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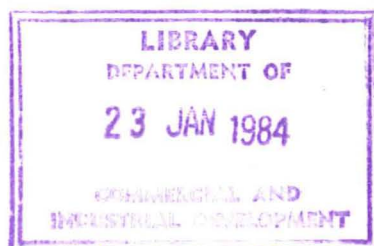
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# NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

No. 68 1983

T. J. SKINNER

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE







Australian surf life saving championships, Wanda Beach, near Sydney. Such championships include competitions to test surf rescue skills, including team reel and line mock rescues, endurance swimming, rowing, surf ski paddling, and board riding. Today, these rescue skills are being increasingly supported by an expanding fleet of helicopters, powered inflatable craft and jet rescue boats.

*Australian Information Service*

# CONTENTS

	Page
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b> .....	x
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	xi
<b>CHAPTER 1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	
Geography .....	1
<i>Physical features (2); Statistical areas of New South Wales (3)</i>	
Climate .....	10
<i>Winds (10); Rainfall (11); Evaporation (15); Climatic regions (15);</i>	
<i>Observatory (19); Tides (20)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 2. GOVERNMENT</b>	
Government of New South Wales .....	21
<i>The Governor (22); The Cabinet and executive government (23); The</i>	
<i>State legislature (25); State electoral system (30); Cost of</i>	
<i>parliamentary government (33); State administrative</i>	
<i>arrangements (33)</i>	
The Commonwealth Government .....	38
<i>Commonwealth legislature (39); Commonwealth electoral system (40)</i>	
Local Government .....	41
<i>Local government authorities (41); Local government electoral system</i>	
<i>(42); Functions of local government (43)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 3. POPULATION</b>	
The Census .....	45
<i>Census enumeration in New South Wales (45); Growth of population</i>	
<i>in New South Wales (46); Distribution and relative growth of</i>	
<i>population by areas (47); Age distribution (54); Sex distribution</i>	
<i>(55); Conjugal condition (55); Countries of birth (56); Religion</i>	
<i>(58); Aboriginals (59)</i>	
Intercensal Estimates .....	60
<i>Estimated resident population of New South Wales (60); Sources of</i>	
<i>increase in population (61); Distribution of estimated resident</i>	
<i>population (63); Mean estimated resident population (66);</i>	
<i>Estimated resident population of States and capital cities (67)</i>	
Migration .....	68
<i>Overseas arrivals and departures (68); Overseas immigration (70);</i>	
<i>Internal migration (73)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 4. VITAL STATISTICS</b> .....	75
<i>Registration of vital statistics (75); Marriages (76); Births (79);</i>	
<i>Deaths (85)</i>	



**CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL WELFARE**

Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Benefits .. .. .	99
<i>Assistance to the aged (99); Assistance to veterans and their dependants (101); Assistance to the handicapped (104); Assistance to widows and sole parents (105); Assistance to families (107); Assistance to the unemployed and sick (108)</i>	
Social Welfare Services .. .. .	112
<i>N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services (112); Child welfare (112); Emergency assistance (117); Home care services (118); Welfare housing (119); Aboriginal affairs (120); Services for handicapped persons (121); Handicapped Persons Bureau (122); Other social welfare services and concessions (122)</i>	
Government Outlays on Social Welfare .. .. .	124
<i>Commonwealth Government outlays (124); State Government expenditure (124)</i>	

**CHAPTER 6. HEALTH**

Structure of Health Services .. .. .	127
<i>Commonwealth health authorities (127); State health authorities (128); Local government health services (129); Government outlays on health (129); Health professionals (130)</i>	
Hospitals and Nursing Homes .. .. .	131
<i>Public hospitals and homes (132); Private hospitals and nursing homes (134); Psychiatric centres (136); Other State Government hospitals (136); Repatriation hospitals (136); Commonwealth Government payments (137)</i>	
Community and Public Health Services .. .. .	139
<i>Community Health Programme (139); Home nursing services (140); School dental services (141); Other community health services (141); Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases (142); Immunisation campaigns (143); Health transport and emergency care services (143); Disaster planning (144); Health education programmes (144); Health, food, drugs, and poison inspection (144); Scientific health services (144)</i>	
Other Commonwealth Health Benefits .. .. .	145
<i>Commonwealth medical benefits (145); Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (145); Isolated patients assistance (146); Aids and appliances (146)</i>	
Other Health Services .. .. .	146
<i>Perinatal medicine (146); Central Cancer Registry (147); Health services research and planning (147); Drug and Alcohol Authority (147); Care of the deaf and blind (147); Services for other physically handicapped persons (148); St. John Ambulance Brigade (148); Australian Red Cross Society (148); Cremation (149)</i>	
Health Insurance .. .. .	149
<i>Friendly societies (150)</i>	
Hospital and Nursing Home In-patient Statistics .. .. .	151
<i>In-patient separations (151); Census of In-patients (154)</i>	

<b>CHAPTER 7.</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	
	Structure of the Educational System .. .. .	157
	<i>Australian Education Council (157); Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education (157); Commonwealth Government education authorities (157); New South Wales education authorities (158)</i>	
	Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales .. .. .	161
	<i>Commonwealth Government outlays on education (161); State Government expenditure on education (162)</i>	
	Primary and Secondary Education .. .. .	163
	<i>Courses of instruction (163); Government and non-government schools, students and teachers (165); Government schools (167); Non-government schools (174); Educational and vocational guidance (178); Commonwealth Government assistance for schools (178); Non-government pre-school education (179)</i>	
	Education Programmes For School Leavers and Unemployed .. .. .	180
	<i>School-to-work Transition Program (180); Education Program for Unemployed Youth (180)</i>	
	Tertiary Education .. .. .	180
	<i>Technical and further education colleges (180); Training of teachers (184); Colleges of advanced education (185); Universities (190)</i>	
	Other Post-school Education .. .. .	197
	<i>Department of Agriculture colleges (197); Evening colleges (197); Education of adult migrants (198); Workers' Educational Association (198); Trade union training (198); Other institutions of post-school education (199)</i>	
	Government Assistance to Students .. .. .	199
	<i>Commonwealth Government assistance to students (200); Social welfare benefits (201); Students receiving assistance (202); State Government assistance to students (202)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 8.</b>	<b>CULTURE AND RECREATION</b>	205
	<i>Museums, libraries, art galleries and other cultural institutions (205); Broadcasting and television (208); Parks and recreation reserves and services (211); Public entertainments (213); Clubs (214)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 9.</b>	<b>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	
	Law and Crime .. .. .	215
	<i>Sources of law (215); The judicial system (215); Judges, magistrates and court officers (217); Jury system (218); Legal profession (219); Legal aid (219); Supreme Court (221); Land and Environment Court (223); District Court (223); Higher criminal courts (224); Workers' Compensation Commission (226); Courts of Marine Inquiry (226); State industrial tribunals (227); Lower courts (227); Courts of Federal jurisdiction (232); Administrative law (235); Public Trustee for New South Wales (236); Registration of legal documents etc. (237); Registration of patents, trade marks, and designs and protection of copyrights (237); Law reform commissions (237)</i>	
	Police and Corrective Services .. .. .	238
	<i>New South Wales police force (238); Australian Federal Police (239); Corrective Services (239); Government expenditure on law and order (243)</i>	
	Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services .. .. .	244
	<i>Fire brigades (244); State emergency services and civil defence (247)</i>	

**CHAPTER 10. LABOUR**

- Employment .. .. . 249  
*The labour force (249); Government administration (253); Apprenticeship and industrial training (255); Occupational health and safety (258); Workers' compensation (259); Trade unions (263); Industrial disputes (264)*
- Industrial Arbitration .. .. . 267  
*Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration (268); New South Wales system of industrial arbitration (271); Crown employees and arbitration (273); Industrial arbitration in the coal mining industry (273); Industrial arbitration in the oil industry (274); Strikes and lockouts (274); Preference to unionists (275)*
- Wages and Earnings .. .. . 275  
*Wages under Commonwealth awards (276); Wages under State awards (280); Average award wage rates (283); Earnings (284); Working conditions (284)*

**CHAPTER 11. LAND USE**

- Land Settlement .. .. . 289  
*Land administration (289); Alienation and tenure of Crown Lands (291); Land use for economic activity (293)*
- Land Use Planning and Protection of the Environment .. .. . 294  
*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (294); State authorities concerned with land use planning and development control (297); State authorities concerned with protection of the environment (300); Commonwealth authorities concerned with protection of the environment (304)*
- Urban and Regional Development .. .. . 305  
*State authorities concerned with urban and regional development (306)*

**CHAPTER 12. HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION .. .. . 313**

- Housing of the population (313); Commonwealth-State housing agreements and arrangements (317); Housing Commission of New South Wales (319); Other government housing assistance (321); Finance for home purchase (325); Supervision of construction (326); Building statistics (328); Construction (other than building) (336)*

**CHAPTER 13. WATER RESOURCES .. .. . 339**

- Water Resources Commission (339); National Water Resources Program (340); Interstate water agreements (340); Irrigation and water supply schemes (341); Ground water (346)*



<b>CHAPTER 14. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	
Shipping .....	349
<i>Control of shipping (349); Statistics of shipping (350); Harbours and anchorage (352); Port charges (357); Registration of pleasure boats (358); River traffic (358); Shipping registers (359); Certificates of seaworthiness (359); Shipbuilding and repairing (360); Employment of seamen (360)</i>	
Railways, Buses and Ferries .....	362
<i>Public transport authorities (362); Railways (362); Bus services (367); Harbour and river ferry and hydrofoil services (369)</i>	
Roads and Bridges .....	370
<i>Main roads administration (371); Commonwealth grants for road construction and maintenance (374); Bridges and ferries (375)</i>	
Motor Transport and Road Traffic .....	375
<i>Administration and control of motor transport (376); Motor vehicle registrations (376); Survey of motor vehicle usage (380); Third party motor vehicle insurance (381); Motor drivers' licences (382); Motor taxes, fees and charges (383); Road accidents and road safety (383); Driving offences (385)</i>	
Air Transport .....	387
<i>Control of air transport (387); Aircraft aerodromes etc (388); Regular air services (389); Civil aviation accidents (390)</i>	
Communication .....	391
<i>Postal services (392); Internal telecommunication services (394); Overseas telecommunication services (396); Radio communication stations (397)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 15. AGRICULTURE</b>	
Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs .....	399
<i>Statistics on the agricultural industry (399); Agricultural development (400); Character of settlement (401); Agricultural establishments (404); Establishments with agricultural activity (406); Agricultural financial statistics (409); Employment in the agricultural industry (410); Services by government authorities to the agricultural industry (412); Provision of finance to the agricultural industry (416); Industry adjustment policies (420)</i>	
Crops and Pastures .....	422
<i>Area of all crops (423); Number of establishments growing crops (423); Statistical summary of crops grown (424); Planting and harvesting of crops (425); Value of agricultural commodities produced, crops (425); Fertilisers used on crops (excluding pastures) (427); Wheat (429); Maize (439); Sorghum (440); Oats (441); Barley (441); Rice (442); Sugar-cane (443); Cotton (444); Oilseeds (445); Tobacco (446); Fruit and vegetables (447); Hay and silage (454); Establishment and improvement of pastures (456)</i>	
Livestock and Livestock Products .....	457
<i>Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (458); Livestock (458); Livestock slaughtered and meat produced (472); Wool production (477); Dairy production (483); Egg production (488); Honey and Beeswax production (490); Value of livestock products (491)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 16. FORESTRY AND FISHERIES</b> .....	493
<i>Forestry (493); Fisheries (496)</i>	

<b>CHAPTER 17.</b>	<b>MINING AND ENERGY</b>	
	Mining .. . . .	503
	<i>Mining industries (503); Minerals produced (507); Exploration for minerals in New South Wales (525); Administration of mining laws in New South Wales (528); Government assistance to mining (531)</i>	
	Energy .. . . .	531
	<i>Primary sources of energy (531); Consumption of energy (532); Energy management and research (533); System of statistics for electricity and gas industries (535); Electricity generation and distribution (535); Gas production and distribution (539)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 18.</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .. . . .	541
	<i>Tariffs and bounties on manufactures (541); Industrial regulation (541); Industrial development (541); Industrial research and standardisation (543); Statistics of manufacturing industries (544); Principal manufacturing commodities (551)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 19.</b>	<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b> .. . . .	555
	<i>Overseas trade (555); Interstate trade (562); Coastal trade of New South Wales (563)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 20.</b>	<b>RETAIL TRADE AND TOURIST ACCOMMODATION</b> .. . . .	565
	<i>Wholesale trade (565); Retail trade (565); Marketing of foodstuffs (570); Regulation of liquor trade (572); Accommodation statistics (575)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 21.</b>	<b>PRICES</b> .. . . .	579
	<i>Control of prices (579); Retail price indexes (579); Retail prices of food (582); Milk prices (582); Bread prices (583); Gas and electricity charges (584); Wholesale price indexes (585)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 22.</b>	<b>CONSUMER PROTECTION</b> .. . . .	591
	<i>Standards Association of Australia (591); Commonwealth government legislation (591); New South Wales Government legislation (592)</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 23.</b>	<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>	
	Structure of Public Finance .. . . .	597
	Taxation .. . . .	598
	<i>Commonwealth taxes (598); State and local taxation (604)</i>	
	Commonwealth Grants to the States .. . . .	612
	<i>General purpose revenue grants (612); General purpose capital grants (615); Commonwealth grants for specific purposes (616); Repayable Commonwealth advances (616)</i>	
	State Government Finance .. . . .	617
	<i>Revenue Accounts of New South Wales (617); Loan funds of New South Wales (621); Ledger balances (624); State enterprises (625); The public debt (625); Loan indebtedness outside the financial agreement (630); Loans guaranteed by the State (631)</i>	
	Local Government Finance .. . . .	632
	<i>Types of local government authorities and their activities (632); Funds of local government authorities (633); Valuation and rating of property in local areas (634); Financial assistance received from government (636); Borrowing powers of local government authorities (638); Statistics of local government finances (640); Metropolitan water supply and sewerage (649); Hunter district water supply and sewerage (651)</i>	

**CHAPTER 24. PRIVATE FINANCE**

Currency, Banking and Exchange Rates .. .. .	653
<i>Currency (653); Banking (653); Overseas exchange rates (662)</i>	
Non-Bank Financial Institutions .. .. .	662
<i>Financial Corporations Act (662); Co-operative societies (664); Short-term money market (667); Pastoral finance companies (668); Finance companies (669); Financing of retail sales (671); Life insurance (672); Pension and superannuation schemes (677); General insurance (684)</i>	
Interest Rates .. .. .	686
<i>Bank interest rates (686); Commonwealth bond yields and miscellaneous interest rates (688)</i>	
Other Private Finance .. .. .	690
<i>Incorporated companies (690); Stock exchanges (693); Australian Industry Development Corporation (694); Bankruptcy (694); Transactions in real estate (696); Estates of deceased persons (697)</i>	

**APPENDIXES**

<b>Appendix A.</b>	Principal Events in the History of New South Wales .. .. .	699
<b>Appendix B.</b>	Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys .. .. .	705
<b>Appendix C.</b>	New South Wales Statistical Publications .. .. .	710
<b>INDEX</b>	.. .. .	713



## 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.e.s.</i>	Not elsewhere shown.
<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 rounded to zero.
——	(where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series.

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1981, refer to the year ended 31 December 1981; those shown as, e.g. 1980–81, refer to the year ended 30 June 1981. 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) 268-4611, 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 710 to 712.

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 68th 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 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 chapter.

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*, and *New South Wales in Brief* contain a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form and are useful for handy reference. The *Handbook of Local Statistics*, issued annually, presents a selection of the more important statistics available for geographical areas of the State.

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.

T. J. SKINNER,  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
Sydney,  
June 1983

## 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 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 McPherson Range, and along the crest of the McPherson 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 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

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in April 1982.

*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.

Under the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, Lord Howe Island is part of New South Wales and is included for purposes of State parliamentary representation in the metropolitan electoral district of Elizabeth. The Lord Howe Island Act, 1953 makes provision for the care, control, and management of the Island and constitutes the Lord Howe Island Board. The Board, which administers the affairs of the Island, consists of five members including 3 Islanders, a government departmental representative, and an officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The land is vested in the Crown and is leased at nominal rents.

**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 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 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 (402 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 (2,589 km in length, of which 1,880 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 (2,739 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 (847 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. These are described in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'. 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.

## 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 Department of Environment and Planning) 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 (Commonwealth) 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, number of persons, 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		Persons (census count)		Area of establishments with agricultural activity	
		At 30 June 1981	Proportion of State total	At 30 June 1981	Proportion of State total	At 31 March 1981	Proportion of State total
		sq km	per cent		per cent	sq km	per cent
1	Sydney .. .. .	12,407	1.5	3,204,211	62.5	1,659	0.3
2	Hunter .. .. .	31,011	3.9	458,686	8.9	17,764	2.7
3	Illawarra .. .. .	8,485	1.1	293,743	5.7	1,914	0.3
4	Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	9,757	1.2	135,916	2.7	6,330	1.0
5	Mid-North Coast .. .. .	25,922	3.2	178,635	3.5	14,014	2.2
6	Northern .. .. .	98,617	12.3	174,230	3.4	78,070	12.0
7	North-Western .. .. .	199,076	24.8	106,270	2.1	175,899	27.0
8	Central West .. .. .	63,262	7.9	159,665	3.1	51,182	7.9
9	South-Eastern .. .. .	52,136	6.5	140,541	2.7	31,498	4.8
10	Murrumbidgee .. .. .	63,522	7.9	139,709	2.7	56,728	8.7
11	Murray .. .. .	90,003	11.2	97,920	1.9	80,125	12.3
12	Far West .. .. .	147,143	18.4	31,644	0.6	136,488	20.9
Total, New South Wales		(a) 801,428	100.0	(b) 5,125,683	100.0	651,673	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 (287 persons) and 'Migratory' (4,226 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 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 farming, piggeries, vegetable growing, and fruit growing are more significant in outlying areas, such as Camden, Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Gosford, Liverpool, and Wollondilly. Approximately 75 per cent of the people employed by manufacturing industry in the State work in the Sydney Statistical Division. The major manufacturing industries are those producing food, beverages, and tobacco; paper, paper products and printing; chemical, petroleum, and coal products; fabricated metal products; transport equipment; and other machinery and equipment. Takings from tourist accommodation in the Division represent about 55 per cent of the State's total.

#### *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 is prominent throughout most of the Division with mixed farming, including cereal grains, sheep, and cattle, predominating in the north-western areas. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas away from the coast and grapes are grown in the central and lower Hunter Valley. Poultry (for meat) farming predominates in the coastal areas and in Greater Cessnock (City) and Dungog Shire. The Division includes the major coal producing centres of Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook. Timber getting is important in the northern coastal region. Major iron and steel works are concentrated around the City of Newcastle. The production of non-ferrous metals is important in Greater Cessnock (City) and wine and milk products are manufactured in close proximity to the vineyards and dairies.

#### *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. 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 particularly around the Bulli-Wollongong area.

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, apart from iron and steel manufacturing, are the production of non-ferrous basic metal products, paper and paper products, and portland cement.

#### *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, plantation fruit growing, and dairying are the principal agricultural industries in the Division although beef cattle raising and pig farming are also significant. Fishing (particularly for prawns) and timber getting are undertaken. 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). 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, beef production, plantation fruit, and sugar-cane growing. Timber getting is widespread and fishing (including crayfish and prawns) is significant. The major manufacturing industries of food processing (particularly of milk) 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-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Narrabri Shire, tobacco in the Inverell Shire, and poultry in the Parry Shire. Food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning are important manufacturing activities of the Division.

#### *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. In the eastern portion of the Division wheat growing, usually in association with sheep or meat cattle, is the major rural activity. In the western shires rural activity is confined to grazing sheep often in association with meat cattle. The total sheep and lamb population of the Division is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee have some manufacturing activity mainly in meat processing.

#### *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. The Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre is the 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. The sheep population is approximately one-sixth and the cattle population one-tenth of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Orange region 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 some beef production, while commercial fishing, and tourism are of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in most shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry activities. Snowy River Shire contains several popular ski resorts. Cereal grains, especially wheat, and pig raising are important rural activities in the north-west corner of the Division. 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, and the manufacture of structural metal products and 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 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 activity in the Division is sheep and wheat farming with sheep grazing predominating in a small number of shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in the south-eastern portion of the Division. 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 printing and publishing; 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, 392 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 263 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 other urban areas in the Division are adequately served by 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 approximately half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep or beef cattle grazing, and, in the irrigated areas, fruit (including grapes), vegetables, and rice growing. Albury, together with Wodonga on the Victorian side of the border, is being developed as a growth centre. Secondary production is important in Albury with the major manufactured commodities being fabricated metal products; motor vehicle parts; appliances and electrical equipment; food products; paper and printing; and textile fibres and yarns.

#### *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 two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Nyngan through Broken Hill to Gawler (near Adelaide), 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 although in Central Darling Shire this activity is associated with meat cattle grazing. Secondary industry activities at Broken Hill include 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 Dividing Range, 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 (millimetres)	Approximate area (sq km)	Proportion of total area (per cent)	Average annual rainfall (millimetres)	Approximate area (sq km)	Proportion of total area (per cent)
<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.

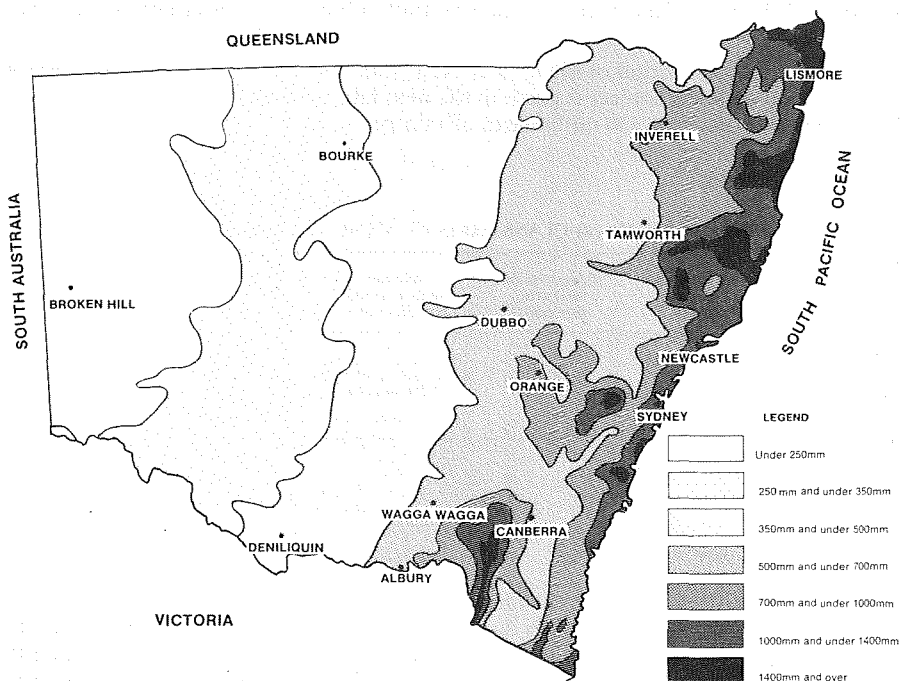
The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, 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)	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Coast—North	N	1,469	2,130	1,437	2,015	1,668	1,815	1,168	1,512	1,213	1,254	1,333
	S	1,525	1,804	1,458	2,188	1,562	1,771	1,619	1,291	1,055	1,124	1,339
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	1,557	1,013	1,836	1,341	1,564	1,343	1,559	904	817	1,116
	S	885	976	835	991	807	1,108	852	1,269	635	461	934
Cumberland	E	1,147	1,325	1,175	1,571	1,183	1,763	1,024	1,633	759	693	1,116
	W	823	882	803	1,022	848	1,023	731	1,190	447	464	846
South	N	1,110	933	988	1,721	1,320	1,434	826	1,631	700	624	1,032
	S	948	707	856	1,571	1,245	1,366	769	1,319	613	465	717
Tableland—North	E	1,041	1,292	1,085	1,123	1,356	1,270	845	1,012	861	820	1,047
	W	823	846	973	741	969	866	807	1,063	648	538	719
Central	N	646	535	1,036	568	580	694	572	865	518	366	717
	S	938	864	1,255	1,128	958	1,033	694	1,294	543	573	1,021
South	N	701	494	720	881	767	677	497	912	399	507	634
	S	863	616	1,032	1,252	1,109	642	524	1,133	506	638	848
Western slope—North	N	682	582	796	569	859	779	708	938	541	512	598
	S	666	564	790	531	620	820	804	879	520	450	601
Central	N	630	555	1,057	583	578	804	602	815	482	442	576
	S	614	429	977	717	536	769	452	886	362	397	559
South	N	622	443	731	913	554	524	399	754	357	469	531
	S	878	552	1,088	1,064	931	635	591	1,039	655	801	936
Plains—North West	E	586	517	706	538	597	755	670	727	467	286	401
	W	535	437	612	544	518	706	568	666	364	382	472
Central West	N	491	363	810	569	425	657	433	637	327	363	450
	S	483	372	735	612	446	743	370	737	287	300	389
Riverina	E	477	330	753	851	509	344	285	663	361	373	490
	W	393	254	633	700	386	355	254	512	328	275	394
Western Division—Eastern half	N	362	199	489	595	622	642	376	513	249	227	366
	S	349	227	566	727	406	435	256	464	328	227	381
Western half	N	237	77	372	695	472	524	130	282	300	134	284
	S	239	171	482	596	499	286	161	371	277	258	246

(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	N	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	S	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	N	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	S	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	E	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	W	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	N	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	S	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland—North	E	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	W	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	N	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	S	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	N	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	S	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western slope—North	N	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	S	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	N	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	S	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	N	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	S	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains—North West	E	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	W	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	N	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	S	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	E	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	W	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division—Eastern half	N	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	S	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	N	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	S	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 1,800 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. AND A.C.T.  
(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	58	76	45	31	37	39	33	23	27	48	35	28	481
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	20	32	25	17	22	20	22	17	12	27	22	24	260
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	15	20	17	9	14	13	13	11	11	19	22	12	177
Leeton—													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	34	31	40	38	39	41	38	38	34	45	33	26	438
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	63	60	68	78	87	101	98	97	75	95	74	53	948
Canberra—													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	59	54	64	54	53	52	45	49	45	73	55	51	654
Sydney—													
Evaporation (Mascot)	217	176	153	126	94	85	93	116	141	168	193	252	1,814
Rainfall (Observatory)	104	125	129	101	115	141	94	83	72	80	76	86	1,206

## 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 (Observatory Hill)	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 17·6°C. The mean seasonal range is only 8·7°C, the mean summer temperature being 21·6°C and the winter temperature 12·9°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 5·3 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 1981 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	1,012·8	22·0	25·7	18·4	7·2	102	388	6	13	67
February	1,014·2	22·0	25·5	18·5	6·8	115	564	3	13	70
March	1,016·4	21·0	24·6	17·4	6·4	133	521	8	14	74
April	1,018·3	18·3	22·2	14·5	6·3	123	622	2	13	74
May	1,018·7	15·3	19·4	11·3	5·8	122	585	4	13	75
June	1,018·7	12·9	16·7	9·2	5·3	133	643	4	12	75
July	1,018·6	11·9	15·9	7·9	6·3	101	336	2	11	73
August	1,017·8	13·1	17·5	8·8	6·9	78	378	1	11	68
September	1,017·1	15·3	19·7	10·9	7·2	68	357	2	11	66
October	1,015·3	17·6	21·9	13·4	7·3	77	283	2	12	62
November	1,013·5	19·4	23·5	15·4	7·6	79	517	2	12	61
December	1,012·1	21·1	25·0	17·3	7·5	78	402	6	12	64
Year	1,016·2	17·6	21·5	13·7	6·7	1,211	2,193	584	148	70

(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 90 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 Mungyang 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. AND A.C.T.

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	
Lecton	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 23 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° 30' E. longitude, or 9½ 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° 30' E. longitude, or 9½ hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120° 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. In 1982 however, in the interests of conserving electrical energy and reducing peak demands, daylight saving in New South Wales was extended till the first Sunday in April. Following this decision, daylight saving was similarly extended in the Australian Capital Territory. Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory 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.

## FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Handbook of Local Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1304.1)  
**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the Lord Howe Island Board, the Water Resources Commission and the Department of Science and Technology.

## CHAPTER 2

### 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 later 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.

Complementary legislation between the Commonwealth and the States may establish a uniform system of law and administration in regards to certain affairs throughout Australia, such as the administration of growth centre areas embracing more than one State, and the regulation of companies and of the securities industry.

The Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations was established in 1977 (under the *Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations Act 1976*) with the object of improving inter-government co-operation. It receives references from the Premiers Conference to review and keep under consideration issues for inter-government co-operation and to recommend ways and means for improving inter-government co-operation. The Council

has 22 members, appointed by the Governor-General for 3 years, representing Commonwealth, State and local government and the community. The Council's first reference was to examine the relationship which ought to exist between the three spheres of government.

## 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 (\$63,150 since 1 October 1981), is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The present Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Marshal Sir James Rowland, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., K.St.J., was sworn into office on 20 January 1981.

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 28 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, the Development Co-ordinating Committee, the Housing Committee and the Coal Resources 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 February 1969 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 75 Ministries but only 47 Parliaments.

#### MINISTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1965

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
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	29 Feb. 1980
74	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
75	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct. 1981	In office

The Ministry in office in May 1982 consisted of the following nineteen members:

*Premier and Minister for Mineral Resources.*—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.

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

*Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.*—The Hon. F. J. Walker, Q.C., M.P.

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

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

*Treasurer.*—The Hon. K. G. Booth, M.P.

*Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for Decentralisation.*—The Hon. D. Day, M.P.

*Minister for Corrective Services.*—The Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P.

*Minister for Planning and Environment.*—The Hon. E. L. Bedford, B.A., M.P.

*Minister for Youth and Community Services.*—The Hon. K. J. Stewart, M.P.

*Minister for Education.*—The Hon. R. J. Mulock, LL.B., M.P.

*Minister for Local Government and Minister for Lands.*—The Hon. A. R. L. Gordon, M.P.

*Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The Hon. J. R. Hallam, M.L.C.

*Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies and Minister Assisting the Premier.*—The Hon. T. W. Sheahan, B.A., LL.B., M.P.

*Minister for Health.*—The Hon. L. J. Brereton, M.P.

*Minister for Police and Emergency Services.*—The Hon. P. T. Anderson, M.P.

*Minister for Leisure, Sport and Tourism.*—The Hon. M. A. Cleary, M.P.

*Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Roads.*—The Hon. P. F. P. Whelan, LL.B., M.P.

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 1982, the annual salaries (and expense allowances) payable to Ministers are: Premier, \$69,880 (\$16,347); Deputy Premier, \$62,618 (\$8,173); Leader of Government Members in the Legislative Council \$63,373 (\$7,637); Deputy Leader of Government Members in the Legislative Council, \$60,170 (\$7,637); and other Ministers, \$58,892 (\$7,637). Those Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from \$10,208 to \$18,233 according to the location of their electorate. Ministers from the Legislative Council receive an Electoral Allowance of \$7,146. A Special Expenses Allowance of \$6,140 is payable to Ministers from the Legislative Assembly who represent, and to Ministers from the Legislative Council who reside in, outlying electorates who use overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House. 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, home telephone concessions, 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 and (as a result of the acceptance of a referendum held in 1981) must declare their pecuniary and other interests.

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. At a referendum held in September 1981, a majority of votes was recorded in favour of extending this limit to four years and this will apply for the 48th and subsequent Parliaments.

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 1962 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	
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	28 Aug. 1981	2	11	14	4
47	23 Oct. 1981	28 Oct. 1981	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 has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is more likely to be elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council if he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

There are four parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament: Australian Democrat; Country; Labor; and Liberal. Parties represented in the Legislative

Assembly at 21 April 1982 were: Labor, 69 members; Liberal, 14; Country, 14; and Independent, 2. In the Legislative Council the representation was: Labor, 24 members; Liberal, 12; Country, 6; Australian Democrats, 1; and Independent, 1.

