  
         rents, 317-318  
         sex distribution, 75-79  
         unemployment, 274, 278  
     tourist accommodation, 582-583

- Central and Southern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 409
- Central Bank, 643, 644-645
- Central Coast Statistical Agricultural Area, 408-409
- Central Division of N.S.W., 57
- Central Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 409-410
- Central West Statistical Division, 5, 8
- Cereal foods  
  manufacturing establishments, 545  
  production, 550
- Cereal grains (*see* specific crops)
- Cerebrovascular diseases, 109-110
- Chaffey Dam, 325
- Charitable aid, government relief, 141-162, 165-166
- Charitable societies, 166
- Cheese  
  prices, retail, 310  
  production, 493, 550  
  subsidy, 494
- Chemical industries, 545
- Cherries, trees and production, 458, 459
- Chicken meat levy, 479-480
- Chickens (*see also* Eggs, Poultry), 483, 497-499
- Child  
  Care, Office of, 191  
  employment, 167  
  migrant education, 172, 184  
  welfare, 164-168  
  Welfare Advisory Council, 164
- Children (*see also* Child, Schools, Youth)  
  adoption, 167-168  
  ages in schools, 76-77, 179, 181, 182-183, 189, 190  
  courts, 164, 165, 166, 247-248  
  crippled, 136, 185-186  
  deaf, dumb, and blind, 136, 185, 186, 190-191  
  deaths, 101-106  
  delinquents institutions, 166, 248  
  dental services, school, 134  
  deserted, 167  
  employment, 167  
  Far West Health Scheme, 136  
  foster homes, 164-166  
  handicapped, 136, 146-147, 185, 186, 190-191  
  immigrant, 167  
  isolated, 172, 176, 183, 215  
  legislation, 164-168  
  neglected, 164-167  
  pre-schools and day care, 191  
  proportion to population, 76-77  
  school pupils, 176-190
- Children (*continued*)  
  State wards, 165-166  
  welfare, 164-168  
  Youth and Community Services Department, 164-168
- Children's Commission, 191
- Chiropodists registered, 138
- Chocolate confectionery, 550
- Chronological history of New South Wales, 691-696
- Churches (*see also* Religions), 80-81
- Cirrhosis of liver, deaths, 107
- Cities, Australian capital, population, 83
- Citizenship, 86-87
- Citrus fruits  
  marketing, 462  
  trees and production, 458, 459  
  value, 432
- City Railway, 372-373
- Civil defence, 263-264
- Civil Service (*see* Public Service)
- Clay mining, 513, 515, 532  
  products industry, 545
- Climate, 11-21
- Clinics  
  school, 134  
  tuberculosis, 132  
  university training, 204-205, 206  
  venereal diseases, 133
- Closer settlement (*see also* Land), 61  
  settlement of ex-servicemen, 61
- Cloth (*see* Textiles)
- Clothing  
  imports, 561  
  manufacturers, 545  
  production, 551  
  retail  
    price index, 309  
    sales, 574  
    stores, 573
- Clubs, registered, 229-230, 577, 578, 579
- Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga, 213
- Coal, 523-531  
  Coal Industry Tribunal, 528  
  coastal trade, 566  
  consumers, 529-530  
  consumption, 529-530  
    railways, 377  
  Electricity Commission  
    mines, 524  
    export duty, 538  
  exports  
    interstate, 565  
    overseas, 530-531, 560, 562

*Coal (continued)*

- Joint Coal Board, **523-524**
- loading facilities, 530-531
- mining, 511-512, 514
  - employment, 517, **527-528**
  - conditions, 528
  - excise duty, 528
  - fields, 523
  - financial assistance, 538
  - industrial arbitration, 528
  - industrial disputes, 289-291
  - inspection of mines, 537
  - long service leave, 528
  - manshifts, 527-528
  - miners' pensions, 673-674
  - open cut, 525, 527
  - organisation and control, 523-524
  - output per manshift, 528
  - preparation, 526
  - production, 524-525
  - state mines, 524
  - value added, 513, 514, 515
  - value of production, 516, 517, 526
  - wages, 513, 514
  - washery operations, 526
  - workers' compensation, 283, 285
- prices, 528-529
- resources, 524
- Coastal Agricultural Areas, 408-409
- Coastal Council, 45
- Coastal districts, climate, 16-18
- Coastal trade, 566
- Cobalt mining, 518
- Cobar Water Board, 621, 631
  - debt assistance, 618, 619
- Coffee imports, 561
- Coinage, 643
- College of Law, 214
- Colleges
  - advanced education, 200-204
  - evening, 212
  - private teachers', 195, 200
- Commercial broadcasting service, 224-225
- Commercial television service, 224-225
- Committees, parliamentary, 31
- Common law, 231, **238**
- Commonwealth
  - Banking Corporation, 643, 648
  - Banks Act (1959), 643
  - bonds, 679-680, 682
  - Bread Research, 576
  - Constitution, 36, 38-39
  - Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd, 494
  - Development Bank, 424-425, 643, **650**
  - Employment Service, 273

*Commonwealth (continued)*

- Grants Commission, 623
  - grants to local government 604, 623-626
  - grants to State, 602-605
  - grants for roads, 330, 332-333
- legislature, 36-38
- loan raisings, 609-610
- Public Service pensions, 667-668
- Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), 281
- rehabilitation service, 147-148, 158
- Savings Banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 643, 648
- Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 541
  - agricultural research, 419
  - animal health research, 477
  - bread research, 576
  - dairy research, 497
  - fish research, 506, 509
  - poultry research, 498
  - mining research, 538
- National Measurement Laboratory, 581-582
  - rabbits, destruction of, 420-421
  - services to agricultural industry, 419
  - wool research, 491
- Serum Laboratories Commission, 113
- taxes (*see also* Taxation, Commonwealth), 586-592
- Trading Bank (*see also* Banks and banking), **643-644**, 645
- Communication (*see also* individual forms of communication), 223-225, 399-404
- Community advancement and settlement societies, 654
- Community Health Centres, 125
- Community Health Programme, 120, 124
- Community Health Services, 124-125
- Community nursing, 124
- Community Youth Centres, 166
- Community Youth Support Scheme, 153
- Companies
  - banking, 643
  - debentures, 681
  - finance, 653, 659-660
  - foreign, 684
  - incorporated, 683-684
  - insurance (*see also* Insurance), 663-667, 674-677
  - registrations, 683-684
  - taxation, 586, 591
- Compensation, accident
  - bus, 380
  - railways, 376
  - seamen, 370
  - workers' (*see* Workers' compensation)

- Conciliation Commissioners (State) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 244-245
- Conciliation Committees (State) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 244-245, 269-270
- Concrete
  - products, 551
  - ready-mixed, production, 551
- Condobolin
  - altitude and climate, 20
- Confectionery production, 550
- Conjugal condition
  - at marriage, 90-91
  - of population, 77
- Conservation
  - fodder, 462
  - soil, 419-420
  - water, 319-321, **324-326**
- Conservatorium of Music, 173, 203
- Consolidated Revenue Fund, 606, 607-609
- Constitution
  - Commonwealth of Australia, 36, 38-39
  - New South Wales, 23
- Construction materials, 531
- Consumer Affairs, Department of, 580-582
- Consumer Claims Tribunals, 581
- Consumer Price Index, 308-310
- Consumer Protection Act, 580-581
- Conversion loans, 610
- Co-operative societies, 654-656
  - agricultural, 462, 494
  - building, 346-347, 654-656
  - community advancement and settlement, 654
  - Credit co-operation, 654
  - Credit unions, 654, **657**
  - fishermen's, 506
  - fruit-growers', 462
  - investment societies, 654
  - loans guaranteed, 619
  - rural, 654
  - taxation, 591
  - trading, 574, 654
- Cooma,
  - population, 73
- Copper
  - mining, 519
  - production, 518, **519**
  - prices, 523
- Copyright, 253
- Cordials and syrup production, 550
- Coroners' Courts, 232, **249**
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 232, 253, 683
- Corrective Services
  - Commission, 256
  - Department of, 256
- Correspondence teaching
  - schools, 176, 181, **183**
  - technical and further education colleges, 196, 198
- Cotton growing, 452
- Council of Egg Marketing Authorities, 498
- Country Industries Assistance Fund, 45-46, 541, 594
- Country Party, 28
- County councils
  - abattoirs, 623, 625, 629, **631**, 635, 636
  - electricity undertakings, 623, 625, **629-630**, 635, 636
  - finances, 620-637
    - government grants, 623-625
    - long-term debt, 633, 635-636
  - functions, 41
  - gasworks, 623, 625, 630, 635, 636
  - rates, 622-623
  - water supply and sewerage, 623, 625, **631-633**, 635, 636
- Courts of law, 232-233, 237-252, 288, 293
  - appeals, 232, 241, 242
  - Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 265-268, 293
  - Australian Industrial, 266
  - Central Criminal Court, 241
  - children's, 164, 165, 166, 247-248
  - Coroners', 232, 249
  - Criminal, **241-243**, 245-248
    - appeal, 241
  - Disputed Returns (parliamentary elections), 35
  - District, 232, 233, **241**
  - Divorce, 239, 252
  - Fair Rents Boards, 250, 307
  - Family Court of Australia, 239, 252
  - Federal Court of Australia, 251-252
    - Industrial Division, 251-252, 266
  - High Court of Australia, 233, 244, **251**
  - Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 244-245, **268-270**, 288
  - Jury system, 234-235
  - Land and Valuation, 57-58, 240
  - Licensing (Liquor), 232, **249**, 577-580
  - Marine Inquiry, 244, 370
  - Matrimonial Causes (Divorce), 239, 252
  - Mining Wardens', 249-250
  - Petty Sessions, 232, **245-247**
  - Supreme, 232, **237-250**
    - Administrative Law Division, 240
    - Admiralty Division, 240
    - Common Law Division, 288
    - Criminal Division, 238, 241
    - Equity Division, 238
    - Family Law Division, 239
    - judges, 233
    - juries, 234-235
    - Local Government Appeals Tribunal, 232, **250-251**

- Courts of law, Supreme (*continued*)  
 officers, 234  
 Probate Division, 240  
 Protective Division, 239-240  
 Transport Appeal, 232
- Cowra  
 population, 73
- Cows, dairy, 472-473, 474, 706-707
- Crabs and crayfish, 508
- Credit unions, 654, 657  
 interest rates, 681  
 Savings Reserve Fund, 657
- Cremation, 138-139
- Crime  
 Central Criminal Court, 241  
 Coroners' Courts, 232, 249  
 criminal injuries compensation, 244  
 Higher Criminal Courts, 241-243  
 Petty Sessions Courts, 232, 247-250
- Crippled children, 136, 185
- Crops (*see also* Agriculture; Water Resources and Irrigation; specific crops)  
 area and production, 429-433  
 establishments, 430  
 fertilisers used, 433-435, 702, 703  
 land used, 413-414, 701  
 liens, 426, 688  
 planting and harvesting dates, 430  
 value, 415-416
- Crown Employees' Appeal Board, 271
- Crown lands, 415  
 alienation and tenure, 58-60
- Cultivation (*see* Agriculture; Crops; specific subjects)
- Culture and Recreation, 219-230
- Cumberland College of Health Sciences, 203
- Currants, 460
- Currency, 643
- Curriculum Development Centre, 170
- Customs tariffs, 539, 563-564, 592  
 anti-dumping duties, 563  
 Customs Act and Regulations, 557  
 Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, 557  
 Industries Assistance Commission, 539, 558-559  
 primage duties, 563-564  
 revenue collected, 563-564  
 Tariff Board, 558-559  
 Temporary Assistance Authority, 539, 559  
 trade agreements (international), 559  
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 559
- Cyclones, 11
- D**
- Dairy  
 Adjustment Program, 427  
 cattle (*see also* Cattle), 472-473, 474, 706-707  
 Corporation, Australia, 495-496  
 Herd Improvement Programme, 479  
 Industry Act, 494  
 Industry Advisory Committee, Australian, 495  
 Industry Authority, 311, 494, 576-577, 613  
 Industry Research and Promotion Levy, 496  
 Products Stabilisation Trust Fund, 495  
 Produce Equalisation Committee, 494  
 products  
   exports, 496  
   levies, 496  
   marketing, 495-496  
   promotion, 495-496  
   research, 496  
 Products Board, State, 494
- Dairying (*see also* specific commodities)  
 cattle (*see* Cattle)  
 control and supervision, 494  
 education and research, 496-497  
 equalisation schemes, 494-495  
 exports, 496  
 finance, 494-495  
 herd recording, 479  
 marketing, 495  
 prices  
   milk, 311  
   retail, 310  
 production  
   butter, 493  
   cheese, 493  
   value, 500  
   whole milk, 492  
 Research Committee, 496-497  
 subsidies, 494  
 wage rates, 417
- Darling River, 3  
 navigation, 367
- Dartsmouth Dam, 320, 325
- Data Transmission Service, 402-403
- Daylight saving, 21
- Day nurseries (*see* Pre-schools and day care)
- Deaf persons  
 education, 136, 185, 186, 190  
 institutions, 136  
 invalid pensions, 146  
 private schools, 190  
 public schools, 185
- Death duties  
 Commonwealth, 591  
 estates assessed, 690

- Death duties (*continued*)  
 revenue, 593  
   per capita, 593  
 State, 591, 595-596
- Deaths  
 Aboriginals, 89  
 accidental (*see also* Accidents), 107, 110-111  
   ages, 100-101  
   causes, 104-105, 106-111  
     accidental, 110-111  
     cancer (malignant neoplasms), 107, **108-109**  
     cerebrovascular diseases, 109-110  
     classification, 106-107  
     drownings, 111  
     external violence, 110-111  
     fire, 111  
     heart disease, 108  
     ischaemic heart disease, 108  
     malignant neoplasms, 108-109  
     measles, 107  
     motor vehicle accidents, 110-111  
     poisoning, 111  
     railway accident, 111  
     strokes, 109-110  
     suicide, 107, **110-111**  
     violence, 107, **110-111**  
 children (*see* Deaths, infants)  
 defence personnel, 99  
 expectation of life, 101  
 industrial, 282-283, 284, 285-286  
 infants  
   causes, 104-105  
   mortality by age, 102-103, 105  
   perinatal, 105-106  
   still-births, 88, **97-98**  
   Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 104  
   under 1 year, 101-105  
 perinatal, 105-106  
 rates, 100  
   age-specific, 100  
   crude, 100  
   infantile, 102-105  
   States, 100  
   Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 104  
 registration, 88
- Debt (*see* Public debt of N.S.W.)
- Decentralisation  
 Department of, 45-46, 541  
 industrial, 45-46  
 urban, 46-52
- Decimal currency, 643
- Defence, retirement benefits, 668
- Defence Service Homes Corporation, 352
- Defence Service Homes, 352
- Delinquency, juvenile, 166-167  
 children's courts, 247-248  
 truants, 177
- Delivered meals subsidy, 143, 158
- Delivery services  
 bread, 576  
 milk, 576-577
- Deniliquin  
 altitude and climate, 20  
 population, 73
- Dental clinics  
 schools, 134  
 University of Sydney, 205  
 Westmead Centre, 205
- Dental technicians, 138
- Dentists registered, 138
- Department stores, 573
- Departments of  
 Aboriginal Affairs, 163, 164  
 Agriculture, 418  
   Colleges, 212  
 Education, 169-170, 180  
 Employment and Youth Affairs, 273  
 Environment and Planning, 44  
 Industrial Relations, 273  
 Industrial Relations and Technology, 270, 273, 283  
 Main Roads, 327, 328  
 Sport and Recreation, 227  
 Technical and Further Education, 169, 195, 200
- Deposits (*see* Banks and banking)
- Desertion  
 wife, 149-150  
 children, 167
- Detergent production, 551
- Development Banks, 424, 643, **650-651**, 679
- Dingoes, 420
- Diphtheria  
 immunisation, 133  
 notification, 132  
 treatment, 132
- Disadvantaged patients, 117
- Disabled persons sheltered employment allowance, 146
- Disaster Planning, 135
- Discovery of Australia, 1
- Diseases  
 animals, 476-477, 478  
 industrial (*see* Industrial, diseases)  
 infective, 107  
   leprosy, 132, **133**  
   measles, 133  
   poliomyelitis, 132, **133**



- Diseases, infective (*continued*)  
     rubella, 133  
     treatment and prevention, 132-133  
     tuberculosis, 132  
     venereal diseases, 133
- Diseases, mental  
     admission centres, 130  
     hospitals, 130-131
- Disputes, industrial (*see* Industrial, disputes)
- Dissolution of marriage, 239
- District Courts, 232, 233, **241**
- Divorce, 239, 252  
     Family Law Division of Supreme Court, 239  
     persons divorced (Census), 77  
     petitions and decrees, 239  
     re-marriages, 90-91
- Dixon Library, 219, 220
- Docks, 369
- Domiciliary care benefits, 115, 119-120
- Drainage services, 638-641
- Dried foods  
     fruits, 460  
     milk exports, 496
- Dried Fruits Board, 460
- Drink (*see* Aerated waters, cordials, etc.; Drunkenness; Liquor)
- Driving offences, 392-393
- Drownings, 111
- Drug and Alcohol Authority, 114
- Drug dealers' licences, 138
- Drug Education Program, 122
- Drunkenness  
     convictions, 245, 246  
     driving offences, 392-393
- Dubbo  
     altitude and climate, 19  
     population, 73
- Ducks and drakes (*see also* Poultry), 483
- Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, 321
- Dust diseases  
     workers' compensation, 283, **286-287**
- Dwellings (*see* Housing, Building)
- E**
- Earnings, weekly, 301-302
- Eastern Division of N.S.W., 57
- Eastern Suburbs Railway, 373
- Economic Censuses, Integrated, 697-700  
     Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 698-699  
     data collected, 699-700  
     Statistical reporting units, 697-698
- Education (*see also* Advanced education, colleges; Colleges; Schools; Teachers; Technical Colleges; Universities), 169-218  
     adult, 205, 212-213, 215  
     advisory bodies, 169-171, 176, 195-196  
     agricultural, 169, 183-184, 202, 212  
     assistance to students  
         Aboriginal Grants Schemes, 216-217  
         Commonwealth Government, 215-217  
         isolated children, 215  
         State Government, 217-218  
     broadcasts, 183  
     building construction, 339, 340-342  
     Council, Australian, 169  
     deaf and blind children, 185-186, 190-191  
     Departments of, 169-170, 180  
     expenditure by  
         Commonwealth Government, 171-172, 608  
         State Government, 171, 173, 609, 611  
     Higher Education Board, 171  
     migrants, 172, 184, 186, 212-213  
     physical, 186  
     pre-school, 172, **191**  
     primary  
         private, 187-191  
         public, 180, 181-182, 183, 184-186  
     secondary  
         private, 187-191  
         public, 180, 182-185  
     technical, 195-200  
     Tertiary Education Commission, 170  
     universities, 204-211  
     vocational guidance, 192
- Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 274
- Egg Board, Australian, 498-499
- Egg Marketing Board, N.S.W., 497-498, 506-507, 508
- Eggs  
     exports, 498-499  
     marketing, 497-499  
     prices  
         retail, 310  
         wholesale, 498  
     production, 497-499  
     quotas, 498  
     set and chicks hatched, 475-476
- Elections  
     local government, 41-42  
         voting results, 42  
     parliamentary  
         Commonwealth, 38  
         Court of Disputed Returns, 35  
         New South Wales, 33-34
- Electorates and electors, 33-34
- Electrical equipment and appliances  
     exports, 562  
     imports, 561