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 a referendum in 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. 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 reconstitution of the Council is now at the second stage following the general elections held in September 1981. The Council now comprises 44 members, being those 14 'continuing' members whose term of office would ordinarily have expired in 1988 (there is one vacancy in this group which is not being filled) together with the 15 members who were elected at the general elections held in October 1978 (terms of office expire end of 48th Parliament) and the 15 members who were elected at the general elections held in September 1981 (terms of office expire end of 49th Parliament). The final stage in the reconstitution will take place at the next general election when the 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 1982, the annual salaries (and expense allowances) payable to members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers) are: President, \$41,282 (\$5,728); Deputy Leader of the Government Members (when not a minister), \$27,922 (\$2,938); Leader of Opposition Members, \$39,888 (\$4,197); Chairman of Committees, \$27,922 (\$2,938); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when the leader of a party), \$27,922 (\$2,938); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when not the leader of a party), \$26,060 (\$1,387); Government and Opposition Whips, \$26,060 (\$1,387); and other members, \$22,400 (no expense allowance). All members of the Legislative Council receive an Electoral Allowance of \$7,146 per annum. Special Expense Allowances (ranging from \$3,669 to \$4,585) are paid annually to members of the Council who are not Ministers and reside in outlying electorates and who use overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House.

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 on a system of universal adult suffrage. Members of the 47th Parliament will serve a maximum period of three years but in subsequent Parliaments the maximum period will be four years. 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 1982, the annual salaries (and expense allowances) payable to members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Ministers) are: Speaker, \$55,042 (\$7,637); Leader of Opposition Members, \$55,042 (\$7,637); Chairman of Committees, \$39,888 (\$4,197); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members, \$39,888 (\$4,197); Leader of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in Assembly, \$39,888 (\$4,197); Parliamentary Secretary, \$37,228 (\$2,134); Government and Opposition Whips, \$37,228 (\$1,982) each; Deputy Leader and Whip of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in the Assembly, \$32,000 (\$1,982) each; and other members, \$32,000 (no expense allowance).

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an Annual Electoral Allowance (ranging from \$10,208 to \$18,233 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 and uses overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House; Ministers, the Speaker, the Leader of Opposition Members, and the Leader of any recognised political party with ten or more members receive \$6,140 and other members receive from \$4,077 to \$5,094 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.

#### STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament, representing all political parties, are 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, from one or both houses, 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 to supervise the library. The Legislative Council has a committee which deals with subordinate legislation and the Legislative Assembly has a Public Accounts Committee which is described below.

##### *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.

#### 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, or (b) at any time after seven years' service. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 48·8 per cent of annual salary at retirement after seven years' service to a maximum of 80 per cent after twenty years of service. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension to a lump sum and for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of Parliament are varied. Where there is no pension entitlement, provision has been made for the refund of contributions together with a supplement at a rate according to whether retirement is voluntary or involuntary. Benefits have been provided for each dependent child of a former member entitled to a pension at the rate of 5 per cent of current basic salary where there is a surviving spouse and 10 per cent for each orphan child.

At 30 June 1981, pensioners totalled 124 (78 ex-members and 46 widows) and accumulated funds amounted to \$7·5m. Income of the Fund during 1980-81 was \$3·2m, including \$482,000 of members' contributions and \$2·1m from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Pension payments during 1980-81 amounted to \$1,034,000.

## 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 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 1970, 1973 and 1980. Following legislation passed in 1981 the Electoral Districts Commissioners may call for and consider suggestions and comments on suggestions, as well as objections, before determining or altering any electoral districts. Previously only objections to findings could be considered.



Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1968 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 number of persons per electorate	Proportion of electors to total persons (per cent)
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
1980	99	3,212,657	32,451	53,046	62.0

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected to represent each electoral district. In terms of the 1979 amendments to the Constitution Act the method of optional preferential voting is used in 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.

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 for many years) is a public holiday from noon. 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 Commonwealth 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 19 September 1981, 98 of the 99 electorates for the Legislative Assembly were contested. Of the 3,178,225 electors enrolled (in the 98 electorates) 2,897,033 (or 91.1 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 89,306 (3.1 per cent of total votes recorded). For the Legislative Council 15 seats were contested and of the 3,212,657 electors enrolled 2,927,971 (91.04 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 200,367 (6.8 per cent of total votes recorded).

## STATE REFERENDA

Since 1903, thirteen 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, seven to constitutional questions, and one to daylight saving. The last referenda held (in September 1981) submitted two proposals. The first proposal was that the maximum period between general elections for the Legislative Assembly be extended from three to four years. The second proposal was that members of parliament be required to disclose certain pecuniary interests and other matters. Both proposals were accepted. The first proposal was accepted with 1,951,455 votes in favour, 874,944 votes against, and there were 101,528 informal votes. The second proposal was accepted with 2,391,036 votes in favour, 388,791 votes against, and there were 148,100 informal votes.

## ELECTION FUNDING

The Election Funding Act, 1981 makes provision for the public funding of State parliamentary election campaigns. The Act provides for the constitution of the Election Funding Authority of New South Wales which consists of three members. One member is the Electoral Commissioner (the Chairman), and the other two members are appointed by the Governor on the nominations of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The Authority is responsible for maintaining the registers of parties, groups of candidates and candidates, receives declarations of income and expenditure by them, and assesses entitlement to funds. Parties, groups, and candidates are not eligible for funding unless they are registered. Electoral expenditure includes expenditure on advertising, holding rallies, travel expenses, and research. Declarations of expenditure are open to public inspection.

The Election Funding Act makes provision for two funds with the aggregate amount paid into them being based on the total number of electors enrolled and the number of years between elections. Two-thirds of this amount is credited to the central fund from which parties, independent groups standing for election to the Legislative Council and independent candidates standing for election to the Council are eligible for payments. The amount payable depends on the primary votes obtained in the periodic Council election and sufficient votes must be first obtained so as to secure the return of deposits (3·125 per cent). The remaining one-third is allocated to the constituency fund which is divided by the number of contested seats in the Legislative Assembly to calculate the amount to be made available in respect of each electorate. The distribution is based on the same principle as that relating to the central fund including the requirement that candidates must be eligible to receive their deposit back (20 per cent of the votes of the winning candidate). The Act provides that no party, group or candidate is eligible for more than half the amount available from either fund.

The Act requires that registered parties, groups and candidates must make a declaration to the Authority of political contributions received in a specified period leading up to the polling day of the current election. Where any donation to a party or group exceeds \$1,000 the donor must be identified. Similarly any person donating more than \$200 to an individual candidate must be identified. All declarations are open to public inspection.

## 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.

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
TOTAL (\$'000)						
Governor .. .. .	657	646	714	754	695	820
Parliament—						
Salaries and allowances—						
Ministers .. .. .	868	952	1,026	1,174	1,351	1,440
Other members .. .. .	2,799	3,202	3,525	3,672	3,861	4,272
Other expenses (a) .. .. .	6,448	7,697	7,989	8,177	9,893	11,601
Electoral .. .. .	1,627	791	2,081	4,498	1,269	1,169
Royal Commissions and Select Committees .. .. .	55	893	1,495	1,040	725	280
Total .. .. .	12,454	14,181	16,830	19,315	17,794	19,582
COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)						
Cost per head .. .. .	2.54	2.87	3.38	3.83	3.48	p 3.76

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

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 \$97m (or \$6.61 per head of population) in 1980-81.

### STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following table which shows, for each ministerial portfolio, the principal areas of responsibility and the authorities (government departments, statutory authorities and semi-autonomous bodies) coming within that portfolio.

## STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Principal Areas of Responsibility of the Minister	Departments, Statutory Authorities, and Semi-Autonomous Bodies under the Minister
<b>MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS</b>	
Co-ordination of policies for Aboriginal affairs	Aboriginal Policy Co-ordination Unit; Aboriginal Land Trust
<b>MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES</b>	
Provision of technical assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries;	Department of Agriculture;
Securing of quality standards in respect of agricultural products and aids;	Dairy Industry Marketing Authority;
Eradication of animal and plant diseases;	Grain Handling Authority;
Post secondary agricultural education;	Homebush Abattoirs Corporation;
Agricultural research;	Meat Industry Authority;
Supervision and registration of production of various primary products;	Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority;
Animal slaughtering and produce marketing services;	Pastures Protection Board;
Prevention and mitigation of erosion and conservation of soil resources;	Prickly Pear Destruction Commission;
Development of management of fisheries.	Numerous marketing boards;
	Soil Conservation Service;
	Fish Marketing Authority;
	State Fisheries.
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>	
Administration of courts and justice;	Department of Attorney General and of Justice;
Administration and review of criminal and civil law;	Corporate Affairs Commission;
Legal drafting;	Law Reform Commission;
Legal Aid, Public Defender, and Public Solicitor's services;	Legal Services Commission;
Administration and review of business and company law;	Public Trust Office;
Criminal prosecution;	Protective Office;
Trustee services;	State Secretariat Constitution Convention Delegation;
Workers' compensation and sporting injuries;	Workers' Compensation Commission;
Births, deaths and marriages;	Workers' Compensation Dust Diseases Board;
Indecent articles and classified publications.	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
<b>MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS</b>	
Consumer services including complaints, investigation and determination, and education;	Department of Consumer Affairs;
Licensing and regulation of motor dealers, real estate agents, stock and station agents, business agents and auctioneers;	Council of Auctioneers and Agents;
Investigation of prices and charges;	Fair Rents and Strata Titles Board;
Regulation of weights and measures;	Rent Control and Strata Titles Office;
Administration of strata titles legislation;	Office of Supervisor of Loan Fund Companies;
Registration and supervision of loan fund companies, and funeral funds;	Rental Bond Board;
Administration of rental bond monies;	Builders Licensing Board;
Regulation and control of building industry.	Registry of Funeral Funds.
<b>MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES</b>	
Registration and supervision of co-operative societies, credit unions, friendly societies, and permanent building societies.	Department of Co-operative Societies;
	Registry of Co-operative Societies.
<b>MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES</b>	
Administration of State prisons;	Corrective Services Commission (Department of Corrective Services);
Care, correction, control, and management of individual offenders;	Probation and Parole Service.
Supervision, guidance, and assistance to offenders on conditional liberty.	
<b>MINISTER FOR DECENTRALISATION</b>	
Encouragement of regional economic development;	Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation;
Administration of Country Industries Assistance schemes;	Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation;
Assistance for the establishment or expansion of decentralised industries;	Hunter Development Board.
Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga developments.	
<b>MINISTER FOR EDUCATION</b>	
Administration of the State's education system, in the Government pre-school, primary, secondary, technical, and tertiary fields;	Office of Minister for Education;
Co-ordination and review of development of policies in education.	Education Commission;
	Department of Education;
	Department of Technical and Further Education;
	Conservatorium of Music;
	Institute of Technology;
	Nurses Education Board;
	Higher Education Board;
	Universities and colleges of advanced education;
	Teacher Housing Authority.
<b>MINISTER FOR ENERGY</b>	
Co-ordination, advice, investigation, and planning on energy and energy resources;	Electricity Commission;
Generation and transmission of electricity;	Energy Authority.
Co-ordination and development of electricity supply;	
Administration of legislation covering pipelines.	

**STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS (continued)**

Principal Areas of Responsibility of the Minister	Departments, Statutory Authorities, and Semi-Autonomous Bodies under the Minister
<b>MINISTER FOR HEALTH</b>	
Promoting and protecting the health of the community; Public health and hospital services.	Health Commission of N.S.W.; Drug and Alcohol Authority; Ambulance Service.
<b>MINISTER FOR HOUSING</b>	
Housing for low-income earners; Construction of accommodation; Management of government rental properties; Development of moderately priced allotments.	Housing Commission; Land Commission.
<b>MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Liaison between N.S.W. industries and the Government; Assistance to industry wishing to invest and develop in N.S.W.; Liaison between overseas and local businesses with each other and government bodies; Assistance and information to small businesses; Government printing and stores services; Government information.	Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation; Small Business Agency; Development Corporation; Government Printing Office; Government Stores Department (including the Government Courier Service); Government Information Service.
<b>MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS</b>	
Regulation of industrial relations and apprenticeships; Regulation of safety, health, and working conditions in industry; Superannuation schemes covering State and local government employees; Fostering employment programmes; Promotion of welfare employees of mining industry; Mines inspection.	Department of Industrial Relations; Industrial Registry; Local Government Superannuation Board; N.S.W. Retirement Board; N.S.W. Superannuation Office; State Superannuation Board; Coal and Oil Shale Mineworkers Superannuation; Division of Occupational and Environmental Health.
<b>MINISTER FOR JUSTICE</b>	
Administration of Magistrates Courts; Crime research and Statistics; Liquor licensing (except clubs); Daylight saving legislation.	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; Privacy Committee; Licenses Reduction Board; Sheriff's Office.
<b>MINISTER FOR LANDS</b>	
Management of Crown lands in western area of the State; Management of reserves; Administration of land registration system; Management of Lord Howe Island; Registration of surveyors; Supervision of zoological parks in N.S.W.; Provision of mapping services; Administration of land valuation system; Management and protection of State forests and timber.	Crown Lands Office; Forestry Commission; Registrar General's Office; Central Mapping Authority; Geographical Names Board; Lord Howe Island Board; Valuer General's Department; Western Lands Commission; Zoological Parks Board.
<b>MINISTER FOR LEISURE, SPORT AND TOURISM</b>	
Assistance, advice, liaison and support to sporting and recrea- tion bodies; Promotion of physical health; Control and regulation of racing and TAB; Animal welfare; Provision of tourist information; Promotion of tourist attractions; Registration of travel agents.	Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism; Greyhound Racing Control Board; N.S.W. Trotting Authority; Sydney Cricket Ground and Sports Ground Trust; Totalizator Agency Boards (T.A.B.); Travel Agents Registration Board.
<b>MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	
Supervision of local government involving: — Overseeing rating practices of councils; — Constitution and alteration of local government areas; — Division of areas into electoral divisions (Wards and Ridings); — Setting building standards; — Controls on council activities over a variety of areas; — Inspections of councils; administration; Administration of local government grants; Licensing of theatres and public halls.	Department of Local Government and Lands; Local Government Boundaries Commission; Local Government Grants Commission.
<b>MINISTER FOR MINERAL RESOURCES</b>	
Regulation and development of mining operations, particularly coal; Research and advice on mining and minerals; Geological and geophysical surveys; Encouragement of prospecting through payment of aid to meet costs of exploration of known ore bodies.	Department of Mineral Resources; Joint Coal Board.

**STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS (continued)**

Principal Areas of Responsibility of the Minister	Departments, Statutory Authorities, and Semi-Autonomous Bodies under the Minister
<b>MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT</b>	
Promotion and co-ordination of town and country planning; Coastal protection; Conservation of the State's environmental heritage; Control of pollution; Environmental protection; National parks; State recreation areas; Flora and fauna protection; Protection and preservation of Aboriginal sites; Redevelopment of Rocks Area of Sydney; Establishment and operation of waste disposal facilities, and supervision of waste disposal.	Department of Environment and Planning; Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority; National Parks and Wildlife Service; State Pollution Control Commission; Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority; Heritage Council; Coastal Council of N.S.W.
<b>MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
Police matters; State emergency services; Fire services; Electoral matters; Gaming and betting.	Police Department; Division of State Emergency Services; Bush Fire Council; Board of Fire Commissioners; Electoral Office.
<b>MINISTER FOR PORTS</b>	
Planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of ports and port facilities; Management of N.S.W. waterways; Vessel operation and marine safety; Licensing of boat drivers; Regulation of power boats.	Maritime Services Board.
<b>PREMIER</b>	
Co-ordination of Government policy; Cabinet and its committees; Government ceremonial and hospitality; Ethnic, cultural, women's, and civil rights matters; N.S.W. overseas offices trade and investment; Public service matters; Ombudsman.	Premier's Department; Public Service Board (including the ADP Service Bureau); Auditor General's Office; Crown Employees Appeal Board; Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal; Government Actuary's Office; Ombudsman; Sydney Opera House; Film Corporation; Cultural Institutions (Museums, etc.); Counsellor for Equal Opportunity; Anti-Discrimination Board; Ethnic Affairs Commission; Archives Authority; Overseas Trade Authority; Sydney Observatory; Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust; Centennial Park; Coal Industry Consultative Council; Manufacturing Industry Advisory Council.
<b>MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b>	
Planning, design, construction, and maintenance of Government works; State Dockyard; Government Motor Garage; Coastal engineering; Co-ordination of services to meet adequate land supply.	Department of Public Works; Broken Hill Water Board; Cobar Water Board; State Brickworks; State Dockyard; Government Motor Garage; Board of Architects; Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board; Land Supply Co-ordination Unit.
<b>MINISTER FOR ROADS</b>	
Construction, maintenance and improvement of main roads sys- tem; Installation and maintenance of traffic control and management devices.	Department of Main Roads.
<b>MINISTER FOR TECHNOLOGY</b>	
Implementation of technological development.	Mines Inspection Branch, Testing and Research Station; Science and Technology Council; Technological Research Unit.
<b>MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT</b>	
Implementation, evaluation, and co-ordination of transport pol- icy; Public transport services in N.S.W.; Licensing and registration of private and commercial motor ve- hicles; Research into and promotion of traffic safety.	Ministry of Transport; Department of Motor Transport; State Rail Authority; Urban Transport Authority; Traffic Authority.

**STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS (continued)**

Principal Areas of Responsibility of the Minister	Departments, Statutory Authorities, and Semi-Autonomous Bodies under the Minister
<b>TREASURER</b>	
Economic and financial policy; Control of public accounts; Preparation and review of Budget and Loan Estimates; Administration and review of State taxation and duties; Control of Government banking and insurance organisations; Provision of financial assistance in rural areas; Administration of State lotteries and Lotto; Registration and supervision of charities and art unions; Registered clubs.	The Treasury; Government Insurance Office (G.I.O.); Payroll Tax Office; Rural Assistance Board; State Bank; Stamp Duties Office; State Lotteries Office; Land Tax Office.
<b>MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES</b>	
Construction and operation of water storage and flood mitigation works; Planning and management of water resources; Control of irrigation areas.	Water Resources Commission; Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; Hunter District Water Board.
<b>MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>	
Provision of financial and other assistance to the aged, handicapped, single parents and other persons receiving low incomes, and their dependent children; Services relating to the adoption and welfare of children; Family support services.	Department of Youth and Community Services; Family and Children's Services Agency.

**Auditor-General**

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor and holds Office until the age of 65 years. His position is free from direct ministerial control as he is responsible only to the Governor and the Parliament and 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. The Constitution prescribes that payments out of public funds shall be authorised by a warrant certified by the Auditor-General and signed by the Governor.

The principal powers and duties of the Auditor-General are set out in the Audit Act, 1902. These duties include the audit of the Treasury accounts and Public Accounts. The audit to the Treasury accounts (the appropriation audit) enables Parliament to be assured that its directions as to the spending of money, as expressed in appropriation acts and other statutes, have been faithfully carried out. In auditing the Public Accounts, the Auditor-General is required to examine and certify various statements and accounts and report thereon to Parliament not later than 30 September each year. In practice, this Report also contains a review of the accounts of statutory bodies and public authorities which do not form part of the Treasurer's Public Accounts as, apart from the Audit Act, there are numerous statutes containing provisions for his audit of statutory corporations.

The Auditor-General also has the authority to audit the accounts of all departments and officers at his own discretion or following the request of the Treasurer, and he possesses a variety of implied powers and responsibilities arising from judicial decisions as well as accounting conventions and standards.

**Ombudsman**

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provides for the appointment of an Ombudsman to investigate complaints against the administrative actions of public and local government authorities. Further details on the function and powers of the Ombudsman are contained in the subsection 'Administrative Law' in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

## 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 Los Angeles), Japan (at Tokyo), West Germany (at Wiesbaden), and New Zealand (at Auckland). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

## 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 Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia 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 area ceded to the Commonwealth became the Australian Capital Territory. 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., G.C.V.O., K.St.J., Q.C., has been Governor-General since 8 December 1977. In July 1982, Sir Ninian Stephen, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C., will be sworn in to succeed Sir Zelman Cowen.

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 Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Each of the six States returns ten senators and the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory return two each.

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 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. Voting for the Senate is based 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 a person from the same political party is chosen to hold the place until the expiration of the term. In New South Wales the replacement is chosen by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly sitting and voting together.

### 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 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.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential. The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1968.

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

Period	Total members	Number of members representing—							
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
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
Since 1980	125	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2

## 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 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. In 1981 an amendment to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918, changed the eligibility for franchise. Only persons with Australian citizenship will be eligible to vote or become a member of parliament, although no person currently enrolled will be disenfranchised. The amendment has not yet been proclaimed. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

After the last dissolution of the House of Representatives an election was held on 18 October 1980, and, as half of the Senate was due to retire in June 1981, a Senate election was held simultaneously, the term of the newly elected senators commencing from 1 July 1981. All New South Wales seats in the House of Representatives were again contested, 3,183,091 electors were enrolled, and 2,999,196 electors (or 94.2 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 281,338 (or 9.4 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Senate election and 70,721 (or 2.4 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, the proposal 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 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.

## 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 activities of local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

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 1981 was 705,661 sq. km and the number of persons in them, at the 1981 census count, was 5,119,682. The unincorporated area comprised 95,681 sq. km with 1,488 persons.

For details on local government finance see the section 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

### 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.

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 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. The following table shows the number of municipalities and shires at 1 January in 1906 and in the last six years.

The following table shows the number of municipalities and shires at 1 January in 1906 and in the last six years.

	1906	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<i>Municipalities</i>	193	83	81	79	63	62	
<i>Shires</i>	134	128	124	124	120	113	113

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 150,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 25,000 persons. Twenty-nine municipalities have been proclaimed as cities.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 28, 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 are 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 \$30 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$1000 in a year. Individual members of councils may elect to receive only part or none of this amount. 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 January 1982, there were 77 urban areas and 16 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 43 county councils in 1982 of which 23 conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 11 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood mitigation works, 1 operated an aerodrome and 2 undertook coal mining activities; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

The town or shire clerk, who is responsible for carrying out a council's decisions and is the general administrator, is appointed by a council following public advertisements of the vacancy. In most councils the town or shire clerk must hold specific certificates of qualification which are issued by the State Government.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 of rateable land, or as residents of the local government area.

The qualification as owner includes lessees of Crown Land and a representative from a body corporate or trustees which owns rateable land. A person is entitled to enrolment as a resident 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. In 1980 the right of a rate-paying lessee to vote was abolished.

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 voting was compulsory for resident electors at the elections held in 1977 and 1980.

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 and 1980, 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.

## 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.

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. Further details of the activities of local councils are given in the 'Local Government Finance' section in the 'Public Finance' chapter.

*Public Roads, etc.* Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see the subsection 'Roads and Bridges' in Chapter 14 'Transport and Construction'), 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. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may provide senior citizens' and child care centres, acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux. Most councils have established public libraries. Further details of this activity are given in Chapter 8, 'Culture and Recreation'.

*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 building approval before commencing construction. Most councils employ a building surveyor, 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 may provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood mitigation, civic centres, social workers, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying animals; 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 local environment plans 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 environmental planning and assessment and development control are given in the subsection 'Environment Planning and Assessment Act, 1979' in Chapter 11, 'Land Use'.

### **FURTHER REFERENCES**

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Pocket Year Book* (Catalogue No. 1302.1)

**Other Publications:** L. J. Rose *The Framework of Government in New South Wales*, Government Printer, New South Wales, 1972; R. S. Parker *The Government of New South Wales*, University of Queensland Press, 1978; Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales *Statistical Returns*; State Government Information Service *The Government of New South Wales Directory of Administration and Services*; *Annual Report* of Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations; Australian Electoral Office *Election Statistics and Annual Report*; *House of Representatives Practice*, edited by J. A. Pettifer, Australian Government Publishing Service; *Annual Report* of the Department of Local Government; and *Bluett's Local Government Handbook (N.S.W.)* The Law Book Company Limited

# CHAPTER 3

## POPULATION

### THE CENSUS

#### CENSUS ENUMERATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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. People are enumerated at the 'dwelling' where they spent the night at the date of enumeration (or where they returned the following day, not having been counted elsewhere), i.e. they are counted at their 'place of actual location' within Australia on census night.

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 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 1947. Censuses have since been held in 1954 and 1961, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter. The most recent census was held on 30 June 1981.

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.

Special 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).

#### 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 householders 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 very low by world standards.

A post-enumeration sample survey, designed to measure the degree of error and under-enumeration in the census is conducted after each census by specially trained interviewers. Net under-enumeration in the State is derived by comparing results from the census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the census. Adjustments for under-enumeration are applied to census counts on a place of usual residence basis when making estimates of resident population (see subsection 'Intercensal Estimates' later in this chapter). The adjustment applied to the 1981 Census count of usual residents of New South Wales was 1.788 per cent.

#### 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. 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). The 1981 Census is being fully processed.

### 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 1977 (15 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.

PERSONS COUNTED AT EACH CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Date of Census	Persons	Increase 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 1976	4,777,101	175,921	3.82	0.75	6.0
30 June 1981 <sup>p</sup>	5,125,683	348,582	7.30	1.42	6.4

(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.

Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia 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.

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 by far 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.

During the period 1976 to 1981 the average annual rate of increase nearly doubled the previous period's rate, reaching 1.42 per cent. This reflected the sustained increase in net migration during the period with the rate of natural increase remaining fairly constant.

## 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 (172 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (83 kilometres south of Sydney). The number of persons per square kilometre in New South Wales is 6.4. The density ranges from 6,847 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than two persons per 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, 1976, and 1981 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 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

NUMBER OF PERSONS: URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION, N.S.W.

Area of State	Census of 30 June 1981 <i>p</i>				Persons at Census of 30 June 1976
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of State population (per cent)	
Urban centres in—					
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney .. .. .	1,415,095	1,459,320	2,874,415	56.08	2,765,040
Other urban centres .. .. .	100,609	105,702	206,311	4.03	158,678
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle .. .. .	128,109	130,847	258,956	5.05	251,132
Other urban centres .. .. .	50,127	50,395	100,522	1.96	87,817
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong .. .. .	105,774	102,827	208,601	4.07	197,127
Other urban centres .. .. .	4,932	5,022	9,954	0.19	10,036
Rest of New South Wales .. .. .	424,237	374,746	798,983	15.59	769,182
Total Urban .. .. .	2,228,883	2,228,859	4,457,742	86.97	4,239,012
Rural .. .. .	316,265	347,450	663,715	12.95	531,657
Migratory .. .. .	3,418	808	4,226	0.08	6,434
Total New South Wales .. .. .	2,548,566	2,577,117	5,125,683	100.00	4,777,103

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.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN 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	909,954	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	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2
30 June 1976	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	39,976	1.47	57.9
30 June 1981	1,415,095	1,459,320	2,874,415	109,375	3.96	56.1

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

(b) Since 1851.

The next table shows the number of persons in principal urban centres outside Urban Sydney at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

### NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES (a) OUTSIDE URBAN SYDNEY

Urban centre	Census of 30 June		Urban centre	Census of 30 June	
	1976	1981 <sub>p</sub>		1976	1981 <sub>p</sub>
Newcastle	251,132	258,956	Ballina	7,323	9,735
Wollongong	197,127	(b) 208,601	Inverell	9,432	9,734
Brisbane Water	54,819	(c) 71,969	Singleton	7,917	9,572
Maitland	36,030	38,863	Forster-Tuncurry	6,195	9,260
The Entrance-Terrigal	n.a.	37,881	Parkes	8,905	9,047
Wagga Wagga	32,984	36,832	Kempsey	8,881	9,034
Albury-Wodonga (part) (d)	31,954	35,107	Camden	7,644	8,999
Tamworth	27,273	29,656	Gunnedah	8,689	8,909
Orange	26,254	27,625	Muswellbrook	7,805	8,549
Broken Hill	27,647	26,913	Forbes	7,754	8,029
Budgewoi Lake	15,748	25,468	Cooma	7,353	7,978
Lismore	22,082	24,035	Nelson Bay	5,376	7,930
Dubbo	20,149	23,986	Cowra	7,734	7,900
Goulburn	21,735	21,750	Murwillumbah	7,294	7,806
Bathurst	18,589	19,640	Kiama	6,133	7,716
Port Macquarie	13,362	19,572	Raymond Terrace	6,989	7,548
Gold Coast (part) (d)	11,763	19,279	Deniliquin	6,865	7,354
Canberra (part) (d)	18,542	19,048	Narrabri	6,951	7,290
Armidale	19,711	18,923	Young	6,459	6,906
Nowra-Bomaderry	15,496	17,885	Bowral	6,283	6,862
Grafton	16,516	17,000	Cootamundra	6,384	6,540
Cessnock-Bellbird	16,256	16,916	Leeton	6,631	6,498
Coffs Harbour	12,197	16,018	Lawson-Hazelbrook	4,791	6,323
Richmond-Windsor	13,440	15,490	Glen Innes	5,953	6,052
Taree	13,440	14,696	Ulladulla	4,271	6,016
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	12,301	13,942	Mudgee	5,724	6,013
Griffith	11,930	13,185	Sawtell	3,711	5,963
Kurri Kurri-Weston	12,143	12,794	Tumut	5,569	5,816
Lithgow	12,703	12,791	Wellington	5,395	5,280
Moree	9,357	10,455	Wangi-Rathmines	3,539	5,107
Casino	9,456	9,741	Narranderra	4,984	5,013

(a) Urban centres with a census count at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more. (b) Includes the former urban centre of Helensburgh and rural locality of Stanwell Tops. (c) Includes the former urban centre of Avoca Beach and rural locality of Empire Bay. (d) Relates to that part of the urban centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole urban centre in 1976 and 1981 was:— Albury-Wodonga 45,567 and 53,214 respectively; Gold Coast 105,777 and 154,706; Canberra 213,055 and 238,387.

## PERSONS 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 Chapter 1 'Natural Environment.'

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

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN STATISTICAL AREAS (a) OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical area	Number of persons at Census of 30 June			Increase in persons	
	1971	1976	1981 <i>p</i>	Numerical	Proportional
				1976 to 1981	1976 to 1981 (per cent)
Statistical Divisions—					
Sydney .. .. .	2,935,937	3,021,979	3,204,211	182,232	6.03
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	351,536	363,010	389,212	26,202	7.22
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	55,743	59,122	69,474	10,352	17.51
Total, Hunter .. .. .	407,279	422,132	458,686	36,554	8.66
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	199,048	211,069	222,488	11,419	5.41
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	48,231	58,372	71,255	12,883	22.07
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	247,279	269,441	293,743	24,302	9.02
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	96,908	106,181	135,916	29,735	28.00
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	123,194	142,159	178,635	36,476	25.66
Northern .. .. .	164,160	168,047	174,230	6,183	3.68
North-Western .. .. .	98,464	98,972	106,270	7,298	7.37
Central West .. .. .	151,443	155,462	159,665	4,203	2.70
South-Eastern .. .. .	118,284	127,951	140,541	12,590	9.84
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	131,536	134,737	139,709	4,972	3.69
Murray .. .. .	85,919	90,976	97,920	6,944	7.63
Far West .. .. .	34,595	32,386	31,644	(-) 742	(-) 2.29
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	223	244	287	43	17.62
Migratory .. .. .	5,959	6,434	4,226	(-) 2,208	(-) 34.32
New South Wales .. .. .	4,601,180	4,777,101	5,125,683	348,582	7.30

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

*Persons in Municipalities and Shires*

The next table shows the number of persons in the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown. In some cases, the figures shown for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS: MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)**

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	Number of persons at Census of 30 June			Increase in persons 1976 to 1981
	1971	1976	1981 <i>p</i>	
Ashfield M .. .. .	44,910	42,322	41,225	(-) 1,097
Auburn M .. .. .	48,683	47,557	46,621	(-) 936
Bankstown M (City) .. .. .	162,730	155,843	152,623	(-) 3,220
Baulkham Hills S .. .. .	57,373	75,679	93,068	17,389
Blacktown M (City) .. .. .	133,655	159,733	181,139	21,406
Blue Mountains M (City) .. .. .	36,727	45,798	55,871	10,073
Botany M .. .. .	38,236	35,739	34,697	(-) 1,042
Burwood M .. .. .	31,888	29,045	28,896	(-) 149
Camden M .. .. .	11,155	14,597	17,094	2,497
Campbelltown M (City) .. .. .	34,235	52,299	91,494	39,195
Canterbury M .. .. .	130,446	128,710	126,725	(-) 1,985
Concord M .. .. .	26,104	24,598	23,915	(-) 683
Drummoyle M .. .. .	31,251	31,516	30,965	(-) 551
Fairfield M (City) .. .. .	113,053	114,603	129,547	14,944
Gosford M (City) .. .. .	56,575	73,552	94,341	20,789
Hawkesbury S .. .. .	23,146	28,667	36,759	8,092
Holroyd M .. .. .	77,317	79,867	80,109	242
Hornsby S .. .. .	96,661	103,961	111,081	7,120
Hunter's Hill M .. .. .	14,100	13,017	12,537	(-) 480
Hurstville M .. .. .	67,143	66,450	64,906	(-) 1,544
Kogarah M .. .. .	47,197	46,722	46,311	(-) 411
Ku-ring-gai M .. .. .	98,589	100,150	101,049	899
Lane Cove M .. .. .	28,676	29,341	29,112	(-) 229
Leichhardt M .. .. .	71,338	62,550	57,322	(-) 5,228
Liverpool M (City) .. .. .	82,447	89,683	92,709	3,026
Manly M .. .. .	39,260	36,709	37,077	368
Marrickville M .. .. .	96,796	87,821	83,443	(-) 4,378
Mosman M .. .. .	29,379	26,811	26,198	(-) 613
North Sydney M .. .. .	53,338	48,536	48,476	(-) 60
Parramatta M (City) .. .. .	134,218	131,659	130,935	(-) 724
Penrith M (City) .. .. .	60,316	79,042	108,717	29,675
Randwick M .. .. .	123,865	119,499	116,187	(-) 3,312
Rockdale M .. .. .	84,232	83,798	83,712	(-) 86
Ryde M .. .. .	88,806	89,137	88,935	(-) 202
South Sydney M .. .. .	38,916	33,145	30,762	(-) 2,383
Strathfield M .. .. .	27,167	26,301	25,877	(-) 424
Sutherland S .. .. .	151,574	156,754	165,319	8,565
Sydney M (City) .. .. .	62,470	52,186	51,777	(-) 409
Warringah S .. .. .	156,873	169,938	172,649	2,711
Waverley M .. .. .	65,539	61,692	61,553	(-) 139
Willoughby M .. .. .	53,952	51,541	52,096	555
Wollondilly S .. .. .	12,670	14,790	19,831	5,041
Woollahra M .. .. .	59,964	53,259	51,623	(-) 1,636
Wyong S .. .. .	32,967	47,362	68,928	21,566
Total, Sydney Statistical Division .. .. .	2,935,937	3,021,979	3,204,211	182,232

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The next two tables show the number of persons, at the last three censuses, of municipalities and the larger shires which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division. In some cases, the figures shown for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation and in others it has not been possible to estimate a 1971 Census count figure.

The figures 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 distinct centres of population. Similarly, shires often contain within their boundaries a number of distinct, and sometimes large, separate centres of population.

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS: MUNICIPALITIES IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)

Municipality	Number of persons at Census of 30 June			Increase in persons 1976 to 1981
	1971	1976	1981 <i>p</i>	
Albury (City) .. .. .	28,420	32,964	36,686	3,722
Armidale (City) .. .. .	18,156	19,711	18,923	(-) 788
Bathurst (City) .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	20,641	22,702	2,061
Broken Hill (City) .. .. .	29,808	27,647	26,913	(-) 734
Casino .. .. .	9,378	9,791	10,115	324
Cessnock, Greater (City) .. .. .	34,907	36,199	38,722	2,523
Deniliquin .. .. .	6,622	6,865	7,354	489
Dubbo (City) .. .. .	20,629	23,246	28,503	5,257
Glen Innes .. .. .	5,770	5,953	6,052	99
Goulburn (City) .. .. .	21,606	21,735	21,750	15
Grafton (City) .. .. .	16,387	16,516	17,000	484
Hastings .. .. .	19,917	25,323	35,493	10,170
Kiama .. .. .	6,751	8,666	11,367	2,701
Lake Macquarie .. .. .	122,381	131,782	147,935	16,153
Lismore (City) .. .. .	27,761	29,500	34,020	4,520
Lithgow, Greater (City) .. .. .	19,400	18,949	19,669	720
Maitland (City) .. .. .	31,051	36,002	39,936	3,934
Newcastle (City) .. .. .	146,049	138,738	135,194	(-) 3,544
Orange (City) .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	28,710	30,350	1,640
Queanbeyan (City) .. .. .	16,078	18,923	19,375	452
Shellharbour .. .. .	31,154	37,316	41,778	4,462
Shoalhaven (City) .. .. .	28,570	37,032	46,773	9,741
Tamworth (City) .. .. .	26,531	29,395	31,778	2,383
Taree, Greater (City) .. .. .	20,090	26,536	31,278	4,742
Wagga Wagga (City) .. .. .	37,594	43,107	47,392	4,285
Wollongong (City) .. .. .	161,143	165,087	169,343	4,256

(a) Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.  
NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

# NUMBER OF PERSONS: LARGER SHIRES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Shire	Number of Persons at Census of 30 June			Increase in persons 1976 to 1981
	1971	1976	1981 <i>p</i>	
Tweed .. .. .	24,062	27,526	40,058	12,532
Coffs Harbour .. .. .	18,633	24,497	35,154	10,657
Port Stephens .. .. .	17,734	20,935	28,294	7,359
Wingecarribee .. .. .	19,661	21,340	24,482	3,142
Wade .. .. .	18,813	19,534	20,388	854
Ballina .. .. .	10,627	13,793	20,365	6,572
Bega Valley .. .. .	14,771	17,013	20,289	3,276
Kempsey .. .. .	16,017	17,041	19,578	2,537
Moree Plains .. .. .	11,064	15,411	17,222	1,811
Great Lakes .. .. .	9,225	12,608	17,148	4,540
Eurobodalla .. .. .	8,404	11,764	16,477	4,713
Inverell .. .. .	17,272	15,448	15,641	193
Narrabri .. .. .	15,177	15,056	15,601	545
Byron .. .. .	9,722	10,916	15,419	4,503
Singleton .. .. .	11,863	12,359	15,210	2,851
Parkes .. .. .	14,760	14,408	14,432	24
Gunnedah .. .. .	12,364	12,658	13,174	516
Mudgee .. .. .	10,869	11,451	13,113	1,662
Muswellbrook .. .. .	11,771	11,520	12,975	1,455
Nambucca .. .. .	8,811	9,674	11,662	1,988
Cabonne .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	11,508	11,429	(-) 79
Tumut .. .. .	12,411	10,987	11,399	412
Cowra .. .. .	10,921	11,298	11,241	(-) 57
Leeton .. .. .	11,359	11,287	11,089	(-) 198
Forbes .. .. .	10,852	10,934	10,993	59
Maclean .. .. .	7,587	8,562	10,823	2,261
Young .. .. .	9,871	10,154	10,682	528
Parry .. .. .	8,308	9,030	10,392	1,362
Cooma-Monaro .. .. .	9,580	9,034	9,737	703
Kyogle .. .. .	9,088	8,388	8,926	538
Bellingen .. .. .	6,558	7,195	8,873	1,678
Wellington .. .. .	9,005	9,029	8,847	(-) 182
Lachlan .. .. .	8,800	8,583	8,396	(-) 187
Scone .. .. .	7,519	7,382	8,330	948
Cootamundra .. .. .	8,366	8,175	8,243	68
Snowy River .. .. .	5,077	6,117	8,059	1,942
Bland .. .. .	8,332	8,140	8,033	(-) 107
Narrandera .. .. .	7,680	7,782	7,548	(-) 234
Walgett .. .. .	7,577	7,272	7,384	112
Berrigan .. .. .	6,793	7,075	7,301	226
Coonabarabran .. .. .	7,408	7,250	7,287	37
Yass .. .. .	6,736	6,939	7,119	180
Richmond River .. .. .	6,270	6,267	7,013	746
Wentworth .. .. .	6,194	6,360	6,873	513
Tenterfield .. .. .	6,660	6,616	6,679	63
Temora .. .. .	6,828	6,604	6,457	(-) 147
Narromine .. .. .	6,186	6,298	6,356	58
Corowa .. .. .	5,350	5,437	6,212	775
Blayney .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	6,085	6,007	(-) 78
Dungog .. .. .	5,740	5,718	5,951	233
Coonamble .. .. .	6,247	5,839	5,821	(-) 18
Junee .. .. .	5,650	5,785	5,621	(-) 164
Cobar .. .. .	5,458	4,618	5,545	927
Quirindi .. .. .	5,409	5,305	5,303	(-) 2
Uralla .. .. .	4,460	4,753	5,152	399
Wakool .. .. .	5,246	4,950	5,044	94

(a) Shires with a Census count at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of the population, as disclosed by the 1981 Census, is as follows:

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS (a) N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1981

Age group (years)	Number			Proportion of total persons		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
0-4	196,575	186,932	383,507	3.84	3.65	7.48
5-9	221,397	210,800	432,197	4.32	4.11	8.43
10-14	222,260	211,441	433,701	4.34	4.13	8.46
15-19	220,063	208,257	428,320	4.29	4.06	8.36
20-24	217,005	212,716	429,721	4.23	4.15	8.38
25-29	203,419	204,415	407,834	3.97	3.99	7.96
30-34	209,514	205,333	414,847	4.09	4.01	8.09
35-39	176,003	169,622	345,625	3.43	3.31	6.74
40-44	149,960	142,391	292,351	2.93	2.78	5.70
45-49	132,889	125,698	258,587	2.59	2.45	5.04
50-54	139,406	133,961	273,367	2.72	2.61	5.33
55-59	132,006	133,175	265,181	2.58	2.60	5.17
60-64	105,695	115,540	221,235	2.06	2.25	4.32
65-69	88,783	102,984	191,767	1.73	2.01	3.74
70 or more	127,043	199,296	326,339	2.49	3.89	6.37
Total all ages (b)	2,552,053	2,573,630	5,125,683	49.79	50.21	100.00
Summary—						
0-5	237,059	226,068	463,127	4.64	4.43	9.07
6-14	403,173	383,105	786,278	7.90	7.51	15.41
15-20	265,276	251,968	517,244	5.20	4.94	10.14
21-64	1,420,684	1,399,140	2,819,824	27.83	27.41	55.23
65 or more	215,826	302,280	518,106	4.23	5.92	10.15

(a) Preliminary census count.

(b) Includes Not stated (males 10,035, females 11,069).

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in Statistical Divisions at the 1981 Census are shown below.

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS  
30 JUNE 1981  
(per cent)

Statistical Division	Proportion in age group (years)—						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more (b)	All ages
Sydney .. .. .	23.4	16.8	16.5	12.8	19.9	10.5	100.0
Hunter .. .. .	24.6	16.9	15.5	11.7	20.4	11.0	100.0
Illawarra .. .. .	25.6	17.2	15.7	12.2	20.1	9.2	100.0
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	25.8	15.1	14.7	11.0	20.6	12.8	100.0
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	25.1	13.9	14.3	11.6	21.7	13.4	100.0
Northern .. .. .	27.8	17.2	14.9	12.4	18.3	9.5	100.0
North-Western .. .. .	28.3	16.0	15.0	12.4	18.8	9.4	100.0
Central West .. .. .	27.1	16.8	15.0	12.0	19.0	10.1	100.0
South-Eastern .. .. .	25.3	17.1	15.5	11.9	19.8	10.4	100.0
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	27.9	18.2	15.2	11.7	17.8	9.2	100.0
Murray .. .. .	27.4	16.8	15.7	11.9	18.8	9.4	100.0
Far West .. .. .	24.0	17.9	16.0	11.0	20.3	10.8	100.0
New South Wales (c) .. .. .	24.4	16.7	16.1	12.4	19.9	10.5	100.0

(a) Preliminary census count.

(b) Includes Not stated.

(c) Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.



## SEX DISTRIBUTION

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 0.8 per cent and by 30 June 1976, females outnumbered males by 0.1 per cent. This proportion has continued to increase and at the 1981 Census, females outnumbered males by 0.4 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 1981. 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 at the 1981 Census there was a preponderance of females at all ages over 55 years.

MASCULINITY (a) OF PERSONS (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
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55
1971	105	105	106	106	105	99	90	66	51
1976	105	105	101	104	106	99	89	70	44
1981 <i>p</i>	105	105	101	103	106	102	89	73	44

(a) Males per 100 females.

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

## CONJUGAL CONDITION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1981 Census, is as follows:

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS (a), N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1981

Conjugal condition	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
Never married—						
Under age 15	640,232	609,173	1,249,405	25.09	23.67	24.37
Age 15 or more	592,614	450,862	1,043,476	23.22	17.52	20.36
Married (b)	1,193,683	1,194,902	2,388,585	46.77	46.43	46.60
Widowed	52,154	226,752	278,906	2.04	8.81	5.44
Divorced	68,401	87,249	155,650	2.68	3.39	3.04
Not stated	4,969	4,692	9,661	0.20	0.18	0.19
Total	2,552,053	2,573,630	5,125,683	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Preliminary census count.

(b) Includes persons permanently separated but not divorced.

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), rose to 48.0 per cent in 1976 and has since declined to 46.6 per cent in 1981.

### 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 of New South Wales 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 State's population. This is shown in the table opposite. More recent data of persons by country of birth were collected at the 1981 Census and will be released by the Bureau of Statistics later in 1982.

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 in New South Wales 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 PERSONS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, N.S.W.,  
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
U.S.A. .. .. .	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
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	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
<i>At sea .. .. .</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total born outside Australia .. .. .</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>19.3</i>
Total persons .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF PERSONS, N.S.W., 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 persons .. .. .	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 recorded 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 recorded 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 PERSONS, N.S.W.: 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	number
	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
U.S.A. .. .. .	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
U.S.S.R. (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 .. .. .	76.4	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
<b>Total persons .. .. .</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,777,111</b>

(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. More recent data of the religious denomination of persons were collected at the 1981 Census and will be released by the Bureau of Statistics later in 1982.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PERSONS, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1966, 1971 AND 1976

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	9.2	8.1	7.3
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 persons .. .. .	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 of the Commonwealth of Australia, 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). The 1981 Census contained a similar question (somewhat different in wording) to that asked at the 1976 Census, and this data will be available later in 1982. For more details on the questions asked on this topic in recent Censuses, see the Bureau publication *Census 81—Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders* (Catalogue No. 2153).

## INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. The starting points for estimates are the census counts, which are counts of people at their place of actual location within Australia on census night.

Until 1966, official population estimates were simply the census counts plus natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and an estimate of net migration based on movement of population irrespective of the length of duration of that movement. From 1966 onwards, intercensal estimates of areas within Australia (i.e. States, local government areas, etc.) took internal movements into account only according to changes in place of usual residence. In the early 1970s there were large increases in both numbers and quarter-to-quarter fluctuations of short-term (i.e. periods of less than twelve months) movements overseas, and it was judged that the needs of most users of statistics would be met more adequately if the official population estimates excluded short-term movements. Therefore, from 1976, migration from overseas has been measured by net long-term and permanent overseas movements, and not total net overseas movements as previously.

At the time when the basis for intercensal estimates for the years 1976 to 1981 had to be decided, classifications by place of usual residence were not available from the census, nor were data on Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Therefore, intercensal estimates for those years were made on a hybrid conceptual basis — the starting point was according to place of actual location on census night, but changes were estimated according to place of usual residence. Following the 1981 Census, a new conceptual basis was adopted for official population estimates. Population estimates are now compiled entirely according to the place of usual residence of the population and, as such, are referred to as *Estimated Resident Population*.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The estimated resident population of New South Wales at a census date is based on the census count (place of actual location) for the State with adjustments made by (a) excluding all overseas and interstate visitors, (b) including residents of the State who were counted interstate, (c) adjusting for census under-enumeration as measured by the post-enumeration survey (see earlier subsection 'The Census'), and (d) including residents of the State who were temporarily overseas (i.e. for less than twelve months) on census night. Estimates of residents temporarily overseas are made from passenger cards which are completed by all persons arriving in or departing from Australia. Information on these cards enables an estimate to be made of residents temporarily overseas on census night according to their local government area, and therefore State, of usual residence.

Intercensal estimates of resident population will continue to be made by adding natural increase and estimated net migration on a quarterly basis. Accurate data as to natural increase are almost assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained (see subsection 'Overseas Arrivals and Departures' later in this chapter), but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. This net migration component is based on (a) statistics of permanent and long-term overseas migration (i.e. movements of one year or longer) by State of stay or residence and (b) since July 1979, estimates of interstate migration derived from transfers of residence based on family allowances and from data obtained from the annual Internal

Migration Survey as described later in this chapter. Intercensal estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available.

In order that some comparison over time could be made on the new usual residence concept, a quarterly time series on a consistent usual residence basis has been compiled for Australia by State and Territory back to 1971. The estimated resident population of New South Wales at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	2,373,800	2,351,700	4,725,500	2,393,800	2,372,800	4,766,600
1972	2,407,700	2,387,400	4,795,100	2,419,000	2,401,800	4,820,800
1973	2,428,500	2,413,400	4,841,900	2,440,300	2,427,800	4,868,100
1974	2,452,400	2,441,600	4,894,000	2,466,500	2,459,500	4,926,000
1975	2,467,800	2,464,200	4,932,000	2,472,500	2,474,900	4,947,400
1976	2,477,000	2,482,600	4,959,600	2,485,200	2,493,900	4,979,100
1977	2,496,500	2,506,700	5,003,200	2,507,300	2,520,400	5,027,600
1978	2,517,100	2,532,700	5,049,800	2,527,700	2,545,800	5,073,500
1979	2,541,900	2,561,400	5,103,300	2,556,200	2,576,900	5,133,100
1980	2,572,300	2,592,900	5,165,200	2,590,700	2,612,400	5,203,100
1981	2,607,900	2,629,200	5,237,100	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	5,269,800

(a) Estimates at dates since 30 June 1976 are based on the preliminary counts from the 1981 Census and are subject to revision when the final Census counts become available.

### 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. Figures for natural increase shown in the tables for the 1966-1971 intercensal period and earlier relate to births and deaths registered in New South Wales and therefore include births to and deaths of residents of other States which occurred in New South Wales, but they exclude births to and deaths of residents of New South Wales which occurred in other States. Figures for later periods have been compiled according to State of usual residence rather than State of registration. Differences caused by this change do not significantly affect comparisons. 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. From 1971 to 1979, the birth rate steadily declined to 15.11 in 1979—the lowest ever recorded. In 1980 (15.38) and 1981 (15.57), the downward trend in the birth rate was reversed. During the period from 1971 to 1976, the rate of natural increase also declined steadily to 7.36 in 1976, but since then has shown a generally steady, if small, upward trend.

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 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 30,600 in 1980 was the highest since 1971.

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

### 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	110,546	120,057	(-) 7,400	10,800	103,200	130,900
1976-1981	91,292	100,671	39,600	45,900	130,900	146,600
<b>Year (e):</b>						
1976	17,038	19,497	(-) 4,400	(-) 500	12,600	19,000
1977	18,052	19,779	4,000	6,600	22,100	26,400
1978	17,582	19,984	2,800	5,500	20,400	25,500
1979	18,497	20,063	10,000	11,000	28,500	31,100
1980	18,823	20,554	15,700	14,900	34,500	35,500
1981	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	13,700	11,200	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1961-66 in the figures for intercensal periods. Estimates of the total increase (and consequently net migration) since 1971 are based on the new concept of Estimated Resident Population. The estimates for 1976 and later are preliminary and subject to revision when final 1981 Census counts become available. (b) Excess of live births over deaths — see text preceding table. (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. Includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy. (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	230,603	3,500	234,100	9.48	0.14	0.97
1976-1981	191,963	85,500	277,500	7.55	3.36	1.09
<b>Year (g):</b>						
1976	36,535	(-) 4,900	31,700	7.36	(-) 0.98	0.64
1977	37,831	10,700	48,500	7.56	2.13	0.97
1978	37,566	8,300	45,900	7.44	1.65	0.91
1979	38,560	21,100	59,600	7.56	4.13	1.18
1980	39,377	30,600	70,000	7.62	5.92	1.36
1981	41,837	24,900	66,700	7.99	4.75	1.28

(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 estimated 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 OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

As stated earlier in the subsection 'Distribution and Relative Growth of Population by Areas', New South Wales is divided into 12 Statistical Divisions and each of these Divisions is further divided into a second tier of statistical areas comprising Statistical Districts and Statistical Subdivisions. These statistical areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas.

Estimates of resident population for local government areas at a census date are made on a similar basis to that used for the State. The census count (place of actual location) for each local government area is adjusted by (a) excluding all visitors who normally reside overseas, interstate or in other local government areas in the State, (b) including residents who were counted interstate or in other local government areas in the State, (c) adding an estimate for census under-enumeration using adjustment factors by sex and age for the Sydney Statistical Division and the remainder of the State, as provided by the post-enumeration survey conducted after the census, and (d) including residents who were temporarily overseas on census night. Because this concept of estimated resident population was first adopted for the 1981 Census, estimates on the same basis using 1976 Census counts have been compiled for comparability purposes and are shown in this Year Book.

Intercensal estimates of the resident population of each local government area are made annually, as at 30 June, by taking into consideration the number of births to and deaths of residents of the local government area as well as other available indicators of population change.

Estimates for statistical areas are aggregates of the estimates of local government areas. The estimated resident population of the Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at 30 June 1976 and 1981 are shown in the next table. In

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN POPULATION OF STATISTICAL AREAS, 1976 AND 1981 (a)

Statistical area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1976	Components of change, 1976-81			Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Average annual rate of change (d) (per cent)
		Natural increase (b)	Other (c)	Total change		
Statistical Divisions —						
Sydney .. .. .	3,143,750	115,085	22,050	137,150	3,280,900	0.86
Hunter —						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	379,950	11,586	10,700	22,300	402,250	1.15
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	61,450	2,652	6,500	9,150	70,600	2.81
Total, Hunter .. .. .	441,400	14,238	17,200	31,450	472,850	1.39
Illawarra —						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	222,250	10,884	(-) 2,150	8,700	230,950	0.77
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	61,100	2,604	10,350	12,950	74,050	3.92
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	283,350	13,488	8,150	21,650	305,000	1.48
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	108,650	4,423	20,250	24,700	133,300	4.18
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	144,050	5,292	26,900	32,200	176,250	4.12
Northern .. .. .	174,200	8,223	(-) 3,950	4,250	178,450	0.48
North-Western .. .. .	102,700	5,125	850	5,950	108,700	1.14
Central West .. .. .	162,000	7,203	(-) 4,550	2,650	164,700	0.33
South-Eastern .. .. .	130,550	5,626	3,250	8,850	139,400	1.32
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	140,100	7,423	(-) 3,700	3,700	143,800	0.53
Murray .. .. .	95,100	4,689	1,050	5,750	100,850	1.18
Far West .. .. .	33,550	1,097	(-) 2,050	(-) 950	32,600	(-) 0.57
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	250	12	50	50	300	3.95
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	4,959,600	191,924	85,550	277,450	5,237,050	1.09

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. The estimates are based on the preliminary counts from the 1981 Census and are subject to revision when the final Census counts become available. (b) Excess of live births to residents over deaths of residents of the statistical area. (c) Predominantly relates to net migration — see text preceding table.

(d) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.  
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

addition, the components of change in population between these dates are shown. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the total change in population during the period and the difference, shown as 'Other', predominantly relates to net migration although there may be a small residual element resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change.

The estimated resident population at 30 June 1976 and 1981, and the components of change in population between those dates, for local government areas in Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the following table.

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN POPULATION  
IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1976 AND 1981 (a)**

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1976	Components of change, 1976-81			Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Average annual rate of change (d) (per cent)
		Natural increase (b)	Other (c)	Total change		
Ashfield M .. .. .	44,150	509	(-) 2,250	(-) 1,750	42,400	(-) 0.80
Auburn M .. .. .	48,750	1,845	(-) 3,400	(-) 1,550	47,200	(-) 0.64
Bankstown M (City) .. .. .	162,300	5,159	(-) 10,750	(-) 5,600	156,750	(-) 0.70
Baulkham Hills S .. .. .	78,350	5,311	11,750	17,050	95,400	4.02
Blacktown M (City) .. .. .	165,950	13,627	5,500	19,150	185,100	2.21
Blue Mountains M (City) .. .. .	47,950	2,249	7,350	9,600	57,500	3.71
Botany M .. .. .	37,550	1,313	(-) 3,100	(-) 1,800	35,750	(-) 0.97
Burwood M .. .. .	30,100	148	(-) 950	(-) 800	29,300	(-) 0.54
Camden M .. .. .	14,900	1,174	1,350	2,500	17,400	3.16
Campbelltown M (City) .. .. .	54,000	7,125	32,150	39,300	93,300	11.56
Canterbury M .. .. .	134,600	5,777	(-) 9,850	(-) 4,050	130,550	(-) 0.61
Concord M .. .. .	25,150	427	(-) 1,450	(-) 1,050	24,100	(-) 0.84
Drummoyle M .. .. .	32,950	375	(-) 1,350	(-) 950	32,000	(-) 0.59
Fairfield M (City) .. .. .	118,900	7,129	6,350	13,450	132,350	2.17
Gosford M (City) .. .. .	76,150	2,561	18,000	20,600	96,750	4.90
Hawkesbury S .. .. .	29,550	2,518	5,500	8,000	37,550	4.91
Holroyd M .. .. .	82,950	4,512	(-) 5,350	(-) 850	82,100	(-) 0.20
Hornsby S .. .. .	107,900	3,638	1,500	5,100	113,000	0.93
Hunter's Hill M .. .. .	13,250	(-) 248	(-) 650	(-) 900	12,350	(-) 1.38
Hurstville M .. .. .	69,850	1,648	(-) 4,450	(-) 2,800	67,050	(-) 0.82
Kogarah M .. .. .	48,950	630	(-) 1,750	(-) 1,150	47,850	(-) 0.46
Ku-ring-gai M .. .. .	104,750	1,175	(-) 1,600	(-) 450	104,300	(-) 0.08
Lane Cove M .. .. .	30,550	531	(-) 1,350	(-) 800	29,750	(-) 0.53
Leichhardt M .. .. .	65,700	454	(-) 7,250	(-) 6,800	58,900	(-) 2.17
Liverpool M (City) .. .. .	93,200	6,547	(-) 4,950	1,600	94,800	0.34
Manly M .. .. .	38,600	20	(-) 800	(-) 800	37,850	(-) 0.41
Marrickville M .. .. .	91,850	3,691	(-) 9,800	(-) 6,100	85,700	(-) 1.37
Mosman M .. .. .	28,200	(-) 69	(-) 750	(-) 800	27,400	(-) 0.59
North Sydney M .. .. .	50,500	(-) 114	(-) 500	(-) 600	49,850	(-) 0.24
Parramatta M (City) .. .. .	136,950	4,796	(-) 7,750	(-) 2,950	134,000	(-) 0.43
Penrith M (City) .. .. .	81,900	8,805	20,200	29,000	110,900	6.25
Randwick M .. .. .	124,900	1,679	(-) 7,250	(-) 5,550	119,350	(-) 0.91
Rockdale M .. .. .	87,800	1,073	(-) 2,750	(-) 1,650	86,150	(-) 0.38
Ryde M .. .. .	92,500	2,774	(-) 4,600	(-) 1,800	90,700	(-) 0.40
South Sydney M .. .. .	34,850	769	(-) 3,900	(-) 3,150	31,700	(-) 1.88
Strathfield M .. .. .	27,450	43	(-) 800	(-) 750	26,700	(-) 0.54
Sutherland S .. .. .	163,800	7,668	(-) 1,450	6,250	170,050	0.75
Sydney M (City) .. .. .	49,600	(-) 1,220	(-) 800	(-) 2,050	47,550	(-) 0.84
Warringah S .. .. .	177,850	6,124	(-) 5,900	200	178,000	0.02
Waverley M .. .. .	64,550	524	(-) 1,550	(-) 1,000	63,500	(-) 0.32
Willoughby M .. .. .	53,750	639	(-) 1,150	(-) 500	53,250	(-) 0.19
Wollondilly S .. .. .	15,400	1,145	3,850	5,000	20,400	5.77
Woollahra M .. .. .	55,950	(-) 454	(-) 1,750	(-) 2,200	53,750	(-) 0.81
Wyong S .. .. .	49,050	1,058	20,600	21,650	70,700	7.59
Total, Sydney Statistical Division ..	3,143,750	115,085	22,050	137,150	3,280,900	0.86

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. The estimates are based on the preliminary counts from the 1981 Census and are subject to revision when the final Census counts become available. (b) Excess of live births to residents over deaths of residents of the local government area.

(c) Predominantly relates to net migration, but there may also be a small residual element resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change. (d) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN POPULATION  
OF LARGER SHIRES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION,  
1976 AND 1981 (b)**

Shire	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1976	Components of change, 1976-81			Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Average annual rate of change (e) (per cent)
		Natural increase (c)	Other (d)	Total change		
Tweed .. .. .	27,800	1,240	8,650	9,900	37,700	6.27
Coff's Harbour .. .. .	24,500	1,246	8,450	9,700	34,200	6.90
Port Stephens .. .. .	21,650	1,348	5,600	6,950	28,650	5.73
Wingecarribee .. .. .	22,100	842	2,300	3,150	25,250	2.70
Wade .. .. .	20,450	1,209	(-) 600	600	21,100	0.58
Bega Valley .. .. .	17,350	681	2,000	2,700	20,050	2.93
Ballina .. .. .	13,850	473	5,250	5,750	19,550	7.18
Kempsey .. .. .	17,400	622	1,500	2,100	19,500	2.32
Moree Plains .. .. .	15,850	1,247	200	1,450	17,300	1.76
Great Lakes .. .. .	12,800	185	4,050	4,250	17,100	5.89
Eurobodalla .. .. .	11,650	386	4,100	4,500	16,150	6.74
Inverell .. .. .	16,250	646	(-) 750	(-) 100	16,150	(-) 0.14
Narrabri .. .. .	15,750	926	(-) 600	350	16,050	0.41
Singleton .. .. .	12,800	802	1,700	2,500	15,300	3.65
Byron .. .. .	11,100	520	3,300	3,850	14,950	6.10
Parkes .. .. .	15,000	646	(-) 750	(-) 100	14,900	(-) 0.17
Mudgee .. .. .	11,950	450	1,500	1,600	13,550	2.50
Gunnedah .. .. .	13,150	587	(-) 350	250	13,400	0.37
Muswellbrook .. .. .	12,000	724	450	1,200	13,200	1.89
Cabonne .. .. .	12,150	416	(-) 600	(-) 200	11,950	(-) 0.34
Tumut .. .. .	11,600	541	(-) 150	400	11,950	0.65
Cowra .. .. .	11,750	454	(-) 600	(-) 150	11,600	(-) 0.28
Nambucca .. .. .	9,850	268	1,300	1,550	11,400	3.00
Forbes .. .. .	11,200	448	(-) 300	150	11,350	0.26
Leeton .. .. .	11,450	538	(-) 650	(-) 100	11,350	(-) 0.19
Young .. .. .	10,600	429	100	500	11,100	0.95
Parry .. .. .	9,500	461	750	1,200	10,700	2.42
Maclean .. .. .	8,200	167	1,200	1,350	9,550	3.08
Cooma-Monaro .. .. .	9,250	358	(-) 300	100	9,300	0.17
Kyogle .. .. .	8,850	413	(-) 150	300	9,150	0.63
Wellington .. .. .	9,550	227	(-) 700	(-) 450	9,100	(-) 1.00
Bellingen .. .. .	7,450	397	1,200	1,600	9,050	4.00
Lachlan .. .. .	9,000	533	(-) 800	(-) 250	8,750	(-) 0.57
Scone .. .. .	7,800	368	400	800	8,600	1.94
Cootamundra .. .. .	8,600	356	(-) 400	(-) 50	8,550	(-) 0.14
Bland .. .. .	8,450	391	(-) 600	(-) 200	8,250	(-) 0.45
Narrandera .. .. .	7,950	376	(-) 700	(-) 350	7,650	(-) 0.83
Berrigan .. .. .	7,450	381	(-) 250	100	7,550	0.32
Walgett .. .. .	7,450	452	(-) 500	(-) 50	7,400	(-) 0.07
Yass .. .. .	7,200	248	(-) 50	200	7,400	0.49
Coonabarabran .. .. .	7,400	244	(-) 300	(-) 50	7,350	(-) 0.20
Wentworth .. .. .	6,650	335	100	450	7,100	1.30
Richmond River .. .. .	6,300	132	400	500	6,800	1.58
Temora .. .. .	6,900	244	(-) 400	(-) 200	6,750	(-) 0.52
Narromine .. .. .	6,650	397	(-) 350	50	6,700	0.11
Tenterfield .. .. .	6,850	235	(-) 400	(-) 150	6,700	(-) 0.43
Corowa .. .. .	5,700	255	450	750	6,450	2.42
Blayney .. .. .	6,450	331	(-) 550	(-) 200	6,250	(-) 0.61
Dungog .. .. .	6,050	150	—	150	6,200	0.50
Coonamble .. .. .	6,000	291	(-) 350	(-) 50	5,950	(-) 0.14
Junee .. .. .	6,100	300	(-) 550	(-) 250	5,850	(-) 0.90
Cobar .. .. .	4,800	263	500	750	5,600	3.02
Quirindi .. .. .	5,600	213	(-) 300	(-) 100	5,500	(-) 0.39
Uralla .. .. .	5,050	279	50	350	5,400	1.31
Wakool .. .. .	5,300	232	(-) 350	(-) 150	5,150	(-) 0.49
Gilgandra .. .. .	4,950	244	(-) 150	100	5,050	0.41
Guyra .. .. .	5,250	249	(-) 500	(-) 250	5,000	(-) 0.98

(a) Shires with an estimated resident population at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more, in descending order of population. (b) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. The estimates are based on the preliminary counts from the 1981 Census and are subject to revision when the final Census counts become available. (c) Excess of live births to residents over deaths of residents of the shire. (d) Predominantly relates to net migration, but there may also be a small residual element resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change. (e) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981. NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The table on the previous page and the following table show the estimated resident population and the components of change in population for all municipalities and the larger shires in the State but outside of the Sydney Statistical Division.