- Electrical equipment and appliances (*continued*)  
 manufacturing establishments, 545  
 production, 551
- Electricity  
 Commission of N.S.W., 312-313, **553**, 613, 619  
 consumers supplied, 553  
 economic censuses, 552  
 Energy Authority of N.S.W., 553-554  
 generating and distributing, 552-553  
   capital expenditure, 552  
   establishments operating, 552  
   fuel oil and coal used, 553  
   persons employed, 552  
   quantity generated, 553  
   value added, 552  
 local authority undertaking, 553, 623, 625, **629-630**, 635, 636  
 prices, 312-313  
 retail distribution, 312-313  
 rural subsidy, 554  
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 554-555
- Electric motors produced, 551
- Electric railways, 372-373
- Elevators, grain, 439-440, 613, 619
- Emigration (*see* Migrants and migration)
- Employment and unemployment  
 agricultural industry, 416-418  
 children, 167  
 Commonwealth Employment Service, 273  
 buses, 379, 381  
 Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 274  
 government, 275  
 labour force, 274-278  
 manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 544, 545, 546, 547, 549  
   by location, 548-549  
   by sex, 546  
 mines, 513, 514, 517  
 National Employment and Training System, 273-274  
 buses, 379  
 postal services, 400  
 railways, 375  
 retail trade, 572, **573**  
 seamen, 369-370  
 Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 274  
 unemployment, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278  
   benefits, 151-153, 161  
   relief, 151-152  
 wage and salary earners, 278-279  
   industrial groups, 279  
 wholesale trade, 568, 569
- Employment and Youth Affairs, Department of, 273
- Encephalitis, 132
- Endowment (*see* Family allowances)
- Energy Authority of New South Wales, 553-554
- Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (State), 369, 613
- English-as-a-second-language teachers, 184
- Enterprises  
 State, 613  
 Statistical reporting unit, 697
- Entertainments (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)
- Environment and Planning, Department of, 44
- Equal pay for females, 298
- Equity Division of Supreme Court, 238
- Erosion of soil, 419-420
- Establishments (*see also* A.S.I.C.)  
 Statistical reporting unit, 697  
 with agricultural activity  
   definition, 405  
   land use, 413-414  
   number and area, 412  
   size classification, 413  
   types, 413-414
- Estate, real (*see* Real estate)
- Estates of deceased persons, 690  
 intestate, 252  
 probate granted, 240  
 Public Trust Office, 252-253  
 taxation  
   Commonwealth, 591  
   State, 593, 595-596
- Evaporation, 16
- Evening colleges, 212
- Examinations, school, 174-176
- Exchange, overseas, 651-652  
 banking regulations, 557, 644  
 rates, 652
- Excise  
 revenue, 563-564  
 tariff, 563, 592
- Executive Council of N.S.W., 25
- Ex-nuptial births (*see* Births)
- Expectation of life, 101
- Expenditure (*see* Finance and specific subjects)
- Export Market Development Board, 558
- Exports (*see also* Imports, Trade)  
 interstate, 565-566  
 intrastate, 566  
 overseas, 559-562  
   commodity items, 561-562  
   controls, 557  
   development, 557-558  
   grants, 558  
 Insurance Scheme, 558  
 port of shipment, 560

- Exports, overseas (*continued*)  
     prices, 562-563  
     valuation of goods, 559
- Ex-servicemen (*see* Returned servicemen)
- F**
- Factories (*see also* Manufacturing industries)  
     value of building jobs, 339, 340, 341, 342
- Fair Rents Boards, 250, 307
- Family  
     allowances, 150, 162  
     Court of Australia, 239, 252  
     emergency service, 155  
     Medicine Program, 121
- Far West Statistical Division, 5, 9-10
- Fares  
     air, 397  
     bus, 379  
     taxi-cab, 384
- Farm development loan funds, 422-423
- Farm Produce Agents Act, 462
- Farm water supplies, 324
- Farmers' Relief Act, 426
- Farms and farming (*see* Agriculture, Establishments with agricultural activity)
- Federal Court of Australia Industrial Division, 266
- Federation, 36
- Feral pigs, 420-421
- Ferries  
     passenger (Sydney and Newcastle), 381  
     road (vehicular), 333
- Fertility of females, 94-96
- Fertilisers  
     crops treated, 433-435, 702, 703  
     pastures treated, 464-465, 702, 703  
     subsidies, 539
- Film and Television School, 214
- Film Corporation, N.S.W., 222
- Films  
     censorship, 228  
     imports, 561
- Finance (*see also* specific subjects)  
     companies, 653, 659-660  
         debenture rates, 681, 682  
         financing retail sales, 659-660  
         housing loans, 346-347  
         leasing of business equipment, 660  
     financing of retail sales, 659-660, 661-662  
         instalment credit, 661-662  
     local government, 620-641  
     private, 643, 690  
     public, 585, 641  
     rural (*see* Agriculture, finance)
- Financial  
     Agreement, Commonwealth and States, 609-610, 617  
     assistance grants to States, 602  
     assistance to local government, 604, 623-624  
     Corporations Act, 653, 659
- Fire  
     brigades, 261-262  
     insurance, 674-677
- First aid services, 137
- Fisheries, 504-509  
     boats engaged, 504-505  
     canning, 506, 509  
     control and supervision, 503, 504  
     exports, 508-509  
     fishermen licensed, 504-505  
     Fish Marketing Authority of N.S.W., 613  
     grounds, 504-505  
     imports, 508-509, 561  
     marketing, 506  
     oyster leases, 505-506  
     preserving, 509  
     production, 507-508  
     research, 506  
     species, 507  
     value, 415, 508
- Fisher Library, 220-221
- Fish River Water Supply, 613
- Flats (*see* Housing)
- Fleece, weight of, 488
- Flexible Reserve Wool Price Scheme, 490
- Flood control, 323
- Flour  
     exports, 562  
     mills, 545  
     prices, retail, 310  
     production, 550
- Flying Doctor Medical Service, 396
- Fodder  
     conservation, 462  
     hay, 462-463  
     production, 431, 463  
     silage made, 462-463  
     wheat, consumption for fodder, 443
- Food relief, 143, 155, 158
- Foodstuffs (*see also* specific commodities)  
     exports, 562  
     imports, 561  
     marketing  
         bread, 576  
         milk, 576-577  
     price  
         flour and bread, 310  
         milk, 311  
         retail, 310  
     purity, 575  
     retail sales, 574

- Foodstuffs (*continued*)
  - standards, 575
  - weights and measures, 581-582
  - supply, 574-575
- Football pools, duty, 598-599
- Footwear
  - manufacturers, 545
  - production, 551
  - retail stores, 573
  - sales, 574
- Forbes
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - population, 73
- Forestry (*see also* Sawmills, Timber), 501-504
  - Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 502
  - Commission, 502
  - Council, Australian, 503
  - exports, 504
  - imports, 504
  - production, 503-504
  - public revenue, 611
  - regeneration, 501
  - schools, 184
  - value, 415, 504
- Forty-hour week, 302
- Foster homes, 164-166
- Fowls (*see* Poultry)
- Franchise
  - business licences, 593, 601
  - local government, 41-42
  - parliamentary
    - Commonwealth, 38
    - State, 33
- Freights
  - air, 397
  - railways, 373-374, 375
  - shipping, overseas, 359-361
- Friendly societies, 139
- Fruit (*see also* specific fruits)
  - cultivation, 430
    - area and production, 431
    - dried, 460
    - establishments, 430
    - trees and production, 457-460
  - dried, 460
  - exports, 562
  - grapes, 455-457
  - Industry Sugar Concession Committee, 451
  - manufacturing, fruit and vegetable products industry, 545
  - marketing, 462, 574-575
    - dried fruits, 460
  - orchards, 430, 431, 458-459
  - plantation, 457
  - prices retail, 310
  - production, 431, 432, 454-460
- Fruit-growing Reconstruction Scheme, 428
- Funeral benefits, 153, 158
- Furniture
  - manufacturers, 545
  - production, 551
  - retail establishments, 573
- G**
- Gaols (*see* Prisons and prisoners)
- Gas
  - economic census, 555
  - natural, 556
  - prices, 312
  - production and distribution, 555-556
    - local authorities, 623, 625, **629-630**, 635, 636
- Gemstone mining, 532
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 559
- General financiers, 653
- General insurance, 674-677
- General Loan Account (State), 611, 612
- Geological and Mining Museum, 219
- Geography of New South Wales, 1-10
  - area, 1-2
  - physical features, 2-4
  - rivers, 2-3
  - tourist features, 3-4
- Gift duty, 591
- Glass and glass products industry, 545
- Glen Innes
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - population, 73
- Gold
  - discovery, 519
  - mining, 518, 519
- Gold Coast Statistical District, 4
- Goulburn
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - population, 73
- Government (*see also* Finance; Parliament)
  - Agency Department, Rural Bank, 649
  - buses, 377-380
  - Commonwealth, 36-39
  - coal mines, 524
  - employees, 279
    - pensions, 667-668
  - Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, 369, 613
  - ferries, 333, 381
  - finances, 585-641
  - health services, 113-139
  - Insurance Office, 663, 667, 676-677
  - loan raising, 585, 609-611
  - local (*see* Local government)
  - Overseas Trade Authority, NSW, 557-558
  - railways, 371-377
  - revenue and expenditure, 585

- Government (*continued*)  
     schools, 169, 178-186  
     social welfare services, 141-168  
     State, 23-25
- Government assistance to local government, 604, 623-624
- Governor-General, 36
- Governor of New South Wales, 23-24
- Grafton  
     altitude and climate, 17  
     population, 73
- Grain Elevators Board, 439-440, 613, 619
- Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 447
- Grants Commission  
     Commonwealth, 623-624  
     Local government, 624
- Grants to  
     local government, 604, 623-626  
     States, 602-605
- Grapefruit, 458, 459
- Grapes (*see also* Wine)  
     area and production, 431, 455-457  
     establishments, 430, 455-457  
     value, 432, 433  
     varieties grown, 456  
     Wine Grapes Marketing Board, 456
- Grasses  
     hay, 431, 462-463  
     sown, 414, 463-465, 701
- Gravel quarrying, 513, 515, 531  
     employment, 513
- Greater Wollongong (*see* Wollongong)
- Greyhound racing (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Groceries  
     retail prices, 310  
     retail sales, 574
- Grocers, 573
- Groundwater, 326
- Growth Centre Areas  
     Albury-Wodonga, 50-52  
     Bathurst-Orange, 49-50  
     Macarthur, 48-49
- Gunnedah  
     altitude and climate, 19  
     population, 73
- Gypsum mining, 532, 533
- H**
- Habitual criminals, 257
- Halls, licensing of, 228
- Ham and bacon production, 550
- Handicapped children's benefit, 147, 158
- Handicapped child's allowance, 148, 158
- Handicapped persons, 146-148
- Harbour rates, 361-362, 367
- Harbour services (*see also* Maritime Services Board)  
     finances, 607
- Harbours (*see* Ports and specific harbours)
- Harvesting and planting dates, 430
- Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 202
- Hay  
     area, 431, 462-463  
     crops grown for hay  
         barley, 448-449  
         lucerne, 431, 463  
         oats, 431, 463  
         wheat, 431, 435, 462-463  
     production, 431 462-463  
     value, 432, 433  
     silage made, 462-463  
     stocks, 463
- Health (*see also* Deaths, Diseases, Hospitals, and specific subjects), 113-139  
     administration, 113-115  
     animal, 476-477  
     benefit schemes, Commonwealth Government  
         hospital, 115, 116, 117-118  
         Medibank, 116  
         medical, 115, 116-117  
         pensioners, 115, 117  
         pharmaceutical, 115, 118  
     Department, Commonwealth, 113  
     government expenditure, 115  
     insurance, 116-118  
     local government services, 115  
     Medibank, 116  
     occupational, 282-283  
     private insurance, 123  
     program grants, 120-121  
     school services, 122
- Health and Medical Research Council, National, 113
- Health Commission of New South Wales, 114
- Health services in remote areas, 136
- Heart disease, deaths, 108
- Heritage Council, 45
- Hides and skins exports, 562
- High Court of Australia, 36, 233, 244, 251
- Higher Education Act, 200
- Higher Education Board, 171
- Higher School Certificate, 174-176
- Highways (*see* Roads)
- Hire cars  
     drivers' licences, 384  
     licensing, 384  
     registered, 384  
     third-party insurance, 387

- Hire purchase agreements, 661-662
- History of New South Wales, table of principal events, 691-696
- Holdings (land)  
     alienated, 58-60  
     leased, etc., 58-60  
     rural (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity)  
         Agricultural Holdings Act, 417-418
- Holidays  
     annual leave, 303  
     long service leave, 304-305  
     public, 303
- Home care services, 143
- Home help service, 156
- Home nursing subsidy, 120
- Homebush Abattoir Corporation, 481, 613, 619
- Homeless persons' assistance, 154
- Homes (*see* Housing)
- Homes for Aborigines Scheme, 163
- Home Savings Grants Scheme, 352-353
- Home units (*see* Housing)
- Honey  
     export charge, 499  
     levy, 499  
     price, wholesale, 499
- Horse and greyhound racing  
     bookmakers, 228-229, 600  
     Racecourse Development Fund, 229  
     taxes, 600-601  
         receipts, 593, 600  
     Totalizator Agency Board, 228-229, 600-601
- Hospital patients, categories, 117-118
- Hospitals  
     benefits scheme, 115, 117-118  
         expenditure by Commonwealth Government, 115  
         payments to hospitals, 128-129  
         reinsurance arrangements, 118  
     clinical schools of medicine, 204-205, 206  
     government expenditure, 115  
     Medibank, 116  
     private, 125-126  
     psychiatric, 130-131  
     public, 127-129  
     repatriation, 129  
     recognised, 117-118  
     schools, 185, 186
- Hospitals and community health services, 124-131
- Hot water systems produced, 551
- Hotels  
     accommodation, 582-583  
     licences, 578-579  
     retail sales, 574  
     trading hours, 580
- Hours of work (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 302
- House of Representatives, 37-38
- Household Expenditure Survey, 309
- Housing assistance, 156
- Housing (*see also* Building)  
     advances, 346-356  
         co-operative building societies, 346-347, 654-656  
         finance companies, 346-347  
         local authorities, 628, 634  
         Rural Bank, 356  
     savings banks, 346-347, 679  
         trading banks, 346-347, 647  
     aged persons, 143  
     census records of dwellings, 335-336  
     Commonwealth-State Agreements, 347-350  
     co-operative building societies, 346-347, 654-656  
     Defence Service Homes, 352  
     finance, 346-347  
     government, 343, 345, 347-351  
     Home Savings Grant Scheme, 352-353  
     Housing Commission, 350-351, 613, 650  
     Housing Loans Insurance Scheme, 354-355  
     material of external walls, 345-346  
     mortgage payments, 318  
     nature of occupancy, 335-336  
     new dwellings, 343-346  
     owner-builders, 345  
     rents, 317-318  
         control of, 307-308  
     stock of dwellings, 336  
     tenancy laws, 307-308
- Hume Reservoir, 320, 324, 325
- Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage, 619, 640-641
- Hunter Statistical Division, 5, 6
- Hunting  
     value, 415
- I**
- Ice cream produced, 550
- Illawarra Statistical Division, 5, 6
- Illegitimacy (*see* Births, ex-nuptial)
- Ilmenite, 511, 518, 519-520
- Immigration (*see* Migrants and migration)
- Imports (*see also* Exports, Trade)  
     commodity items, 561  
     controls, 557  
     interstate, 565-566  
     intrastate, 566  
     overseas, 360-361
- Income of taxpayers, 589, 590

- Income taxation, 586-587
  - companies, 586, 591
  - individuals, 586-590
  - Personal income tax sharing arrangements, 602-603
- Income test (for pension entitlement), 141-142
- Increase in population (*see* Population increase)
- Industrial
  - accidents, 283, **284-286**
  - arbitration
    - awards and agreements, 265-272, 273, **292-305**
    - Arbitration Commissioners (Australian), 266-267
    - Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 265-268, 293
    - Australian Industrial Court, 266
    - Conciliation Commissioners (Australian), 266-267
    - Conciliation Commissioners (N.S.W.), 269-270
    - Conciliation Committees (N.S.W.), 244-245, 269-270
    - Crown employees, 270-271
    - hours of work, 302
    - Industrial Commission (N.S.W.), 244-245, **268-270**, 288
    - preference to unionists, 272
    - State system, 265-266, 268-270, 273
    - The Federal Court of Australia, 266
    - tribunal, 244-245, 265-270
    - wages regulation, 292-301, 416-417
  - awards (*see* Awards, industrial)
  - Design Council of Australia, 542
  - development, 539-541
  - diseases, compensation, **283-287**
  - disputes
    - causes, 289-291
    - illegal strikes and lockouts, 271-272
    - statistics, 289-291
  - life insurance, 663-667
  - organisations, 268, 287-288
  - registries, 268
  - Relations Bureau, 268
  - research and development, 541-542
  - safety and health, 282-283
  - standardisation, 541-542
  - training, 195-200, 205, 278-282
  - undertakings, State, 613
- Industrial Relations and Technology, New South Wales Department of, 270, 273, 283, 539-540
- Industrial Relations Bureau, 268
- Industrial Relations, Commonwealth Department of, 273
- Industries Assistance Commission, 539, 558-559
- Industry and Commerce, Dept. of, 540
- Inebriates (*see* Drunkenness)
- Infant welfare, 164-168
- Infantile mortality (*see* Deaths, infants)
- Infantile paralysis (*see* Poliomyelitis)
- Infectious diseases (*see* Diseases, infective)
- Inks, production, 550
- Inquests, 249
- Insanity, 130-131
- Insolvency, 686-687
- Instalment credit for retail sales, 659-660, 661-662
- Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, 134
- Institute of Technology, 201-202
- Institutions for infirm, 143
- Insurance
  - export insurance scheme, 558
  - fire, marine, and general, 674-677
  - Government Office, 663, **667**, 676-677
  - life insurance, 663-667
  - motor vehicle third-party, 387
  - Premiums Committee (*see* Workers' compensation)
  - workers' compensation (*see* Workers' compensation)
- Intellectually handicapped children, 176, **184-186**
- Intercensal population estimates (*see* Population)
- Interest
  - bill
    - buses, 607
    - harbour services, 607
    - principal business undertakings, 607, 616
    - public debt (N.S.W.), 615, 616
    - railways, 607
  - rates
    - banks, 678-679
    - building societies, 681, 682
    - control, 678
    - credit unions, 681, 682
    - finance company debentures and notes, 681, 682
    - government securities, 679-680, 682
    - loans to agriculture, 425
    - local government loans, 680, 682
    - mortgages, 681, 682
    - public debt (N.S.W.), 614
    - short-term money market, 681
- International trade agreements, 559
- Interstate
  - air services, 397
  - Corporate Affairs Commission, 683
  - railways, 371-372, 376-377
  - shipping, 357, 359-361
  - trade, 565-566