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN POPULATION  
OF MUNICIPALITIES IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION,  
1976 AND 1981 (a)**

Municipality	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1976	Components of change, 1976-81			Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Average annual rate of change (d) (per cent)
		Natural increase (b)	Other (c)	Total change		
Albury (City) .. .. .	34,000	1,814	1,500	3,350	37,350	1.89
Armidale (City) .. .. .	19,250	898	(-) 1,150	(-) 250	19,000	(-) 0.26
Bathurst (City) .. .. .	21,150	1,020	900	1,900	23,050	1.75
Broken Hill (City) .. .. .	28,800	818	(-) 1,800	(-) 950	27,850	(-) 0.68
Casino .. .. .	10,250	365	(-) 200	200	10,450	0.34
Cessnock, Greater (City) .. .. .	37,650	935	1,400	2,350	40,000	1.22
Deniliquin .. .. .	7,300	367	50	400	7,700	1.08
Dubbo (City) .. .. .	23,950	1,513	3,400	4,900	28,850	3.79
Glen Innes .. .. .	6,200	197	(-) 200	-	6,150	(-) 0.71
Goulburn (City) .. .. .	22,400	854	(-) 1,200	(-) 350	22,050	(-) 0.30
Grafton (City) .. .. .	17,100	468	(-) 300	150	17,250	0.17
Hastings .. .. .	25,200	754	8,500	9,250	34,500	6.46
Kiama .. .. .	9,200	422	2,250	2,650	11,850	5.21
Lake Macquarie .. .. .	139,150	5,464	8,900	14,400	153,500	1.99
Lismore (City) .. .. .	30,450	1,280	3,000	4,250	34,700	2.66
Lithgow, Greater (City) .. .. .	19,850	793	(-) 250	500	20,350	0.52
Maitland (City) .. .. .	37,450	2,283	1,550	3,800	41,250	1.96
Newcastle (City) .. .. .	144,700	1,588	(-) 6,600	(-) 5,000	139,700	(-) 0.70
Orange (City) .. .. .	29,950	1,451	(-) 100	1,350	31,300	0.88
Queanbeyan (City) .. .. .	19,900	1,496	(-) 1,400	100	20,000	0.12
Shellharbour .. .. .	39,400	2,970	1,050	4,000	43,450	1.96
Shoalhaven (City) .. .. .	39,000	1,762	8,050	9,800	48,800	4.58
Tamworth (City) .. .. .	30,350	1,411	800	2,200	32,550	1.40
Taree, Greater (City) .. .. .	27,400	1,031	3,550	4,600	32,000	3.16
Wagga Wagga (City) .. .. .	44,150	2,683	1,300	4,000	48,150	1.74
Wollongong (City) .. .. .	173,650	7,492	(-) 5,450	2,050	175,700	0.24

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. The estimates are based on the preliminary counts from the 1981 Census and are subject to revision when the final Census counts become available. (b) Excess of live births to residents over deaths of residents of the municipality. (c) Predominantly relates to net migration, but there may also be a small residual element resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change. (d) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

### MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Mean or average population estimates 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 mean estimated resident populations of the State for the last six calendar and financial years are shown in the next table.

#### MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, CALENDAR AND FINANCIAL YEARS, N.S.W. (a)

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1976	2,472,400	2,474,200	4,946,500	2,477,600	2,483,400	4,961,000
1977	2,485,800	2,494,200	4,980,000	2,496,300	2,506,900	5,003,100
1978	2,507,100	2,520,100	5,027,200	2,517,800	2,533,400	5,051,200
1979	2,529,100	2,546,800	5,075,900	2,542,000	2,561,400	5,103,300
1980	2,556,300	2,576,600	5,132,900	2,572,600	2,593,500	5,166,100
1981	2,591,000	2,612,200	5,203,200	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	5,237,700

(a) Figures are based on preliminary 1981 Census counts and are subject to revision when final 1981 counts become available.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The estimated resident population of each of the Australian States and Territories at 30 June 1971, 1976 and 1981 is shown in the following table.

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	At 30 June		
	1971	1976	1981
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			
New South Wales	4,725,500	4,959,600	5,237,100
Victoria	3,601,400	3,810,400	3,948,600
Queensland	1,851,500	2,092,400	2,345,300
South Australia	1,200,100	1,274,100	1,319,300
Western Australia	1,053,800	1,178,300	1,299,100
Tasmania	398,100	412,300	427,300
Northern Territory	85,700	98,200	122,800
Australian Capital Territory	151,200	207,700	227,300
Australia	13,067,300	14,033,100	14,926,800
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)			
New South Wales	36.16	35.34	35.09
Victoria	27.56	27.15	26.45
Queensland	14.17	14.91	15.71
South Australia	9.18	9.08	8.84
Western Australia	8.06	8.40	8.70
Tasmania	3.05	2.94	2.86
Northern Territory	0.66	0.70	0.82
Australian Capital Territory	1.16	1.48	1.52
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00

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 period 1966 to 1971, the rate of increase for the State was higher than for South Australia as well as Tasmania, but again from 1971 to 1976 the rate exceeded that for Tasmania only.

In the period from 1976 to 1981, the average annual rate of increase for New South Wales, based on the increase in estimated resident population, was 1.09 compared with 1.24 for Australia as a whole. This rate was higher than that of Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia.

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 capital cities of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES (a) 30 JUNE 1981

Capital city (a)	Estimated Resident Population 30 June 1981	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)	Capital city (a)	Estimated Resident Population 30 June 1981	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)
Sydney	3,280,900	62.6	Perth	918,000	70.7
Melbourne	2,803,600	71.0	Canberra (b)	226,100	99.5
Brisbane	1,086,470	46.3	Hobart	170,930	40.0
Adelaide	952,700	72.2	Darwin	57,212	46.6

(a) On the basis of capital city statistical division boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.  
 the Canberra Statistical District.

(b) Relates to the A.C.T. part of

## MIGRATION

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this subsection) 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.

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 combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of period of stay and all movements by air which are permanent or have a period of stay of more than twelve months are fully enumerated. Movements by air which have a period of stay equal to or less than twelve months are sampled and statistics relating to these movements are estimates which are subject to sampling errors and, therefore, they may 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 each of the last six years, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures of persons whose State of residence or stay was given as New South Wales. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these statistics, as a number of persons do not indicate their State of residence or stay on arrival or departure so that the figures exclude some persons whose State of residence or stay would have been New South Wales. This is particularly significant in the case of short-term visitors arriving into Australia who did not indicate the State of intended residence (82,256 in 1981) and short-term visitors departing from Australia who did not indicate the State in which they spent most time (40,728 in 1981). However, this situation has always existed and does not invalidate trends within each type of movement over time, but it may affect the figures for the excess of short-term arrivals over departure.

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

Type of movement	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
ARRIVALS						
Permanent and long-term movements—						
Males .. .. .	27,338	31,098	31,832	35,183	37,697	42,411
Females .. .. .	26,126	29,197	28,863	31,782	33,603	36,646
Short-term movement—						
Australian residents—						
Males .. .. .	204,153	210,315	229,763	252,490	264,331	262,905
Females .. .. .	197,441	195,931	205,397	227,650	235,462	228,170
Visitors—						
Males .. .. .	143,922	149,946	174,342	206,608	238,405	244,185
Females .. .. .	109,649	115,544	130,696	169,562	190,514	187,766
Total movement—						
Males .. .. .	375,413	391,359	435,937	494,281	540,434	549,501
Females .. .. .	333,216	340,672	364,956	428,993	459,579	452,582
Persons .. .. .	708,629	732,031	800,893	923,275	1,000,013	1,002,082
DEPARTURES						
Permanent and long-term movements—						
Males .. .. .	21,882	19,671	19,411	18,913	17,449	16,401
Females .. .. .	20,302	18,047	16,889	16,162	15,366	14,578
Short-term movement—						
Australian residents—						
Males .. .. .	205,435	213,542	238,197	265,239	267,870	266,185
Females .. .. .	198,760	191,756	210,441	231,863	238,429	240,696
Visitors—						
Males .. .. .	157,098	165,123	181,515	226,206	253,358	256,620
Females .. .. .	113,086	115,829	134,901	173,732	206,060	198,011
Total movement—						
Males .. .. .	384,415	398,336	439,122	510,357	538,677	539,205
Females .. .. .	332,148	325,632	362,231	421,757	459,856	453,286
Persons .. .. .	716,563	723,968	801,353	932,114	998,533	992,491
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES						
Permanent and long-term movements—						
Males .. .. .	5,456	11,427	12,421	16,270	20,248	26,010
Females .. .. .	5,824	11,150	11,974	15,620	18,237	22,068
Short-term movement—						
Australian residents—						
Males .. .. .	(-) 1,282	(-) 3,227	(-) 8,434	(-) 12,749	(-) 3,538	(-) 3,280
Females .. .. .	(-) 1,319	4,175	(-) 5,044	(-) 4,213	(-) 2,967	(-) 12,526
Visitors—						
Males .. .. .	(-) 13,176	(-) 15,177	(-) 7,173	(-) 19,598	(-) 14,953	(-) 12,435
Females .. .. .	(-) 3,437	(-) 285	(-) 4,205	(-) 4,170	(-) 15,546	(-) 10,245
Total movement—						
Males .. .. .	(-) 9,002	(-) 6,977	(-) 3,185	(-) 16,076	1,757	10,296
Females .. .. .	1,068	15,040	2,725	7,236	277	704
Persons .. .. .	(-) 7,934	8,063	(-) 460	(-) 8,840	1,480	9,591

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

There was a sharp decline in permanent and long-term arrivals between 1969 and 1975, resulting in a similar decline in the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures. However, the period from 1975 to 1981 has seen a recovery in the level of arrivals which, together with a continuing steady decrease in the number of permanent and long-term departures, has resulted in a recovery of the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures to the level experienced in 1971.

In the period covered by the table the levels of short-term movement have continued to rise substantially. The number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1981 was seventy per cent higher than it was in 1976. Although the number of Australian residents departing to overseas countries on a short-term basis in 1981 was the highest ever recorded, the increase over 1980 was only marginal compared to the large increases experienced in the years prior to 1979.

### 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 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 bases 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.

A method of selecting migrants known as the Numerical Multifactor Assessment System (NUMAS) was introduced on 1 January 1979. This involved the application of numerically weighted assessments based on certain economic and personal and settlement factors, including family ties with Australia, occupational skills and demand for those skills, qualifications, literacy, knowledge of the English language, and prospects of successful settlement.

Following a review of NUMAS, the new Migrant Selection System was adopted from 19 April 1982. Under this new system, applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of five eligibility categories. These comprise (a) family migration, which expands considerably upon the family reunion category used prior to the review, (b) labour shortage and business migration, (c) independent migration, for people who possess outstanding characteristics but who are not eligible under other categories, (d) refugee and special humanitarian programs, and (e) special eligibility (i.e. persons holding New Zealand passports, persons with an Australian-born parent or grandparent, self-supporting retirees, and persons with creative or sporting talents). Selection is based, in general, on one or both of two criteria groups — an economic/employment assessment which is numerically weighted and a settlement assessment which assesses applicants as outstanding, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory or serious settlement risk.



## ASSISTED IMMIGRATION

Since World War II, immigration has 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. In April 1981, as part of the Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government decided to terminate the Assisted Passage Scheme but continue to apply special provisions for refugees.

## MIGRANT SETTLEMENT

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

Initial accommodation for migrants is available in five migrant centres in New South Wales (four in Sydney and one in Wollongong). Most newly-arrived refugees are accommodated initially at these migrant centres.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides a migrant social welfare service staffed by professional social workers, welfare officers, and supporting staff. The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service, which, in New South Wales, currently operates in Sydney, Wollongong, Albury, and Newcastle, and the Translation Service, which provides facilities for the translation of migrants' documents, official documents, and Departmental correspondence, and undertakes translation for other Commonwealth departments. In addition, the Ethnic Affairs Commission, a State Government statutory authority, provides a community interpreter and information service and is staffed by 39 full-time interpreters at its head office and four regional offices and a panel of approximately 270 casual interpreters. The Commission also has a translation unit, comprising a panel of more than 200 part-time translators, to translate documents for migrants and provide translation services to all State Government authorities and to individuals for court, police, accident, and crisis situations. Both of the Commission's services cover about 60 languages.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, three-year grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government to selected organisations providing welfare services to migrants for the purpose of employing welfare workers. At 30 June 1982, there were 30 organisations in New South Wales in receipt of 41 grants under this scheme. 'Once only' project 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. A total of 14 grants, amounting to \$37,000, were allocated in New South Wales during 1981-82.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has located a Settlement Officer at each migrant centre to encourage co-ordination and development 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.

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which provides for initial settlement orientation as well as instruction in the English language in two phases. The first phase is directed at newly-arrived migrants and refugees to provide first English language learning opportunities and information about living in Australia. The second, or on-going phase, provides subsequent and sequential learning opportunities. Tuition is provided 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 subsection '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 subsection 'Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales' 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 descent for persons born outside Australia if, for those born in wedlock, either parent was an Australian citizen, or, for those born out of wedlock, the mother was either an Australian citizen or a British subject ordinarily resident in Australia (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 of the last eight years (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must have attained the age of 18 years, be of sound mind, be 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 upon application 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 their 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 1981 and in the period 1947 to 1981 and the previous nationality of the recipients.

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

Nationality	1947 to 1981	1981	Nationality	1947 to 1981	1981
<i>American (U.S.A.)</i> .. .. .	1,504	84	<i>Lebanese</i> .. .. .	26,775	2,431
<i>Argentinian</i> .. .. .	1,552	60	<i>Lithuanian</i> .. .. .	2,402	1
<i>Austrian</i> .. .. .	4,552	64	<i>Norwegian</i> .. .. .	551	8
<i>Belgian</i> .. .. .	531	12	<i>Peruvian</i> .. .. .	630	35
<i>Chilean</i> .. .. .	2,419	162	<i>Polish</i> .. .. .	19,879	71
<i>Chinese</i> .. .. .	7,449	457	<i>Portuguese</i> .. .. .	2,181	180
<i>Czechoslovak</i> .. .. .	6,707	38	<i>Romanian</i> .. .. .	1,399	19
<i>Danish</i> .. .. .	1,254	35	<i>Russian</i> .. .. .	6,758	95
<i>Dutch</i> .. .. .	18,219	186	<i>Spanish</i> .. .. .	3,100	65
<i>Egyptian (U.A.R.)</i> .. .. .	6,040	109	<i>Swedish</i> .. .. .	463	12
<i>Estonian</i> .. .. .	2,572	3	<i>Swiss</i> .. .. .	2,031	66
<i>Filipino</i> .. .. .	3,578	648	<i>Syrian</i> .. .. .	1,800	115
<i>Finnish</i> .. .. .	1,506	39	<i>Turkish</i> .. .. .	1,424	145
<i>French</i> .. .. .	3,178	164	<i>Ukrainian</i> .. .. .	5,980	—
<i>German</i> .. .. .	16,284	316	<i>British—</i>		
<i>Greek</i> .. .. .	52,487	743	<i>Citizen of—</i>		
<i>Hungarian</i> .. .. .	13,923	45	<i>United Kingdom (a)</i> .. .. .	36,344	3,883
<i>Iranian</i> .. .. .	974	175	<i>Other Commonwealth countries (a)</i> .. .. .	16,836	1,953
<i>Iraqi</i> .. .. .	1,731	54	<i>Uruguayan</i> .. .. .	3,622	201
<i>Israeli</i> .. .. .	2,492	69	<i>Vietnamese</i> .. .. .	1,146	497
<i>Italian</i> .. .. .	53,153	1,182	<i>Yugoslav</i> .. .. .	44,369	2,285
<i>Jordanian</i> .. .. .	1,488	30	<i>Stateless</i> .. .. .	5,246	293
<i>Korean</i> .. .. .	969	240	<i>Other</i> .. .. .	8,815	1,127
<i>Latvian</i> .. .. .	5,061	3			
			<i>Total granted</i> .. .. .	401,374	18,400

(a) Relates to the years 1974 to 1981 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 1981 numbered 2,883.

### INTERNAL MIGRATION

An Internal Migration Survey is conducted on an annual basis to determine the number and characteristics of movers. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. It is designed to include persons aged 15 years and over except:—

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census counts and estimated resident populations;
- (c) overseas visitors in Australia;
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia; and
- (e) boarding school pupils, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

For the purposes of the survey, persons are classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence at the survey date is different from that twelve months earlier. No information is obtained about the moves between these dates. Persons who are resident at the same address on both dates, but who may have moved away and returned during this period, are not counted as movers. Internal migration statistics, details of sampling error associated with those statistics, and further details relating to the survey are contained in the publication *Internal Migration, Australia* (3408.0).

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, N.S.W., 1976 Census of Population and Housing* (Catalogue No. 2409.0), *Population and Dwellings: Cross-classified Tables, N.S.W., 1976 Census of Population and Housing* (2418.0), *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia, June 1971 to June 1981* (3201.0), *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0). Details of the availability of 1981 Census data are contained in a series of Census 81 Information Papers, particularly *Census 81 — Data Release Plans* (2142.0), *Census 81 — Statistical Publications* (2144.0), *Census 81 — Microfiche* (2145.0) and *Census 81 — Magnetic Tape Summary Files* (2143.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Population and Migration* (Catalogue No. 3101.1), *Estimated Population of Municipalities and Shires* (3206.1), *Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Local Government Areas (Preliminary), 1976 to 1981* (3207.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual report of Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, *Australian Immigration, Consolidated Statistics* (Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs).



## CHAPTER 4

# VITAL STATISTICS

### REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 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 (with regional registries currently located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong), was implemented. The former 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 to 3 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 unless the period of notice is shortened for special circumstances, by a prescribed authority (i.e. State officers, Local Registrars of Births and Deaths, Stipendiary Magistrates, and certain Chamber Magistrates and Justices of the Peace). A minister or civil celebrant, or State officer (including 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 persons 18 years of age or more (21 years of age or more prior to 1 July 1973) are free to marry without consent of any kind. For males aged 16 or 17 years and females aged 14 or 15 years a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage. Females aged 16 or 17 years require the consent of parents or guardians for marriage, or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority—this consent by a judicial authority is subject to appeal. Under no circumstances can a male below the age of 16 years or a female below the age of 14 years marry, nor can a male and a female who are both under marriageable age (i.e. males under 18 years of age and females under 16 years of age) marry each other.

At 1 January 1981, there were 5,094 persons registered as ministers of religion in New South Wales who may solemnize marriages in Australia. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,693, Church of England 938, Uniting Church 563, Baptist 342, Salvation Army 268, Seventh Day Adventist 212, Presbyterian 211, Churches of Christ 115, Latter Day Saints 98, Lutheran 90, Orthodox 77, Jehovah's Witnesses 69, Assemblies of God 62, Christian Brethren 47, Full Gospel Church 31, Jewish 25, and other denominations 253. In addition, 131 persons were registered in New South Wales as civil celebrants. These persons may solemnize marriages only in those parts of Australia as specified in their authorization. Following the formation of the Uniting Church in Australia in 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.

## 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 estimated 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

The number of marriages registered and crude rates per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population in recent years are shown below. The crude marriage rates are based on the *estimated resident population*—the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see the sub-section 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population'). The rates for 1977 to 1979 have been revised on this new basis.

Year	Number of marriages	Marriage rate	Year	Number of marriages	Marriage rate
1977	36,159	7.23	1979	36,906	7.23
1978	35,904	7.11	1980	38,965	7.54

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 in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties). The rate has generally fallen in each year between 1970 and 1978. Since the 1978 low of 7.11 (the lowest rate recorded since the early 'thirties), the rate has increased to 7.23 in 1979 and 7.54 in 1980.

The crude marriage rate for Australia reflects similar fluctuations to New South Wales. The rate in 1980 was 7.43 per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in the years since 1975.

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

Year	Bridegrooms			Total	Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
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
1979	27,996	1,208	7,702	36,906	28,368	1,420	7,118
1980	29,647	1,190	8,128	38,965	30,017	1,403	7,545

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARRIED							
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
1979	75.9	3.3	20.9	100	76.9	3.8	19.3
1980	76.1	3.1	20.9	100	77.0	3.6	19.4

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after World War I, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. However, in the years immediately following World War II, the number of widows remarrying has slightly exceeded the number of widowers. In recent years the difference has increased as shown in the above table.

Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. The sudden increase in 1976 was the result of the large number of divorced persons in the population following 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 1980 in New South Wales were 10,723, 22,147, 15,781, 13,797, 12,606, and 13,449 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 1980 this ratio was 6.0 to 1.

#### AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1980, 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., 1980: 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	1,303	—	—	1,303	6,486	1	7	6,494
20 to 24	15,039	6	195	15,240	16,561	31	704	17,296
25 to 29	8,913	20	1,483	10,416	4,827	83	1,963	6,873
30 to 34	2,829	53	2,062	4,944	1,352	106	1,788	3,246
35 to 44	1,119	121	2,370	3,610	585	239	1,908	2,732
45 to 59	379	478	1,702	2,559	163	559	1,028	1,750
60 or more	65	512	316	893	43	384	147	574
All ages	29,647	1,190	8,128	38,965	30,017	1,403	7,545	38,965

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 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
1975	6.63	47.74	23.58	14.89	7.16	28.45	43.28	13.18	9.93	5.17
1976	5.18	42.74	24.35	18.17	9.55	23.80	41.10	15.31	13.31	6.47
1977	4.47	41.54	25.04	19.63	9.33	21.83	41.85	16.13	13.91	6.29
1978	4.08	40.26	25.71	20.84	9.11	19.88	42.57	16.48	15.03	6.05
1979	3.53	39.36	26.42	21.54	9.15	18.09	43.59	17.13	15.14	6.04
1980	3.34	39.11	26.73	21.95	8.86	16.67	44.39	17.64	15.34	5.96

Among brides, the proportion marrying under 21 years of age has always been much larger than among bridegrooms. A hundred years ago, the proportions were 28 per cent of brides and 2 per cent of bridegrooms, and these proportions generally increased, except for the late 'thirties, to reach their peak in 1966 of 43 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. These proportions remained relatively stable until the mid-seventies but have since declined and in 1980 were 27 per cent and 8 per cent—these proportions being similar to those of the late 'twenties. This recent trend has occurred despite the Legislative changes in 1973 which reduced the permissible age, without parental consent, from 21 to 18 years.

The following table 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, a little under 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 bridegrooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters		All bridegrooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters
1975	27.6	25.0	24.8	22.3	1978	29.3	25.7	26.3	23.0
1976	29.0	25.3	25.9	22.7	1979	29.5	25.8	26.4	23.1
1977	29.1	25.4	26.1	22.8	1980	29.4	25.8	26.5	23.2

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 1979, 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. The modal age for brides remained 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. Between the years 1974 and 1979, the modal age for bridegrooms has risen to 22 years and that for brides has remained steady at 20 years. However, in 1980, the modal ages for bridegrooms and brides have risen to 23 years and 21 years respectively.

#### MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1980, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 25,157 or 65 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal religious denominations were Roman Catholic (8,273 or 21 per cent), Church of England (7,682 or 20 per cent), Uniting Church (4,440 or 11 per cent) and Presbyterian (1,420 or 4 per cent). Those contracted before State officers (including registrars) numbered 5,317 (or 14 per cent of the total) whilst 8,491 marriages (or 22 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 35 per cent of all marriages in 1980.

#### DIVORCES

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

#### BIRTHS

The births of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the birth 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 births of full-blood Aborigines.

#### LIVE BIRTHS

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 chapter).

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated 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 to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage and possibly the increased use of oral contraceptives. 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 1979, the rate declined significantly reaching 15.11 in 1979, the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales. In 1980, however, the rate was 15.38 which appears to have halted the recent downward trend.

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

The rates shown for 1977 to 1980 are the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. These rates are based on the *estimated resident population*—the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see the sub-section 'Estimated

Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population'). The average annual birth rates are the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated population.

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

Period	Number of live births			Birth rate (b)	Masculinity rate (c)
	Males	Females	Total		
Average annual—					
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—					
1977	39,908	38,088	77,996	15.59	104.8
1978	39,698	38,075	77,773	15.40	104.3
1979	39,679	37,455	77,134	15.11	105.9
1980	40,974	38,481	79,455	15.38	106.5

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this Chapter. (b) See text preceding this table. (c) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1951 is as follows:

Period	Average annual number	Year	Number
1951-55	2,975	1975	8,291
1956-60	3,741	1976	7,991
1961-65	5,059	1977	8,219
1966-70	6,654	1978	8,612
1971-75	8,966	1979	9,036
1976-80	8,787	1980	10,077

The ratio per cent of ex-nuptial live births to total live births in New South Wales since 1951 is as follows:

Period	Ratio per cent to total live births	Year	Ratio per cent to total live births
1951-55	4.03	1975	10.25
1956-60	4.70	1976	10.18
1961-65	6.10	1977	10.54
1966-70	8.06	1978	11.07
1971-75	10.00	1979	11.71
1976-80	11.24	1980	12.68

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 1980, 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 generally declined but since 1958 it has increased steadily to reach the highest on record, 12.68 per cent, in 1980.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last four 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	1977	1978	1979	1980
New South Wales	15.59	15.40	15.11	15.38
Victoria	15.51	15.23	14.87	14.88
Queensland	16.38	15.83	15.83	15.37
South Australia	14.97	14.30	14.19	14.14
Western Australia	17.14	16.74	16.33	16.18
Tasmania	16.27	16.30	16.13	15.91
Australia (b)	15.94	15.61	15.37	15.35

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

(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 age 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	1979	1980
15-19	29.73	48.03	49.97	57.13	35.50	28.34	29.08
20-24	106.05	215.64	159.67	169.78	123.56	108.82	109.67
25-29	119.68	210.30	172.11	189.76	144.32	143.16	144.33
30-34	94.39	124.59	99.91	99.18	75.04	76.23	78.21
35-39	59.23	58.04	46.18	42.46	24.96	24.80	25.12
40-44	24.04	16.72	12.52	10.67	5.25	4.52	4.34
15-44	72.57	108.38	88.60	100.15	74.27	68.95	69.71

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 generally continued to fall except in 1980. In 1980, the rates for all age groups, except for the 40-44 age group, increased over 1979 although the total fertility rate still remains well below that for 1976.

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 World War II. The lower rates reflected in the figures shown for 1966 show the tendency for women to continue working after marriage, and thus to defer having children in the early years of marriage. However, the rates gradually increased to peak in 1971 and then have steadily declined. This decline probably reflects 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 approximately 2.8 per cent lower in 1980 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 1980, 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	1980
Gross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.470	1.613	1.325	1.334	1.003	0.945
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.414	1.561	1.284	1.296	0.980	0.924

#### 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 1975 and 1980.

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

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		Ex-nuptial live births		All live births	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
Under 15	1	—	50	34	51	34
15-19	5,081	2,907	3,289	3,335	8,370	6,242
20-24	23,158	19,528	2,526	3,590	25,684	23,118
25-29	28,359	27,607	1,386	1,799	29,745	29,406
30-34	11,786	14,956	673	913	12,459	15,869
35-39	3,499	3,807	293	325	3,792	4,132
40-44	702	545	70	73	772	618
45-49	40	28	2	8	42	36
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	1	—	2	—	3	—
Total	72,627	69,378	8,291	10,077	80,918	79,455

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 1980, classified according to age of mother.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A LIVE BIRTH, N.S.W., 1980  
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	2,895	1.21	2,315	541	39	—	—	—	—
20-24	19,356	1.60	10,440	6,645	1,906	312	47	5	1
25-29	27,327	1.97	9,983	10,361	5,204	1,373	302	84	20
30-34	14,786	2.44	3,431	4,896	4,107	1,657	459	161	75
35-39	3,761	2.93	738	963	925	582	288	138	127
40-44	542	3.80	96	104	93	79	55	38	77
45-49	28	4.46	6	3	4	3	2	5	5
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	68,695	2.00	27,009	23,513	12,278	4,006	1,153	431	305
Per cent of total married mothers	100.00	..	39.32	34.23	17.87	5.83	1.68	0.63	0.44

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

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 2.00 in 1980.

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 1979 and has remained at that level for 1980.

#### 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 fetus at delivery—see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics', earlier in this chapter. 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 1980 was 676 (385 males and 291 females), the lowest ever recorded continuing the long-term downward trend.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1980, the rate (still-births per 1,000 of all births, live and still) was 14.38 and 7.57 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, NEW SOUTH WALES

Nuptiality	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NUMBER					
Nuptial—					
Males	364	327	280	275	306
Females	324	279	295	238	223
Ex-nuptial—					
Males	82	92	78	108	79
Females	66	61	76	97	68
Total	836	759	729	718	676
RATE PER 1,000 OF ALL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)					
Nuptial	9.66	8.61	8.25	7.48	7.57
Ex-nuptial	18.18	18.28	17.57	22.18	14.38
Total	10.54	9.64	9.29	9.22	8.44

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

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
15.22	17.70	20.16	21.12	28.55	21.75

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

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
104.90	114.36	123.24	96.50	114.33	132.30

The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of still-births is usually considerably higher than that of live births—the average annual for the five year period 1975 to 1979 was 110.4 compared with 105.1 for live births and in 1980 was 132.3 for still-births compared with 106.5 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 1980, there were 817 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 806 cases of twins, 10 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets. The children born live as twins numbered 1,532 (719 males and 813 females), and 80 were still-born; the children born live as triplets numbered 28 (12 males and 16 females), and 2 were still-born; the quadruplets were live born and all male. Of the plural births, 91 cases of twins and 1 case of triplets were ex-nuptial.

Twenty 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 to 1972, 1974, 1977, 1979 and 1980. One case of quintuplets was recorded in 1975 and one case of nonuplets (nine children) was recorded, 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 1980.

## CONFINEMENTS AND CHILDREN BORN, N.S.W., 1980

Class of birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married mothers	Un-married mothers	Born living		Still-born		All births		Total
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	
Single births	68,446	10,039	67,987	9,904	459	135	68,446	10,039	78,485
Twins—									
Both living	664	83	1,328	166	—	—	1,328	166	1,494
One living, one still-born	34	4	34	4	34	4	68	8	76
Both still-born	17	4	—	—	34	8	34	8	42
Total twins	715	91	1,362	170	68	12	1,430	182	1,612
Triplets—									
All living	7	1	21	3	—	—	21	3	24
Two living, one still-born	2	—	4	—	2	—	6	—	6
One living, two still-born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All still-born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total triplets	9	1	25	3	2	—	27	3	30
Quadruplets	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total	69,171	10,131	69,378	10,077	529	147	69,907	10,224	80,131
	79,302		79,455		676				

## 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 legitimate 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 1975 to 1979 was 1,482. In 1980, 1,393 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 1980, 62 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. 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 defence 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 four years, together with crude death rates. The rates shown for 1977 to 1980 are the number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. These rates are based on the *estimated resident population*—the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see sub-section 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population'). The average annual death rates are the number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated 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	
Average annual—							
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—							
1977	21,999	18,381	40,380	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	8.07	120
1978	22,191	18,203	40,394	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	8.00	122
1979	21,320	17,497	38,817	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	7.61	122
1980	22,288	17,994	40,282	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	7.80	124

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text preceding this table.

(b) See text preceding this table.

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 four 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	1977	1978	1979	1980
New South Wales	8.07	8.00	7.61	7.80
Victoria	7.68	7.53	7.49	7.51
Queensland	7.69	7.63	7.37	7.25
South Australia	7.60	7.53	7.42	7.32
Western Australia	6.55	6.33	6.40	6.41
Tasmania	7.89	7.95	7.56	8.01
Australia (b)	7.66	7.55	7.34	7.40

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

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the



## 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 Chapter 3 'Population'. 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 1975 to 1980 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										
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
1979	21,320	608	137	670	537	703	1,888	3,962	6,071	6,728
1980	22,288	616	149	716	580	738	1,924	3,966	6,437	7,150
FEMALES										
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
1979	17,497	438	95	227	243	394	991	2,055	3,766	9,283
1980	17,994	402	90	219	250	394	936	2,084	3,824	9,793
PERSONS										
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
1979	38,817	1,046	232	897	780	1,097	2,879	6,017	9,837	16,011
1980	40,282	1,018	239	935	830	1,132	2,860	6,050	10,261	16,943

(a) Includes a small number of cases, 14 in 1980, 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 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and for 1980 is shown in the following table.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE, AUSTRALIA

At age	(years)									
	Males					Females				
	1960-62 (a)	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980	1960-62 (a)	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980
0	67.92	67.63	67.81	69.56	70.98	74.18	74.15	74.49	76.56	78.08
10	59.93	59.50	59.66	60.95	62.13	65.92	65.75	66.08	67.75	69.08
20	50.40	49.98	50.19	51.47	52.57	56.16	56.00	56.35	57.98	59.26
30	41.12	40.72	40.94	42.18	43.30	46.49	46.34	46.67	48.26	49.54
40	31.84	31.44	31.61	32.81	33.86	36.99	36.85	37.16	38.67	39.89
50	23.13	22.76	22.87	24.05	24.96	27.92	27.83	28.10	29.53	30.60
60	15.60	15.27	15.35	16.40	17.10	19.51	19.52	19.74	21.04	21.94
70	9.77	9.52	9.51	10.31	10.79	12.19	12.23	12.39	13.52	14.20
80	5.57	5.51	5.52	5.95	6.36	6.68	6.72	6.88	7.58	7.95
90	3.02	3.05	3.15	3.45	3.47	3.48	3.53	3.73	4.02	4.03
100	n.a.	1.82	2.25	2.67	n.a.	n.a.	2.04	2.13	2.72	n.a.

(a) The population and deaths used in the calculations exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

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

During the year 1980, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 847 which was equivalent to a rate of 10.66 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. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1921 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
Average annual—						
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
1976-80	566	401	967	14.11	10.53	12.37
Year—						
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
1979	510	368	878	12.85	9.83	11.38
1980	514	333	847	12.54	8.65	10.66

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

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 1980 the rate (10.66) was the lowest ever recorded.

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 1979-80, 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 'Social Welfare' and 'Health'.

During the period reviewed, there has been a 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 1980 the excess was 45 per cent.

*Infantile Mortality by Age*

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1980, 57 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 67 per cent within one month, and 83 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							
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
1979	305	47	352	57	65	36	510
1980	287	59	346	83	59	26	514
FEMALES							
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
1979	231	27	258	48	36	26	368
1980	197	27	224	49	29	31	333
PERSONS							
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
1979	536	74	610	105	101	62	878
1980	484	86	570	132	88	57	847

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				
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
1979	7.69	8.87	10.31	12.85
1980	7.00	8.44	10.47	12.54
FEMALES				
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
1979	6.17	6.89	8.17	9.83
1980	5.12	5.82	7.09	8.65
PERSONS				
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
1979	6.95	7.91	9.27	11.38
1980	6.09	7.17	8.84	10.66

(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 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.**

Statistical Division	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE						
Sydney(b) .. .. .	790	743	607	633	547	536
Hunter .. .. .	104	101	68	71	79	67
Illawarra .. .. .	64	62	58	58	56	53
Richmond-Tweed(c) .. .. .	19	20	14	19	15	18
Mid-North Coast(c) .. .. .	36	32	24	29	29	26
Northern .. .. .	48	42	46	51	31	44
North-Western .. .. .	36	31	28	27	13	23
Central West .. .. .	37	33	40	37	28	21
South-Eastern .. .. .	27	30	14	28	18	19
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	35	38	37	32	46	27
Murray .. .. .	22	11	13	11	5	10
Far West .. .. .	13	9	4	8	5	3
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total, excluding Sydney</i> .. .. .	<i>441</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>311</i>
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	1,231	1,152	953	1,004	878	847
INFANTILE DEATH RATE(a)						
Sydney(b) .. .. .	15.35	15.11	12.40	13.00	11.40	10.93
Hunter .. .. .	15.47	15.17	10.57	11.20	12.11	9.80
Illawarra .. .. .	13.23	13.49	12.55	12.64	12.02	11.28
Richmond-Tweed(c) .. .. .	10.94	11.27	7.46	10.06	7.52	8.72
Mid-North Coast(c) .. .. .	16.82	14.65	10.45	12.04	12.36	10.20
Northern .. .. .	16.84	14.53	15.88	18.09	11.16	14.46
North-Western .. .. .	19.15	16.64	15.56	15.11	7.14	11.95
Central West .. .. .	13.43	12.07	14.43	13.77	10.36	7.37
South-Eastern .. .. .	12.87	15.05	7.19	14.02	9.45	9.79
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	14.17	14.16	14.95	12.58	18.81	10.56
Murray .. .. .	14.91	7.54	8.89	7.35	7.52	7.01
Far West .. .. .	26.05	18.22	8.70	15.81	10.31	5.87
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total, excluding Sydney</i> .. .. .	<i>14.97</i>	<i>13.94</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>12.76</i>	<i>11.36</i>	<i>10.23</i>
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	15.21	14.68	12.22	12.91	11.38	10.66

(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 1980. 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, (a) N.S.W., 1980

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
Infectious and parasitic diseases ..	001-139	—	0.01	—	0.05	0.03	0.09
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	320-389	—	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.16
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.24
Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	460-478, 487-519	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	0.20
Diseases of the digestive system ..	520-579	—	—	—	0.06	0.01	0.08
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	740-759	0.89	0.55	0.42	0.25	0.52	2.63
Immaturity .. .. .	765	1.18	0.01	0.01	—	—	1.21
Hypoxia and birth asphyxia .. ..	768	0.43	0.01	—	—	—	0.44
Respiratory diseases of newborn ..	769, 770	1.28	0.48	0.10	0.03	0.05	1.94
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality .. .. .	764, 766, 767, 771-779	0.49	0.60	0.30	0.03	—	1.42
Sudden death, cause unknown .. ..	798	—	—	0.11	0.73	0.55	1.40
External causes of injury and poisoning .. .. .	E800-E999	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.21	0.47
All other .. .. .	Residual	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.39
Total .. .. .		4.34	1.75	1.08	1.66	1.82	10.66

(a) Classified on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

Of the deaths under 1 day, 99 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to 'conditions peculiar to the perinatal period', which include immaturity, hypoxia and birth asphyxia, and respiratory diseases of the newborn. These causes also resulted in 95 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 day and under 1 week and in 77 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 18 per cent (congenital anomalies accounted for 15 per cent). In this age group deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning accounted for 11 per cent of all deaths and post-natal respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, for 10 per cent. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning and those due to post-natal respiratory diseases, each accounted for 12 per cent of total deaths, while deaths due to congenital anomalies rose to 28 per cent.

The introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases has enabled the identification of those infants who die a sudden death of unknown cause. In previously published data these deaths were included in the residual cause category. This cause of death is most significant for deaths of infants aged 1 month and under three months, and three months and under 1 year, where sudden death from unknown cause accounted for 44 per cent and 30 per cent of all deaths, 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, digestive systems, etc., and sudden death of unknown cause.

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:

- (a) for still-births (for definition, see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this chapter) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- (b) 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
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
1979	17.17	14.98	16.11	18.35	15.69	17.06
1980	16.25	12.59	14.48	17.67	13.28	15.55

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 15.55 in 1980 (the lowest recorded).

Perinatal mortality figures for years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

#### 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, 1965, and 1975—now known as the International Classification of Diseases (I.C.D.).

The Ninth Revision (1975) was adopted for use from 1 January 1979. This revision incorporated many changes which restrict comparability of cause of death statistics for years before 1979 with those for 1979 and later years, particularly in diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems and neonatal deaths (as well as fetal deaths). In the latter case it has been determined by the World Health Organisation that for neonatal mortality the general concept of 'underlying cause' should not apply but rather the cause of neonatal death should be assigned to the main manifest condition in the child. Consequently, comparison with statistics for earlier years, which include maternal conditions as a cause of neonatal death, is severely restricted.

The International Classification (Ninth 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 1980, classified according to the abbreviated mortality list adopted by the World Health Organisation in 1976, and the rates per million of mean estimated resident population (for definition, see text earlier in this chapter) for these causes. More detailed statistics are contained in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

## CAUSES OF DEATH (a), N.S.W., 1980

Cause of death (a)	International classification code number	Number of deaths	Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Rate (b)
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	11	0.03	2
Tuberculosis	010-018	14	0.03	3
Whooping cough	033	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
Tetanus	037	—	—	—
Septicaemia	038	57	0.14	11
Smallpox	050	—	—	—
Measles	055	2	—	—
Malaria	084	1	—	—
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(c)	76	0.19	15
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	457	1.13	88
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	911	2.26	176
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	322	0.80	62
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	1,815	4.51	351
Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	291	0.72	56
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	653	1.62	126
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	100	0.25	19
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	476	1.18	92
Leukaemia	204-208	380	0.94	74
Other malignant neoplasms	(d)	3,049	7.57	590
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	77	0.19	15
Diabetes mellitus	250	532	1.32	103
Nutritional marasmus	261	—	—	—
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262, 263	29	0.07	6
Anaemias	280-285	63	0.16	12
Meningitis	320-322	24	0.06	5
Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	149	0.37	29
Hypertensive disease	401-405	450	1.12	87
Acute myocardial infarction	410	8,783	21.80	1,700
Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	2,948	7.32	571
Other forms of heart disease	415, 416, 420-429	2,313	5.74	448
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	5,460	13.55	1,057
Atherosclerosis	440	576	1.43	111
Other diseases of the circulatory system	417, 441-459	614	1.52	119
Pneumonia	480-486	520	1.29	101
Influenza	487	39	0.10	8
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	774	1.92	150
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-478, 494-519	1,229	3.05	238
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	261	0.65	51
Appendicitis	540-543	15	0.04	3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	494	1.23	96
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	580-589	415	1.03	80
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	30	0.07	6
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630-639	1	—	—
Direct obstetric deaths	640-646, 651-676	3	0.01	1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	647, 648	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	740-759	295	0.73	57
Birth trauma	767	18	0.04	3
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	192	0.48	37
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	764-766, 771-779	191	0.47	37
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-799	226	0.56	44
All other diseases	Rem. 240-799	1,929	4.79	373
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	1,345	3.34	260
Accidental falls	E880-E888	327	0.81	63
All other accidents	E800-E807, E820-E879, E900-E949	657	1.63	127
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	546	1.36	106
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons	E960-E969	100	0.25	19
All other external causes	E970-E999	38	0.09	7
Total deaths	000-E999	40,282	100.00	7,797

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975). (b) Number of deaths per 1,000,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Numbers 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139. (d) Numbers 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-171, 175-179, 181-184, 186-203.

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 infectious 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 1980, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,193 deaths, malignant neoplasms for

8,454, cerebrovascular disease for 5,460, hypertensive disease for 450, and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis for 415 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 72 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1980.

### *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 1980, the number of such deaths was 14,193, or 35.2 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 1980, 11,731 deaths (or 83 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 1980, 62 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 85 per cent at ages 60 or more. However, since 1976 the crude death rate has declined. The declining death rate, which in 1980 was at its lowest point in thirty years, has occurred despite an ageing population.

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

**DISEASES OF THE HEART (393-398, 410-416, 420-429)**

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1977	8,237	6,382	14,619	36.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	29.22
1978	8,021	6,369	14,390	35.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	28.49
1979	7,856	6,195	14,051	36.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	27.53
1980	7,986	6,207	14,193	35.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	27.47

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

### *Malignant Neoplasms*

In the following two tables, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 808 deaths were assigned in 1980.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1980, they accounted for 21.0 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)**

Period	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Annual death rate (a)
	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
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	15.55
1978	4,569	3,374	7,943	19.66	15.73
1979	4,585	3,350	7,935	20.44	15.55
1980	4,831	3,623	8,454	20.99	16.36

(a) See text at the beginning of this subsection.



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 1980, 94 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 61 per cent were 65 or more.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1980 according to the site of the neoplasm, sex and age group is shown in the following table.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208): DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SITE OF DISEASE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP, N.S.W., 1980**

Site of disease		Total, all ages	Age group (years)									
			0 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 or more
Malignant neoplasm of—												
Lip, oral cavity	M	121	6	3	20	16	18	20	15	10	8	5
and pharynx	F	46	5	1	4	4	5	3	9	5	4	6
Colon and rectum	M	587	17	34	44	68	72	91	92	83	54	32
	F	646	26	19	36	43	65	78	94	103	88	94
Stomach	M	280	8	11	16	16	40	44	49	45	25	26
	F	177	9	2	8	14	13	10	18	34	31	38
Pancreas	M	226	6	8	26	25	31	50	32	20	18	10
	F	195	2	6	9	17	16	32	29	30	28	26
Other digestive organs	M	228	12	6	19	19	35	45	35	27	23	7
and peritoneum	F	180	7	6	2	20	17	19	30	28	28	23
Trachea, bronchus	M	1,477	24	42	105	193	220	315	251	202	83	42
and lung	F	338	12	8	18	41	59	59	53	45	29	14
Other parts of respir- atory system and	M	102	5	5	11	17	11	16	13	14	7	3
intrathoracic organs	F	33	2	1	1	7	4	3	4	2	4	5
Breast	M	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
	F	653	59	52	81	75	81	77	75	45	45	63
Skin	M	183	33	10	14	13	25	19	28	21	10	10
	F	108	15	4	8	13	11	12	10	10	17	8
Cervix and												
uterus	F	174	16	8	14	23	24	20	22	20	10	17
Other female												
genital organs	F	234	12	9	19	35	29	36	33	31	16	14
Prostate	M	476	—	—	4	14	46	78	95	93	84	62
Other male												
genital organs	M	22	9	2	1	—	2	3	3	1	1	—
Urinary organs	F	262	9	6	20	27	27	44	51	38	24	16
	F	156	3	3	8	10	18	28	31	17	19	19
Brain and	M	153	34	9	16	26	31	19	11	5	2	—
nervous system	F	107	27	6	5	12	15	18	10	10	3	1
Other and un- specified sites	M	267	40	8	14	22	23	43	38	37	30	12
	F	212	22	4	14	17	18	30	28	27	25	27
Neoplasms of—												
Lymphatic and												
haematopoietic	M	444	73	16	33	40	53	66	60	50	26	27
tissues	F	364	56	13	13	22	31	51	37	59	41	41
Total — Males		4,831	276	160	343	497	635	853	773	646	396	252
Females		3,623	273	142	240	353	406	476	483	466	388	396
Persons		8,454	549	302	583	850	1,041	1,329	1,256	1,112	784	648

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group with 30 per cent of total malignant neoplasm deaths) are situated most frequently in the stomach or in the colon and rectum (including rectosigmoid junction and anus), the numbers in 1980 being 457 and 1,233 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 33 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1980, 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 1980, there were 5,460 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, accounting for 14 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 1980, 75.8 per cent of all deaths due to cerebrovascular disease were at age 70 or more; 90.3 per cent were at age 60 or more. However, as with deaths due to diseases of the heart, deaths from cerebrovascular disease have also declined in number over recent years, although both the number and rate in 1980 showed a slight increase over 1979 figures.

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

#### CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1977	2,314	3,513	5,827	14.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	11.65
1978	2,283	3,422	5,705	14.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	11.29
1979	2,209	3,145	5,354	13.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	10.49
1980	2,230	3,230	5,460	13.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	10.57

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

#### External Causes of Injury and Poisoning

The cause of death classification *External Causes of Injury and Poisoning* (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1980 totalled 3,013 (2,133 males and 880 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 causes for the last six years are shown in the following table.

#### EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY AND POISONING (E800-E999)

Year	Number of deaths			
	Motor vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicides	Total, external causes (a)
MALES				
1975	994	685	388	2,198
1976	926	681	407	2,126
1977	962	655	377	2,094
1978	993	614	379	2,070
1979	r 934	r 623	396	2,040
1980	1,008	624	411	2,133
FEMALES				
1975	339	365	185	946
1976	345	396	149	967
1977	336	400	158	944
1978	404	336	167	977
1979	r 354	r 317	146	868
1980	363	334	135	880

(a) Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention, injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, surgical and medical complications and misadventures and injuries resulting from the effects of war.

The rates of deaths from external causes of injury and poisoning per 10,000 of mean estimated population for the last six years were:

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Males	8.99	8.66	8.46	8.27	8.10	8.30
Females	3.88	3.93	3.81	3.89	3.44	3.41

Accidents accounted for 2,329 deaths in New South Wales in 1980 which was slightly more than three-quarters of all deaths due to external causes. Of these, 59 per cent were due to motor vehicle accidents, 14 per cent to falls, 6 per cent to drowning, 4.4 per cent to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapours, 2.4 per cent to accidents caused by fire, 1.3 per cent were due to rail accidents, and 1.2 per cent were caused by electric current. Each year more than twice as many males as females die through accidental causes.

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 70 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years.

In 1980 there were 546 deaths due to suicide, which accounted for 18 per cent of all deaths due to external causes. 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 1980, 41 per cent were by the agency of poison (of which more than one-third were by gas), 29 per cent by shooting, 12 per cent by hanging, 5 per cent by jumping from heights, 3 per cent by drowning, and 8 per cent by other means. The mortality rate for males from suicide is more than twice the female rate.

### *Accidental Drowning and Submersion*

In 1980, deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion (including drownings in water transport accidents and drownings due to cataclysm) accounted for 6 per cent of all accidental deaths. In the last 6 years, an average of 169 people have died each year from drowning. Of these deaths, 42 per cent were due to falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes and the ocean, 24 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, 38 people have drowned when swept off rocks and 17 people have drowned whilst attempting a rescue. In each year for the period 1969 to 1980 there have been at least 3 male deaths for each female death due to drowning.

There were 28 children aged under 5 years who drowned in 1980, of which 75 per cent drowned after falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes and the ocean. Swimming pools alone accounted for 67 per cent of these drownings.

### ACCIDENTAL DROWNING AND SUBMERSION (E830, E832, E908-E910)

Circumstances of drowning	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Whilst swimming in —						
Swimming pool .. .. .	11	3	11	5	6	4
Surf beach .. .. .	9	11	10	8	7	9
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean .. .. .	26	17	28	19	12	23
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole .. .. .	6	4	3	3	5	3
Other and unspecified locations .. .. .	3	—	—	1	—	1
Fell or wandered into —						
Swimming pool .. .. .	32	15	19	14	21	17
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean .. .. .	31	42	39	30	19	35
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole .. .. .	10	11	12	7	10	10
Other and unspecified locations .. .. .	12	17	7	8	12	7
Fell from bridge, wharf, etc. .. .. .	1	1	4	3	6	1
Whilst attempting a rescue .. .. .	4	3	4	—	2	4
Swept off rocks, breakwater .. .. .	2	13	7	7	7	2
Whilst water-skiing, surfboard-riding, skin-diving, or spear-fishing .. .. .	2	7	5	6	5	7
Water transport accidents .. .. .	38	33	33	33	20	17
Environmental factors (a) .. .. .	—	1	1	9	2	—
Drowned in bath tub .. .. .	6	9	6	1	6	4
Other and unspecified circumstances .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total .. .. .	193	187	189	154	143	147

(a) Only includes deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion classified to E908 and E909.

**FURTHER REFERENCES**

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0), *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0), *Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Pocket Year Book* (Catalogue No. 1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Summary of Vital Statistics* (3301.1).

## CHAPTER 5

### SOCIAL WELFARE

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

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 a range of health benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these benefits is given in Chapter 5 'Health'.

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED

##### AGE PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Age pensions are payable to men aged 65 years or more, and to women aged 60 years or more, who are resident in Australia at the time of claim for a pension, and have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or for an aggregate of more than 10 years, 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.

Differential rates of age pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:

- (a) for single, widowed, or divorced pensioners, married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, wife's, or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, and in certain circumstances each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart, pension is payable at the 'standard' rate; and
- (b) for married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, wife's or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, pension is payable at the 'married' rate.

A wife's pension is payable to a woman who is unable to qualify for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right, but who is the wife of an age or invalid pensioner and resides in Australia at the time of claim for a pension. The pension 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.

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.

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. 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 year for each dependent child (see below). 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.

Under the income test, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the amount by which the gross 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 single person without dependants whose gross income exceeds \$168.30 per week. The corresponding figure for a married couple without dependants is \$281.70 per week (combined income). 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.

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 May 1982, the maximum standard rate of pension has been \$74.15 per week and the maximum married rate has been \$61.80 each per week.

Where an age pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to an income test, of up to \$10 per week (\$520 per year) for each dependent child. '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.

An additional allowance is payable to a sole parent or guardian with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to an income test, is \$6 per week (\$312 per year), or \$8 per week (\$416 per year) where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age. Supplementary assistance of up to \$8 per week (\$416 per year) may be 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.

Age and wives' pensions (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Age pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of age pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

## AGE PENSIONS (INCL. WIVES' PENSIONS), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Age pensioners—						
Males .. .. .	135,266	140,774	151,558	155,768	160,227	163,042
Females .. .. .	291,240	302,089	313,087	319,033	325,150	331,320
Total age pensioners .. .. .	426,506	442,863	464,645	474,801	485,377	494,363
Wife pensioners (a) .. .. .	7,623	8,386	9,797	10,221	10,567	9,471
Total age and wife pensioners .. .. .	434,129	451,249	474,442	485,022	495,944	503,834
Dependent children and students (b) .. .. .	3,200	3,303	3,626	3,340	3,410	3,155
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000) .. .. .	793,393	924,354	1,093,824	1,203,164	1,309,170	1,469,042

(a) A wife's pension is payable to the wife of an age pensioner who is unable to qualify for an age, invalid or service pension in her own right.

(b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over.

(c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

## PERSONAL CARE SUBSIDY

The Commonwealth Government provides a personal care subsidy of \$20 per week in respect of aged or disabled persons living in hostel-type accommodation conducted by private organisations and local government authorities. The subsidy is payable under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* for persons who require and receive approved personal care services. In 1980–81, expenditure on personal care subsidies in New South Wales amounted to \$5.9m.

## 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 Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. These pensions are also payable in respect of service after 1 November 1981 by members of peacekeeping, observation and monitoring forces representing Australia under United Nations or other recognised international arrangements. 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 (\$142.05 per week since May 1982) 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 (\$97.80 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The General Rate of disability pension 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 May 1982 is

\$53.55 per week: the rate of pension payable varies from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum. Allowances ranging from \$4.30 to \$88.50 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.

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 aged 16 and under 25 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 \$74.15 per week since May 1982. 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 \$15.00 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$30.00 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 6 'Health').

The Special, Intermediate and General Rate disability pensions, and the veterans' widows' pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Particulars of veterans' disability and dependants' pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

#### VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS, N.S.W. (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	71,354	69,953	67,568	66,156	64,688	63,268
Dependants of—						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	86,372	85,073	77,768	74,923	72,023	69,662
Deceased veterans .. .. .	20,896	20,650	20,217	19,853	19,504	19,301
Total pensions .. .. .	178,622	175,676	165,553	160,932	156,215	(b) 152,231
AVERAGE RATE PER WEEK (\$)						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	19.14	21.83	(c) 24.01	(c) 25.09	(c) 28.83	31.38
Dependants of—						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	1.58	1.59	(c) 1.74	(c) 1.66	(c) 1.65	(c) 1.95
Deceased veterans .. .. .	49.20	54.95	(c) 58.94	(c) 60.95	(c) 68.69	(c) 74.40
Total pensions .. .. .	14.12	15.92	17.82	18.56	21.27	23.36
AMOUNT PAID DURING YEAR (d) (\$'000)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June .. .. .	128,202	135,373	156,692	155,886	163,756	190,226

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.  
respect of the 1914-18 War, 127,415 in respect of the  
operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special  
sions. (c) Excludes miscellaneous pensions.

(b) Of the total pensions paid at 30 June 1981 there were 11,055 pensions in  
1939-45 War, and 13,761 in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan  
Overseas Service, peace-time forces, and Miscellaneous Disability Pen-  
(d) Excludes some miscellaneous allowances and grants.



## SERVICE PENSIONS

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) 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, without income test, a 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, 60 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 aged 60 years or more who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women aged 55 years or more who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad. 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. In 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 1980, eligibility was further extended to include Allied veterans, subject to conditions similar to those applying to British Commonwealth veterans, and from February 1982, to certain Australian mariners who served in a 'theatre of war' during the 1939-45 War.

Since May 1982, the maximum weekly rate of service pension is \$61.80 each for a married pensioner and his wife. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$74.15. The maximum rates of service pension are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. An additional pension of \$10 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.

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).

Service pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

SERVICE PENSIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Pensions payable to—						
Veterans who are—						
Aged .. .. .	22,839	25,620	29,813	33,200	37,236	42,035
Permanently unemployable .. .. .	6,906	7,455	8,303	9,433	10,414	11,558
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	585	596	565	545	501	466
Dependants of veterans .. .. .	15,306	18,425	22,549	26,428	30,778	35,844
Total pensions .. .. .	45,636	52,096	61,230	69,606	78,929	89,903
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (\$'000) .. .. .	73,178	90,512	121,972	143,993	175,006	229,799

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE HANDICAPPED

## INVALID PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Invalid pensions are payable to persons not less than 16 years of age who are assessed as being permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. As well as medical impairment, factors such as age, education and skills can be taken into account in determining eligibility for invalid pensions. Persons are subject to an income test (see subsection on 'Age Pensions and Allowances' earlier in this chapter) 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.

Invalid pensions are not taxable unless the recipient has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women). (At these ages recipients may become eligible for age pension which is taxable.) Supplementary assistance and allowances are not taxable.

Invalid pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of invalid pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

INVALID PENSIONS (INCL. WIVES' PENSIONS), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Invalid pensioners—						
Males .. .. .	47,174	54,017	55,100	59,078	61,209	57,201
Females .. .. .	27,574	28,469	27,068	27,905	27,793	25,646
Total invalid pensioners .. .. .	74,748	82,486	82,168	86,983	89,002	82,847
Wife pensioners (a) .. .. .	14,310	17,340	19,711	22,021	22,946	20,721
Total invalid and wife pensioners .. .. .	89,058	99,826	101,879	109,004	111,948	103,568
Dependent children and students (b) .. .. .	21,297	24,259	26,197	27,386	27,494	23,963
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000) .. .. .	166,509	209,846	242,630	276,504	314,725	334,460

(a) A wife's pension is payable to the wife of an invalid pensioner who is unable to qualify for an age, invalid or service pension in her own right. In 1975-76, includes wives of persons receiving sheltered employment allowance. (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over.

(c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance is payable to a disabled person who is employed in a sheltered workshop and not receiving an invalid pension. Usually the person 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. 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 the 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).

An incentive allowance of \$8 per week is payable to recipients of sheltered employment allowance, free of the income test, in lieu of supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1981, there were 3,496 recipients of sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

Recipients of sheltered employment allowances may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

#### HANDICAPPED CHILD'S ALLOWANCE

This allowance is paid at the rate of \$73 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. An allowance may also be payable, up to a maximum of \$73 per month, to a person who has custody, care and control of a substantially handicapped child who requires care and attention slightly 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 1981, 8,329 allowances (including 303 allowances for substantially handicapped children) were being paid in New South Wales.

A handicapped child's allowance is not subject to income tax.

#### HANDICAPPED CHILD'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. The rate of benefit is \$5.00 per day. In 1980-81, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$540,000. At 30 June 1981, 422 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 22 approved homes in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

### ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS AND SOLE PARENTS

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

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 or widows expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when the widow may qualify for a Class A pension).

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' also includes a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. A widow's pension is not payable to a woman receiving an age or invalid pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or a veterans' widow's pension.

The types of income disregarded for purposes of the income test, and the definition of 'dependent children' are the same for widows' pensions as for age pensions. In assessing

income a deduction of up to \$312 per year is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per year 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.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$74.15 per week since May 1982. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$6 per week (\$312 per year) or \$8 per week (\$416 per year) where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age, plus an allowance of \$10 per week (\$520 per year) for each dependent child.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$74.15 per week since May 1982. 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 maximum rate of pension has been \$74.15 per week since May 1982.

The maximum widow's pension rates are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$8 per week (\$416 per year) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age pensioners. Widows' pensions (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes. Widow pensioners may also be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of widows' pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Numbers of pensioners—						
Class A .. .. .	27,093	30,019	33,228	35,352	36,451	34,242
Class B .. .. .	20,597	22,331	23,800	25,569	26,736	27,932
Class C .. .. .	31	33	38	51	53	38
Total widow pensioners .. .. .	47,721	52,383	57,066	60,972	63,240	62,212
Dependent children and students (a) .. .. .	54,786	59,790	64,981	68,982	70,544	65,528
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (b) (\$'000) .. .. .	121,007	141,317	170,643	194,428	219,261	251,468

(a) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over.

(b) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

#### SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

A sole supporting parent's benefit is payable, subject to an income test, to parents who have the custody, care and control of one or more dependent children. Persons eligible for supporting parents' benefits include separated husbands or wives, unmarried mothers or fathers, separated de facto husbands or wives, widowers, male divorcees and other sole parents not paid a widow's pension. The benefit is payable from the time of the event giving rise to eligibility, e.g. the birth of the child, or separation.

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; the definition of 'dependent children' is also the same for supporting parent's benefit. The maximum rate of benefit is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Supporting parents' benefit (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Recipients of supporting parent's benefit may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of supporting parents' benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (d)
Number of supporting parents—						
Females .. .. .	15,827	17,572	19,860	21,039	23,605	36,010
Males .. .. .	..	..	673	1,066	1,295	1,724
Total supporting parents .. .. .	15,827	17,572	20,533	22,105	24,900	37,734
Dependent children and students (b) of—						
Supporting mothers .. .. .	24,890	27,750	31,658	32,756	36,955	59,783
Supporting fathers .. .. .	..	..	1,430	2,205	2,600	3,332
Total dependent children and students .. .. .	24,890	27,750	33,088	34,961	39,555	63,115
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000) .. .. .	45,197	56,177	68,970	81,728	94,758	151,810

(a) Prior to November 1977, supporting fathers were not eligible for this benefit (which was then called supporting mother's benefit). (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Removal, from November 1980, of the six months' qualifying period for benefits was a major factor in the increase in the number of persons on benefit between 1980 and 1981.

## ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES

In 1976, family allowances for dependent children and students replaced the former system of child endowment and 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 some scholarship schemes, or children receiving an invalid pension. Where the children are resident in 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, \$39.00 per month (each) for the third and fourth child, and \$45.55 per month for each subsequent child. As a general rule, the allowance for children in family units is paid to the mother. For each child in an approved institution the rate of allowance is \$39.00 per month.

Family allowances are not subject to income tax.