- Intoxicants (*see* Liquor)
- Invalid pensions, 141, 146, 159
- Inverell  
altitude and climate, 19  
population, 73
- Investment  
companies, 683-684  
societies, co-operative, 654
- Iron and steel  
exports, 562  
imports, 561  
interstate trade, 565, 566  
manufacturing establishments, 545  
production, 551
- Iron oxide, 518
- Irrigation (*see* Water resources and irrigation)
- Irrigation Agency (Rural Bank) 424
- Isolated patients assistance, 121
- Isolated Pharmacy Allowance, 136
- J**
- Jam prices, retail, 310
- Jenolan Caves, 4
- Jervis Bay, territory ceded to Commonwealth, 1
- Joint Coal Board, 523-524
- Judges, 233
- Judicial system, 231-233
- Junee, population, 73
- Jury system, 234-235
- Justice (*see* Law and crime)
- Justices of the peace, 234
- Juvenile delinquency (*see* Delinquency, juvenile)
- K**
- Kiama, population, 73
- Kindergartens  
private schools, 191  
public schools, 181-182, 187, 191
- Knitting mills, 545
- Kosciusko, Mount, 2, 4  
Kosciusko National Park, 226
- Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, 3, 226
- L**
- Labor Party, Australian, 28
- Labour force (*see also* Employment and unemployment)  
industry groups, 275  
occupational status, 274  
survey, 275-277  
unemployed, 274, 276, 278  
wage and salary earners in civilian employment, 278
- Lambs and lambing, 467-468, 469  
meat produced, 482  
prices, 480
- Land  
administration and legislation, 57, 58, 240, 250  
alienation, 58-60  
Boards, 57-58, 250  
closer settlement, 61  
Commission of N.S.W., 46-47, 619  
Court, Land and Valuation, 57-58, 240  
Crown lands, 58-60  
resumption, 59  
divisions, 57  
irrigation areas, 60, 321-323  
lease holdings (*see also* Leases), 59-60  
legislation, 57  
mortgages, 681, 682, 688-689  
occupied for mining, 536  
rateable, 620-621  
registration of titles, 253  
reserves, 60  
revenue, 608  
sales, 687-689  
transfers, 687-688  
settlement, 57-61, 407-410  
war service, 61, 426  
taxation, 593, 596-597  
tenure, 58-60, 415  
transfers, 687-688  
uses, 413-414  
valuation, 620-621
- Landlord and tenant legislation, 307-308
- Lands Department, 57
- Languages, Saturday School of Community, 183
- Law and crime, 231-254  
administration, 232  
cost, 254  
College of Law, 214  
courts (*see* Courts of law)  
judiciary, 231-234  
legal aid, 154, 235-237  
legal profession, 235  
Sources of Law, 231
- Law Reform Commissions, 254  
State Law Reform Commission, 254  
Australian Law Reform Commission, 254
- Legal Aid, 235-237
- Legal profession, 235
- Legal Services Commission, 235-236
- Lead  
bonus to miners, 521  
exports, 562  
mining, 511, 520-522  
production, 518, 519, 520-522, 532-533  
royalties, 536-537  
prices, 523



## Lease of business equipment and plant, 660

## Leases

- alienable, 58-60
- forest, 59
- inalienable, 60
- mining, 59, 60, 535-536
- oyster, 505-506
- perpetual, 59, 60

## Leasing

- business equipment and plant, 660
- leverage agreements, 612

## Leather manufacturing, 545

- production, 550

## Leave

- annual, 303
- long service, 304-305
- maternity, 303-304
- sick, 303

## Ledger balances, State accounts, 612

## Leeton

- altitude and climate, 20
- rainfall and evaporation, 16, 20

## Legal aid, 154

## Legislative

- Assembly, 30
  - salaries of members, 30
- Council, 29-30
  - salaries of members, 30

## Legitimations, 99

Lemons (*see also* Citrus fruits)

- trees and production, 458, 459

## Leprosy, 132, 133

## Letters

- posted, 400-401
- rates, 400

## Lettuce, 461

## Levy

- cattle and sheep research, 477-478
- dairy products, 496
- honey, 499
- livestock slaughtering, 477-480
- pig research, 479
- poultry industry, 479, 498
- wine grapes, 455-457
- wool, 491

## Lexias, 460

## L.G.S. ratio, 644

## Liberal Party, 28

Libraries (*see also* specific libraries), 219-221

- Library Council, 219
- local authorities, 220
- schools, 192
- State Library of New South Wales, 219-220
- university, 220-221

## Licences

- air transport, 394-395
- auctioneers, 462
- bookmakers, 228
- business franchise, 593, 601
- broadcasting stations, 224-225
- drivers, 382, 388
  - disqualifications, 392-393
  - fees, 389-390
- drug, 134
- ferry boats, 381
- fishermen and fishing boats, 504-505
- forestry, 502
- liquor, 577-579, 593, 601
- mining, 535-536
- motor vehicles
  - passengers and goods, 382, 389-390
  - public vehicles, 383-384, 389
- poker machines, 229-230, 593, 599-600
- potato growers, 461
- private hospitals, 125-126
- public halls, 228
- racecourses, 228, 229
- radiocommunication stations, 404
- sawmills, 503
- shipping, 357, 367
- television
  - stations, 224-225
  - viewers, 225

## Licensing Court (Liquor), 232, 249, 577

## Liens on crops, wool, livestock, 426, 688

## Life insurance, 663-667

## Limestone

- caves, 4
- construction material produced, 531
- deposits, 533
- mining, 513
- production, 532, 533

## Linseed, 430, 431, 432, 433, 452-453

Liquor (*see also* Beer, Drunkenness, Licensing

- Court, Wine)
  - consumption, 580
  - imports, 561
  - juveniles, supply prohibited, 164
  - licences to sell, 577-579
    - revenue, 579
  - retail sales, 574

## Lismore

- altitude and climate, 17
- population, 73

## Lithgow, population, 73

Livestock and livestock products (*see also*

- Agriculture, Rural, and specific products), 466-500, 703-707
  - cattle, 472-474, 706-707
  - education, 418
  - employment, 416-418
  - exports, 484-485
  - finance, 422-426

Livestock and livestock products (*continued*)

- livestock
  - brands, 421
  - health, 476-477
  - levies, 477-480
  - liens, 426
  - price, 480
  - slaughtering, 480-484
- marketing
  - meat, 484-485
  - wool, 488-491
- mortgages, 688
- pastures
  - establishment and improvements, 463-465
  - protection boards, 421
- pests and diseases, 420-421
- pigs, 474-475
- poultry, 475-476
- prices
  - livestock, 480
  - meat, 485
  - retail, 310-311
  - wool, 486
- production
  - meat, 482-483
  - value, 415-416
  - wool, 486-491
- research
  - dairy industry, 496-497
  - meat, 477-480
  - poultry industry, 479-480, 498
  - sheep, 477-478
  - wool, 491
- sheep, 467-471, 704-705
- slaughterings, 480-484
- wage rates, 417

Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act, 477-478, 481

Loan Council, Australian, 585, 609-610, 617-618

Loans, housing (*see also* Housing, advances)  
 Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme, 646

## Loans, public

- authority to raise
  - Commonwealth and State, 585, 609-610, 617-618
  - Financial Agreement (1927), 609-610
  - local authorities, 585, 633-637
  - overseas, 610
- Commonwealth, 609-610
- expenditure from, 610, 611
- guaranteed by State, 619
- Hunter District Water Board, 619, 640
- local authorities, 620, 633-637
- Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 619, 638
- State, 609, 609-610, 613-619
  - debt, 613-619
  - expenditure, 610, 611
  - interest, 615-616

Loans, State (*continued*)

- repayments, 611
- sinking fund, 616-617

Local government (*see also* Municipalities, shires, and county councils)

- Appeals Tribunal, 232, 250-251
- Assistance Fund, 624
- authorities, 40-41
- Boundaries Commission, 40
- building supervision, 336-337
- finances, 620-641
- functions, 42-43
- Grants Commission, 624
- interest on loans, 680, 682
- libraries, 220
- Personal income tax sharing arrangements, 602-603
- superannuation, 672-673
- town and country planning, 44, 45, 46, 47
- trading undertaking, 628-633

Lockouts, industrial (*see* Industrial disputes)

London Office of State Government, 32

Long service leave, 304-305

Lord Howe Island, 2

Los Angeles Office of State Government, 32

Lotteries, 593, 597-598

Lotto, 598

## Lucerne

- area and production, 431, 463
- value, 432

## M

Macarthur Development Board, 44, 48

Macarthur Growth Centre, 48-49  
 map, 54

## Machinery

- electrical (*see* Electrical equipment and appliances)
- exports, 562
- imports, 561
- manufacturing establishments, 545
- production, 551
- used in manufacturing, 542

McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, 477

Macquarie University, 206-207, 208, 209, 210

Magistrates, stipendiary, 233-234  
 courts and cases, 245-251

Magnesite mining, 532

Mail services, 399-401

Main roads (*see* Roads)

## Maize

- area and production, 431, 446
- establishments, 430
- planting and harvesting dates, 430
- value, 432, 433
- Yellow Maize Marketing Board, 446

- Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 108-109  
 Mandarins, trees and production, 458, 459  
 Manganese, 518  
 MANS Committee, 396  
 Manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 539-551  
   advances to, 647  
   bounties and subsidies, 539  
   capital expenditure, 544, 545, **548**, 549  
   classification, 543  
   commodities produced, 550-551  
   Country Industries Assistance Fund, 45-46, 541  
   economic census, 543  
   employment, 544, 545, 546, 547, 549  
     by location, 548-549  
     by sex, 546  
     labour force survey, 275  
   establishments, 542, 544, 545  
     by industry, 544, 545  
     by location, 549  
   fixed capital expenditure, 548  
   geographical distribution, 548-549  
   historical development, 542  
   industrial classification, 543  
   industrial development, 539-541  
   industrial disputes, 289-291  
   industry groups, 545  
   Industry and Commerce, Department of, 557  
   price index of articles produced by, 316-317  
   price index of materials used in, 315-316  
   production, value of, 542  
   research, 539-542  
   size of establishments, 547  
   statistical divisions, 549  
   summary of operations, 544  
   tariff protection, 539  
   turnover, 546  
   value added, 544, 545, **546**, 547, 549  
   wages paid, 542, 544, 545  
     by location, 549  
 Marble, 531  
 Margarine  
   manufacturing establishments, 545  
   production, 550  
 Marine Inquiry Courts, 244  
 Marine insurance, 674-677  
 Maritime Services Board, 361-362  
   loans, 613, 619  
   revenue and expenditure, 607  
 Marketing, agricultural products  
   Australian Agricultural Council, 419  
   boards (*see also* specific products), 575-577  
   primary products (*see also* specific products), 418-419  
   Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, 462, 574-575  
   Sydney Markets, 462, 574-575  
 Marriages  
   ages of parties, 91-92  
   average age at marriage, 92  
   civil celebrant, 89  
   conjugal condition at marriage, 90-91  
   ministers licensed to celebrate, 89  
   minors, 89  
   rates, 89-90  
   registration, 89  
   religious denomination of ceremony, 92  
 Masculinity of population, 75-76  
 Maternal mortality (*see* Puerperal diseases)  
 Maternity allowances, 150, 158  
 Maternity leave, 303-304  
 Mattresses produced, 551  
 'Meals on Wheels', 143  
 Measles, 107  
 Measures and weights, 581-582  
 Meat (*see also* Abattoirs, Slaughtering), 480-485  
   and Live-stock Corporation, Australian, 466, 485  
   bacon and ham, 482  
   butchers' stores, 573  
   canned and preserved, 485  
   cattle, 472-474, 482, 706-707  
   chicken levy, 479-480  
   exports, 484-485, 562  
   Industry Authority, New South Wales, 575  
   levies, 481  
   marketing, 484-485, 575  
   mutton, 482  
   pork, 482-483  
   poultry, 483  
   prices  
     livestock, 480  
     retail, 310  
   production, 482-483, 550  
   products industry, 545  
   research, 480  
   retail sales, 574  
   sheep, 482  
   United States Agreement, 485  
 Medibank, 116  
 Medical  
   aids and appliances, 121  
   benefits  
     organisations, 117  
     paid by Commonwealth Government, 115, 116-117  
     pensioners, 117  
     scheme, 116-117  
   practitioners, 137-138  
   services  
     aerial, 396  
     friendly societies, 139  
     government, 113-139  
     schedule fees, 116-117

- Medical Research Endowment Fund, 113
- Mental diseases (*see* Diseases, mental)
- Mentally handicapped children, 166
- Mercantile marine offices, 369-370
- Metal products manufacture  
     capital expenditure, 545, **548**  
     employment, 545, **546**  
     establishments, 545  
     items produced, 551  
     value added, 544, 545, **546**, 547  
     wages paid, 545
- Metals (*see also* specific metals)  
     control, 538  
     exports, 562  
     imports, 561  
     mining employment, 513, 514, 517  
     prices, 523  
     production, 518-523
- Meteorology  
     Commonwealth Bureau of, 11  
     observations, 11
- Metropolis (*see* Sydney)
- Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 619, 620-621, **638-639**
- Mid-North Coast Statistical Division, 5, 7
- Migrants and migration  
     assisted, 85  
     assimilation, 85-86  
     child education, 184  
         government expenditure, 172  
     distribution, 78-80  
     education, 186, 212-213  
     naturalisation, 86-87  
     overseas  
         arrivals and departures, 83-84  
         assisted, 85  
         length of stay, 83  
         restriction, 85  
     policy, 84-85  
     population increase, **64-67**, 78, 79, **83-87**  
     selection system (NUMAS), 85  
     settlement, 85-86  
     tourist, 84
- Milk (*see also* Dairying)  
     Dairy Industry Authority, 311, 576-577  
     distribution, 576-577  
     marketing, 494-495  
     prices  
         control of, 495, 577  
         retail, 310, 311  
     production, 492, 550  
     products, 491-493, 550  
         industry, 545  
     utilisation, 492  
     zoning, 577
- Milk breed cattle, **472-473**, 474, 706-707
- Mineral exploration, 533-535  
     licences, 535-537
- Mineral oil treatment plants (*see* Oil)
- Mineral Resources and Development, Dept. of, 219, 540
- Mineral sands, 511, 513, 515  
     employment, 517  
     production, 519-520  
     value of output, 517
- Minerals produced, 516-523
- Mining (*see also* specific minerals), 511-538  
     accidents, 537  
     capital expenditure, 513, 514  
     coal (*see also* Coal, mining), 523-531  
     definitions, statistical, 511-512  
     employment, 513, 514, 517  
     establishments, 511-512, 513, 514  
     government assistance, 538  
     industrial disputes, 289-290  
     inspection of mines, 537  
     law administration, 535-536  
     leases, 59, 60, 535-536  
     licences, 548-549  
     machinery produced, 551  
     minerals produced, 528-535  
     Mineral Resources and Development, Dept. of, 536, 537, 538  
     Mines Rescue Act, 537  
     pensions, 673-674  
     production, 516, 517, 518-523, 524-526, 531-533  
     royalties, 536-537  
         State revenue, 608  
     safety provisions, 537  
     summary of operations, 512-514  
     turnover, 515  
     value added, 513, 514, **515**  
     wages, 513, 514  
         rates, 299, 301  
     Wardens' Courts, 249-250  
     workers' compensation, 283-287
- Mining Museum, 219
- Ministers of the Crown, 25-27, 232  
     salaries, 27
- Ministries, State, 26
- Ministry (*see* Cabinet)
- Minting, 643
- Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 202
- Mitchell Library, 219-220
- Monazite, 518, 519-520
- Money, 643
- Moneylenders' registration, 689
- Money Market  
     authorised dealers, 657-658  
     Corporations, 657-658, 681  
     Short-term, 681, 682
- Morbidity (*see* Diseases, infective)

- Moree  
 altitude and climate, 20  
 hot springs, 4  
 population, 73
- Mortality (*see* Deaths)
- Mortgage payments on dwellings, 318
- Mortgages  
 interest rates, 679, 682  
 registration, 253, 688-689
- Motel accommodation, 582-583
- Motive power in factories, 542
- Motor cycles (*see* Motor vehicles)
- Motor transport, 382-393
- Motor vehicles (*see also* Bus services, Buses,  
 Hire cars, Taxi-cabs)  
 accidents, 390-391  
 and parts, manufacturers, 545  
 censuses, 385  
 control of traffic, 382-383  
 dealers, 573  
   licences, 581  
 drivers  
   ages, 388  
   licences, 382, **388**  
 driving offences, 392-393  
   breath analysis, 392  
   points system, 388  
 exports, 562  
 inspection, 383  
 insurance, 387  
 new vehicles registered, 385-386  
 production, 551  
 public passenger, **377-381**, 383-384  
 registration, 383-384  
 speed limit, 382  
 taxes  
   expenditure from, 389  
   paid to Main Roads Fund, 389  
   registration and licensing charges,  
     382, **389-390**, 601  
   revenue, 389, 585, 593  
   road maintenance charges, 389-390  
   sales, 592  
 usage, 389
- Motors, electric, produced, 551
- Mudgee, altitude and climate, 19
- Municipalities, shires, and county councils (*see also* Local government)  
 area, 40  
 building supervision, 336-337  
 councils, 41  
 elections  
   qualification of electors, 41  
   system of voting, 41  
   voting results, 42  
 electricity distribution, 629-630  
 expenditure, 627-628  
 finances, 623-637
- Municipalities, shires, and county councils  
 (*continued*)  
 functions, 42-43  
 government assistance, 604-605, 623-625  
 libraries, 220  
 loans, 585, 619, 635-637  
 long-term debt, 635-636  
 population, 72-74  
 rates, 620-623  
   reduction to pensioners, 622  
 revenue, 626  
 superannuation, 672-673  
 trading undertakings, 628-633  
 valuation of property, 620-621  
 water and sewerage services (*see* Water  
 and sewerage services)
- Murray River  
 Commission, 320  
 length and flow, 3  
 River Murray Waters Agreement, 320  
 water conservation works, 321, 324-325
- Murray Statistical Division, 5, **9**
- Murrumbidgee River  
 Irrigation Area, 321-322  
 length and flow, 3  
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme,  
 320
- Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, 5, **9**
- Museums  
 Applied Arts and Sciences, 219  
   library, 221  
 Australian, 219  
   library, 221  
 Geological and Mining, 219
- Mushrooms, 461
- Muswellbrook, population, 73
- Music, Conservatorium, 203
- Mutton and lamb (*see also* Lambs and lambing,  
 Meat), 482-483, 485  
 Agreement with United States, 485  
 control of export trade, 485  
 exports, 485  
 prices, retail, 310
- N**
- Narrabri  
 altitude and climate, 20  
 population, 73
- Narromine, population, 73
- National Association of Testing Authorities,  
 542
- National Broadcasting and Television Services,  
 223-224
- National Country Party, 28
- National debt (*see also* Public debt)  
 sinking funds, 616, 617