Particulars of family allowances in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

**FAMILY ALLOWANCES (a), NEW SOUTH WALES**

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Children and students (b) in—						
Family units .. .. . no.	1,459,740	1,469,088	1,464,923	1,442,806	1,438,809	1,438,181
Approved institutions .. .. . no.	5,725	5,287	5,291	3,523	3,606	3,562
Total children and students (b) .. .. . no.	1,465,465	1,474,375	1,470,214	1,446,329	1,442,415	1,441,743
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000) .. .. .	93,995	366,102	371,258	349,910	372,125	341,612

(a) From July 1976, family allowances replaced child endowment and the practice of granting taxation rebates for dependent children. Figures for 1975-76 relate to child endowment only. (b) Children aged under 16 years, and dependent full-time students aged 16-24 years. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

#### ORPHAN'S PENSION

An orphan's pension is payable 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. Children 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 \$55.70 for each eligible child and the pension is free of an income test. In general the conditions for payment are the same as those for family allowances. An institution that 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 1981, there were 1,501 pensions being paid in New South Wales.

An orphan's pension is not subject to income tax.

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND SICK

##### UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Unemployment and sickness benefits are limited, in general, to men between the ages of 16 and 65 years and women between the ages of 16 and 60, 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, sickness, or special benefits.

Unemployment benefit is payable to persons who are unemployed, provided that their unemployment is not due to industrial action by them or members of a trade union to

which they belong, that they are able and willing to undertake suitable work and have taken reasonable steps to obtain work, and that they have 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, reasonable steps have been taken 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 to twelve 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.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are payable subject to an income test. The amount of benefit payable is reduced by half the amount of weekly income between \$6 and \$50 for married persons and persons aged 18 years or more, and between \$3 and \$40 for unmarried persons aged under 18 years. Above these income ranges, the benefit payable is reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The income of a claimant's spouse is taken into account in the income test 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.

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 incapacity 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.

The maximum basic rates per week of unemployment and sickness benefits (current since May 1982) are as follows.

	Unemployment benefit	Sickness benefit
Married person (includes additional benefit for spouse)	\$123.60	\$123.60
Single person aged 18 or more with dependants	\$74.15	\$74.15
Single person aged 18 or more with no dependants	\$58.10	\$74.15
Single person under 18 years	\$36.00	\$36.00

Additional benefit of \$10 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 \$61.80 per week may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided that there are one or more dependent children and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on, but not employed by, the claimant. 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.

A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks and pays rent or for lodgings may be entitled to receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$8 per week if wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. The allowance is not payable to a person in hospital who has no dependants.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants. Recipients of special benefits may include unmarried women for a period before 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. Unemployment, sickness and special benefits (including supplementary assistance and allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Particulars of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the table opposite.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCE SCHEME

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged 16 years or more who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. The allowance is payable subject to an income test and is limited to those people who qualify for Commonwealth pensioner health benefits (described later, in the subsection 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'). Since May 1982, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$63.55 each for a sufferer and dependent spouse, \$78.15 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$20 for each dependent child, and \$77.40 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$74.15 if maintained in an institution. At 30 June 1982, there were 78 persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and the amount of allowances paid in 1981-82 was \$290,000. The allowance is not subject to income tax unless the recipient is eligible for an age pension.

The general administration of the 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.

#### RELOCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The Relocation Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1976 to help the placement of persons who are already, or are about to become, unemployed and who are unlikely to secure continuing employment in their present locality, even after retraining. The scheme provides financial assistance to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up either continuing employment or approved training under the Manpower Training Programmes (described in Chapter 10 'Labour'). This assistance includes fares to cover the costs of interview, exploratory visit and relocation, removal expenses of \$1,250 (maximum), re-establishment allowance (related to family size), legal and agents' fees of \$1,000 (maximum) or rental allowance of \$500 (maximum).

#### COMMUNITY YOUTH SUPPORT SCHEME

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) was introduced in 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.



## UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
NUMBER OF CLAIMS GRANTED DURING YEAR						
Unemployment benefit—						
Males .. .. .	243,653	216,798	198,513	172,304	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	88,697	83,891	83,922	79,926	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	332,350	300,689	282,435	252,230	(a) 249,600	(a) 239,300
Sickness benefit—						
Males .. .. .	45,332	43,388	43,138	37,803	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	13,708	12,644	13,301	13,369	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	59,040	56,032	56,439	51,172	(a) 52,700	(a) 49,940
Special benefit (b)—						
Males .. .. .	5,056	7,784	8,683	10,697	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	6,104	7,752	8,444	11,038	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	11,160	15,536	17,127	21,735	(a) 25,100	(a) 23,500
Total benefits—						
Males .. .. .	294,041	267,970	250,334	220,804	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	108,509	104,287	105,667	104,333	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	402,550	372,257	356,001	325,137	(a) 327,400	(a) 312,740
NUMBER RECEIVING BENEFIT AT END OF YEAR						
Unemployment benefit—						
Males .. .. .	58,951	77,000	70,804	73,956	70,481	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	22,749	31,617	30,560	35,887	35,775	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	81,700	108,617	101,364	109,843	106,256	(a) 105,600
Sickness benefit—						
Males .. .. .	9,110	12,148	11,738	10,408	12,696	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	2,209	2,823	3,096	3,137	4,430	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	11,319	14,971	14,834	13,545	17,126	(a) 21,100
Special benefit (b)—						
Males .. .. .	809	1,550	2,072	2,204	3,232	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	1,750	2,510	2,806	3,285	3,838	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	2,559	4,060	4,878	5,489	7,070	(a) 6,900
Total benefits—						
Males .. .. .	68,870	90,698	84,614	86,568	86,409	<i>n.a.</i>
Females .. .. .	26,708	36,950	36,462	42,309	44,043	<i>n.a.</i>
Persons .. .. .	95,578	127,648	121,076	128,877	130,452	(a) 133,600
AMOUNT PAID DURING YEAR (\$'000) (c)						
Unemployment benefit .. .. .	216,819	285,180	324,746	334,320	343,683	357,308
Sickness benefit .. .. .	37,664	44,038	50,778	48,016	54,906	78,937
Special benefit (b) .. .. .	6,573	9,665	14,462	17,097	19,901	25,811
Total benefits .. .. .	261,056	338,883	389,986	399,434	418,490	462,056

(a) Estimated. (b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres (450 receiving benefit at 30 June 1981). (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

## SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

### N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The New South Wales Government provides a wide range of social welfare services through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The Department provides or co-ordinates services for families, children, youth, the aged, and the handicapped. It has special responsibilities in the areas of care and supervision of dependent children and adults, rehabilitation of young offenders, adoption of children, care of immigrant children, child employment, early childhood services, emergency assistance and the support of community groups providing services such as women's refuges and youth crisis centres. Regionalisation of the Department's services has been achieved through the establishment of 80 district offices in New South Wales, 23 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 57 in other areas.

The principal statutory responsibilities of the Department are contained in the following legislation: the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973; the Child Welfare Act, 1939; the Maintenance Act, 1964; the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916; the Adoption of Children Act, 1965; and the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930.

Several advisory bodies have been established to advise the Government on social welfare matters in New South Wales. These include the Child Welfare Advisory Council, the Aborigines Advisory Council, the State Council of Youth and the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped.

The Community Welfare Act, 1982 (assented to on 25 May 1982 but not proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript), will replace the Child Welfare Act, 1939, the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930, and significant parts of the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. The Act seeks to reform and consolidate the law in New South Wales relating to a wide range of social issues including: community welfare and social development, general and disaster welfare assistance, children's welfare, criminal proceedings involving children, children and other persons subject to control, the welfare of handicapped persons and home care services.

The Act will formally establish a number of statutory authorities and advisory bodies including the Children's Court of New South Wales, the Community Welfare Appeals Tribunal, the Community Welfare Advisory Council, the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped, the Community Services Training Council, Children's Panels (which will ensure that children are not unnecessarily brought before a children's court) and Children's Boards of Review.

### COMMUNITY SERVICES FUND

The Community Services Fund was established by the State Government in 1976 for the purpose of making grants to community groups providing approved social welfare services. Services which have received grants include women's refuges, neighbourhood centres, hostels and homes for children and families, and groups providing services for aged or handicapped people. In 1980-81, grants totalling \$8.4m were paid from the Fund to community groups providing approved services.

### 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 children under State guardianship, 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. Children's Courts 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 and the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act, 1903, prohibits the supply of tobacco and related products 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 the chapter 'Education'.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

#### CHILDREN UNDER STATE GUARDIANSHIP

The Minister for Youth and Community Services is the guardian of children admitted to care as 'wards' upon application by parents or other guardians, children committed to care as wards by order of a Children's Court, persons committed to training schools by order of a Children's Court, and persons admitted or committed to care under special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons. Children surrendered for adoption, and unaccompanied child immigrants may also be placed under State guardianship.

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. The Department of Youth and Community Services has developed a range of substitute care facilities in the community so that children can be placed within their own locality.

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. 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.

Wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department or in charitable homes conducted by religious and other organisations. The Department maintains 'receiving homes' for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearances, homes for pre-school and infant children, homes for school-age children, family group homes, hostels for working-age wards, and homes for intellectually handicapped children.

The number of children (ie persons aged under 18 years) under the guardianship of the Minister in 1980 and 1981 is shown in the following table. The figures shown include children committed to training schools and to care under the special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons, but exclude adoption and immigration cases.

**CHILDREN UNDER STATE GUARDIANSHIP (a), NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(at 30 June)

Type of placement	1980	1981				
		Age (years)				Total, all ages
		Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	
With parent or other relative—						
Males	156	14	29	48	107	198
Females	135	9	18	33	58	118
Total	291	23	47	81	165	316
In foster care—						
Males	1,321	160	329	526	193	1,208
Females	1,110	139	260	371	197	967
Total	2,431	299	589	897	390	2,175
In residential child care establishments (b)—						
Males	866	7	63	383	423	876
Females	369	3	28	183	130	344
Total	1,235	10	91	566	553	1,220
Living independently—						
Males	49	—	—	—	67	67
Females	39	—	—	1	42	43
Total	88	—	—	1	109	110
Other (c)—						
Males	243	1	15	40	96	152
Females	161	1	11	35	53	100
Total	404	2	26	75	149	252
Total, all placements—						
Males	2,635	182	436	997	886	2,501
Females	1,814	152	317	623	480	1,572
Total	4,449	334	753	1,620	1,366	4,073

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes training schools, remand homes, receiving homes, family group homes, charitable homes and homes for intellectually handicapped children. (c) Includes hospitals, boarding schools, and children in the care of adults other than parents or relatives.

In addition to the 4,073 children under State guardianship at 30 June 1981, there were 276 persons aged 18 years or more under guardianship.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with an offence. Further details in respect of Children's Courts are given in the chapter 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

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 children committed to training schools and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the schools.

There are ten remand centres (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of juvenile offenders, as well as four training schools for boys, one training school for girls

and two schools for both boys and girls. There is also a special school for truant boys and girls. Particulars of truancy are given in the subsection 'Government and Non-Government Schools, Students and Teachers' in the chapter 'Education'.

In recent years emphasis has been directed to finding alternatives to committing children to training schools. 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 weekend camps. Two Community Youth Centres have been established in Sydney. These Centres, located at Stanmore and St. Mary's, provide 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.

#### OTHER SUBSTITUTE CARE FOR CHILDREN

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. At 30 June 1981, 1,700 such allowances were being paid. The rate of allowance is \$25 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1980-81 was \$1.7m.

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.

#### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. 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-General 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(s) by the Director-General, or by 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 applicants 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-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services as private adoption agencies. At 30 June 1981, there were three approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parent(s) or guardian(s) 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; 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 or 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.

Under the Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 1980, assented to on 29 April 1980 but only partially proclaimed at time of manuscript preparation, an Adoption Tribunal will be established to exercise the jurisdiction currently invested in the Supreme Court of New South Wales under the Adoption of Children Act, 1965.

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.

In 1980-81, the total number of adoptions was 794 (including 12 adults), of which 311 (or 39 per cent) were arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years.

ADOPTIONS: ADOPTION AGENCY AND SEX OF ADOPTED PERSON, N.S.W.

Adoptions	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Adoptions arranged through—						
Department of Youth and Community Services—						
Males .. .. .	488	585	264	227	190	n.a.
Females .. .. .	471	607	305	245	170	n.a.
Total .. .. .	959	(a)1,192	569	472	360	311
Private adoption agencies—						
Males .. .. .	212	190	100	99	89	n.a.
Females .. .. .	190	163	107	87	74	n.a.
Total .. .. .	402	353	207	186	163	139
Solicitors—						
Males .. .. .	41	108	139	188	164	153
Females .. .. .	47	117	153	174	166	191
Total .. .. .	88	(a) 225	292	362	330	344
Total adoptions—						
Males .. .. .	741	883	503	514	443	379
Females .. .. .	708	887	565	506	410	415
Total .. .. .	1,449	1,770	1,068	1,020	853	794

(a) Since 1976, the Department of Youth and Community Services has discontinued submitting applications in respect of the majority of adoptions by a natural parent or relative. In such cases, the applications are now made on behalf of the applicant(s) by a solicitor.

#### 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.

#### IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Commonwealth) *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* 1946, the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services is the guardian of 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 these immigrant children at 30 June 1981 was 185.

#### 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 1981, 1,966 children were licensed for employment in public entertainment. No children were licensed for employment in street trading.

#### CHILD CARE SERVICES

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, playgroups, 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 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 1981, there were 1,118 accredited centres operating in New South Wales.

The Office of Child Care, within the Department of Social Security, 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.

In 1980-81, Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the Children's Services Program for services other than pre-schools amounted to \$12.4m, of which \$9.2m was paid directly to community groups and local government authorities. Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-schools is also provided under the Children's Services Program but is allocated to the States under block grant conditions. Further details of pre-school services are given in the chapter 'Education'.

#### EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

##### WOMEN'S REFUGES

The main types of services offered by women's refuges are short-term domestic-type accommodation and social support for women and children in emergencies, counselling,

and assistance in obtaining services from government and private organisations. State Government grants, administered by the Department of Youth and Community Services, are the main source of funds for the operation of women's refuges in New South Wales. In 1981-82, grants by the New South Wales Government to 33 approved women's refuges totalled \$2.4m.

Women's refuges may also receive a subsidy from the (Commonwealth) Department of Social Security to provide a specialised child care programme for resident children.

#### EMERGENCY AND SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

Emergency and supplementary assistance is provided by the Department of Youth and Community Services for the relief of economic distress in cases of need. Assistance includes special cash assistance to meet crises such as family breakdown, illness, temporary unemployment, fires and floods.

Other assistance is provided in the form of clothing, footwear, blankets, spectacles and surgical aids, transport assistance for essential journeys, and payment of rental bond money. Half-fare transport concession certificates, covering both public and private transport, are provided to persons who are unemployed or on sickness or special benefits. All forms of assistance are means tested. Total expenditure on emergency and supplementary assistance during 1980-81 was \$7.7m.

#### HOMELESS PERSONS' ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government provides 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, grants are made to eligible organisations to meet the cost of purchasing, constructing, altering and renting buildings to be used as homeless persons' assistance centres, as well as for 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 \$1.20 per person per day, and the meal subsidy for non-residents is 40 cents per meal.

From the inception of the programme in 1974 to 30 June 1981, total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales amounted to \$6.0m, of which \$1.4m was expended in 1980-81.

#### HOME CARE SERVICES

##### HOME CARE ASSISTANCE

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969, the Commonwealth Government shares with the States, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales in 1980-81 amounted to \$3.6m. Under the Act, the Commonwealth also shares on a \$2 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of two-thirds of the approved capital cost of senior citizens' centres. The Commonwealth also shares, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, the salaries of welfare officers employed in conjunction with such centres. Recurrent grants for senior citizens' centres in New South Wales in 1980-81 amounted to \$383,000 and capital grants amounted to \$1.8m.

##### DELIVERED MEALS

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 40 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 1982, 231 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$1.2m.

#### HOME CARE SERVICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Home Care Service of New South Wales functions within the policy direction of the Minister for Youth and Community Services. The Service, which has 150 branches throughout New South Wales, is available to families or individuals who cannot manage independently at home because of illness, frailty, disability or crisis, and may be provided on a short-term or long-term basis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual circumstances. Home aides and 'handypersons' perform household duties including cooking, washing, cleaning, personal care, shopping and minor home repairs. The Home Care Service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969. During 1981, an average of 18,000 clients were assisted each month and, at 30 June 1982, approximately 4,500 home aides and handypersons were employed.

### WELFARE HOUSING

#### COMMONWEALTH HOUSING ASSISTANCE

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 adult disabled and incapacitated persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. The grants are made, subject to subsidy limits, on the basis of \$2 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. In 1980-81, grants amounting to \$14.9m were approved in New South Wales for 52 projects accommodating 1,180 aged or disabled persons.

In terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Hostels Act* 1972 (previously called 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 aged and, from June 1982, disabled persons 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 1980-81, \$540,000 was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

In terms of the *Housing Assistance Act* 1981, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the State for rental housing and home purchase assistance, for a period of five years from 1981-82. 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. Both single and married pensioners may be eligible. Further particulars of Commonwealth Government housing assistance are given in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'.

#### STATE HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides rental accommodation for people on low incomes (including pensioners and sole parent beneficiaries). 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. Sydney families with housing problems of a particularly serious or pressing nature may be assessed by a Special Allocations Committee. 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, currently set at 80 per cent of the market value of rentals for equivalent accommodation in the same area in the private sector, will rise to 85 per cent of this value in July 1983. However, a rental rebate scheme operates 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.

### ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

Aboriginals in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits available to any other citizen from Commonwealth and State authorities. Other special programmes are provided.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance to State Government Departments for special programmes for Aboriginals, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. In addition, direct grants are provided to Aboriginal organisations. In 1980-81, the Commonwealth Government provided a total of \$18.1m for Aboriginal programmes in New South Wales, including \$6.8m in grants to the State Government for Aboriginal advancement.

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of programmes for Aboriginals. It is also a primary source of Commonwealth funding to Aboriginal organisations for such programmes as legal aid, social support (welfare), community management, and culture and recreation. The Aboriginal Development Commission is responsible for funding Aboriginal organisations for housing and enterprise projects. Other key Commonwealth Departments providing special programmes for Aboriginals include the Departments of Education, Employment and Industrial Relations and Social Security.

The National Aboriginal Conference, incorporated under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act* 1976, provides a forum in which Aboriginal views may be expressed at State and national levels. The conference has thirty-six 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 is responsible for advising the State Minister for Aboriginal Affairs 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 Aboriginal Special Housing 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 employed 83 staff, including 56 Aboriginals, in April 1982. The Programme trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other public health projects. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in Sydney, Campbelltown, Kempsey, Taree and Wilcannia.

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see the chapter 'Education'). The New South Wales Department of Education employs a curriculum consultant (Aboriginal Studies) 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 Aboriginals at a training course conducted at the University of Sydney. In 1981, there were more than 70 trained Aboriginal teachers' aides employed in schools throughout New South Wales.

Many Aboriginals undertake training in private enterprise and in the public sector under special programmes for Aboriginals administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. Courses for Aboriginals 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 Industrial Relations.

## SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

### 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 subsidised 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. A training fee of \$500 is 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 1981, eligible organisations in New South Wales comprised 95 training centres, 59 activity therapy centres, 84 sheltered workshops, 98 residential facilities and 20 other approved services. Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* amounted to \$16.7m in 1980-81.

### COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons to work towards social and economic independence. 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. The Rehabilitation Service is available to most disabled people and is

provided without cost to the client. Commonwealth pensions and benefits continue while a disabled person attends a rehabilitation centre.

In 1980-81, 1,624 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales, and 589 were placed in open, sheltered, part-time, or home bound employment.

#### HANDICAPPED PERSONS BUREAU

In 1978, the New South Wales Government established the Handicapped Persons Bureau within the Department of Youth and Community Services. The main functions of the Bureau are the co-ordination and development of State social welfare services for handicapped people, and the provision of assistance and advice to community groups on developing services for handicapped people, and using government aid programmes.

The Department provides financial assistance to community groups providing innovative and supportive services for people with physical, sensory and intellectual handicaps, and to agencies that plan and co-ordinate regional and State-wide services. In 1980-81, the Department made grants totalling \$1.4m to 90 community groups providing services for handicapped people.

### OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS

#### FRINGE BENEFITS AND CONCESSIONS

Commonwealth Government fringe benefits are available to eligible civilian and repatriation pensioners, recipients of certain other benefits and allowances, and their dependants. Those eligible may obtain special health benefits (described in the chapter 'Health'), 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.

Persons eligible for fringe benefits are those receiving repatriation, age, invalid, wives' and widows' pensions, sheltered employment and tuberculosis allowances, supporting parents' benefits, and sickness benefits, whose income satisfies a special income test. A single pensioner or beneficiary whose assessed income (other than the pension itself) is less than \$40 per week (\$2,080 per year) qualifies for fringe benefits. A married couple qualify if their combined assessed income is less than \$68 per week (\$3,536 per year). These income limits are higher for persons with dependent children. The income test operates on the basis of assessed income as defined for pension purposes. Persons eligible for Commonwealth Government fringe benefits are issued with a Pensioner Health Benefits Card, except for sickness beneficiaries, who are issued with a fortnightly Health Benefits Card.

At 30 June 1981, persons entitled to Commonwealth Government fringe benefits in New South Wales included 395,093 age pensioners, 77,299 invalid pensioners, 26,677 wife pensioners, 57,382 widow pensioners, and 35,897 supporting parent beneficiaries.

The New South Wales State Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services utilized by persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards. 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 two free economy class return journeys 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 1979, residents of New South Wales who receive the maximum rates of (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.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards can qualify for a \$150 rebate on council rates each year, and a maximum annual rebate on water and sewerage rates of \$150.

Certain commercial organisations also provide fringe benefits (mostly in the form of a reduced fee) to persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards.

#### HEALTH CARE CARD

Health Care Cards are issued by the Commonwealth Government to eligible unemployment and special beneficiaries, migrants and refugees, and people on low incomes. Holders of Health Care Cards and their dependants are entitled to special health benefits, described in the chapter 'Health', but not to the other Commonwealth 'fringe' benefits.

A Health Care Card is issued to a person receiving unemployment or special benefit, subject to the same income test as for Commonwealth fringe benefits (described above). Migrants and refugees are eligible, free of income test, during their first six months in Australia. In addition, all persons whose income is below a specified level are eligible: for married couples, the income limit is \$172 per week (combined income) plus \$20 for each dependent child; for sole parents with one dependent child it is \$172 per week plus \$20 for each other dependent child; and for single persons without dependent children the income limit is \$103 per week.

#### FUNERAL BENEFITS

A funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable by the Commonwealth Government 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 Commonwealth fringe benefits (described above). In 1980-81, the amount paid on these benefits in New South Wales was \$580,000 for 15,583 claims granted.

#### LEGAL AID

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under Commonwealth law and to persons to whom the Commonwealth Government has a responsibility, e.g. persons receiving social services, members and former members of the defence forces, persons who have recently arrived in Australia, and full-time students.

The Legal Services Commission of New South Wales provides legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under State law.

Further details of legal aid services are given in the chapter 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

#### CO-ORDINATION OF WELFARE SERVICES DURING DISASTERS

The Department of Youth and Community Services administers schemes that provide emergency relief to the victims of floods, bush fires and other emergencies (see 'Emergency Assistance' earlier in this chapter). In addition to these schemes, the New South Wales Disaster Welfare Plan has been developed to ensure the co-ordination of welfare services provided by statutory and non-statutory organisations in the event of a major disaster. Under the Plan, co-ordinating committees have been established in thirty-three localities in New South Wales.

## GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS

The table opposite shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on welfare in New South Wales in recent years. The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of

- (a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes, and
- (b) personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory,

that have been classified to the purpose of 'social security and welfare' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on social security and welfare in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of grants to the State for capital purposes, grants for private capital and current purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure on the administration of social security programmes in New South Wales.

### STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

The next table shows State Government expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Revenue Fund that has been classified to the function of 'social amelioration' in the New South Wales Public Accounts. Grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government have been deducted.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (FROM REVENUE) ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Relief of the destitute, blind, aged, etc. (b) .. .. .	r 36,147	r 49,053	r 57,220	r 65,247	r 85,152	101,020
Maintenance/care of State wards etc and care of						
Aboriginals .. .. .	r 3,069	r 3,534	r 3,912	r 3,796	r 5,286	7,728
Relief of natural disasters .. .. .	r 5,445	5,021	5,580	9,002	8,585	24,384
Legal aid .. .. .	939	1,432	1,784	2,146	3,635	4,911
Food relief and cash assistance .. .. .	4,835	r 7,106	10,841	7,720	12,321	1,173
Housing .. .. .	249	1,604	1,129	1,288	(c) 71,805	1,567
Administration .. .. .	15,746	19,693	25,894	29,666	33,557	40,816
Unemployment relief projects .. .. .	11,392	32,300	34,403	15	17,509	11,619
Other .. .. .	147	121	106	103	76	61
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>r 77,969</b>	<b>r 119,864</b>	<b>140,869</b>	<b>r 118,983</b>	<b>r 237,926</b>	<b>193,279</b>

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes pensioner rebates for general, water and sewerage rates, travel concessions and subsidies and driver's licence concessions. (c) Includes advances to the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and for housing loan programmes of building societies and other approved institutions.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Social Indicators No 3* (Catalogue No. 4101·0); *Australia's Aged Population* (4109·0); *Persons under Guardianship and Children in Substitute Care* (4405·0); and *Adoptions* (4406·0)

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302·1) and *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305·1)

**Other Publications:** Annual report of the Department of Social Security and Department of Social Security *Annual Statistics*. Annual reports of the Repatriation Commission, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON WELFARE IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a):  
GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT PURPOSES AND PERSONAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT PURPOSES</b>						
Assistance for deserted wives .. .. .	2,344	3,837	6,376	9,521	7,538	6,379
Home care services .. .. .	717	1,567	1,933	1,875	2,769	3,611
Child care services .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	1,881	2,461	2,978	3,257
Other welfare services .. .. .	(b)12,635	515	177	1,013	712	1,302
<b>Total, grants for current purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>15,696</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>10,367</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>13,997</b>	<b>14,549</b>
<b>PERSONAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS (c)</b>						
Assistance to aged persons—						
Age pensions (incl. wife's pension) .. .. .	793,393	924,354	1,093,824	1,203,164	1,309,170	1,469,042
Telephone concessions .. .. .	4,106	5,110	5,352	6,107	6,359	7,221
Other .. .. .	3,189	3,760	4,165	4,500	4,783	6,783
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>800,688</b>	<b>933,224</b>	<b>1,103,341</b>	<b>1,213,771</b>	<b>1,320,312</b>	<b>1,483,046</b>
Assistance to ex-servicemen—						
Disability and service pensions and allowances .. .. .	203,248	227,514	280,228	300,917	340,798	422,462
Assistance to incapacitated and handicapped persons—						
Invalid pensions (incl. wife's pension) .. .. .	166,509	209,846	242,630	276,504	314,725	334,460
Sheltered employment allowances .. .. .	4,647	6,134	7,024	8,124	9,843	11,697
Handicapped children's benefits and allowances .. .. .	3,443	5,364	6,194	6,124	6,890	6,495
Rehabilitation services .. .. .	3,095	3,628	5,407	5,988	6,532	7,398
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>177,694</b>	<b>224,972</b>	<b>261,255</b>	<b>296,740</b>	<b>337,990</b>	<b>360,049</b>
Assistance to widows and single parents—						
Widows' pensions .. .. .	121,007	141,317	170,643	194,428	219,261	251,468
Supporting parents' benefits (d) .. .. .	45,197	56,177	68,970	81,728	94,758	151,810
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>166,204</b>	<b>197,494</b>	<b>239,613</b>	<b>276,156</b>	<b>314,020</b>	<b>403,278</b>
Assistance to families and children—						
Family allowances (e) .. .. .	93,995	366,102	371,258	349,910	372,125	341,612
Other .. .. .	3,310	3,693	3,444	1,990	783	746
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>97,305</b>	<b>369,795</b>	<b>374,702</b>	<b>351,900</b>	<b>372,908</b>	<b>342,358</b>
Assistance to unemployed and sick persons—						
Unemployment benefits .. .. .	216,819	285,180	324,746	334,320	343,683	357,308
Sickness benefits .. .. .	37,664	44,038	50,778	48,016	54,906	78,937
Special benefits (f) .. .. .	r 6,573	r 9,665	r 14,462	17,097	r 19,901	25,811
Other .. .. .	r 4,245	r 127	r 33	36	r 1,673	850
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>265,301</b>	<b>339,010</b>	<b>390,019</b>	<b>399,469</b>	<b>420,163</b>	<b>462,906</b>
Other assistance .. .. .	1,402	1,521	1,669	1,706	1,977	2,312
<b>Total, personal benefit payments .. .. .</b>	<b>1,711,842</b>	<b>2,293,530</b>	<b>2,650,827</b>	<b>2,840,659</b>	<b>3,108,168</b>	<b>3,476,410</b>

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Includes 'special employment grants' of \$11.7m.

(c) Includes payments to recipients

in the Australian Capital Territory.

(d) From November 1977, the supporting mother's benefit was extended to supporting fathers, and renamed supporting parent's benefit.

(e) From July 1976, family allowances replaced child endowment and the practice of granting taxation rebates for dependent children. Figures for 1975-76 relate to child endowment only.

(f) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.





## CHAPTER 6

### HEALTH

#### STRUCTURE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are provided by private individuals and organisations, and government authorities. The Commonwealth and State Governments and local councils have various regulatory and co-ordination responsibilities, and provide funds to finance (wholly or partly) the operation and use of various health services.

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 a grant to the State Government towards the operation of public hospitals and community health services, and pays various types of health benefits for eligible patients. In local government 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 promoted mainly through the Medical Research Endowment Fund, which was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1937. The Fund 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

##### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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 also 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 Commonwealth Institute of Health (formerly the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine) and the Institute of Child Health, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis, rubella, and poliomyelitis.

### OTHER COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

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, serums, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. The laboratories also produce a range of prescribed non-biological products on a commercial basis, and undertake research in various areas.

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.

### 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.

#### HEALTH COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In terms of the Health Commission Act, 1972, the Health Commission of New South Wales was established in 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, immunisation, diagnostic and analytical laboratories, and ambulance services. 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 that 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. Twelve Regional Offices of Health operate throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Southern Metropolitan); Chatswood (Northern 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 STATE AUTHORITIES

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), boards established for the registration of health professionals (chiroprodists, chiropractors and osteopaths, dentists, dental technicians, medical practitioners, nurses, optometrists, optical dispensers, pharmacists, and physiotherapists), the Pathology Laboratories Accreditation Board, 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.

Further details of health services provided by local government authorities are contained in Chapter 2 'Government' and in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

#### GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON HEALTH

The next table shows, for the last six years, selected government outlays in New South Wales that have been classified to the purpose of 'health' in the Australian National Accounts.

The Commonwealth Government outlays shown comprise grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes, and personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales. The figures do not represent the total Commonwealth Government outlays on health in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, grants for capital purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government health programmes.

State and local government final consumption expenditure comprises current expenditure on goods and services (essentially expenditure on wages, salaries, 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. Grants and reimbursements received from the Commonwealth Government have not been deducted from this expenditure.

**GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON HEALTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)**  
(S'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT</b>						
Grants to the State for current purposes—						
Public hospitals .. .. .	317,177	234,399	346,438	383,785	425,282	469,092
Community health .. .. .	19,284	25,606	27,118	17,203	19,550	23,312
School dental services .. .. .	1,845	3,589	2,911	2,374	3,790	3,117
Other health services .. .. .	6,537	4,592	5,316	3,815	4,350	4,410
Total, grants to the State for current purposes ..	344,843	268,186	381,783	407,177	452,972	499,931
Personal benefit payments (b)—						
Medical benefits .. .. .	299,830	235,540	164,806	224,973	270,101	299,915
Nursing home benefits .. .. .	76,259	91,819	100,590	105,801	115,470	135,411
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners .. .. .	45,488	49,013	54,354	63,212	70,915	80,647
Pharmaceutical benefits, n.e.c. .. .. .	62,415	45,264	50,837	46,433	42,814	46,484
Private hospital daily bed payments .. .. .	13,738	22,936	21,120	22,010	20,254	20,411
Hospital benefits reinsurance .. .. .	—	8,784	23,994	12,400	11,600	31,233
Other .. .. .	53,056	17,794	4,017	3,100	3,535	7,532
Total personal benefit payments .. .. .	550,786	471,150	419,718	477,929	534,689	621,633
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (c)</b>						
Final consumption expenditure—						
Hospital and clinical services .. .. .	r 592,500	r 729,500	813,053	900,475	990,600	1,142,374
Other health services .. .. .	r 68,700	r 81,990	96,170	111,012	124,600	n.y.a.
* Total, state and local governments .. .. .	r 661,200	r 811,400	909,223	1,011,487	1,115,200	n.y.a.

(a) See text preceding table.  
registered in New South Wales.

(b) Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations  
(c) Includes expenditure from Commonwealth Government grants.

## HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Primary health care services 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 paramedical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

The State Government exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Chiropodists, chiropractors and osteopaths, 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. Registration is renewable annually.

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.

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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Chiropodists .. .. .	415	393	381	399	422	456
Chiropractors and/or osteopaths .. .. .	..	..	..	290	439	499
Dental technicians .. .. .	517	750	801	817	863	931
Dentists .. .. .	2,305	2,532	2,623	n.a.	2,945	3,024
Medical practitioners .. .. .	12,017	13,683	14,977	15,835	16,960	17,552
Optical dispensers .. .. .	533	550	573	628	650	725
Optometrists .. .. .	423	414	471	507	602	719
Pharmacists .. .. .	5,680	5,670	5,705	5,826	6,043	6,134
Physiotherapists .. .. .	1,896	2,026	2,202	2,364	2,564	2,883
Dealers in poison (not pharmacists) .. .. .	180	178	177	159	156	150
Drug dealers —						
Manufacturers .. .. .	34	33	34	33	34	31
Distributors .. .. .	147	150	153	154	153	158

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. Registration is renewable annually. The number of registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table.

#### NURSES, N.S.W.: REGISTRATIONS (Source: New South Wales Nurses Registration Board)

Class	Year ended 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978	1979 (a)	1980 (a)	1981
General .. .. .	36,769	38,307	40,823	42,131	50,911	56,021
Geriatric .. .. .	961	957	952	933	1,003	1,042
Infants' (b) .. .. .	174	176	184	162	170	175
Mental retardation .. .. .	818	920	1,055	1,115	1,472	1,750
Midwifery .. .. .	14,579	15,367	15,721	16,047	18,098	19,572
Mothercraft .. .. .	2,116	2,215	2,275	2,286	2,695	2,889
Psychiatric .. .. .	3,726	3,911	4,187	4,178	5,080	5,605
Total persons registered .. .. .	n.a.	42,043	44,792	46,045	55,852	61,421

(a) Some registrations made in 1979 are included in 1980 figures.  
1975 are permitted to renew their registration as infants' nurses.

(b) Only nurses registered in this class prior to September

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to enrol annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 15,381 nursing aides enrolled during 1981.

## HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise public hospitals and homes, private hospitals and nursing homes, State and private psychiatric hospitals and hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals and repatriation hospitals.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services: hospitals; convalescent, nursing, 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, comprising State psychiatric hospitals and hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals and the Prison Medical Service.

*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 that are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Out-patient services, provided at some public hospitals, generally include casualty, pathology and X-ray, and may include pharmacy, physiotherapy and speciality clinics.

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 that are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of 'public hospitals and homes' shown in the next three tables relate only to hospitals, homes and services that are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and that have beds.

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Institutions (a)			Beds		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1976	89	193	282	14,860	13,717	28,577
1977	92	193	285	15,251	13,736	28,987
1978	95	194	289	15,499	13,778	29,277
1979	92	194	286	15,790	13,867	29,657
1980	89	195	284	15,621	13,403	29,024
1981	89	195	284	15,499	13,172	28,671

(a) The nursing home sections of public hospitals are counted as separate institutions.

In 1981, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 101 beds (174 in Sydney and 68 in other districts).

The following table shows the number of beds in public hospitals and homes classified by health regions, as at 30 June 1981. (In August 1982, the Inner Metropolitan Region and Southern Metropolitan Region will be amalgamated to form a new Southern Metropolitan Region.)

**PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES, N.S.W.: BEDS BY HEALTH REGION, 30 JUNE 1981**

Health Region	Hospitals	Homes	Total beds	
			Number	Beds per 1,000 population
Sydney —				
Inner Metropolitan .. .. .	4,204	315	4,519	9.5
Northern Metropolitan .. .. .	3,364	249	3,613	4.2
Southern Metropolitan .. .. .	3,100	18	3,118	4.6
Western Metropolitan .. .. .	3,546	703	4,249	3.4
Total, Sydney .. .. .	14,214	1,285	15,499	4.7
Rest of N.S.W. —				
North Coast .. .. .	2,067	—	2,067	6.7
New England .. .. .	1,365	—	1,365	7.6
Orana and Far West .. .. .	1,308	88	1,396	9.9
Central Western .. .. .	1,407	134	1,541	9.4
Murray .. .. .	754	16	770	7.6
South Eastern .. .. .	991	126	1,117	8.0
Illawarra .. .. .	1,084	105	1,189	3.9
Hunter .. .. .	2,352	429	2,781	5.9
Riverina .. .. .	946	—	946	6.6
Total, rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	12,274	898	13,172	6.7
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	26,488	2,183	28,671	5.5

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 operating cost per occupied bed per day (b) (\$)	Babies born in hospital	
	Treated	No. of bed-days	Average daily no. of occupied beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
1976	797,734	7,521,447	20,893	2,660,962	6,786,212	71.60	75,056	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
1979	892,798	7,823,663	21,473	3,142,287	8,573,061	104.22	74,666	489,153
1980	926,822	7,772,690	21,258	3,334,520	9,142,559	115.68	75,535	487,290
1981	949,616	7,738,120	21,203	3,517,609	9,981,676	129.92	78,056	477,584

(a) Excludes newborn babies.

(b) See text following table.

In calculating the average operating cost per occupied bed per day, 700 out-patients treated are deemed to be the equivalent of 365 occupied bed-days. The operating costs of all miscellaneous hospital services (see below) are included in this calculation, but the out-patients of these services are excluded.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 82 per cent of total operating receipts in 1980–81. Patients' fees accounted for 17 per cent of the total. Of the total in 1980–81, gross salaries and wages accounted for \$945m operating payments (or 76 per cent). The next table shows the operating receipts and payments of public hospitals and homes and public

hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last six years. In addition to the institutions included in the previous three tables, this table includes particulars of all 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 two associated organisations that appear in the Fourth Schedule of that Act—the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service) and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. Expenditure on sites, buildings and equipment for public hospitals and homes, State psychiatric hospitals and other State hospitals amounted to \$52m in 1980-81.

**PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES AND PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES, N.S.W.:  
OPERATING RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**  
(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1976 (a)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Government aid—						
State Government subsidies—						
Poker machine tax proceeds (b)	82,416	90,992	97,173	106,975	119,703	137,989
Other	225,070	243,795	270,715	303,677	336,937	p 382,143
Commonwealth Government hospital assistance	217,199	317,601	353,764	386,504	423,186	p 484,328
Total	524,685	652,388	721,652	797,156	879,827	1,004,461
Patients' fees	107,500	140,409	172,509	180,707	210,274	210,687
Other	13,055	18,790	7,434	9,350	11,990	13,618
Total operating receipts	645,240	811,587	901,594	987,213	1,102,090	1,228,766
Operating payments	638,146	809,109	902,057	986,414	1,102,079	1,244,011

(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 subsequent years.  
(b) Excludes that portion of poker machine tax proceeds allocated to the Housing account (\$1.0m in each year).

At 30 June 1981, the paid staff of the public hospitals and homes, comprising full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff, totalled 60,696 and included 2,775 medical officers and 27,833 nurses.

### 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. The table excludes private psychiatric hospitals (which are authorised under the Mental Health Act).

## 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		
					Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
HOSPITALS							
1976	31	53	13	3	78	22	100
1977	28	53	13	3	76	21	97
1978	27	56	13	4	78	22	100
1979	26	58	12	4	77	23	100
1980	26	63	11	4	79	25	104
1981	25	62	9	4	78	22	100
NUMBER OF BEDS (a)							
1976	887	2,817	854	196	3,931	823	4,754
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
1980	744	3,841	839	258	4,404	1,278	5,682
1981	736	3,881	746	258	4,434	1,187	5,621

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets (477 in 1981).

At 31 December 1981, there were 35 private hospitals with 60 or more beds each, 26 with 40 to 59 beds, 30 with 20 to 39 beds, 7 with 10 to 19 beds, and 2 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney Statistical Division, the numbers were 27, 19, 23, 7 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)		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
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
1980	358	106	464	18,833	4,368	23,201
1981	357	109	466	18,937	4,769	23,706

(a) Excludes cots (245 in 1981).

At 31 December 1981, there were 146 licensed nursing homes with 60 or more beds each, 133 with 40 to 59 beds, 154 with 20 to 39 beds, 27 with 10 to 19 beds, and 6 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney Statistical Division, the numbers were 120, 98, 116, 19 and 4 respectively.

## 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 comprises '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 of New South Wales, 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 1981, there were nine psychiatric hospitals (5,103 beds) operated by the Health Commission, six private psychiatric hospitals (312 beds) authorised under the Mental Health Act, and nineteen psychiatric units (including four special purpose units) of public hospitals.

## OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

The Health Commission operates five hospitals for the developmentally disabled. At 30 June 1981, there were 1,659 beds in these hospitals.

There are also five State hospitals operated by the Health Commission (Lidcombe, Allandale, Garrawarra, and David Berry Hospitals, and Strickland House) primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients. At 30 June 1981, the number of beds in these hospitals was 1,666.

## REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the *Repatriation Act* 1920 free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the (Commonwealth) 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 5 'Social Welfare'); a veteran or Australian mariner receiving a disability allowance for amputation of a limb or loss of vision; 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 or Australian mariner who was a prisoner-of-war. Urgent medical treatment may be provided free to all Vietnam veterans and their families at repatriation hospitals, or at country hospitals in the case of veterans and their families living in country areas. 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 605 in 1980-81. 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 Artificial Limb and 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.

## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

### 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.

Prior to 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth met half of the approved net operating costs of recognised (ie. public) hospitals. In 1980-81, payments towards the operating costs of these hospitals in New South Wales amounted to \$469m.

Under new arrangements, which came into operation on 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth now provides funds to the State in the form of an untied, identifiable, general purpose grant, within the tax sharing arrangements, for the operation of New South Wales public hospitals (and community health and school dental services). The level of the grant in 1981-82 is based on the funding provided by the Commonwealth in 1980-81, plus 10 per cent, less 60 per cent of the Commonwealth's assessment of the revenue that the State can reasonably be expected to raise by the application of specified in-patient and out-patient charges from 1 September 1981 (having regard to the new health insurance arrangements to operate from that date).

The level of the grant in 1982-83 will be derived by increasing the aggregate Commonwealth payments for hospital costs, community health and school dental services in respect of 1980-81 by the movement in the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the Weighted Average of the Six State Capital Cities between the March Quarter 1980 and the March Quarter 1982, and subtracting from that the Commonwealth's assessment of the additional revenue that could be raised in a full year if specified charges were made.

After 1982-83, the annual aggregate health grant is to be increased in the same proportion as the increase in total Commonwealth tax collections in the appropriate previous year.

Patient fees chargeable depend on whether a patient is classified as a *hospital patient* or a *private patient*.

*Hospital patients* in New South Wales are Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders, and their respective dependants, and certain categories of people as determined by the New South Wales Government. These patients receive full hospital care and medical treatment, performed by doctors engaged by the hospital, free of charge. (Details of the eligibility conditions for Pensioner Health Benefits Cards, Health Benefits Cards, and Health Care Cards are given in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.)

*Private patients* are all other patients. From 1 September 1982, the accommodation charges for private patients in New South Wales public hospitals will be \$120 per day for shared room accommodation and \$165 per day for single room accommodation when elected by the patient. These patients are entitled to choose whether to be treated by a private doctor or by doctors nominated by the hospital. In the latter case, there will be a charge of \$60 per day (from 1 September 1982) for medical services (in addition to the accommodation charge).

Out-patient services are free at recognised hospitals for persons entitled to free hospital in-patient treatment (see above). In addition, persons without private health insurance receive certain types of out-patient services free (eg anti-natal, psychiatric, tuberculosis and preventive services). Otherwise, patients are charged a fee of \$20 (from 1 September 1982) per occasion of service.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* the Commonwealth Government pays approved private hospitals a subsidy of \$28 per occupied bed day for patients undergoing prescribed surgical procedures and \$16 per occupied bed day for all other patients. This amount must be shown as a deduction on accounts rendered by the hospital to the patients. In 1980-81, payments to private hospitals in New South Wales amounted to \$20.4m.

#### 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 1953*. 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.

There are two forms of nursing home benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government:

- (a) the basic benefit which, since 5 November 1981, has been payable at the rate of \$23 per day in respect of eligible nursing home patients in New South Wales, and
- (b) the extensive care benefit which is payable in addition to the basic benefit, at the rate of \$6 per day in respect of eligible patients, who need and receive extensive care as defined in the *National Health Act*.

From 1 October 1977 to 31 August 1981, both the basic and extensive care benefits were payable by the Commonwealth Government only in respect of eligible patients who were not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. Insured patients received all of their entitlement, whether at the basic benefit or extensive care benefit levels, from their hospital benefits organisation and not from the Commonwealth. From 1 September 1981, all nursing home benefits have been paid by the Commonwealth.

Patients in these homes are required to pay a minimum contribution towards the cost of their care and accommodation. This amount, as determined by the Commonwealth Government, is 87.5 per cent of the maximum single rate of age pension plus supplementary assistance; at 6 May 1982, this amount was \$10.25 per day. This patient contribution is uninsurable.

Where the fees charged by a nursing home exceed the combined total of nursing home benefits plus the patient contribution, the difference must be met by the patient. Where the nursing home fee is less than this combined total, the basic benefit is reduced by that amount.

In 1980-81, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$106m.

#### NURSING HOMES ASSISTANCE

As an alternative to the provision of patient benefits under the *National Health Act 1953* (described in the previous subsection), the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974* provides for the Commonwealth Government to meet the net operating deficits of charitable and benevolent nursing homes that 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. Patients in these homes normally make the same minimum patient contribution as described in the previous subsection.

Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the deficit financing arrangements, which commenced on 1 January 1975, amounted to \$36m in 1980-81.

#### HOSPITAL BENEFITS REINSURANCE

The Commonwealth Government subsidises hospital benefits payments in respect of persons whose periods of hospitalisation exceed 35 days in a year. This assistance is provided through a Reinsurance Trust Fund which is 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 patients is shared equitably between the hospital benefits organisations according to claims experience and total membership.

In 1980-81, the Commonwealth Government contributed \$31.2m to the Reinsurance Trust Fund in respect of hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales.

## COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

### COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME

The State Government's Community Health Programme, provides a wide range of community-based health and health-related welfare services, 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.

The projects in the Programme range from very large centres such as the Mount Druitt Polyclinic to small self-contained community nursing posts involving only one nurse. They include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, women's refuges, ethnic health services, 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.

Prior to 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth Government provided funds for the Programme on the basis of specified proportions of the cost of various types of projects. Since 1 July 1981, Commonwealth funding to the State for community health services is included in an identifiable grant for health services within the general tax sharing arrangements. The State has total responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects within the Programme.

In 1980-81, expenditure under the State's Community Health Programme for general community health services, ethnic health workers and interpreter services was \$47m, of which the Commonwealth Government contributed \$22m. This expenditure excludes grants for women's refuges which are described in Chapter 5, 'Social Welfare'.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Community health centres provide back-up services to primary health care. These services, which are provided under the Community Health Programme, 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 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 out-patient 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.

#### COMMUNITY NURSING

Community nurses are employed under the Community Health Programme and 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. Community nurses are also employed 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 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 community nurses.

### HOME NURSING SERVICES

#### DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFIT

The Commonwealth Government provides a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit of \$42 per fortnight 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. This benefit is payable to 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 1980-81, \$5.9m was paid to beneficiaries in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of beneficiaries at 30 June 1981 was 6,033.

#### HOME NURSING SUBSIDY

The Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme 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. 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 1980-81, Commonwealth Government subsidies to home nursing organisations in New South Wales amounted to \$2.9m. At 30 June 1981, 89 organisations were eligible to receive the subsidy. An example of such an organisation in New South Wales is the Sydney Home Nursing Service.

#### *Sydney Home Nursing Service*

The Sydney Home Nursing Service provides home nursing care to ex-hospital patients and other people in need of nursing care in the Sydney metropolitan area. At 30 June 1981, the Service employed 171 registered nurses, who worked from 10 public hospitals and 12 community health centres situated throughout Sydney. In the year ended 30 June 1981, 16,221 patients were attended to in 454,547 visits. The Service derives its income from Commonwealth and State Government subsidies, patients' fees, and public and auxiliary donations.

### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The School Dental Scheme is administered by the Health Commission of New South Wales and aims to provide free dental care to all infant and primary school children. Treatment is provided through school dental clinics, both fixed and mobile, located in school grounds and staffed basically by school dental therapists who work under the direction, supervision and control of registered dentists.

During 1981, 173,335 children in New South Wales received routine dental treatment. At 30 June 1981, there was a staff of 51 dentists, 225 dental therapists, 108 dental assistants, 5 technical officers, 14 clerical personnel and a further 108 therapists in training. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of 29 Sydney and 54 country schools; in addition, 51 mobile clinics provide treatment at smaller centres. Two dental therapist training schools, located at Westmead and Shellharbour, provide training for school dental therapists.

A dental team attached to the Royal Flying Doctor Service, with headquarters at Broken Hill, serves the Far West area of New South Wales.

### OTHER COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

#### 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 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 31 March 1982, the Service employed 100 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.

#### NATIONAL PROJECTS

Under the Community Health Program the Commonwealth provides full funding for 17 national projects. The largest of these is the Family Medicine Program, sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, which provides vocational training for young doctors who intend to enter general practice. The trainees receive their training through three-monthly attachments to participating private general practitioners and by attendance at educational events organised by the Family Medicine Program.

The other national projects are either national co-ordinating secretariats of voluntary non-profit organisations operating in more than one State, such as the National Heart Foundation, or specific health-related projects which have national application, such as the training programme of the Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Associations of Australia and the National 'Hear a Book' Program for Handicapped Children.

#### HEALTH PROGRAMME GRANTS

Health Programme Grants are payable by the Commonwealth Government to eligible organisations to finance, either wholly or partly, approved medical services (including contract medical services) provided outside of hospitals by doctors employed on a salaried or sessional basis. The grants are administered by the Department of Health and are payable only for services to patients in respect of whom a doctor in private practice would bulk-bill, ie. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card Holders, and their respective dependants. In 1980-81, \$1.5m was paid to approved organisations in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Examples of such organisations in New South Wales include the Family Planning Association and Aboriginal medical services at Redfern and Kempsey.

Health Program Grants are also payable for health services research and development projects. These are described in the subsection 'Health Services Research and Planning' later in this chapter.

#### 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.)

Certain infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902, including anthrax, arbovirus infections, brucellosis, cholera, food poisoning, gonorrhoea, diphtheria, encephalitis, viral hepatitis A, viral hepatitis B, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, measles, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis, Q-fever, rabies, smallpox, syphilis, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the subsection 'Causes of Death' in Chapter 4 'Vital Statistics'.

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 about tuberculosis.

Up to April 1982, mass X-ray surveys were carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation funded by the State for this purpose. These mass surveys have now been discontinued because of the low incidence of tuberculosis in the population. Facilities for X-ray examination of the lungs and skin-testing to detect the disease are available at the Health Commission in Sydney. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers a tuberculosis allowance scheme under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948. Further information is given in the subsection 'Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme' in Chapter 5, 'Social Welfare'.



## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED 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 clinic in Sydney, and all large hospitals provide free diagnosis and treatment. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Commission of all cases of such diseases, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from a sexually transmitted disease may be required to be examined by a medical practitioner.

## 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 babies and other 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 babies and other children against these diseases. The vaccine is also available on prescription for administration by private general practitioners.

## RUBELLA

The Health Commission conducts 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 through the Health Commission, measles vaccine to local government authorities and private doctors. Immunisation is recommended to be carried out at the age of 12 months, but may be given to children over this age and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised or had an attack of measles.

## HEALTH TRANSPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES

The New South Wales Ambulance Service, which is the responsibility of the Health Commission, provides ambulance services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales. Ambulance services (both road and air) are provided free to those persons entitled to free hospital treatment in New South Wales (refer to the sub-section 'Recognised Hospitals') and to contributors to the Ambulance Contribution Scheme. (From 1 January 1982, contribution rates are \$30 per year for families and \$18 per year for single contributors.) In other cases, patients are charged \$75 for the first sixteen kilometres of road or air transport plus \$1.92 per kilometre thereafter. Certain medical benefits packages offered by health insurance organisations provide benefits for emergency ambulance services.

The number of cases transported in 1980-81 was 1,112,163 and the distance travelled was 22,802,433 kilometres. In addition, 7,892 cases were transported by the Air Ambulance Service, involving 2,385 flights and 6,382 flying hours.

The Rural Aerial Health Service provides specialist health services to remote country areas of the State. Community health teams are flown to these areas to provide services similar to those available in more accessible areas, and to prepare patients for transport by the Air Ambulance Service.

### DISASTER PLANNING

A Sydney Metropolitan Disaster Medical Programme has been introduced by the Health Commission 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.

### HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

The Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of the National Drug Education Program which is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. Grants made to New South Wales under this scheme amounted to \$550,000 in 1980-81.

The Division of Health Promotion within the Health Commission 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. There are programmes on nutrition, child immunisation, parent education, child development and environmental and occupational health education. A wide range of free pamphlets and posters is distributed throughout the State.

### 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 health and other legislation.

### SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Commission provides a number of scientific health services. The Radiation Branch administers legislation controlling the use of radioactive substances and irradiating devices such as X-ray machines. Radiation problems are investigated and advice given on ways of avoiding or minimising radiation exposure. 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.

## OTHER COMMONWEALTH HEALTH BENEFITS

### COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL BENEFITS

Commonwealth medical benefits are payable in respect of medical services rendered by medical practitioners, certain prescribed medical services rendered by approved dentists, and optometrical consultations by participating optometrists. Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* the amount of benefit payable is based on the 'schedule fee' for the medical service performed. Schedule fees are set and updated by an independent fees tribunal which is appointed by the Commonwealth Government. 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.

From 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth medical benefit is payable, at the rate of 30 per cent of the schedule fee for each schedule medical service, to all persons insured with a registered medical benefits organisation.

Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders and their dependants are eligible to receive the Commonwealth medical benefit at the rate of 85 per cent of the schedule fee for each schedule medical service, or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater amount. If the doctor 'bulk bills' the Commonwealth Government for the services rendered, he will receive the Commonwealth medical benefit direct from the Commonwealth, and he may require the patient to pay the balance of his fee. If the doctor does not bulk-bill, the patient may claim the same level of Commonwealth Benefit through a registered medical benefits organisation, and the doctor may require the patient to pay the balance of his fee.

From 1 September 1981, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders, and their respective dependants, are eligible to receive the same Commonwealth medical benefit as Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders and their dependants. The only difference in conditions is that where the doctor bulk-bills the Commonwealth in respect of Health Benefit Card holders, Health Care Card holders and their respective dependants, he must accept the Commonwealth medical benefit in full settlement.

Details of the eligibility conditions for Pensioner Health Benefits Cards, Health Benefits Cards and Health Care Cards are given in the sub-section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions' in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

The private medical benefit organisations, as agents for the Commonwealth Department of Health pay Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders and Health Care Card holders are required to register with a medical benefits organisation in order to obtain these Commonwealth benefits when the doctor does not bulk-bill.

Uninsured persons, excluding Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders and their respective dependants, receive no Commonwealth benefit.

### PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The Scheme allows approved dentists 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 doctor or dentist, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The amount of patient contribution for the general public in June 1982 was \$3.20. Holders of Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and their dependants are supplied free of charge.

In 1980-81, 19.7 million pensioner benefit prescriptions and 18.1 million other benefit prescriptions were processed under the Scheme in New South Wales. Commonwealth Government payments on pensioner benefit prescriptions amounted to \$80.6m. For other benefit prescriptions, the Commonwealth Government paid \$42.4m, while patients contributed \$49.4m.

### ISOLATED PATIENTS ASSISTANCE

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 1953* the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides for the payment of a subsidy towards the travel and private accommodation costs of patients (and if necessary, escorts and/or 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.

The Commonwealth Government reimburses travel costs in excess of \$20 per return journey, and necessary accommodation costs of up to \$20 per night. Assistance is also 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. In 1981-82, the total amount allocated by the Commonwealth Government to the scheme was \$6m.

### 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.

The Commonwealth Government, under the Program of Aids for Disabled People, provides financial assistance to disabled persons not eligible for assistance through other government programmes. Under this programme, which commenced in New South Wales in January 1982, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of daily living aids, including wheelchairs, walking aids and orthopaedic devices, and provides basic assistance for home modifications. The Commonwealth Government allocated \$800,000 to New South Wales in 1981-82 for distribution to eligible persons.

## OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

### PERINATAL MEDICINE

The Division of Maternal and Child Health within 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.

### CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY

The Central Cancer Registry within the Health Commission is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies can be mounted. The objective of the registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radiotherapy departments.

### HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Commonwealth Government provides Health Programme Grants for health services research and development projects throughout Australia. Projects current in New South Wales include those on psychiatric practice, a hospital-based cancer registry and a rural sheltered workshop. In 1981–82, the Commonwealth allocated \$1.4m to projects in Australia.

The Division of Policy, Planning and Research within the Health Commission undertakes research projects to evaluate existing health services and to provide information as a base for planning future services. A wide range of studies is undertaken by the Division, including evaluation of community health services, utilisation of health services, and the collection and analysis of a range of data on the activities of hospitals and other health services. Specific projects are being conducted on psychiatric services, coronary care units in public hospitals, and medical and nursing manpower.

### DRUG AND ALCOHOL AUTHORITY

In 1977, the Drug and Alcohol Authority of New South Wales was established on an interim basis under the administration of the Minister for Health. In 1981, the Authority commenced operation as a statutory authority under the provisions of the Drug and Alcohol Authority Act, 1980. The main functions of the Authority, in respect of drug and alcohol related problems and services in New South Wales, are to formulate and promote programmes for the provision of comprehensive and co-ordinated services; monitor and evaluate these services; undertake and promote research; develop educational or training programmes; and provide grants to public authorities, organisations and persons to assist with the provision of these services.

The Authority consists of ten members nominated by State ministers and appointed by the Governor. Membership comprises a commissioner of the Health Commission who is a medical practitioner; a member of the Police Force; an officer of the Department of Education, a barrister or solicitor; two officers from separate non-profit organisations providing drug and alcohol services; and four other members.

In 1981–82, the Authority received \$3.2m from the State Government, and provided grants totalling \$2.8m for 69 drug and alcohol projects in New South Wales.

### CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind children, and the care and education of multi-handicapped blind children is undertaken by the *Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by Commonwealth and State Government subsidies and partly by public subscription). Supportive services include pre-school parent counselling, welfare and psychological services and computerised braille production for all ages. The *Royal Blind Society* provides home-based and training centre rehabilitation and resource 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 a nursing home.

Pensions and allowances for permanently blind persons and parents of visually handicapped children are described in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'. 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 one hospital for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains five sheltered workshops. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments from the Commonwealth Government, and by assistance from the Health Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospital. 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 area is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there is a similar society in 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, Newcastle and Wollongong. Out-patient and nursing home care is also provided.

Details of government assistance for handicapped persons are outlined in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

*The St. John Ambulance Brigade* (New South Wales District), established in 1902, is a voluntary organisation that provides first aid services at sports grounds, places of entertainment, and public gatherings. The Brigade treated about 24,400 persons for accidents, etc., in 1981, and had approximately 1,800 members at the end of the year.

### THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts the Blood Transfusion Service in New South Wales and provides a wide variety of voluntary community services through nearly 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts two homes for children of disadvantaged families, a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, an international tracing agency 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.

#### BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES

Operating costs of the Blood Transfusion Service are financed jointly by the New South Wales Government (60 per cent), the Australian Red Cross Society (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.

## CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act, 1902. There are seventeen crematoriums in New South Wales, seven of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area. The next table shows the proportion of cremations to deaths in New South Wales in recent years.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, N.S.W.

Year ended 31 December	Cremations			Deaths			Proportion (per cent) of cremations to deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1976	11,808	9,814	21,622	23,211	18,911	42,122	50.9	51.9	51.3
1977	11,298	9,508	20,806	21,999	18,381	40,380	51.4	51.7	51.5
1978	11,379	9,631	21,010	22,191	18,203	40,394	51.3	52.9	52.0
1979	11,007	9,286	20,293	21,320	17,497	38,817	51.6	53.1	52.3
1980	11,301	9,332	20,633	22,288	17,994	40,282	50.7	51.9	51.2
1981	11,551	9,687	21,238	p22,013	p17,960	p39,973	p52.5	p53.9	p53.1

## HEALTH INSURANCE

A number of health insurance organisations are registered with the Commonwealth Department of Health, under the *National Health Act 1953*, to provide medical and/or hospital benefits for members. Most organisations provide both medical and hospital benefits. The organisations include Medibank Private, which was established in 1976 to allow the Health Insurance Commission to offer insurance for medical and hospital benefits.

The contributions payable to health insurance organisations by members depends on the scale of health benefits required. Contribution rates may vary slightly between organisations, and single and family rates are available.

From 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth Government requires all registered *medical benefits organisations* to provide medical benefits in their basic tables which, when combined with the Commonwealth medical benefits of 30 per cent, cover 85 per cent of the schedule fee for each medical service, with a maximum patient contribution of \$10 for each service where the schedule fee is charged.

In addition to the basic medical table, the medical benefits organisations 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, chiropody, overseas health care, and funeral expenses.

The medical benefits organisations, as agents for the Department of Health, pay all Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders and Health Care Card holders are required to register with a medical benefits organisation in order to obtain these Commonwealth benefits when doctors do not bulk-bill.

The Commonwealth Government requires all registered *hospital benefits organisations* to offer a basic hospital benefits table which provides benefits equal to the following charges made by recognised hospitals: the declared standard fee for shared ward accommodation; the charges for out-patient services; and the medical service fee in respect of private patients who elect to be treated by doctors engaged by the hospital.

The organisations may also offer supplementary benefits covering the charges raised for private room accommodation in recognised hospitals, and benefits to wholly or substantially cover private hospital charges. In addition, these organisations may offer other hospital benefits packages, including ancillary benefits.

Registered health insurance organisations may not refuse to accept members to their basic benefits tables on the grounds of state of health, and may not place any limits or

restrictions on basic benefits. They can, however, impose a two months waiting period from the date a new member joins a basic benefits table until fund benefits are payable. The Commonwealth benefit component (30 per cent) of basic medical benefits is payable immediately.

From 1 September 1981, optional 'deductible' benefit tables (whereby contributors personally meet a fixed amount of their own health care costs before benefits become payable) were prohibited.

From 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth Government introduced a tax rebate, of 32 cents in the dollar, for the cost of basic medical and hospital insurance taken out with a registered health insurance organisation.

### 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 Government 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 1981, there were 8 affiliated societies (i.e. societies with branches), 16 single societies, and 15 miscellaneous societies. In June 1981, membership of affiliated and single societies was 172,667 (adults excluding widows) in sickness and funeral funds, 155,669 in medical funds, and 200,406 in hospital funds; membership of dispensaries was 11,055.

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, 1980-81  
(\$'000)

Fund	Income			Expenditure			
	Contri- butions	Other	Total	Benefits	Management expenses	Other	Total
Assurance, sickness, and funeral .. ..	2,733.9	4,471.0	7,204.9	2,371.2	—	834.9	3,206.1
Medical (b) .. .. .	30,940.1	1,672.5	52,612.6	51,698.5	—	45.9	51,744.4
Hospital .. .. .	32,304.6	4,989.6	37,294.2	35,347.7	—	526.3	35,874.0
Management .. .. .	7,742.3	3,160.5	10,902.8	—	8,507.1	1,180.5	9,687.6
Other .. .. .	2,165.2	1,779.6	3,944.8	2,542.1	—	1.4	2,543.5
Total, all funds .. .. .	95,886.1	16,073.2	111,959.3	91,959.5	8,507.1	2,589.0	103,055.6

(a) Excluding miscellaneous societies.

(b) Includes Commonwealth benefits paid to friendly societies.