- National Employment and Training Scheme (NEAT), 273-274
- National Health and Medical Research Council, 113
- National Herbarium Library, 221
- National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), 214
- National Park, Royal, 3, 226
- Nationality  
migrants, 78-80  
population, 80
- Natural disasters, 158
- Natural gas, 556
- Natural increase, population, 64, 66-67, 71
- Naturalisation, 86-87
- Navigation laws, 357
- Nectarines, trees and production, 458, 459
- Newcastle  
abattoir, 631  
altitude and climate, 17  
bus services, 377, 380-381  
City  
Council, 40  
population, 69, 73  
Harbour  
cargoes discharged and loaded, 364  
facilities, 364-365  
mercantile marine office, 370  
shipping entered and cleared, 365  
shipping registered, 368  
tides, 21  
wheat and grain storage, 440  
interstate trade, 565  
intrastate trade, 566  
manufacturing establishments, 549  
overseas trade, 560  
population, 68, 69, 70, 71  
Statistical District, 4  
population, 69, 70, 71  
University, 206, 208-210  
urban centre, population, 68-69  
water and sewerage services, 640-641
- New Cities project, 48
- New England University, 206, 208-210  
library, 221
- New South Wales  
Art Gallery, 221  
Coastal Council, 45  
Council for Union Training, 213  
Department of Sport and Recreation, 227  
Department of Youth and Community Services, 191  
Film Corporation, 222, 619  
Fish Marketing Authority, 506, 613  
Higher Education Board, 171  
Institute of Technology, 201-202  
Library, 219-220
- New South Wales (*continued*)  
Planning and Environment Commission, 44-45, 46, 47, 337  
Statistical publications, 709  
University, 205-206, 208-210  
library, 221
- New York Office of State Government, 32
- New Zealand, separation of, 1
- Non-bank financial institutions, 653-677
- Non-ferrous metals  
mining, 518-523  
prices, 523  
products, 551
- Non-terminating Building Societies, 654-656
- Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, 410
- Northern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 408-409
- Northern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 410
- Northern Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 409-410
- Northern Statistical Division, 5, 7
- Northern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 409
- Northern Territory  
area, 2  
separation from New South Wales, 1
- North-Western Statistical Division, 5, 7-8
- Notes, Australian note issue, 643
- Noxious animals, 420-421
- Nursery schools  
private, 191  
public, 181-182
- Nurses registered, 138
- Nursing Care Benefit, Domiciliary, 115, 119-120
- Nursing home benefits, 119
- Nursing-home-type patients, 118
- Nursing homes, 119-120, 125-126, 143
- Nursing homes assistance, 119
- Nuts, edible, 458, 459
- O**
- Oats  
area and production, 431, 448  
area and purpose, 448  
Marketing Board, 448  
planting and harvesting dates, 430  
production, 448  
value, 432, 433  
varieties sown, 448
- Observatory, Sydney, 20
- Occupational health and safety, 282-283

- Office of Child Care, 191
  - Oil
    - imports, 561
    - interstate, 565
    - petroleum exploration, 533, 535, 536
    - refineries, 545
    - shale miners' pensions, 673-674
  - Oilseeds, 432-433, **452-454**
    - area and production, 431
    - establishments, 430
    - Marketing Board, 453-454
  - Old age pensions (*see* Age, invalid, and wife's pensions)
  - Oliver Latham Laboratory, 134
  - Ombudsman, State, 32
  - Onions
    - area and production, 461
    - retail prices, 310
  - Opals, 532
  - Open-cut coal mining, 525, 527
  - Opera House, Sydney, 222
  - Optical dispensers, 138
  - Optometrists registered, 138
  - Orange, 8
    - population, 73
  - Orange Agricultural College, 202
  - Oranges (*see also* Citrus fruits)
    - trees and production, 458, 459
  - Orchards (*see also* Fruit, and specific fruits), 430, 431, **458-459**
  - Orphans' pensions, 150-151
  - Outline Plan (Sydney Region), 47
  - Overseas exchange rates, 651-652
  - Overseas loans
    - public debt, 613-615
    - State authorities, 610
  - Overseas representation, State, 32
  - Overseas Telecommunications Commission, 403
  - Overseas Trade Authority, N.S.W. Government, 557-558
  - Oysters
    - leases, 505-506
    - production, 508
- P**
- Paints and varnishes, production, 550
  - Panel vans (*see* Motor vehicles)
  - Paper currency, 643
  - Paper
    - bags, production, 551
    - imports, overseas, 561
  - Paper and paper products, manufacturers, 545
  - Parcel post, 400
  - Parental acknowledgement, 99
  - Parents and Citizens Associations, 176, 181
  - Parkes
    - population, 73
  - Parks and Recreation Reserves and Services, 226-227
  - Parliament
    - Commonwealth, 36-39
    - New South Wales, 23-35
      - committees, 31
      - cost, 35
      - dissolution, 24, 28
      - duration, 27-28
      - elections, 33-34
      - library, 221
      - party system, 28
      - payment of members, 27, 30
      - pensions, 31
      - representation, 33
  - Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal, 26
  - Parole Board, 258
  - Parsnips, 461
  - Party system, 28
  - Passionfruit, 457
  - Pastoral industry (*see* Livestock and livestock products)
  - Pastoral finance companies, 422, 425, 653, 658
  - Pastures
    - establishment and improvement, 463-465
    - native, 414
    - protection boards, 421
  - Patents registration, 253
  - Pay-as-you-earn system of taxation, 587
  - Pay-roll tax
    - Commonwealth, 591
    - State, 593, 594
  - Peaches
    - Reconstruction Agreement, 428
    - trees and production, 458, 459
  - Pears
    - Reconstruction Agreement, 428
    - trees and production, 458, 459
  - Peas, 461
  - Pensioners
    - 'Fringe Benefits', 153
    - Health Benefits Card, 117, 153
    - reduction in council rates, 622
  - Pensions, 141-151, 158-160, 162
    - age, 141-143
    - Australian Public Service, 667-668
    - blind persons, 141
    - bus and motor transport employees, 670-671, 672

- Pensions (*continued*)
- Commonwealth Government expenditure, 158
  - defence forces, 668
  - ex-service, 145, 160
  - handicapped children, 146-147
  - Health Benefits Card, 117, 153
  - invalid, 141, 146, 159
  - judges, 669
  - local government, 672-673
  - miners', 673-674
  - N.S.W. Public Service, 668-669
  - orphans', 150-151
  - parliamentary, 31
  - police, 669-670
  - private superannuation schemes, 674
  - railway employees', 671-672
  - supporting parents, 149
  - veterans', 144-145, 160
  - widows', 148-149, 162
  - wives', 158, 159
- Perinatal mortality, 105-106
- Periodic detention, 257
- Personal care subsidy, 143, 158
- Petrol (*see also* Oil, Petroleum)
- service stations, 573
- Petroleum (*see also* Oil)
- exploration, 535, 536
  - tax rebates, 589
  - franchise licences, 601
  - industry, 545
  - products
    - exports, 562
    - imports, 360-361, 561
    - industry, 545
  - refining, 545
  - retailers, 573
- Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations production, 551
- Pharmaceutical benefits scheme, 115, **118**
- Pharmacists registered, 138
- Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act, 428
- Phototelegraphic service, 403
- Physical features of N.S.W., 2-4
- rainfall map, 13
- Physiotherapists registered, 138
- Picture theatres licensed, 228
- Pig Slaughter Levy Act, 481
- Pigs (*see also* Dairying, Livestock, Meat, Pork)
- establishments, 474-475
  - feral, 420-421
  - numbers, 467, 474-475
    - breeding pigs, 474-475
    - slaughtered, 479, 482, 483
  - prices, 480
  - Swine Compensation Act, 477
- Pilotage
- charges, 366
  - revenue, 362
  - service, 357
- Pineapples, 457
- Plains, agricultural areas, 410
- Planning and Environment Commission, 44-45, 46, 47, 52, 336, 619
- Planning Authority, State, 44, 47
- Plant and machinery
- production, 551
- Plantation fruit, 457
- Planting and harvesting dates, 430
- Plastic moulding and products
- manufacturing, 545
  - commodities produced, 550, 551
- Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainers Board, 337
- Plums
- trees and production, 458, 459
- Pneumoconiosis
- workers' compensation, 286
- Poker machines
- licences, 229-230, 599-600
  - revenue, 229-230, 593
- Police, 255-256
- accident compensation, 283
  - pensions, 669-670
  - traffic duties, 382, 390
- Poliomyelitis, 107, 132
- anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 133
- Political parties, 28
- Population (*see also* Ages of population, Births, Deaths, Migrants and migration)
- Aboriginals, 65, **81-82**
  - age distribution, 76-77
  - capital cities, 82-83
  - Census under-enumeration, 63
  - Census sampling errors, 64
  - conjugal condition, 77
  - countries of birth, 78-80
  - country towns, 73
  - density, 68
  - geographical distribution, 68-71
  - increase, 64-75
    - intercensal, 64-67
    - migration, 64-67, 78, 79, **83-87**
    - natural, 64, **66-67**, 71
    - sources, 66-67
    - Statistical Divisions, 70, **71**
  - intercensal estimates, 64, **65-66**
  - masculinity, 75-76
  - mean, 74-75
  - municipalities, 72-73
  - occupational status, 274-275
  - post-enumeration survey, 63
  - rural areas, 68-69
  - sex distribution, 75-76



- Population (*continued*)  
 shires, 72, 74  
 States and Territories, 82  
 Statistical Divisions and Districts, 70-74  
 Sydney Urban Area, 69  
 Sydney Statistical Division, 69-72, 75-77  
 urban centres, 68-69
- Pork  
 bacon  
   retail prices, 310  
 ham and bacon  
   production, 482  
 pigs slaughtered, 479, 482, 483  
   meat produced, 482
- Port Hunter (*see* Newcastle Harbour)
- Port Jackson (*see* Sydney Harbour)
- Port Kembla  
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 365  
 facilities, 365  
 interstate trade, 565  
 intrastate trade, 566  
 mercantile marine office, 370  
 overseas trade, 560  
 shipping entered and cleared, 366
- Port Macquarie  
 altitude and climate, 17  
 population, 73
- Ports (*see also* Botany Bay, Newcastle Harbour, Port Kembla, Sydney Harbour)  
 control, 357, 361-362  
 Maritime Services Board, 361-362  
 pilotage, 357, 361-362, 366  
 rates and charges, 366-367  
   revenue, 362
- Postal Commission  
 employees, 400  
 finances, 399  
 postal services, 399-401
- Postal services, 399-401
- Postal and Telecommunications Department, 223
- Potatoes  
 area and production, 431, 462  
 establishments, 430  
 marketing, 462  
 planting and harvesting dates, 430  
 prices, retail, 310  
 value, 432, 433
- Poultry (*see also* Eggs)  
 chicken meat levy, 479-480  
 Egg Marketing Board, 497-498  
 egg production, 497-498  
 egg strain hens levy, 498  
 exports, 485, 498-499  
 farming, 475-476  
 industry levy, 479, 498  
 industry research, 479-480, 498  
 Industry Trust Fund, 498
- Poultry (*continued*)  
 marketing  
   local, 575  
   overseas, 498-499  
 numbers, 475-476  
 production, 550  
 quotas, 498  
 research, 479-480, 498  
   Research Advisory Committee, 498  
 slaughtered, 483, 484  
 value, 484  
 wholesale prices, 498
- Prawns, 506, 508
- Pre-schools and day care  
 Children's Commission, 191  
 government expenditure, 172  
 Office of Child Care, 191  
 public primary schools, 181  
 schools and enrolments, 191
- Premier, 25, 26, 27
- Premier's Department (N.S.W.)  
 Industrial Development Unit, 540
- Prices (*see also* specific commodities)  
 bread, 311-312  
 coal, 529  
 Commissioner, 306  
 control, 306, 311-312  
 electricity, 312-313  
 food (retail), 310-312  
 gas, 312  
 indexes  
   articles produced by manufacturing  
     industry, 316  
   building materials, 313-315  
   consumer, 308-310  
   export, 562-563  
   import, 563  
   materials used in manufacturing, 315  
   retail, 310-312  
   wholesale, 313-317  
 Justification Tribunal, 306  
 livestock, 480  
 metal  
   non-ferrous, 523  
 milk, 311  
 Regulation Act, 306  
 retail, 310-312
- Prickly-pear leases, 60
- Primage duty, 563-564, 592
- Primary education, 174-193
- Primary Industry Bank of Australia, 422, 651  
 interest rates, 679
- Primary Industry Department, 419  
 Forestry Branch, 502
- Primary products (*see also* specific products)  
 levies and charges, 592
- Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 88

- Printing and allied industries, 545  
 Prison Medical Service, 125  
 Prisons and prisoners  
   administration, 257-258  
   habitual criminals, 257  
   Parole Board, 258  
   prisoners released, 260  
   prisoners under sentence  
     ages, 259  
     offences, 259, 260  
     sentences, 259, 260  
   Probation and Parole Service, 258  
   remission of sentences, 258  
 Private finance, 643-690  
 Private bus services, 380-381  
 Private schools, 187-191  
 Private teachers' colleges, 195, 200  
 Privy Council, 233, 251  
 Probate (*see also* Death duties)  
   Division (Supreme Court), 240  
 Probation and Parole Service, 258  
 Production, value of (*see also* individual industries and items)  
   agriculture industry (*see also* Value of agricultural commodities produced), 415-416  
   crops, 432-433  
   livestock and livestock products, 484, 500  
   manufacturing industry, 542  
   mining  
     coal, 517, 526  
     other minerals, 517, 518, 532, 533  
 Productivity, Dept. of, 540  
 Profits tax, undistributed, 591  
 Property, valuation for rating, 620-621  
 Prospecting for minerals, 533-535  
 Protective Division, Supreme Court, 114, 239-240  
 Provisional taxation, 587  
 Prunes  
   trees and production, 458, 459, 460  
 Psychiatric services, 114, **130-131**  
 Public  
   Accounts Committee, 31  
   broadcasting services, 225  
   debt, of N.S.W., 613-618  
     domicile, 613-615  
     interest charge, 615-616  
     loans guaranteed by State, 619  
     local authorities, 619, **633-637**  
   entertainments, 228-229  
   finance, 585-641  
   health, 113-139  
   hospitals, 127-129  
   Lending Right Scheme, 222  
   Public (*continued*)  
     libraries (*see* Libraries)  
     schools, 177-186  
     Service  
       Arbitrator, 270-271  
       employees, 270-271, 275  
       industrial arbitration, 270-271  
       pensions, 667-673  
     Transport, 157  
     Transport Commission  
       capital acquisition, 612  
       loans guaranteed by State, 619  
     Trust Office, 252-253  
   Publications issued by N.S.W. Office, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 709  
   Puerperal diseases, 107  
   Pumping machinery produced, 551  
   Pumpkin, 461  
   Pure foods, 575  
   Pyrophyllite mining, 532
- Q**
- Quadruplets born, 98  
 Quarantine, 357  
 Quarries (*see* Mining)  
 Quartzite mining, 532  
 Queanbeyan  
   population, 73  
 Queensland  
   area, 2  
   separation from N.S.W., 1  
 Quirindi  
   population, 73  
 Quotas  
   bananas, 457  
   egg production, 498  
   prunes, 460  
   U.S. meat imports, 485  
   wheat deliveries, 439
- R**
- Rabbits  
   myxomatosis, 420-421  
 Racecourse Development Fund, 229  
 Racing, horse and greyhound (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)  
 Radio  
   broadcasting, 223-225  
   coastal services for shipping, 403-404  
   communication, 401-404  
   telegraphy and telephony, 402-403  
 Railway rolling stock production, 551  
 Railway gauges, Australian, 371-372  
 Railways, private, 377

- Railways, State, 372-376  
 accidents, 376  
 city and suburban (Sydney), 372-373  
 eastern suburbs, 373  
 electric, 372-373  
 employees, 375  
     pensions, 671-672  
     wages paid, 375  
 expenditure, 374  
 finances, 373-374, 606, 607  
 freight, 374  
 gauges, 371-372  
 goods traffic, 375  
 Indian-Pacific Service, 372, 377  
 length, 372-373  
 locomotives, 375  
 passengers carried, 373-375  
 revenue, 374  
 rolling stock, 374  
 route and track kilometres, 371-372  
 traffic, 373  
 Victorian border lines, 376
- Rainfall, 12-20, 407-410  
 annual, 12-14  
     coastal districts, 16-17  
     mean monthly, 15-16  
     seasonal distribution, 14-15  
     Sydney, 16, 17, 18  
     tablelands, 18-19  
     western plains, 20  
     western slopes, 19
- Rapeseed, 430, 431, **452-453**
- Rateable property, 620-623
- Rates, local authority (*see* Taxation)
- Real estate  
     mortgages (*see* Mortgages)  
     registration of documents, 253  
     titles, 687-688  
     'Torrens' title, 687  
     transactions, 687-688  
     valuations, 620-621
- Real Property Act, 687-688
- Rebate on council rates and water and sewerage rates, 157
- Receipts  
     stamp duty, 593, 601
- Recreation  
     reserves, 226-227  
     services, 227
- Red Cross Society, Australia, 137
- Referenda  
     Commonwealth, 38-39  
     State, 34
- Reformatories, 177, 248
- Refractory products, 551
- Regional planning and development, 47-52  
     Albury-Wodonga, 50-52
- Regional planning and development (*continued*)  
     Bathurst-Orange, 49-50  
     Macarthur, 48-49  
     planning authorities, 44-47, 48, 49-50, 51-52  
     Sydney, 47-49
- Regions, climatic, 16-20
- Registered clubs, 229-230
- Registrar-General, 253
- Registration (*see also* Licences)  
     aircraft  
         Commonwealth, 394, 395  
         numbers, 395  
         State, 395  
     births, deaths, and marriages, 88  
     companies, 683-684  
     land titles, 687-688  
     medical practitioners, 138  
     money-lenders, 689  
     mortgages, 688-689  
     motor vehicles, 383-386  
     pleasure boats, 367  
     shipping, 367-368
- Rehabilitation Service, Commonwealth, 147-148
- Reimbursement grants, uniform taxation, 602
- Religions  
     marriages, 92  
         licences to celebrate, 88, **89**  
     population, 80-81  
     school children, instruction in schools, 186  
     schools, 187-189  
         deaf, dumb, and blind, 190-191
- Relocation Assistance Scheme, 152
- Rent Controller, 307-308
- Rental Bond Board, 307
- Rents of dwellings, 317-318  
     control, 307-308  
     Fair Rents Boards, 250, 307-308  
     fixation, 307  
     index numbers, 308-309  
     Rental Bond Board, 307  
     Strata Titles Boards, 250
- Repatriation hospitals, 129
- Representatives, House of, 37-38
- Reproduction rates (*see* Births)
- Reserve Bank of Australia, 643, **644-645**, 678
- Reserve deposit ratio, 644
- Reserves, land, 226-227
- Reservoirs, water, 638, 640
- Resources, water, **319-321**, 324-326
- Restaurants  
     liquor permits, 578-579  
     summary of operations, 572, 573

- Rest homes, 143
- Retail  
 advances to, 647  
 financing of sales, 661-662  
 prices (*see* Prices)  
 trade, 570-574  
   classification, 570-571  
   co-operative trading societies, 574  
   economic census, 570, 571-572  
   employment, 572, 573  
   establishments, 572, 573  
   turnover, 572, 573  
   value of sales, 572, 574  
   wages paid, 572, 574
- Returned servicemen  
 children's education scheme, 216  
 homes, 352  
 pensions, 145, 160  
 war service land settlement, 61, 426
- Rice  
 area and production, 431, 450  
 cultivation, 449  
 establishments, 430, 449  
 exports, 450, 562  
 irrigation, 322, 449  
 Marketing Board, 450  
 planting and harvesting dates, 430  
 value, 432, 433
- Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division, 5, 6-7
- Riverina College of Advanced Education, 202-203
- River Murray Waters Agreement, 320
- Rivers  
 irrigation schemes, 321-326  
 length, 3  
 navigation, 367
- Rivers and foreshores improvement, 319-320
- Roads, 327-333  
 accidents on, 390-391  
 administration, 327-328  
 Commonwealth grants, 332-333  
 developmental, 328-330  
 driving offences, 392-393  
 expenditure, 328, 331, 334  
 freeways, 328, 329  
 funds, 330-331  
 grants to local government, 625  
 length, 327, 330  
 main, 327-331  
 Main Roads Department, 327-331, 585, 619, 624-625, 626  
 maintenance  
   charges, 389-390  
   contribution from motor vehicle taxes, 389, 390  
 safety, 391  
 taxes for construction and maintenance, 330-331  
 toll works, 329, 330, 333, 334  
 tourist roads, 327, 329, 330
- Roads and bridges, expenditure, 327-334
- Royal Blind Society, 136  
 Braille Library, 221
- Royal Botanic Gardens, 227
- Royal National Park, 3, 226
- Royalties, mining, 536-537, 608
- Rubber  
 crude, imports, 561  
 products  
   exports, 562  
   imports, 561  
   manufacturing, 545  
   production, 550  
 tyres, 551
- Rural Area Health Service, 125
- Rural (*see also* Agriculture)  
 Adjustment Scheme, 426-427  
 Assistance Board, 426  
 awards, 416-417  
 Bank of N.S.W. (*see also* Banks and banking), 355-356, 423-424, 643, 645, 649-650  
 co-operative societies, 654  
 development, 406-407  
 education (*see* Education, Schools)  
 employment, 416-418  
 establishments with agricultural activity, 412-415  
 finance, 422-426  
   advances by banks, 422-425, 647  
   Commonwealth Development Bank, 424-425, 650  
   government guarantees, 422  
   interest rates, 425  
   liens on livestock, 426  
   reconstruction, 423  
   Reserve Bank, 424  
   Rural Bank of N.S.W., 423-424  
   settlement of ex-servicemen, 61, 426  
 General Bank Department, 649  
 Government Agency Department, 650  
 holdings, (*see* Establishments with agricultural activity)  
 industries (*see also* Agriculture, Crops and Pastures, Livestock and livestock products, and specific subjects), 405-428  
 production (*see also* specific subjects), 407-410, 415  
 reconstruction, 426-428  
 settlement, 407-410  
 wages and hours, 416-417  
 Workers' Accommodation Act, 417  
 work force, 416
- Rural Industries Agency (Rural Bank), 424
- Rural Reconstruction Agency (Rural Bank), 423
- Rutile, 511, 519-520

## S

- Safety, occupational, 282-283
- Safety and Vehicle Design, Advisory Committee, 391
- Safflower, 430, 431, **452-453**
- Salaries and wages (*see* Wages)
- Sale of Homes Agency (Rural Bank), 355-356, 650
- Sales tax, 592
- Sand production, 532
- Sandstone, 531
- Sapphires, 532
- Satellite communication, 403
- Saturday School of Community Languages, 183
- Savings banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 648-649
  - finance for housing, 346-347
- Savings bonds, 610
- Sawmills, 503-504
  - logs treated and timber produced, **503-504**, 550
- Scarlet fever, 107
- Schedule medical fees, 116-117
- Scholarships and bursaries
  - Commonwealth Government assistance
    - Aboriginal grants scheme, 216-217
    - post-graduate, 216
    - secondary, 215
    - soldiers' children education scheme, 216
    - tertiary, 215-216
  - miscellaneous, 218
  - State Government assistance
    - advanced education, 218
    - bursaries, 217-218
    - Public Service Board, 218
    - secondary, 217
    - teacher training, 218
    - technical, 218
    - textbook allowances, 217
    - university, 218
- School Certificate, 174
- School of the Air, 183
- Schools, 174-193
  - agricultural, 183-184
  - attendance, 176-177
    - compulsory, 174
  - Board of Senior School Studies, 176
  - Commission, 192
  - correspondence, 176, 183
  - dental clinics and schools, 134, 205
  - evening, 212
  - examinations, 174-176
  - forestry, 184
  - government expenditure, 171-173

Schools (*continued*)

- grants, Commonwealth Government, 171, 172, 192-193
  - hospital, 180, 185, 186
  - libraries, 192
  - opportunity classes, 184-186
  - primary, 174, 180, **181-182**, 187, **189-190**
  - private, 176-179, 187-191
    - allowances for primary pupils, 217
    - Church of England, 188
    - grants to schools, 187, 192-193
    - Hebrew, 188
    - Lutheran, 188
    - Methodist, 188
    - Presbyterian, 188
    - Roman Catholic, 187-188
    - Seventh Day Adventist, 188
    - State subsidies for interest on loans, 187
    - Uniting, 188
  - public, 177-186
    - correspondence, 176, 181, 183
    - evening colleges, 212
    - opportunity classes, 184-186
    - primary, 174, 180, 181-182
    - religious instruction, 186
    - secondary, 174, 180, 182-183
    - special, 176, 184-186
    - subsidised, 176
    - technical and further education colleges, 195-200
  - pupils, 176-191
  - Saturday School of Community Languages, 183
  - scholarships and bursaries (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
  - secondary, 180, **182-183**, 187, 189, 190
  - Secondary Schools Board, 176
  - subsidised, 176
  - teachers, 178, 188
    - training, 194-195
  - transport, 176
  - vocational guidance, 192
- Seamen
- compensation for accidents, 370
  - engagements and discharges, 369-370
  - mercantile marine officers, 369-370
- Seasons, 11
- Secondary Schools Board, 176
- Secondary education, 174-191
- Securities Industry Act, 684-685
- Senate of Commonwealth Parliament, 36-37
- Service pensions, 145, 160
- Servicemen, returned (*see* Returned servicemen)
- Sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)
- Sex distribution of population, 75-76

- Share-farming, 417
- Shearing
  - seasonal distribution, 486
  - sheep shorn and wool produced, 486, 704-705
  - wage rates, 299
- Sheep (*see also* Lambs and lambing, Mutton, Wool), 467-471, 704-705
  - breeds, 470-471
  - establishments, 470
  - experiment work, 470-471
  - flocks, 470
  - lambing, 468-469
  - meat, 481, 482, 485
  - numbers, 467-468, 470, 704-705
  - prices, 480
  - research, 477-478
  - shearers' wages, 417
  - shearing, 486
  - skins (*see* Hides and skins)
  - slaughtered, 481
  - value, 484
  - stud, 471
  - wool (*see* Wool)
- Sheet metal products
  - commodities produced, 551
  - manufacturing establishments, 545
- Sheltered employment allowance, 146
- Sheriff of Supreme Court, 234
- Shipping
  - Australian Shipping Commission, 357
  - building and repairing, 369
    - subsidy, 539
  - cargoes discharged and loaded, 360-361
  - certificates of seaworthiness, 368-369
  - charges, 366-367
  - coastal trade licences, 357
  - control, 357-358
  - definitions, statistical, 358-359
  - direction of, 360-361
  - freight rates, 366-367
  - harbours and anchorages, 361-366
  - insurance, 674-677
  - interstate, 359
    - cargoes discharged and loaded, 360-361
  - intrastate, 359, 566
  - legislation, 357-358
  - major trading areas, 361
  - Marine Inquiry Courts, 244, 370
  - Maritime Services Board, 361-362
  - mortgages, 688
  - port charges, 366-367
    - revenue, 362
  - registers, 367-368
  - rivers, navigable, 367
  - seamen, 369-370
  - Stevedoring Industry Authority, 358
  - storage charges, 367
- Shipping (*continued*)
  - tonnage entered and cleared
    - New South Wales, 359
  - ports, 363-366
- Shipwrecks, 244
- Shires (*see* Municipalities, shires, and county councils)
- Shoes
  - manufacturers, 545
  - production, 551
  - retail
    - sales, 574
    - stores, 573
- Shops, retail
  - new buildings, 339, 340, 341, 342
  - sales, 572-574
- Short-term money market, 681, 682
- Sick leave, 303
- Sickness
  - benefits
    - claims and benefits paid, 161
    - Commonwealth Government, 151-152
    - friendly societies, 139
    - hospital, 115, 117-118
    - pharmaceutical, 115, 118
    - rates, 151
  - treatment, 125-133
- Silage, 462-463
- Silos, grain, 438-440
- Silver
  - mining, 517, 518, 520-522, 523
  - prices, 523
- Silver-lead-zinc mining, 511, 513, 515, 517, 518, 520-522
  - capital expenditure, 513
  - employment, 513, 517
- Sinking funds
  - local authorities, 635-637
  - national debt, 616-617
- Skins and hides (*see* Hides and skins)
- Slaughtering, livestock, 480-484
- Slope agricultural areas, 409-410
- Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme, 646
- Smallgoods, production, 550
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 320, 554-555
  - Authority, 554-555
  - Snowy Mountains Council, 555
  - utilisation of power, 555
- Soap production, 551
- Soccer football pools duty, 598-599
- Social services, 141-168
- Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, 113

- Societies (*see* Building, Charitable, Co-operative, Education, Friendly)
- Soil conservation, 419-420
- Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, 216
- Soldiers' settlement, 61, 426
- Solicitors, 235
- Sorghum  
     area and production, 431, 446-447  
     Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 447  
     planting and harvesting dates, 430  
     value, 432, 433
- South Australia  
     area, 2  
     separation from N.S.W., 1
- South-Eastern Statistical Division, 5, 8-9
- Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 410
- Southern Slopes Statistical Agricultural Area, 409-410
- South West Tablelands Water Supply, 613
- Soybeans, 430, 431, 432, 433, **452-453**
- Spastic Centre, 136
- Special Broadcasting Service, 224
- Special Deposits Account, **606**, 612
- Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 274
- Spirits (*see also* Liquor)  
     sales, wholesale, 569
- Sport and Recreation Services, 227
- St. John Ambulance Brigade, 137
- Stamp duties  
     rates of duties, 594-595  
     revenue, 593  
     per capita, 593
- Standards  
     Association of Australia, 541  
     National Standards Commission, 581  
     pure foods, 575  
     weights and measures, 581-582
- Standard time, 21
- Starr-Bowkett Societies, 654-655
- State (*see also* specific subjects)  
     assistance to local area, 623-625  
     Brickworks, 613  
     Conservatorium of Music, 203  
     Dockyards, 369  
     electoral system, 33-35  
     Emergency Services, 263-264  
     enterprises, 613  
     Film Library, 220  
     finances, 606-619  
         loan expenditure, 610-611  
         revenue and expenditure, 607  
         taxation, 592-601
- State (*continued*)  
     Government Insurance Office, 663, **667**, 676-677  
     hospitals and homes, 129, 143  
     Legislature, 27-32, 609  
     Library of New South Wales, 219-220  
     Ombudsman, 32  
     Planning Authority, 44, 47  
     Rail Authority, 371  
     wards, 165-166
- Statement of Attainment, 176
- States Grants Acts, 602
- States Grants, (Advanced Education Assistance) Act, 200
- States Grants, (Schools Assistance) Acts, 192
- States Grants, (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act, 200
- States Grants, (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 200, 207
- States Grants, (University Assistance) Act, 207
- Station wagons (*see* Cars and station wagons)
- Statistical Agricultural Areas (*see also* specific subjects), 406, 407-410
- Statistical Divisions, Subdivisions, and Districts (*see also* specific subjects), 4-10, 70-74  
     characteristics, 5-10  
     concepts and criteria, 4-5  
     manufacturing establishments, 548-549
- Statistical publications of N.S.W., 709
- Statute of Westminster, 36
- Statutory authorities, finances, 585
- Statutory reserve deposits (Reserve Bank), 644
- Steel (*see* Iron and steel)
- Stevedoring Industry Authority, 358
- Still-births, 88, **97-98**
- Stipendiary magistrates, 233-234
- Stock (*see* Livestock and livestock products, and specific animals)
- Stock and poultry feed, production, 550
- Stock exchanges, 684-685
- Stone quarrying  
     employment, 513  
     production, 531-532
- Strata Titles Boards, 250
- Strikes and lockouts (*see* Industrial disputes)
- Structural adjustment assistance, 158
- Structural metal products, manufacturers, 545
- Subsidies (*see* Bounties and subsidies)
- Sugar  
     agreement, 451  
     Board, 451  
     cane, 450-451  
         area and production, 431, **451**

*Sugar (continued)**cane (continued)*

- establishments with cane, 430
- planting and harvesting dates, 430
- value, 432, 433
- interstate trade, 565
- marketing, 450-451
- prices
  - raw and refined, 451
  - retail, 310, 451

Suicides, 107, **110-111**

## Sulphur mining, 518, 522

## Sultanas, 460

## Summer time (daylight saving), 21

## Sunday entertainment, 228

Sunflower, 430, 431, 432, **452-453**Superannuation (*see* Pensions)

## Supermarkets, 573

## Superphosphate used, 434, 465, 702

## Supporting parent's benefits, 149, 158, 162

Supreme Court, 232, **237-250**

- appellate jurisdiction, 237-238

## Sweet corn, 461

Swine (*see* Pigs)Sydney and Southern Coastal Statistical  
Agricultural Area, 408-409

## Sydney

- Airport, 395
  - MANS Committee, 396
- City of
  - Corporation Act, 40
  - Council, 40
  - population, 72
- climate, 11, 16, **17-18**
- College of the Arts, 203
- County Council Electricity Undertaking, 629
  - charges, 313
- electric railway, 372-373
- Farm Produce Market Authority, 462, 574-575, 613, 619
- Harbour, 560, 565
  - administration, 361-362
  - area and depth, 363
  - berths, 363
  - Captain Cook Graving Dock, 369
  - ferry services, 381
  - mercantile marine office, 370
  - overseas trade, 363
  - port charges, 366-367
  - Port Operations and Communications Centre, 363
  - shipping, 359, 360-361, **363**, 368
  - tides, 21
  - wharfage, 363
  - wheat and grain storage, 440
- Harbour Bridge, 333-334

*Sydney (continued)*

- Home Nursing Service, 137
- interstate trade, 359, 360-361, 565-566
- intrastate trade, 566
- milk supply, 576-577
- Observatory, 20
- Opera House, 222
- overseas trade, 359, 560
- rainfall and evaporation, 16, 17, 18
- regional planning, 47-49
- Statistical Division
  - area, 5
  - boundaries, 5-6
  - building, 342, 343
  - deaths, 104
  - dwellings, 342, 343
  - manufacturing industry, 548-549
  - population, **69-72**, 75, 77
  - roads, 327, 329
- Stock Exchange, 685
- Symphony Orchestra, 222
- temperature, 17, 18
- transport services
  - buses, 377-381
  - ferries, 381
  - railways, 372-373, 374, 375
- urban centre
  - boundaries, 68
  - population, 68-69
- University, **204-205**, 208-210
- Wool Centre, 489

## Sydney College of the Arts, 203

## T

## Tablelands

- agricultural areas, 409
- climate, 18-19
- settlement, 407-408

## Tamworth

- population, 73
- Statistical District, 4

## Taree, population, 73

Tariffs (*see* Customs tariffs, Industries Assistance Commission)

## Taronga Park Zoological Gardens, 227

## Tasmania

- area, 2
- separation from N.S.W., 1

## Taverns, 578

## Taxation

- concessions, export incentives, 558
- Commonwealth
  - coal, 538
  - customs, 557, **563-564**, 592
  - estate duties, 591
  - excise duties, 564, 592
  - gift duty, 591
  - income, 586-591
  - indexation, 588



- Taxation** (*continued*)
- Commonwealth (*continued*)
    - pay-roll, 591
    - personal income tax sharing, 602-603
    - primage, 563, 592
    - primary products, 592
    - rebates, 588-589
    - sales, 592
    - State re-imbursement, 602-603
    - uniform, 586, 602-603
  - incomes of taxpayers, 589, 590
  - local authorities, 586, 593, 622-623
    - water and sewerage rates, 631-633, 638-641
  - State, **592-601**, 608
    - business franchise licences, 593, 601
    - death duties, 593, **595-596**
    - income, 586, 602
    - land, 593, **596-597**
    - liquor licences, 601
    - lotteries, 597-598
    - lotto, 598
    - motor vehicles, 389, 593, 601
    - pay-roll, 593, 594
    - poker machines, 593, **599-600**
    - racing and betting, 593, 600-601
    - road maintenance charges, 389-390
    - soccer football pools, 598-599
    - stamp duties, 593, 594-595
- Taxi-cabs**
- drivers' licences, 388
  - fares, 384
  - licensing, 382, 383-384
  - registrations, 384
  - third party insurance, 387
- Tea**
- imports, 561
  - prices, retail, 310
- Teachers**
- private schools, 178, 188
    - training, 194-195
  - public schools, 178
    - training, 194-195
  - technical and further education colleges, 197
- Technical and further education**
- colleges, 195-200
  - Council, 195-196, 200
  - Department, 195
  - government expenditure, 172-173, 200
- Telecommunications Commission**
- Australian, 399, 401-403
  - Overseas, 403
- Telefinder service**, 402, 403
- Telegrams** (*see* **Telegraphs**)
- Telegraphs**
- international, 402, 403
  - New South Wales, 402, 403
- Telephone concessions**, 158
- Telephones**
- international services, 403
  - New South Wales, 402
- Television**
- broadcasting stations
    - commercial, 224-225
    - national, 223-224
  - control of services, 223
  - Film and Television School, 214
  - international, 403
- Telex service**, 402-403
- international, 403
- Temora**, population, 73
- Temperature**
- coastal districts, 17
  - Sydney, 16, 17, 18
  - tablelands, 18-19
  - western plains, 20
  - western slopes, 19
- Tenancy law**, 307-308
- Tenancy of rural holdings**, **58-60**, 61, 415, 417-418
- Tenterfield**, altitude and climate, 19
- Term loan funds**, 422
- Terminating building societies**, 654-655
- Tertiary education**, 194-211
- government assistance, 172
  - government expenditure, 172
- Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme**, 215-216
- Tertiary Education Commission**, 169, 170, 200
- Textbook allowances**, secondary schools, 217
- Textiles**
- imports, 561
  - manufacturing industry, 544-548
    - capital expenditure, 544, 545, **548**
    - commodities produced, 550
    - employment, 544, 545, **546**, 547, 549
    - value added, 544, 545, **546**, 547, 549
    - wages and salaries, 544, 545, 549
- Theatre licences**, 228
- Tick**, cattle, 477
- Tides**, 21
- Tiles** (*see* **Bricks and tiles**)
- Timber**
- Australian Forestry Council, 503
  - Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 502
  - Marketing Act, 504
  - overseas trade, 504, 561
  - production, 503-504, 550
  - sawmills, 503-504
  - State forests, 501
- Time**, standard, 21
- Tin**
- interstate trade, 565

- Tin (*continued*)  
   mining  
     production, 518, **522-523**  
     value, 518  
   prices, 523
- Titanium  
   concentrates exported, 562  
   mining, 518, **520**
- Tobacco  
   area and production, 431, **454**  
   Board, 454  
   cultivation, 454  
   establishments, 430  
   franchise licences, 601  
   imports, 561  
   Leaf Marketing Board, 454  
   production, 454  
   research, 454  
   stabilisation scheme, 454  
   tariff, 454  
   value, 432, 433
- Tokyo Office of State Government, 32
- Tomatoes  
   area and production, 461  
   value, 432, 433, 461
- 'Torrens' title (real property), 687
- Totalizers  
   investments, 228-229  
   Racecourse Development Fund, 229  
   tax, 600-601  
   Totalizer Agency Board, 228-229, 600-601, 613
- Tourist  
   features, 3-4  
   vehicles, 384
- Tourist accommodation  
   caravans, 584  
   census, 582-583  
   classification, 582-583  
   establishments, 583-584  
     capacity, 583-584  
     employment, 583-584  
     occupancy rates, 584  
     takings, 583, 584  
     wages paid, 583  
   surveys, 583-584
- Town and country planning, 44, 45, 46, 47
- Towns (*see also* Municipalities and shires and specific towns)  
   population, 69, 72-73
- Tractors, bounty, 539
- Trade  
   agreements, 559  
   Commissioner Service, 557-558  
   Department of Trade and Resources, 557  
   exports (*see* Exports)  
   imports (*see* Imports)  
   promotion, 560
- Trade (*continued*)  
   reciprocity 559  
   representation abroad, 557-558  
   Trade and Resources, Department of, 557
- Trade mark registration, 253
- Trade unions, 287-288  
   training courses, 213, 288
- Trading banks (*see* Banks and banking)
- Traffic Accident Research Unit, 391
- Traffic Authority of New South Wales, 382
- Traffic, road  
   accidents, 390-391  
   funds, 389-390  
   offences, 392-393  
     breath analysis, 392  
     points system, 388  
   regulations, 382  
   speed limit, 382
- Training, industrial (*see also* Education, technical), **195-200**, 201, 205, 278-282  
   Commonwealth assistance for apprenticeship, 281
- Transport services  
   airlines, 391-397  
   buses, 377-381  
   ferries, 381  
   public motor vehicles, 383-384  
   Public Transport Commission of New South Wales, 371  
   railways, 371-377  
   schools, 176  
   State Rail Authority, 371  
   Urban Transit Authority, 371
- Triplets born, 98
- Trotting Authority of New South Wales, 228
- Trucks (*see also* Motor Vehicles)  
   registered, 383  
   new vehicles, 385
- Trustee, Public, 252-253
- Tuberculosis  
   allowances, 132, 153  
   compensation to miners, 286
- Tungsten, 518
- Turkeys, 483
- Turnover  
   definition, 699-700  
   manufacturing, 546  
   mining, 515  
   retail trade, 572, 573  
   wholesale trade, 567-570
- Twins born, 98
- Typhoid fever, 107
- Tyres produced, 551
- U**
- Undistributed profits tax, 591

- Unemployment relief projects, 158
- Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, **151-152**, 158, 161
- Uniform taxation, 586, 602-603
- Unions  
     credit, 654, **657**, 681  
     employees', 268, 270, 271-272, **287-288**  
     employers'  
         Commonwealth, 268  
         State, 270  
     trade, 287-288  
         preference to members, 272
- Universities, 204-211  
     Clinical Schools of Medicine, 204-205, 206  
     Council, 170  
     courses, 204-207, **209-211**  
     students completing, 210-211  
     finances, 172, 207-208  
     government expenditure, 172-173, 207-208  
     libraries, 220-221  
     Macquarie, **206-207**, 208-210  
     Newcastle, **206**, 208-210  
     New England, **206**, 208-210  
     New South Wales, **205-206**, 208-210  
     scholarships  
         miscellaneous, 218  
         State Government, 218  
     staff, 208  
     students, 209-211  
         courses, 209-211  
         new, 210  
         status, 209  
     Sydney, **204-205**, 208-210  
     tutorial classes, 205, 213  
     Wollongong, **207**, 208-210
- Urban and regional development, 44-56
- Urban boundaries, 68
- Urban centres (*see also* Growth Centre Areas)  
     population, 68-69
- Urban Transit Authority, 371
- Utilities (*see* Motor vehicles)
- V**
- Vaccination  
     measles, 133  
     rubella, 133
- Valuation  
     estates for probate, 240, 690  
     land  
         court, 240  
         taxation, 593, 622  
     property for local rates, 620-623
- Value added  
     definition, 700  
     manufacturing, 544, 545, **546**, 547, 549  
     mining, 513, 514, **515**  
     wholesale trade, 568, 569
- Value of agricultural commodities produced  
     agricultural industry, 415-416  
     crops, 432-433  
     dairy products, 500  
     eggs, 500  
     fisheries, 508  
     forestry, 504  
     gross value of agricultural  
         commodities produced, 415  
     honey, 500  
     livestock products, 500  
     livestock slaughterings, 484  
     local value of agricultural  
         commodities produced, 415  
     milk, 500  
     vegetables, 432, 433, 461  
     wheat, 432, 433  
     wool, 500
- Valuer-General, 620-621
- Varnishes (*see* Paints and varnishes)
- Veal (*see also* Meat, Cattle), **482**, 484-485
- Vegetables (*see also* specific vegetables)  
     area and production, 431, **460-461**  
     canned or bottled, production, 550  
     establishments, 430  
     fertilisers used, 433-435  
     marketing, 462, 574-575  
     planting and harvesting dates, 430  
     prices, retail, 310  
     value, 432, 433, 461
- Venereal diseases, 133
- Veterans, allied, 145
- Veterans' disability pension, 144-145, 158, 160
- Veterinary science  
     university course, 204  
         students completing, 210, 211
- Veterinary surgeons, 477
- Victoria  
     area, 2  
     separation from N.S.W., 1
- Victorian border railways, 376
- Violence, death by, 107, **110-111**
- Vital statistics, 88-111
- Vocational guidance, 192
- Voting at elections  
     Commonwealth, 38  
     local, 41-42  
     State, 33-34
- W**
- Wages, 292-302  
     agricultural industry, 417  
     average weekly earnings, 301-302  
     award rates, 292, 295-296, **299-301**  
     basic, 296-298  
     buses, 379  
     females, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301

- Wages (*continued*)  
   Equal Pay Cases, 292, 298-299, 301  
   indexation, 293-295  
   manufacturing (*see* Manufacturing industries)  
   margins, 292, 298  
   minimum, 292, 295-296  
   mining (*see* Mining)  
   overtime, 302  
   railways, 375  
   rates by occupation, 299-300  
   secondary, 292, **298**  
   shift work, 302  
   total, 292-295
- Wagga Wagga  
   altitude and climate, 19  
   population, 73  
   Statistical District, 4
- Walgett  
   altitude and climate, 20  
   rainfall and evaporation, 16, 20
- War service homes, 352
- War service land settlement, 426
- Water and sewerage services  
   Broken Hill Water Board, 619, 621, 631  
   Cobar Water Board, 619, 621, 631  
   Fish River, 613  
   Hunter District Water Board, 640-641  
   local authorities  
     loan expenditure, 634  
     long-term debt, 636  
     revenue and expenditure, 631-632  
   Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 638-639  
   South West Tablelands, 613
- Water resources and irrigation, 319-326  
   Commission, 319-320  
   groundwater, 326  
   irrigation  
     areas, 321-322  
     districts, 322-323  
   N.S.W. — Queensland Border Rivers Agreement, 321  
   River Murray Waters Agreement, 320  
   Rural Bank Agency, 424  
   Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 320, 554-555  
   Water Trust, 323  
   works and storage dams, 324-326
- Weights and measures standards, 581-582
- Western Australia  
   area, 2  
   trade with N.S.W., 565-566
- Western Division of N.S.W., 57, 58  
   soil conservation, 419-420
- Western Land Boards, 250
- Western Lands Commission, 57
- Western Plains, 20  
   Agricultural Area, 410  
   settlement, 410
- Western Slopes, 19
- Westminster, Statute of, 36
- Wharfage  
   Botany Bay, 364  
   Newcastle, 364-365  
   Port Kembla, 365  
   Sydney, 363, 366
- Wheat, 435-445  
   area and production, 431, **435-438**, 703  
   belt, 436-437  
   Board, Australian, 438, 575  
   bulk handling, 364, 366, 439-440  
   consumption, 443  
   cultivation, 429-431  
   delivery quotas, 439  
   establishments, 430, **435**, 703  
   exports, 443-444, 562  
   fertilised, 433-435, 703  
   finance, **426**, 441  
   grading, 439  
   guaranteed minimum delivery price, 441  
   Industry Research Council, 445  
   international agreements, 444-445  
   marketing, 438-445  
     N.S.W. Standard, 439  
     pools, 442  
   planting and harvesting dates, 430  
   pools, 442  
   prices, 441-442  
     domestic, 441-442  
     exports, 441-442  
   production, **435-438**, 703  
     value, 432, 433  
   quotas, 439  
   research, 445  
   return to grower, 441-442  
   shipping facilities, 363, 364  
   stabilisation plan, 440-441  
   stock feed, 443  
   tax, 445  
   value, 432, 433  
   varieties, 438  
   yield, 436, 437, 703
- White lead (*see* Paints and varnishes)
- Wholesale price indexes, 313-317
- Wholesale trade, 567-570  
   classification, 567-568  
   definition, 567  
   establishments, 568, 569  
   persons employed, 568, 569  
   sales, 568  
   turnover, 569  
   value added, 568, 569  
   wages paid, 569
- Whooping-cough, 107
- Widowed persons, re-marriages, 90-91

- Widows  
     pensions  
         Commonwealth Government expenditure, 158  
         rates, 148-149, 162
- Wife and child desertion, 149-150, 167
- Wilcannia  
     altitude and climate, 20  
     rainfall and evaporation, 16, 20
- Winds, 11
- Wine  
     Board, Australian, 456-457  
     consumption, 580  
     grapes, 455-457  
     licences to sell, 577-579  
     production, 455-457, 550  
     sales, wholesale, 580
- Wingham  
     population, 73
- Wireless (*see* Broadcasting, Radio, Television)
- Wire fabric production, 551
- Wives pensions, 158, 159
- Withholding tax, 587
- Wollongong  
     altitude and climate, 17  
     City  
         Council, 40  
         population, 73  
     Institute of Education, 200  
     Statistical District, population, 69, 70-71, 77  
     University, 207, 208-210  
     Urban Centre, population, 68-69
- Women's Health Centres and Refuges, 124
- Wood (*see* Timber)
- Wood and wood products, manufacturers, 545
- Wool (*see also* Agricultural industry, Sheep), 486-491  
     auction sales, 488-489  
     Australian Wool Board, 490  
     Australian Wool Commission, 490  
     Australian Wool Corporation, 490  
     Centre, Sydney, 489  
     cloth produced, 550  
     fleece, weight of, 488  
     Flexible Reserve Price Scheme, 490  
     Industry Act, 491  
     levy, 491  
     liens, 426, 688  
     marketing, 488-491  
     objective measurement, 489  
     prices, 486  
     production, 486-491, 704-705  
         value, 486  
     promotion and research, 491
- Wool (*continued*)  
     quality of clip, 486-488, 489  
     research and publicity, 491  
     Research Trust Fund, 491  
     reserve price schemes, 490  
     sales, 488-489  
     shearing, 486  
     value, 486  
     yarn produced, 550
- Work release programmes, 257
- Workers' compensation, 283-287  
     cases and compensation paid, 285-287  
     Commission, 244, 283  
     fixed loss ratio scheme, 285  
     injuries, 285-287  
     insurance, 284-285, 674-677  
         Premiums Committee, 285, 287  
     miners, 283-287  
     seamen, 370
- Workers' Educational Association, 205, 213
- Work force (*see* Labour force)
- Y**
- Yarns  
     cellulosic and synthetic, 550  
     woollen, 550
- Yass  
     population, 73
- Yield, agricultural (*see* specific crops)
- Young  
     altitude and climate, 19  
     population, 73
- Youth  
     and Community Services, Dept. of, 164-168  
     apprenticeship, 196-197, 277, 278, 280-282  
     Attendance Centre Programmes, 166  
     Community Centres, 166  
     employment schemes  
         (EPUY), 274  
         (NEAT), 273-274  
         (SYETP), 274  
     offenders, 166-167, 247-248
- Z**
- Zinc  
     deposits, 520  
     exports, 562  
     interstate trade, 565, 566  
     mining, 520-521  
         production, 518, 520-521  
     prices, 523
- Zircon  
     concentrates exported, 562  
     production, 511, 518, 519-520
- Zoological Gardens  
     Taronga Park, 227  
     Western Plains, Dubbo, 227





INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS	
1. SYDNEY	8. CENTRAL WEST
2. HUNTER	8a. Bathurst-Orange*
2a. Newcastle*	8b. Balance of Central Tablelands
2b. Balance	8c. Lachlan
3. ILLAWARRA	9. SOUTH-EASTERN
3a. Wollongong	9a. Lower South Coast
3b. Balance	9b. Snowy
4. RICHMOND-TWEED (incl. Gold Coast* (part))	9c. Southern Tablelands (incl. Canberra* (part))
5. MID-NORTH COAST	10. MURRUMBIDGEE
5a. Clarence	10a. Central Murrumbidgee (incl. Wagga Wagga*)
5b. Hastings	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
6. NORTHERN	11. MURRAY
6a. Northern Tablelands	11a. Albury-Wodonga* (part)
6b. Northern Slopes (incl. Tamworth*)	11b. Balance of Upper Murray
6c. North Central Plain	11c. Central Murray
7. NORTH-WESTERN	11d. Murray-Darling
7a. Central Macquarie	12. FAR WEST
7b. Macquarie-Barwon	(incl. Broken Hill*)
7c. Upper Darling	

REFERENCE	
Statistical Divisions.....	11. MURRAY
Boundaries.....	Boundaries.....
Statistical Subdivisions.....	11b. Central Murray
Boundaries.....	Boundaries.....
Local Government Areas†	
Cities and Municipalities.....	Yass 144
Shires.....	197
Boundaries.....	

† Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30 June 1979. See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.



# INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	213	LANE COVE M.	18
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	106	LEETON S.	206
ASHFIELD M.	21	LEIGHARDT M.	22
ASHFORD S.	108	LISMORE, CITY OF	76
AUBURN M.	30	LITHGOW,	
BALLINA S.	73	GREATER, CITY OF	146
BALRANALD S.	223	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	36
BANKSTOWN M.	26	LIVERPOOL PLAINS S.	116
BARRABA S.	112	LOCKHART S.	203
BATHURST, CITY OF	149	MACINTYRE S.	101
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	32		110
BEGA M.	169	MACLEAN S.	82
BELLINGEN S.	88	MAITLAND, CITY OF	48
BERRIGAN S.	217	MANILLA S.	13
BINGARA S.	111	MANLY M.	2
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	33	MANNING S.	94
BLAND S.	166	MARRICKVILLE M.	23
BLAYNEY S.	153	MERRIWA S.	57
BLUE MOUNTAINS,		MITCHELL S.	200
CITY OF	40	MITTAGONG S.	66
BOGAN S.	140	MONARO S.	171
BOMBALA S.	176	MOREE M.	123
BOOLOOROO S.	122	MOSMAN M.	3
BOOMI S.	124	MUGGES S.	130
BOOROWA S.	183	MULLUMBIMBY M.	71
BOTANY M.	10	MULWAREE S.	176
BOURKE S.	142	MUMBULLA S.	168
BOWRAL M.	67	MURRAY S.	220
BREWARRINA S.	141	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	207
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	MURRURUNDI S.	56
BURRANGONG S.	189	MUSWELLBROOK M.	59
BURWOOD M.	28	NAMBUCCA S.	89
BYRON S.	72	NAMOI S.	135
CABONNE S.	151	NARRABRI M.	136
	154	NARRABURRA S.	190
CAMDEN M.	38	NARRANDERA S.	202
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	37	NARROMINE M.	139
CANTERBURY M.	24	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	49
CARRATHOOL S.	204	NORTH SYDNEY M.	13
CASINO M.	79	NUNDELS.	119
CENTRAL DARLING S.	226	NYMBOIDA S.	84
CESSNOCK, GREATER,	50	OBBERON S.	147
CITY OF	62	ORANGE, CITY OF	152
COBAR S.	143	PARKES M.	162
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	87	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	31
COLO S.	44	PARRY S.	118
CONARGO S.	218	PENRITH, CITY OF	38
CONCORD M.	29	PORT MACQUARIE M.	83
CONDOBOLIN M.	165	PORT STEPHENS S.	47
COOLAH S.	129	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	180
COOLAMON S.	201	QUIRINDI M.	121
COOMA M.	172	RANDWICK M.	8
COONABARABRAN S.	127	RICHMOND RIVER S.	80
COONAMBLE S.	138	ROCKDALE M.	9
COOTAMUNDRA S.	192	RYDE M.	17
COPMANHURST S.	33	RYLSTONE S.	144
COROWA S.	214	SCONE S.	55
COWRA M.	157	SEVERN S.	99
CROOKWELL S.	182	SHELLHARBOUR M.	64
CULCAIRN S.	211	SHOALHAVEN S.	69
DENILQUIN M.	219	SINGLETON S.	60
DENMAN S.	98	SNOWY RIVER S.	173
DRUMMOYNE M.	20	SOUTH SYDNEY M.	11
DUBBO, CITY OF	134	STRATHFIELD M.	27
DUMARESQ S.	104	SUTHERLAND S.	7
DUNGOG S.	54	SYDNEY, CITY OF	12
EUROBODALLA S.	167	TALBRAGAR S.	133
EVANS S.	148	TALLAGANDA S.	178
FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	35	TAMARANG S.	120
FORBES M.	161	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	117
GILGANDRA S.	128	TAREE M.	95
GLEN INNES M.	100	TEMORA M.	191
GLOUCESTER S.	52	TENTERFIELD S.	97
GOOSBANG S.	183	TIMBREBONGIE S.	135
GOODRADIGBEE S.	186	TUMBARUMBA S.	209
GOSFORD S.	43	TUMUT S.	197
GOULBURN, CITY OF	177	TWEED S.	70
GRAFTON, CITY OF	85	ULMARRA S.	96
GREAT LAKES S.	83	URALLA S.	108
GUNDAGAI S.	186	URANA S.	215
GUNNEDAH M.	114	WADE S.	205
GUNNING S.	181	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	199
GUYRA S.	103	WAKOOL S.	222
HARDEN S.	166	WALCHA S.	107
HASTINGS S.	92	WALGETT S.	137
HAY S.	208	WARREN S.	139
HOLBROOK S.	210	WARRINGAH S.	1
HOLROYD M.	34	WAUGOOLA S.	156
HORNBY S.	16	WAVERLEY M.	5
HUME S.	212	WEDDIN S.	159
HUNTER'S HILL M.	19	WELLINGTON S.	132
HURSTVILLE M.	25	WENTWORTH S.	224
ILLABO S.	184	WILLOUGHBY M.	14
IMLAY S.	170	WINDOURAN S.	221
INVERELL M.	102	WINDSOR M.	41
JEMALONG S.	160	WINGECARRIBEE S.	68
JERILDERIE S.	216	WINGHAM M.	98
BERRIGAN S.	218	WOOLLAHRA M.	4
CONARGO S.	219	WOOLLODILLY S.	46
DENILQUIN M.	220	WOOLLOONGONG, CITY OF	63
MURRAY S.	65	WYONG S.	42
KIAMA M.	8	YALLAROI S.	109
KOGARAH M.	15	YARROWLUMLA S.	179
KU-RING-GAI M.	15	YASS M.	184
KYEAMBA S.	198	YOUNG M.	189
KYOGLE S.	75		
LACHLAN S.	164		
LAKE MACQUARIE M.	61		

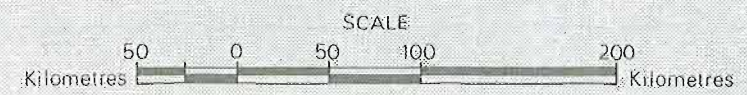
## NUMERICAL INDEX

1 WARRINGAH S.	54 DUNGOG S.	113 MANILLA S.	172 COOMA M.
2 MANLY M.	55 SCONE S.	114 GUNNEDAH M.	173 SNOWY RIVER S.
3 MOSMAN M.	56 MURRURUNDI S.	115 LIVERPOOL PLAINS S.	176 BOMBALA S.
4 WOOLLAHRA M.	57 MERRIWA S.	116 PARRY S.	179 MULWAREE S.
5 WAVERLEY M.	58 DENMAN S.	117 TAMWORTH, CITY OF	177 GOULBURN, CITY OF
6 RANDWICK M.	59 MUSWELLBROOK M.	118 NUNDELS.	178 TALLAGANDA S.
7 SUTHERLAND S.	60 SINGLETON S.	120 TAMARANG S.	179 YARROWLUMLA S.
8 KOGARAH M.	62 CESSNOCK, GREATER,	121 QUIRINDI M.	180 QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF
9 ROCKDALE M.	CITY OF (PART)	122 BOOLOOROO S.	181 GUNNING S.
10 BOTANY M.	63 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	123 MOREE M.	182 CROOKWELL S.
11 SOUTH SYDNEY M.	64 SHELLHARBOUR M.	124 BOOMI S.	183 BOOROWA S.
12 SYDNEY, CITY OF	65 KIAMA M.	125 NAMOI S.	184 YASS M.
13 NORTH SYDNEY M.	66 MITTAGONG S.	126 NARRABRI M.	185 GOODRADIGBEE S.
14 WILLOUGHBY M.	67 BOWRAL M.	127 COONABARABRAN S.	186 HARDEN S.
15 KURRING-GAI M.	68 WINGECARRIBEE S.	128 GILGANDRA S.	188 YOUNG M.
16 HORNBY S.	69 SHOALHAVEN S.	129 COOLAH S.	189 BURRANGONG S.
17 RYDE M.	70 TWEED S.	130 MUGGEE S.	190 NARRABURRA S.
18 LANE COVE M.	71 MULLUMBIMBY M.	132 WELLINGTON S.	191 TEMORA M.
19 HUNTER'S HILL M.	72 BYRON S.	133 TALBRAGAR S.	192 COOTAMUNDRA S.
20 DRUMMOYNE M.	73 BALLINA S.	134 DUBBO, CITY OF	194 ILLABO S.
21 ASHFIELD M.	75 LISMORE, CITY OF	135 TIMBREBONGIE S.	195 JUNE M.
22 LEIGHARDT M.	78 KYOGLES.	136 NARROMINE M.	196 GUNDAGAI S.
23 MARRICKVILLE M.	79 CASINO M.	137 WALGETT S.	197 TUMUT S.
24 CANTERBURY M.	80 RICHMOND RIVER S.	138 COONAMBLE S.	198 KYEAMBA S.
25 HURSTVILLE M.	82 MACLEAN S.	139 WARREN S.	199 WAGGA WAGGA,
26 BANKSTOWN M.	83 COPMANHURST S.	140 BOGAN S.	CITY OF
27 STRATHFIELD M.	84 NYMBOIDA S.	141 BREWARRINA S.	200 MITCHELL S.
28 BURWOOD M.	85 GRAFTON, CITY OF	142 BOURKE S.	201 COOLAMON S.
29 CONCORD M.	86 ULMARRA S.	143 COBAR S.	202 NARRANDERA S.
30 AUBURN M.	87 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	144 RYLSTONE S.	203 LOCKHART S.
31 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	88 BELLINGEN S.	145 LITHGOW,	204 CARRATHOOL S.
32 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	89 NAMBUCCA S.	GREATER, CITY OF	205 WAGE S.
33 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	90 KEMPSEY S.	147 GBERON S.	206 LEETON S.
34 HOLROYD M.	92 HASTINGS S.	148 EVANS S.	207 MURRUMBIDGEE S.
35 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	93 PORT MACQUARIE M.	149 BATHURST, CITY OF	208 HAY S.
36 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	94 MANNING S.	151 CABONNE S. (PART)	209 TUMBARUMBA S.
37 CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	95 TAREE M.	152 ORANGE, CITY OF	210 HOLBROOK S.
38 CAMDEN M.	96 WINGHAM M.	153 BLAYNEY S.	211 CULCAIRN S.
39 PENRITH, CITY OF	97 TENTERFIELD S.	154 CABONNE S. (PART)	212 HUME S.
40 BLUE MOUNTAINS,	99 SEVERN S.	156 WAUGOOLA S.	213 ALBURY, CITY OF
CITY OF	100 GLEN INNES M.	157 COWRA M.	214 COROWA S.
41 WINDSOR M.	101 MACINTYRE S. (PART)	159 WEDDIN S.	215 URANA S.
42 WYONG S.	102 INVERELL M.	160 JEMALONG S.	216 JERILDERIE S.
43 GOSFORD S.	103 GUYRA S.	161 FORBES M.	217 BERRIGAN S.
44 COLO S.	104 DUMARESQ S.	162 PARKES M.	218 CONARGO S.
45 WOLLONDILLY S.	105 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	163 GOOSBANG S.	219 DENILQUIN M.
46 PORT STEPHENS S.	106 URALLA S.	164 LACHLAN S.	220 MURRAY S.
47 MAITLAND, CITY OF	107 WALCHA S.	165 BLAND S.	221 WINDOURAN S.
48 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	108 ASHFORD S.	167 EUROBODALLA S.	222 WAKOOL S.
49 CESSNOCK, GREATER,	109 YALLAROI S.	168 MUMBULLA S.	223 BALRANALD S.
CITY OF (PART)	110 MACINTYRE S. (PART)	169 BEGA M.	224 WENTWORTH S.
51 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	111 BINGARA S.	170 IMLAY S.	225 CENTRAL DARLING S.
52 GLOUCESTER S.	112 BARRABA S.	171 MONARO S.	226 BROKEN HILL,
53 GREAT LAKES S.			CITY OF





STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS  
of  
NEW SOUTH WALES



REFERENCE

- Statistical Agricultural Areas ..... WESTERN PLAINS
- Boundaries ..... ———
- Statistical Subdivisions ..... 11a Upper Murray
- Boundaries ..... ———
- Local Government Areas\*
- Cities and Municipalities ..... Yes 144
- Shires ..... 159
- Boundaries..... ———

\* Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30 June 1979.  
See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS and component Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions — S.D.)	
NORTHERN COASTAL	NORTHERN SLOPE
4. Richmond-Tweed	6b. Northern Slopes
5a. Clarence	7a. Central Macquarie
5b. Hastings	CENTRAL SLOPE
CENTRAL COASTAL	8b. Lachlan
2. Hunter (S.D.)	SOUTHERN SLOPE
SYDNEY AND SOUTHERN COASTAL	10a. Central Murrumbidgee
1. Sydney (S.D.)	11a. Upper Murray
3. Illawarra (S.D.)	NORTHERN PLAINS
9a. Lower South Coast	6c. North Central Plain
NORTHERN TABLELANDS	7b. Macquarie-Barwon
6a. Northern Tablelands	SOUTHERN PLAINS
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TABLELANDS	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
8a. Central Tablelands	11b. Central Murray
9b. Snowy	WESTERN PLAINS
9c. Southern Tablelands	7c. Upper Darling
	11c. Murray-Darling
	12. Far West (S.D.)





**NEW SOUTH WALES**  
**IN BRIEF**  
**1981**



N.S.W. OFFICE  
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is one of six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Within the State there are three levels of government — the Commonwealth Government with specific powers derived from a written constitution, the State Government with residual powers, and Local Government authorities with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament.

The area of the State is 801,428 square kilometres and at 30 June 1980 the population was estimated at 5,145,900. Despite its large area, N.S.W. has a highly urbanised society with approximately 74 per cent of the population living in population centres of 20,000 persons or more (including approximately 58 per cent in Sydney, the State capital, 5 per cent in Newcastle, and 4 per cent in Wollongong). A wide range of manufacturing and agricultural activity is undertaken throughout the State. The major part of the employed labour force is in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and community services, with only about 7 per cent being employed in agriculture and mining.

Natural features divide the State into four main zones extending from north to south — the coastal zone (varying in width from 80 kilometres in the north to 30 kilometres in the south), the tablelands, the western slopes of the tablelands, and the western plains (which occupy nearly two-thirds of the area of the State).

The State is situated entirely within the temperate zone, its climate being generally mild and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold. The range of mean temperatures between the hottest and coldest months in Sydney is less than 11°C. Rainfall varies widely over the State, gradually diminishing from an annual average of over 1,800 millimetres in parts of the north coast to about 200 millimetres in the far north-west.

Population	Unit	1966	1971	1976
Population of N.S.W. at Census, 30 June	Thous.	4,237.9	4,679.4	4,914.3
Age groups (proportion of population):				
Under 6 years	Per cent	11.6	11.0	10.7
6-14 years	Per cent	16.7	16.5	15.5
15-17 years	Per cent	5.2	5.1	5.3
18-64 years	Per cent	57.7	58.8	59.4
65 years or more	Per cent	8.7	8.6	9.2
Country of birth (proportion of population):				
Australia	Per cent	82.7	80.6	80.7
Overseas	Per cent	17.3	19.4	19.3
Distribution (proportion of population):				
Rural	Per cent	13.4	11.3	11.1
Urban	Per cent	86.4	88.6	88.7
Population of major urban centres at Census, 30 June:				
Sydney	Thous.	2,447.2	2,764.0	2,831.0
Newcastle	Thous.	234.0	254.9	256.2
Wollongong	Thous.	162.2	189.6	203.4
Brisbane Water	Thous.	n.a.	n.a.	56.0
Maitland	Thous.	22.4	25.0	36.8
Wagga Wagga	Thous.	24.9	28.4	34.4
Albury-Wodonga (part in N.S.W.)	Thous.	23.4	28.1	33.4
Broken Hill	Thous.	30.0	30.6	28.8
Tamworth	Thous.	20.6	25.3	28.4
Orange	Thous.	22.2	24.8	27.2
Lismore	Thous.	19.8	21.4	23.0
Goulburn	Thous.	20.9	22.2	22.6
Dubbo	Thous.	15.6	18.4	21.0
The Entrance	Thous.	9.1	13.9	20.6
Armidale	Thous.	15.4	18.6	20.6

(n.a. not available)

<b>Vital Statistics</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>
Births	No.		86,036	77,773	77,134
Rate per 1,000 mean population	No.		19.35	15.52	15.19
Deaths	No.		40,665	40,394	38,817
Rate per 1,000 mean population	No.		9.15	8.06	7.65
Marriages	No.		41,286	35,904	36,906
Rate per 1,000 mean population	No.		9.29	7.16	7.27
Divorces	No.		5,123	13,797	12,606
Rate per 1,000 mean population	No.		1.15	2.75	2.48
<b>Health</b>			<b>1932-34</b>	<b>1953-55</b>	<b>1970-72</b>
Life expectancy at birth (Australia) Males	Years		63.48	67.14	67.90
Females	Years		67.14	72.75	74.60
			<b>1969</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>
Deaths per 100,000 mean population	No.		915	806	765
Diseases of the heart	No.		340	287	275
Malignant neoplasms	No.		143	158	156
Cerebrovascular disease	No.		132	114	105
			<b>1968-69</b>	<b>1977-78</b>	<b>1978-79</b>
Public hospitals, 30 June	No.		263	289	286
Beds, 30 June	No.		25,548	29,277	29,657
Daily average bed occupancy	No.		18,916	21,346	21,473
In-patients treated (excl. newly-born babies)	Thous.		621.5	873.0	892.8
			<b>1966</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1976</b>
Medical practitioners at Census, 30 June	No.		5,404	6,125	7,739
Persons per medical practitioner	No.		784	751	617
Dentists at Census, 30 June	No.		1,346	1,356	1,603
Persons per dentist	No.		3,149	3,393	2,980
<b>Welfare Services</b>			<b>1969-70</b>	<b>1978-79</b>	<b>1979-80</b>
Age and Invalid (incl. wife's) pension payments	\$ mill.		248.9	1,460.4	*1,623.9
Age (incl. wife) pensioners at 30 June	Thous.		292.9	485.0	495.9
Invalid (incl. wife) pensioners at 30 June	Thous.		55.4	109.0	111.9
Widow's pension payments	\$ mill.		30.2	189.9	*219.3
Widow pensioners at 30 June	Thous.		32.0	61.0	63.2
Family allowance payments	\$ mill.		75.5	332.1	*372.1
Children and students covered	Thous.		1,420.8	1,446.3	1,442.4
Family units	Thous.		n.a.	713.0	716.4
Unemployment benefits paid	\$ mill.		2.5	*334.3	*343.7
Admissions to benefit	Thous.		30.4	252.2	249.5
Veterans' disability and service pensions*					
Pensions paid	\$ mill.		78.5	299.9	338.8
Pensioners at 30 June	Thous.		229.7	230.5	235.1
<b>Education</b>			<b>1970</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1980</b>
Schools, August	No.		3,205	3,015	3,024
Public	No.		2,415	2,221	2,225
Private	No.		790	794	799
Teachers (full-time)	Thous.		40.9	56.2	56.5
Students	Thous.		981.6	1,032.7	1,029.7
Primary	Per cent		65.1	62.6	63.0
Secondary	Per cent		34.9	37.4	37.0
Public	Per cent		77.4	78.2	77.6
Private	Per cent		22.6	21.8	22.4
Technical, etc. colleges, total enrolments	No.		*162,618	275,644	n.y.a.
Colleges of advanced education, students, April	No.		n.a.	36,741	37,919
Universities, students enrolled, April	No.		45,885	61,848	62,446

(\* Includes A.C.T.) (n.a. not available) (n.y.a. not yet available)

<b>Crime and Justice</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>
Persons convicted in higher criminal courts	No.	3,794	3,069	3,170
Rate per 1,000 of population	No.	0.78	0.61	0.62
Homicide, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	No.	412	411	413
Sexual and related offences	No.	397	250	201
Robbery, extortion, fraud	No.	504	537	611
Offences against property, n.e.c.	No.	2,181	1,336	1,377
Persons in prison custody (under sentence):		<b>1971</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1978</b>
Received during year ended 30 June	No.	11,892	8,001	n.a.
Released during year ended 30 June	No.	11,550	7,947	n.a.
In custody at 30 June	No.	3,493	3,276	3,437
Rate per 1,000 of population	No.	0.75	0.66	0.69

<b>Labour Force (August Survey)</b>		<b>1971</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1980</b>
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Thous.	3,375.1	3,792.2	3,843.6
Not in the labour force	Thous.	1,320.5	1,558.3	1,530.9
Total labour force	Thous.	2,054.6	2,233.9	2,312.8
Employed persons	Thous.	2,022.5	2,117.1	2,185.7
Males	Thous.	1,356.6	1,380.1	1,399.3
Females	Thous.	665.9	737.0	786.4
Unemployed persons	Thous.	32.1	116.8	127.0
Males	Thous.	16.1	61.2	68.2
Females	Thous.	15.9	55.6	58.8
Unemployment rate	Per cent	1.6	5.2	5.5
Males	Per cent	1.2	4.2	4.6
Females	Per cent	2.3	7.0	7.0
Employed persons by industry:				
Agriculture and services to agriculture	Thous.	130.8	100.2	104.5
Manufacturing	Thous.	536.1	477.1	456.9
Construction	Thous.	163.2	141.7	162.4
Wholesale and retail trade	Thous.	392.1	417.1	441.9
Transport and storage	Thous.	117.5	124.4	132.5
Finance, etc.	Thous.	161.6	192.7	200.7
Community services	Thous.	213.0	314.8	333.3
Other industries	Thous.	308.2	349.1	353.5

<b>Weekly Wage Rates and Earnings</b>		<b>1970</b>		
Wage rates, weighted average minimum weekly, adult males, all industry groups, 31 August	\$	53.22	168.25	186.32
Earnings, average weekly per male unit, Sept. qr.	\$	83.10	243.70	276.20

<b>Prices</b>				
Average retail prices of food, Sydney, December qr.:				
Milk, fresh bottled, delivered (qt*/2 x 600 ml)	Cents	*24	55	64
Butter (1lb*/500g)	Cents	*54	98	112
Cheese, processed (8oz*/250g pkt)	Cents	*23	55	64
Bread, milk loaf, sliced, maximum delivered price (24oz*/680g)	Cents	*24	59	67
Flour, self-raising (2lb*/1kg)	Cents	*21	41	46
Beef, steak, rump (2lb*/1kg)	Cents	*213	589	640
Lamb, leg (2lb*/1kg)	Cents	*89	314	356
Potatoes (2lb*/1kg)	Cents	*17	36	58
Eggs, (24oz*/55g doz)	Cents	*59	113	139
Sugar, white (4lb*/2kg pkt)	Cents	*43	85	94
Tea (½lb*/250g pkt)	Cents	*28	74	76

Price Indexes	Unit	1970	1979	1980
Consumer Price Index, Sydney, December quarter:				
All groups	Base: Year 1966-67 = 100.0	116.2	288.5	316.8
Food	..	112.2	277.3	312.0
Clothing	..	110.9	291.7	313.3
Housing	..	130.1	339.8	378.4
Household equipment and operation	..	111.1	245.2	270.7
Transportation	..	120.8	304.3	330.5
Tobacco and alcohol	..	115.1	303.0	327.5
Health and personal care	Base: Dec. qr. 1968 = 100.0	111.1	322.9	344.8
Recreation	Base: Sept. qr. 1976 = 100.0	n.a.	128.2	138.5
Price index of building materials, Sydney:				
All groups, December:				
Used in house building	Base: Year 1966-67 = 100.0	118.3	304.4	344.0
Used in building other than house building	..	114.5	289.6	328.1

Building		1969-70	1978-79	1979-80
New dwellings approved	Thous.	55.0	41.9	55.0
New dwellings commenced	Thous.	51.7	38.7	46.7
New dwellings completed, total	Thous.	48.5	34.9	42.1
Houses	Per cent	61.3	77.8	75.0
Flats, home units, etc.	Per cent	38.7	22.2	25.0
Value of new dwellings completed	\$ mill.	480.4	1,051.8	1,418.3
Value of other dwelling jobs completed	\$ mill.	10.9	115.8	165.8
Value of all building jobs completed	\$ mill.	809.4	1,923.2	2,627.8

Transport				
State Government railways:				
Revenue	\$ mill.	250.5	388.4	506.8
Expenditure from revenue	\$ mill.	253.3	759.7	834.8
Deficit	\$ mill.	2.8	371.3	328.0
Passenger journeys	Mill.	251.6	182.8	208.8
Freight, tonne — kilometres carried	Mill.	8,804	8,777	10,665
Road Transport:				
New motor vehicles registered	Thous.	199.3	220.5	223.7
Cars	Thous.	133.8	136.5	129.2
Station wagons	Thous.	21.7	29.7	33.4
Utilities and panel vans	Thous.	30.8	24.8	25.1
Trucks and truck-type vehicles	Thous.			
Motor cycles	Thous.	12.4	13.7	20.3
		1971	1976	1979
Motor vehicles on the register at 30 September	Thous.	1,767.4	2,196.0	2,451.3
Cars	Thous.	1,157.5	1,451.4	1,611.5
Station wagons	Thous.	235.9	261.5	295.0
Utilities and panel vans	Thous.	305.7	239.8	276.3
Trucks and truck-type vehicles	Thous.			
Motor cycles	Thous.	60.6	95.5	93.2
Drivers' and riders' licences at 30 June	Thous.	2,049	2,887	2,980
		1972	1975	1978
Length of roads at 30 June	Thous. km	208.0	209.3	204.6
Road accident casualties:		1969-70	1978-79	1979-80
Killed	No.	1,267	1,312	1,276
Per 10,000 mean population	No.	2.8	2.6	2.5
Injured	No.	34,755	38,513	38,058
Per 10,000 mean population	No.	77.4	76.3	74.5

(n.a. not available)

**Agricultural Industries**

	Unit	1969-70	1978-79	1979-80
Area of establishments with agriculture, 31 March	Thous. ha	69,051	65,062	65,005
Number of establishments at 31 March:				
Growing wheat for grain	No.	21,155	16,976	17,164
With sheep	No.	n.a.	26,567	26,847
With milk cattle	No.	n.a.	3,902	3,572
With meat cattle	No.	49,034	36,450	36,255
Wheat production	Thous. tonnes	4,400	6,640	6,000
Wool production (in the grease)	Mill. kg	318.7	239.6	232.5
Number of livestock at 31 March:				
Milk cattle	Thous.	834	469	454
Meat cattle	Thous.	4,803	6,015	5,643
Sheep	Thous.	72,284	48,400	48,600
Pigs	Thous.	708	759	829
Value of agricultural production (gross, at markets)	\$ mill.	1,177.7	3,074.2	3,516.0
Wool	\$ mill.	275.4	477.9	546.3
Wheat	\$ mill.	224.8	837.2	916.8
Cattle and calves slaughtered, etc.	\$ mill.	146.9	564.5	670.3

**Mining Industries**

		1968-69	1977-78	1978-79
Employment (average over whole year)	No.	n.a.	24,523	25,293
Value added	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	1,049.7
Value of minerals produced	\$ mill.	316.4	1,230.8	1,407.5
Coal	\$ mill.	148.8	859.9	908.8
Metallic minerals	\$ mill.	115.8	214.0	311.7
Construction materials	\$ mill.	39.1	103.4	125.6
Other non-metallic minerals	\$ mill.	12.8	53.6	61.4

**Manufacturing Industries**

Employment (average over whole year)	Thous.	510.7	429.0	433.2
Value added	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	8,674.6
Basic metal products	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	1,248.2
Fabricated metal products, transport equip., and other machinery and equipment	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	2,532.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	1,336.1
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	959.1
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	748.6
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	561.0
Wood, wood products, and furniture	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	432.8
Non-metallic mineral products	\$ mill.	n.c.	n.c.	390.3
Output of selected products:		1969-70	1978-79	1979-80
Beef and veal	Thous. tonnes	277.7	592.4	444.4
Mutton and lamb	Thous. tonnes	237.2	160.0	176.0
Butter	Thous. kg	28,976	4,087	3,195
Cheese	Thous. kg	8,571	11,828	13,024
Ice cream	Thous. litres	76,160	65,057	68,291
White flour	Thous. tonnes	504.6	468.1	483.9
Ale, beer, and stout	Mill. litres	613.5	718.9	664.3
Electricity generated	Mill. kWh	20,954	35,628	37,865
Raw steel	Thous. tonnes	5,795	6,319	6,615
Sawn native timber	Thous. cu m	1,003.0	947.2	1,028.0
Clay bricks	Mill.	700.8	720.2	887.5
Ready mixed concrete	Thous. cu m	2,964	3,671	3,699
Woven cloth (all types)	Thous. sq m	50,764	65,192	73,434
Automotive batteries (wet cell) starting, lighting, and ignition (6 and 12 volt)	Thous.	1,121.3	890.2	741.3
Synthetic resins	Thous. tonnes	107.8	189.6	207.5

(n.a. not available) (n.c. not comparable with 1978-79)



## Overseas Trade

	Unit	1969-70	1978-79	1979-80
Value of overseas exports of N.S.W. origin	\$ mill.	1,075.1	3,512.4	4,104.0
Beef and veal and other meat	\$ mill.	62.8	442.9	398.2
Wheat and other cereals	\$ mill.	156.9	287.7	596.7
Wool and other textile fibres	\$ mill.	210.0	388.9	407.4
Coal	\$ mill.	111.3	708.6	753.8
Iron and steel	\$ mill.	93.0	379.6	402.8
Value of overseas imports	\$ mill.	1,707.4	5,760.1	6,704.6
Live animals, food, beverages, tobacco	\$ mill.	89.2	319.8	372.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	\$ mill.	86.4	273.9	492.5
Chemicals and related products	\$ mill.	182.8	590.1	750.8
Machinery and transport equipment	\$ mill.	619.6	2,295.2	2,326.7

## Retail Trade

		1968-69	1973-74	
Employment at 30 June	Thous.	249	273	n.a.
Value of turnover	\$ mill.	4,452	7,417	n.a.
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, etc.	\$ mill.	1,532	2,793	n.a.
Food Stores	\$ mill.	1,166	1,819	n.a.
Department, variety, and general stores	\$ mill.	684	1,012	n.a.
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	\$ mill.	407	771	n.a.
Retail sales of goods (excl. motor vehicles)	\$ mill.	3,196	5,112	11,030
Groceries	\$ mill.	539	763	1,872
Butchers' meat	\$ mill.	244	372	701
Other food	\$ mill.	343	526	1,077
Beer, wine, and spirits	\$ mill.	428	681	1,681
Clothing and drapery	\$ mill.	522	852	1,624
Footwear	\$ mill.	84	127	254
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware	\$ mill.	124	209	509
Electrical goods	\$ mill.	188	356	749
Furniture and floor coverings	\$ mill.	160	303	576
Chemists' goods	\$ mill.	174	287	580
Newspapers, books, and stationery	\$ mill.	125	184	412
Instalment credit for retail sales:		1973-74	1978-79	
Amount financed	\$ mill.	506	627	615
Motor vehicles	\$ mill.	325	430	416
Household and personal goods	\$ mill.	182	197	199
Collections and other liquidations of balances	\$ mill.	573	790	834
Balances outstanding at 30 June	\$ mill.	706	1,103	1,145

## Tourist Accommodation

		1977-78	
Hotels and motels etc. with facilities:			
Establishments at 30 June	No.	n.c.	1,125
Takings from accommodation	\$ mill.	n.c.	157.1
Number of guest rooms at 30 June	No.	n.c.	28,263
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	59.1	60.3
Number of bed spaces at 30 June	No.	n.c.	77,783
Bed occupancy rate	Per cent	38.4	38.9
Caravan Parks:			
Establishments at 30 June	No.	506	506
Capacity, total	No.	63,795	65,188
Powered sites	No.	39,672	41,183
Unpowered sites	No.	23,153	23,039
Cabins, flats, etc.	No.	970	966

(n.a. not available) (n.c. not comparable with later figures)



## State Government Finances

	Unit	1968-69	1977-78	1978-79
Total receipts	\$ mill.	984.2	4,765.0	5,117.3
<i>Taxes, fines, fees, etc.</i>	Per cent	34.5	35.4	36.1
<i>Grants from Commonwealth Government</i>	Per cent	46.1	59.1	59.0
Total outlays	\$ mill.	1,314.2	5,684.0	6,072.6
Net expenditure on goods and services	\$ mill.	549.7	3,144.4	3,442.3
<i>General administration</i>	Per cent	9.5	7.3	7.2
<i>Law, order, and public safety</i>	Per cent	13.0	9.9	9.9
<i>Education</i>	Per cent	45.3	46.6	46.5
<i>Health</i>	Per cent	20.9	28.4	28.8
<i>Other purposes</i>	Per cent	11.3	7.8	7.6
Capital expenditure	\$ mill.	480.2	1,620.7	1,650.9
<b>1969-70    1978-79    1979-80</b>				
Taxes, fines, fees, etc. per head of population	\$	86.88	366.70	409.00
<i>Pay-roll tax</i>	\$	..	121.56	134.40
<i>Motor vehicle licences and taxes</i>	\$	18.17	54.24	52.37
<i>Gambling taxes</i>	\$	15.63	46.49	56.87
<i>Death duties</i>	\$	12.34	19.33	15.71
<i>Land Tax</i>	\$	7.24	25.37	26.02
<i>Liquor taxes</i>	\$	3.65	12.07	13.24
<i>Other taxes and stamp duties</i>	\$	29.84	87.64	110.39

## Local Government Finances

		1968-69	1977-78	1978-79
Total receipts	\$ mill.	214.9	764.7	804.1
Ordinary services: council rates	\$ mill.	145.3	446.7	470.6
<i>other taxes, fines, fees</i>	\$ mill.	3.7	11.2	12.6
<i>government grants</i>	\$ mill.	30.1	156.9	173.9
Income from public trading enterprises	\$ mill.	31.9	100.9	88.0
Total outlays	\$ mill.	293.6	913.5	1,026.4
Ordinary services: net expenditure on goods and services	\$ mill.	58.5	236.9	271.8
Capital expenditure	\$ mill.	186.9	553.5	610.8

## Banks and Other Private Finance

		1969-70	1978-79	1979-80
Trading banks (average of weekly figures):				
Deposits, June	\$ mill.	2,985.6	10,060.5	11,663.5
Loans, advances, and bill discounted, June	\$ mill.	2,172.1	7,589.0	8,777.3
Savings banks: depositors' balances at 30 June	\$ mill.	2,400.8	5,792.0	6,124.4
per head of population	\$	532	1,140	1,190
Permanent building societies	No.	67	44	n.y.a.
Amount owed by borrowers at 30 June	\$ mill.	503.7	2,826.8	3,222.9
Terminating building societies	No.	2,693	3,222	n.y.a.
Amount owed by borrowers at 30 June	\$ mill.	n.a.	684.3	n.y.a.
Credit unions, number of members	Thous.	n.a.	618.2	n.y.a.
Loans made during year	\$ mill.	n.a.	449.8	n.y.a.
Loans repaid during the year	\$ mill.	n.a.	348.5	n.y.a.
Loans to members at 30 June	\$ mill.	n.a.	583.3	n.y.a.
Finance companies: amount financed	\$ mill.	1,831.1	3,518.8	4,141.7
balances outstanding at 30 June	\$ mill.	1,476.9	3,895.0	4,398.2
Life insurance (incl. superannuation business):				
New policies issued, number	Thous.	198.9	125.7	122.8
value	\$ mill.	1,262.5	2,801.5	3,287.0
Value of policies in force at 30 June	\$ mill.	6,432.6	14,103.6	15,314.2
Real estate: transfers and conveyances	\$ mill.	2,031.0	6,504.9	9,082.2
first mortgages	\$ mill.	1,128.7	2,982.5	3,714.0

(.. not applicable) (n.a. not available) (n.y.a. not yet available)

Household Income (incl. A.C.T.)	Unit	1968-69	1977-78	1978-79
Wages, salaries, and supplements	\$ mill.	5,790	19,994	21,584
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	\$ mill.	320	459	1,204
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	\$ mill.	704	1,758	1,900
Income from dwellings	\$ mill.	229	1,343	1,701
Transfers from general government	\$ mill.	553	3,338	3,631
All other income	\$ mill.	689	2,406	2,709
Total household income	\$ mill.	8,285	29,298	32,729
Less Income tax paid	\$ mill.	954	4,649	n.y.a.
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	\$ mill.	139	333	n.y.a.
Consumer debt interest and transfers overseas	\$ mill.	94	450	n.y.a.
Household disposable income	\$ mill.	7,098	23,866	n.y.a.

#### Private Final Consumption Expenditure (incl. A.C.T.)

Food	\$ mill.	1,260	3,310	3,843
Cigarettes and tobacco	\$ mill.	186	451	518
Alcoholic drinks	\$ mill.	437	1,361	1,562
Clothing, etc.	\$ mill.	629	1,667	1,804
Health	\$ mill.	397	1,432	1,559
Dwelling rent	\$ mill.	776	3,453	3,999
Gas, electricity, and fuel	\$ mill.	156	421	489
Household durables	\$ mill.	508	1,800	1,934
Newspapers, books, etc.	\$ mill.	132	351	392
All other goods, n.e.i.	\$ mill.	248	882	980
Travel and communication	\$ mill.	999	3,181	3,626
All other services	\$ mill.	843	2,880	3,161
Total private consumption expenditure	\$ mill.	6,571	21,189	23,867

#### New South Wales Relative to Australia

Area	Period	Per cent
Population at 30 June	1980	35.2
Agricultural production:		
Value of production (gross, at principal markets)	1975-76 to 1979-80	30.0
Wheat for grain, quantity produced	1975-76 to 1979-80	38.5
Wool, quantity produced	1975-76 to 1979-80	33.2
Rice, quantity produced	1975-76 to 1979-80	97.5
Cotton, quantity produced	1975-76 to 1979-80	76.8
Cattle for meat production, number at 31 March	1980	24.0
Cattle for milk production, number at 31 March	1980	17.2
Mining production — value added	1974-75 to 1978-79	23.9
Black coal, value added	1974-75 to 1978-79	50.6
Silver, lead, zinc, value added	1974-75 to 1978-79	47.5
Mineral sands, value added	1974-75 to 1978-79	43.5
Manufacturing production — value added	1974-75 to 1978-79	38.2
Raw steel, quantity produced	1979-80	83.8
Pig iron, quantity produced	1979-80	76.5

(n.y.a. not yet available) (n.e.i. not elsewhere included)

This publication (1303.1) was issued in April by the N.S.W. Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square, George Street (next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, 2000. Other general publications issued by this Office comprise:—

New South Wales Year Book (1301.1)

Pocket Year Book of New South Wales (1302.1)

Handbook of Local Statistics (annual) (1304.1)

Monthly Summary of Statistics (1305.1)