The income and expenditure of dispensary funds (miscellaneous societies) in 1980-81 was \$1.6m and \$1.2m, respectively.



## HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME IN-PATIENT STATISTICS

### IN-PATIENT SEPARATIONS

The statistics given in this sub-section relate to separations (discharges, transfers and deaths) of in-patients from all public and private hospitals and nursing homes (except repatriation hospitals) in New South Wales in 1980.

In these statistics, *public hospitals* are hospitals and homes covered by the Second, Third, and Fifth Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act, 1929, which have in-patients, and include State psychiatric hospitals and other State hospitals. *Private hospitals* are hospitals licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, and private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, 1958.

*Private nursing homes* are health care institutions licensed as such in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act. The term *institution* is used as a general term for public and private hospitals and private nursing homes.

An *in-patient* is any person in respect of whom the institution admission procedures have been completed or in respect of whom the institution may charge a fee for accommodation and services during the period of care, irrespective of the length of stay. For the purpose of these statistics, an in-patient can be a person who has no morbidity (e.g. a breast feeding mother accompanying a sick child) as well as a person who has been admitted for observation, care, diagnosis or treatment. However, a new born baby who experiences no morbidity and leaves hospital with its mother is not regarded as an in-patient.

A *separation* is defined as the discharge from an institution, transfer to another institution, or death, of an in-patient. A separation occurs irrespective of the time interval between a discharge or transfer and a later admission. It is important to note that the number of separations relates to unique episodes in institutions and *does not indicate the number of individuals* who have been separated from institutions during the year.

*Length of stay* is the difference between the date of admission and the date of separation. However, where an in-patient is admitted and separated on the same day, the length of stay is taken as one day in the calculation of bed-days and average length of stay.

*Average length of stay* is calculated by summing the lengths of stay of the relevant separations and dividing by the number of separations in that category.

A *principal diagnosis* is the disease, condition or injury which best accounts for the period of in-patient care. If no firm diagnosis has been made, the manifestation is taken as the principal diagnosis.

A *procedure* is an operation or other procedure which may be performed in an operating theatre or may carry an operative or therapeutic risk or may require the use of highly specialised facilities or equipment. The normal delivery of an obstetric patient is included.

In-patient separations from public and private hospitals in 1980, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table. Of the total of 1,055,707 hospital separations in 1980, 872,120 (83 percent) were from public hospitals while 183,587 (17 per cent) were from private hospitals.

**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS AND RELATED DURATION IN HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED BY  
PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENT (a), N.S.W., 1980**

Principal diagnosis	International code number	Number in-patient separations	Number of bed-days	Average length of stay (days)
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	3,042	13,583	4.5
Tuberculosis	010-018	507	22,369	44.1
Meningococcal infection	036	10	336	33.6
Measles	055	275	2,030	7.4
Malaria	084	152	669	4.4
Venereal diseases	090-099	427	2,116	5.0
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	41,035	544,685	13.3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	1,005	19,475	19.4
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	2,138	42,578	19.9
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	1,554	31,842	20.5
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	4,354	63,115	14.5
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	3,357	50,966	15.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	996	11,700	11.7
Leukaemia	204-208	1,992	19,271	9.7
Benign neoplasm of uterus	218, 219	2,263	19,987	8.8
Diseases of thyroid gland	240-246	1,816	15,458	8.5
Diabetes mellitus	250	6,212	94,677	15.2
Nutritional deficiencies	260-269	363	6,466	17.8
Mental disorders	290-319	48,321	3,155,782	65.3
Multiple sclerosis	340	507	22,919	45.2
Diseases of eye and adnexa	360-379	16,829	108,872	6.5
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	380-389	12,384	38,049	3.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	85,799	1,753,804	20.4
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	690	10,884	15.8
Hypertensive disease	401-405	5,222	67,146	12.9
Acute myocardial infarction	410	10,314	149,706	14.5
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	13,417	550,728	41.0
Varicose veins of lower extremities	454	6,469	72,580	11.2
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	474	16,116	44,932	2.8
Pneumonia	480-486	8,144	93,356	11.5
Influenza	487	913	5,230	5.7
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	19,462	144,197	7.4
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	9,457	17,183	1.8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	8,691	65,780	7.6
Appendicitis	540-543	16,382	93,949	5.7
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	14,969	105,123	7.0
Diseases of urinary system	580-599	28,012	188,249	6.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	4,707	47,663	10.1
Salpingitis and oophoritis	614.0-614.2	1,189	5,728	4.8
Uterovaginal prolapse	618	3,973	42,105	10.6
Abortion	630-639	18,527	39,414	2.1
Direct obstetric conditions	640-646 651-676	61,106	442,528	7.2
Normal delivery	650	31,716	206,431	6.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739	60,271	576,454	9.6
Congenital anomalies	740-759	12,110	193,927	16.0
All other diseases and conditions	Residual	318,442	2,285,424	7.2
Injury and poisoning	800-999	102,754	810,371	7.9
Fractures	800-829	34,752	443,578	12.8
Intracranial and internal injuries, including nerves	850-869 950-957	12,605	64,872	5.1
Burns	940-949	2,744	30,953	11.3
Poisonings and toxic effects	960-989	10,363	34,544	3.3
Other reasons for contact with health services	V01-V82	98,824	499,580	5.1
<b>TOTAL, ALL DIAGNOSES</b>		<b>1,055,707</b>	<b>11,709,426</b>	<b>11.1</b>

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975), (Morbidity List).

In-patient separations from private nursing homes in 1980, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table.

**PRIVATE NURSING HOME SEPARATIONS CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH OF STAY AND PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENT (a), N.S.W., 1980**

Principal diagnosis	International code number	Number of in-patient separations	Length of stay	
			under 2 months	2 months or more
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	010-018	4	2	2
Meningococcal infection	036	—	—	—
Measles	055	—	—	—
Malaria	084	—	—	—
Venereal diseases	090-099	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	641	371	270
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	29	20	9
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	46	27	19
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	21	9	12
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	96	70	26
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	52	19	33
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	3	2	1
Leukaemia	204-208	23	14	9
Benign neoplasm of uterus	218, 219	—	—	—
Diseases of thyroid gland	240-246	15	6	9
Diabetes mellitus	250	446	193	253
Nutritional deficiencies	260-269	48	25	23
Mental disorders	290-319	4,181	2,554	1,627
Multiple sclerosis	340	49	18	31
Diseases of eye and adnexa	360-379	326	156	170
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	380-389	202	112	90
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-439	5,694	2,090	3,604
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	4	3	1
Hypertensive disease	401-405	266	98	168
Acute myocardial infarction	410	90	55	35
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	2,859	966	1,893
Varicose veins of lower extremities	454	18	9	9
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	474	11	6	5
Pneumonia	480-486	90	61	29
Influenza	487	2	2	—
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	217	113	104
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	106	70	36
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	42	22	20
Appendicitis	540-543	—	—	—
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	17	11	6
Diseases of urinary system	580-599	144	83	61
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	10	8	2
Salpingitis and oophoritis	614.0-614.2	—	—	—
Uterovaginal prolapse	618	2	1	1
Abortion	630-639	—	—	—
Direct obstetric conditions	{ 640-646 651-676	—	—	—
Normal delivery	650	—	—	—
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739	1,045	392	653
Congenital anomalies	740-759	108	44	64
All other diseases and conditions	Residual	3,755	1,889	1,866
Injury and poisoning	800-999	267	194	73
Fractures	800-829	204	147	57
Intracranial and internal injuries, including nerves	{ 850-869 950-957	8	4	4
Burns	940-949	4	3	1
Poisonings and toxic effects	960-989	9	6	3
Other reasons for contact with health services	V01-V82	1,054	604	450
<b>TOTAL, ALL DIAGNOSES</b>		<b>18,477</b>	<b>9,027</b>	<b>9,450</b>

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975), (Morbidity List).

The following table shows summary details of the principal procedures performed on in-patients separated from hospitals in New South Wales in 1980. Procedures were performed on 461,459 patients separated from public hospitals (i.e. 53 per cent of these patients), and on 140,737 patients separated from private hospitals (i.e. 77 per cent of these patients).

**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS OF PATIENTS ON WHOM PROCEDURES WERE PERFORMED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL PROCEDURE, (a) N.S.W., 1980**

Principal procedure performed (grouped)	International code number	Number of separations		
		Males	Females	Persons
Operations performed on—				
Nervous system .. .. .	5-01 to 5-05	4,306	4,926	9,232
Endocrine system .. .. .	5-06, 5-07	354	1,658	2,012
Eye .. .. .	5-08 to 5-16	7,545	8,033	15,578
Ear .. .. .	5-18 to 5-19	5,677	4,674	10,351
Nose, mouth and pharynx .. .. .	5-21 to 5-29	18,966	20,908	39,874
Respiratory system .. .. .	5-30 to 5-34	1,398	810	2,208
Cardiovascular system .. .. .	5-35 to 5-39	5,286	5,919	11,205
Hemic and lymphatic systems .. .. .	5-40 to 5-41	830	670	1,500
Digestive system .. .. .	5-42 to 5-54	30,832	28,648	59,480
Urinary tract .. .. .	5-55 to 5-59	5,913	5,185	11,098
Male genital organs .. .. .	5-60 to 5-64	14,850	..	14,850
Female genital organs .. .. .	5-65 to 5-71	..	78,631	78,631
Obstetric operations (b) .. .. .	5-72 to 5-75	..	54,728	54,728
Operations performed on—				
Musculoskeletal system .. .. .	5-76 to 5-85	23,897	19,434	43,331
Breast .. .. .	5-86 to 5-87	417	10,449	10,866
Skin and subcutaneous tissue .. .. .	5-88 to 5-90	22,552	19,946	42,498
Disruption of tissue .. .. .	5-91 to 5-97	3,739	5,214	8,953
Optional surgery .. .. .	5-98	5,224	10,624	15,848
Ill-defined operations .. .. .	5-99	458	544	1,002
All other procedures (c) .. .. .	Residual	74,331	94,620	168,951
Total, all procedures .. .. .		226,575	375,621	602,196

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Procedures in Medicine (1976). (b) Excludes normal delivery. (c) Includes normal delivery, correction of fracture, dislocation or deformity, dialysis and radiography.

## CENSUS OF IN-PATIENTS

The following table presents a summary of the results of the first census of hospital and nursing home in-patients in New South Wales. The statistics relate to in-patients resident in all public and private hospitals and nursing homes (including repatriation hospitals) at noon on Wednesday, 27 February 1980.

Distributions of characteristics for in-patients resident at one point of time differ from those for in-patients separated over an associated annual period, for two main reasons.

- A small number of individuals experiencing frequent short periods of in-patient care are counted each time they separate in the separations statistics.
- Long-stay patients, whose characteristics differ from those of other patients, represent a significant proportion of in-patients at one point of time, but an insignificant proportion of separations over a period.

**IN-PATIENTS (a) RESIDENT IN HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES, N.S.W.: STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS, 27 FEBRUARY 1980**

Particulars	Public hospitals (b)		Private hospitals		Private nursing homes		All types of institutions	
	Number	Proportion (per cent)	Number	Proportion (per cent)	Number	Proportion (per cent)	Number	Proportion (per cent)
Sex of patient—								
Male .. .. .	14,500	47.2	1,270	34.0	6,044	27.3	21,814	38.5
Female .. .. .	16,216	52.8	2,464	66.0	16,106	72.7	34,786	61.5
Age of patient at census—								
Under 1 year .. .. .	1,350	4.4	59	1.6	5	—	1,414	2.5
1 to 14 years .. .. .	1,754	5.7	167	4.5	530	2.4	2,451	4.3
15 to 44 years .. .. .	9,215	30.0	1,290	34.5	808	3.6	11,313	20.0
45 to 64 years .. .. .	7,083	23.1	929	24.9	1,977	8.9	9,989	17.6
65 to 74 years .. .. .	4,846	15.8	450	12.1	3,517	15.9	8,813	15.6
75 years or more .. .. .	6,468	21.1	839	22.5	15,313	69.1	22,620	40.0
Actual length of stay (c)—								
Under 1 day .. .. .	1,298	4.2	227	6.1	28	0.1	1,553	2.7
1 day and under 1 week .. .. .	9,086	29.6	1,368	36.6	216	1.0	10,670	18.9
1 week and under 1 month .. .. .	7,610	24.8	1,135	30.4	784	3.5	9,529	16.8
1 month and under 2 months .. .. .	2,183	7.1	375	10.0	967	4.4	3,525	6.2
2 months and under 1 year .. .. .	3,062	10.0	419	11.2	5,495	24.8	8,976	15.9
1 year or more .. .. .	7,477	24.3	210	5.6	14,660	66.2	22,347	39.5
Expected length of stay (d)—								
Less than 2 months .. .. .	17,737	57.7	2,853	76.4	138	0.6	20,728	36.6
2 months or more .. .. .	12,269	39.9	840	22.5	22,012	99.4	35,121	62.1
Not stated .. .. .	710	2.3	41	1.1	—	—	751	1.3
Total in-patients .. .. .	30,716	100.0	3,734	100.0	22,150	100.0	56,600	100.0

(a) Includes all new-born babies. (b) Includes homes and repatriation hospitals. (c) The difference between the date of admission and the census date. (d) The total of the actual length of stay and the estimated time the person will remain an in-patient in the same institution after the census date.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Australian Health Survey, Chronic Conditions (Illnesses and Permanent Disabilities)*, (Catalogue No. 4314.0); *Sight Problems and the Use of Glasses/Contact Lenses (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4338.0); *Dental Health (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4339.0); *Health Insurance Survey, Australia*, (4335.0); *Accidents, Australian Health Survey*, (4313.0); *Australian Health Survey*, (4311.0); *Australian Health Survey, Sabin and Triple Antigen Vaccination (Persons Aged 2 to 5 Years)*, (4316.0); *Health Insurance Survey, Australia*, (4335.0); *Hearing and the Use of Hearing Aids (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4336.0); *Sight, Hearing and Dental Health (Persons Aged 2 to 14 Years)*, (4337.0); *Australian Health Survey, Information Paper*, (4340.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales*, (Catalogue No. 4306.1); *Census of In-patients Resident in Hospital and Nursing Homes, New South Wales*, (4307.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the (Commonwealth) Director-General of Health, the Registered Medical and Hospital Benefits Organisations, the Health Commission of New South Wales, Repatriation Commission and Health Insurance Commission.



## **CHAPTER 7**

# **EDUCATION**

## **STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools conducted by the (State) Department of Education and in non-government 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 government schools education is secular and free. School dental and medical services (see the chapter 'Health') are provided for the benefit of children attending government and non-government 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 interest. The Council holds three general meetings within every two-year period.

### **AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL ON AWARDS IN ADVANCED EDUCATION**

The Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education promotes national consistency in the nomenclature used for awards in advanced education and in the levels and standards of courses. The Council, which is responsible to the Commonwealth and State Ministers for Education, maintains a register of all awards that meet its requirements.

## **COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES**

### **COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The Commonwealth Department of Education administers Commonwealth Government programmes relating to education in conjunction with six statutory bodies: the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, the Commonwealth Schools Commission, the Australian Capital Territory Schools Authority, the Australian National University, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, and the Australian Maritime College. The Department provides educational services in the Australian Capital Territory and external territories and programmes of assistance for education in the States. These latter programmes include financial grants for government and non-government schools, technical and further education, colleges of advanced education, universities, teacher development, and educational research.

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 provides advice and assistance in the fields of migrant and Aboriginal education. It is also responsible for Australia's international relations in education including the association of Australia with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the administration of programmes of international educational exchange.

#### COMMONWEALTH TERTIARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

The Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission was established in 1977 under the *Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977*. The Act also established three advisory councils: the Universities Council, the Advanced Education Council, and the Technical and Further Education Council. 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.

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 that may be referred to it by the Minister or that 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 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.

Further details of the programmes of financial assistance administered by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are given later in this chapter.

#### COMMONWEALTH SCHOOLS COMMISSION

The Commonwealth Schools Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory authority under the *Commonwealth Schools Commission Act 1973*. Broadly, the functions of the Commission are to inquire into, and advise on, any aspect of primary and secondary education in Australia and, after consultation with relevant parties, to make recommendations to the Minister for Education in regard to Commonwealth Government financial assistance for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities, and programmes for government and non-government schools throughout Australia. Further details of the programmes of financial assistance administered by the Commission are given in the subsection 'Commonwealth Government Assistance For Schools' later in this chapter.

### NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

#### HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD

The Higher Education Board was established in 1976 under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, 1975. 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 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 senior academic staff establishment of each college of advanced education.

#### EDUCATION COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Education Commission of New South Wales was established in 1980 under the provisions of the Education Commission Act, 1980. The Commission is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education for providing advice on the formulation and implementation of policies concerning public education in New South Wales. It also assumed responsibility for the employment of members of the teaching services of the Department of Education and the Department of Technical and Further Education, through the new Education Teaching Service and Technical and Further Education Teaching Service. Under the Act, the Commission determines the conditions of employment, including salaries and wages, for members of the two teaching services, and enters into agreements with employee associations on industrial matters. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education, however, are responsible for the general management of the functions and activities of their respective teaching services.

In the context of the legislation, 'public education' includes education conducted at government schools, technical and further education colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities.

The principal functions of the Commission in relation to the provision of public education services in New South Wales are to:

- (a) make recommendations and furnish reports to the Minister with respect to policies and principles to be adopted, the provision of comprehensive, balanced and co-ordinated services, financial priorities, long-term planning of services, and the establishment of regional education bodies;
- (b) provide regular statements on objectives, policies, and priorities;
- (c) ensure programmes are evaluated and reviewed;
- (d) liaise with Commonwealth Government funding agencies;
- (e) review administrative structures so that they remain effective and responsive to community needs and expectations; and
- (f) undertake and promote research, and publish papers relating to needs and priorities for public education.

The Commission consists of a full-time Chairman and twelve part-time members. Six members are appointed by the Governor; one as Chairman, four nominated by the Minister, one with a demonstrated interest in technical and further education, and one from the New South Wales Higher Education Board. Five members are elected; one each representing primary, secondary, and technical and further education teachers, parents and citizens groups, and school community organisations. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education are also members *ex-officio*.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

The New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education is the major authority responsible for the provision of vocational and other post-school general education in New South Wales. It administers a large number of technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres throughout the State. The permanent head of the Department is the Director-General of Technical and Further Education, who 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 committee for each college of technical and further education has been established on a local basis to assist the college principal. District councils that represent industry and community interests and advise on regional matters, have also been set up. 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 include departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Particulars of technical and further education colleges, courses provided, and enrolments are given in the later subsection 'Technical and Further Education Colleges.'

#### NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education is the principal authority responsible for the provision and regulation of primary and secondary education in New South Wales. Departmental services include pre-school and kindergarten education, education of children with special educational needs, multicultural education, correspondence tuition, agricultural education, curriculum development, career guidance and counselling, and school building, and accommodation programmes.

The principal regulatory responsibilities of the Department relate to the compulsory attendance of children at school (between the ages of 6 and 15 years) and the registration of non-government schools. The registration provisions ensure that buildings and other facilities at non-government schools, and the education provided at these schools, meet prescribed standards, and enable students attending such schools to be eligible for State bursaries and allowances.

Other functions of the Department include the administration of State bursaries and allowances, teacher education scholarships, evening college education, and subsidies for the transport of school children.

The Director-General is the permanent head of the Department of Education. Regional Directors, subject to the oversight of the Director-General, have been appointed to each of eleven regions (five in the Sydney metropolitan area). Each region is divided into inspectorates; an inspector supervises the schools in each inspectorate. In 1982, there were 105 inspectorates (54 in the Sydney metropolitan area).

Further details of the services provided by the Department of Education, and statistics of schools and students at government and non-government schools, are given in later sections of this chapter.

#### 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, 1961, 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 students satisfying the Board's requirements. 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 representatives from the non-government school sector.

## GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION

The following table shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in recent years.

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES: GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT AND CAPITAL PURPOSES AND PERSONAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS (a)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT AND CAPITAL PURPOSES						
Grants for current purposes—						
Government schools .. .. .	71,860	83,674	91,721	92,925	101,584	113,947
Non-government schools .. .. .	45,808	59,799	70,164	79,172	93,818	117,380
Schools, joint programmes .. .. .	7,727	7,680	9,655	8,642	8,405	9,285
School to work transition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,886	7,438
Technical and further education .. .. .	17,652	16,714	19,184	21,061	23,546	26,214
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	69,089	90,831	98,303	105,103	115,272	129,213
Universities .. .. .	168,831	199,633	222,893	230,197	252,856	282,878
Education research .. .. .	253	259	184	159	170	368
Pre-schools .. .. .	(b) 9,030	(b) 8,532	7,934	7,130	7,130	7,130
Child migrant and refugee education .. .. .	2,720	67	165	727	1,008	1,181
Aboriginal education .. .. .	904	931	1,013	690	756	1,022
Total, grants for current purposes .. .. .	393,874	468,120	521,216	545,806	606,430	696,056
Grants for capital purposes—						
Government schools .. .. .	35,587	42,349	47,851	44,882	36,988	32,446
Non-government schools .. .. .	10,083	6,208	10,064	14,072	9,279	13,217
Schools, joint programmes .. .. .	216	126	38	..	..	..
Technical and further education .. .. .	8,919	12,262	15,162	19,279	28,054	34,554
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	23,716	27,200	11,886	20,070	12,087	9,390
Universities .. .. .	21,754	17,553	17,910	21,840	25,353	18,634
Pre-schools .. .. .	(b) 3,165	(b) 6,592	3,053	..	..	..
Child migrant education .. .. .	405	2	..	..	9	..
Aboriginal education .. .. .	505	1	..	..	..	..
Total, grants for capital purposes .. .. .	104,350	112,293	105,963	120,143	111,770	108,241
Total, grants to the State .. .. .	498,224	580,412	627,179	665,949	718,200	804,297
PERSONAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS						
Primary and secondary education—						
Secondary allowances .. .. .	2,268	2,208	2,582	2,809	3,025	3,552
Assistance for isolated children .. .. .	2,951	3,407	4,114	3,779	3,558	4,525
Tertiary education—						
Post-graduate awards .. .. .	2,589	2,833	3,170	3,079	2,855	2,810
Other .. .. .	37,455	48,696	50,927	54,777	51,719	52,395
Other education programmes—						
Aboriginal study grants .. .. .	471	554	882	1,086	1,383	1,941
Aboriginal secondary grants .. .. .	2,282	2,862	3,455	3,534	3,720	4,406
Soldiers' children education scheme .. .. .	1,459	1,388	1,360	1,178	1,020	940
Adult secondary education assistance .. .. .	1,131	1,621	1,686	1,434	1,074	1,084
Migrant education services .. .. .	n.a.	753	1,047	1,933	2,247	3,126
Other .. .. .	132	35	16	5	61	..
Total, personal benefit payments .. .. .	50,738	64,357	69,239	73,614	70,663	74,779

(a) See text following table.

(b) Includes grants for child care services.

The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of:

- (a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current and capital purposes, and
  - (b) personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales,
- that have been classified to the purpose of 'education' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government education programmes.

### STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The following table shows State Government expenditure on education in New South Wales in recent years. This expenditure comprises:

- (a) expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Revenue Fund that has been classified to the function of 'education' in the New South Wales Public Accounts, and
- (b) loan expenditure on education from the General Loan Account (which is described in Chapter 23 'Public Finance').

Both revenue and loan expenditure are net of grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (a)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Expenditure from revenue—						
Primary and secondary education—						
Government schools and head office services ..	574,869	670,740	750,810	829,856	958,458	1,120,130
Conveyance of students to and from government and non-government schools ..	49,502	55,619	71,184	79,080	93,683	99,868
Direct assistance to non-government schools ..	12,995	16,001	18,582	21,165	24,570	30,616
Assistance to students of government and non-government schools—						
Bursaries ..	1,380	1,639	1,885	2,347	2,594	3,783
Allowances for secondary students ..	15,179	17,983	20,358	23,533	27,800	35,253
Textbook allowances for secondary students ..	3,051	3,105	3,103	3,066	2,986	5,953
Total, primary and secondary education ..	656,975	765,087	865,922	959,047	1,110,091	1,295,603
Agricultural colleges ..	1,695	1,867	2,057	2,170	2,505	7,028
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music ..	1,464	1,313	1,537	2,181	2,073	1,663
Technical and further education ..	66,041	83,807	101,781	114,687	135,588	153,846
Scholarship allowances for trainee teachers ..	35,222	39,064	34,760	31,784	26,755	21,646
Other ..	6,972	9,554	12,084	15,406	22,084	30,663
Total expenditure from revenue ..	768,369	900,692	1,018,141	1,125,275	1,299,096	1,510,449
Loan expenditure—						
Primary and secondary education ..	128,350	97,837	103,910	110,920	103,202	111,599
Technical and further education ..	6,081	5,942	8,294	9,965	10,977	12,056
Total loan expenditure ..	134,431	103,779	112,204	120,885	114,179	123,655
Total expenditure on education ..	902,800	1,004,471	1,130,345	1,246,160	1,413,275	1,634,104

(a) See text preceding table.

## 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, and covers a period of six years (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 4 years and 9 months 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 3 years and 9 months, prior to their enrolment in kindergarten.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

Students 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 the School Certificate and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

##### *School Certificate*

In general, students 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, students must also have studied music, art, craft, and physical education. During Years 7 to 8, students 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. From 1981, courses that have been developed by individual schools may be approved by the Secondary Schools Board as subjects for School Certificate purposes.

The School Certificate examination was discontinued in 1975. Since 1975, the School Certificate has been issued to students satisfactorily completing an approved course of study. The issue of the Certificate is based on teacher assessments in all subjects, and on State-wide reference tests in 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 students. Students are issued with the School Certificate indicating their achievement in English and in mathematics, by grade (from 1 to 5), and listing the other subjects which the student has studied satisfactorily. The minimum requirement for the issue of the School Certificate is the satisfactory study of English, mathematics, science, a social science, and one other approved subject. In circumstances where all of the Board's requirements have not been met, students may be issued with a Statement of Attainments.

In 1981, the School Certificate was issued to 69,477 students, and a Statement of Attainments was issued to 580 students.

##### *Higher School Certificate*

Students 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.

There are two broad types of courses in the Higher School Certificate curriculum. These are *Board courses*, that have syllabuses and examinations set by the Board, and *Other Approved Studies courses*, developed and administered by individual schools. All courses are based on units of study depending upon the amount of teaching and guided study time required per week. The current definitions of courses are:

- (a) A 1 Unit Course is a course of study that requires two hours of school study per week in Year 11 and/or Year 12.
- (b) A 2 Unit Course is a course of study that requires four hours of school study per week in each of Years 11 and 12.
- (c) A 3 Unit Course in a course other than mathematics is a course of study that incorporates all of a 2 Unit Course and requires six hours of school study per week in Year 12 following four hours of school study per week in Year 11. It is designed to be taught as 2 units in year 11 and 3 units in year 12.
- (d) A 3 Unit Course in mathematics is a course of study that incorporates all of a 2 Unit Course and requires six hours of school study per week in each of Years 11 and 12.
- (e) A 4 Unit Course is available only in mathematics and science.
  - i. a 4 Unit Course in mathematics is a course of study that incorporates all of the 3 Unit Course and requires eight hours of school study per week in Year 12 following six hours of school study per week in Year 11.
  - ii. a 4 Unit (Multi-strand) Course in science is a course of study that requires eight hours of school study per week in each of Years 11 and 12 and incorporates a substantial component of the 2 Unit science courses (single-discipline).

In general, a 3 unit course, or its related 2 unit course, provides a suitable basis for tertiary study. In the case of mathematics, the 4 unit course, or its related 3 unit course, provides this basis. Some of the two unit courses that do not have a related 3 unit course have been designed to provide a general knowledge of the subject but are not intended to provide a basis for further study of that subject at tertiary level. These courses include two unit courses of ancient history (general), economics (economics and society), English (general), geography (Australia and its neighbours), industrial arts (technology), mathematics (mathematics in society), music (course 1), and science (general science).

In addition, there are other Board courses, known as 2 unit Z Courses, for candidates who wish to study a foreign language for the first time in Year 11. These are currently given in Arabic, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Latin and Russian. There is also a supplementary English course, available in Year 11, for students attempting the 2 unit English (general) Course.

General studies is the only 1 Unit *Board Course*, and as such is the only 1 Unit Course examined for the Higher School Certificate.

*Other Approved Studies* are 1 unit courses developed and administered by individual schools to meet the specific needs of their students. Although approved by the Board of Senior School Studies, they are not subject to external examination, nor are they counted towards the Higher School Certificate aggregate mark.

Each student 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 that 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 that together total eight units must study English and at least one other subject. Science subjects may not contribute more than four units in any

student's programme of study, and students are not permitted to count *Other Approved Studies* subjects totalling more than six units.

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 Year 12 and who present themselves for examination in Year 12 in *Board Courses*. Candidates do not pass or fail an individual course or the Higher School Certificate. Instead, each candidate awarded the Higher School Certificate is given:

- (a) a *scaled mark* and *percentile ranking* in each course examined, and
- (b) an overall *aggregate mark* and *aggregate percentile ranking*.

The scaled mark given in each course is derived from an examination mark and a school estimated mark. Each of these components forms one-half of the final scaled mark. The examination mark is scaled to account for the degree of difficulty of the examination, and differences between courses in marking patterns and the ability of the candidates. The school estimated mark is adjusted to account for variations in standards among schools. The percentile ranking given in each course indicates how the candidate performed in relation to all candidates in that course. For example, a candidate given a percentile ranking of 61-70 performed better than 60 per cent of the candidates, but not as well as the top 30 per cent of candidates, in that course.

The aggregate mark is derived from the scaled marks for the candidate's best ten units: as each unit is worth 50 marks, the maximum possible aggregate mark is 500. The aggregate mark determines the aggregate percentile ranking of the candidate in relation to all candidates. This ranking has the same interpretation as the ranking in each course, described above, except that it applies to the candidate's overall performance and all candidates in all courses. School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a certificate, and private study candidates, receive a *Statement of Attainments* which lists their results in the subjects attempted at examination. 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 such as requiring specific H.S.C. subjects, or levels within subjects, or the achievement of stipulated percentile rankings in those subjects. In 1981, the Higher School Certificate was issued to 28,180 students, and a Statement of Attainments was issued to 3,608 students.

## GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHERS

Government and non-government 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 government schools and non-government schools, separately, are given later in this section.

In the following tables, particulars for schools cover all government and non-government schools, including the School of the Air, the Correspondence School, schools in hospitals and other institutions, and agricultural high schools. Excluded are evening, business and coaching colleges, agricultural colleges, technical and further education colleges, and separate kindergartens and pre-schools. A school's enrolment is the effective enrolment at the reference date i.e. the number of students actually enrolled at that date, excluding those regarded as having left the school. The reference date for student statistics is the first Friday in July in 1981, and the first Friday in August in previous years. Teacher statistics include teaching staff, principals and head teachers, but exclude teachers-in-training, teachers on leave without pay, and other teachers engaged wholly in advisory, administrative, or other non-teaching duties. The reference date for teacher statistics is 30 June for government schools; for non-government schools it is the first Friday in July in 1981, and the first Friday in August in previous years.

The following table shows the total number of government and non-government schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last six years.

#### GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
SCHOOLS						
Government .. .. .	2,225	2,223	2,223	2,221	2,225	2,236
Non-government .. .. .	791	777	773	794	799	804
Total .. .. .	3,016	3,000	2,996	3,015	3,024	3,040
TEACHERS (a)						
Government schools—						
Males .. .. .	17,963	18,797	19,215	19,824	19,983	19,896
Females .. .. .	24,411	25,721	25,245	26,419	25,980	25,352
Total .. .. .	42,374	44,518	44,460	46,243	45,963	45,248
Non-government schools—						
Males .. .. .	3,263	3,402	3,616	3,916	4,187	4,487
Females .. .. .	7,104	7,114	7,312	7,519	7,824	8,176
Total .. .. .	10,367	10,517	10,928	11,435	12,012	12,663
All schools—						
Total teachers .. .. .	52,741	55,035	55,388	57,678	57,974	57,911

(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 1981 there were 1,749 part-time teachers in government schools, and 2,078 part-time teachers in non-government schools. The full-time equivalent units of these teachers were 632 and 926 respectively.

The enrolment at government and non-government schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table. In 1981, 23 per cent of students were enrolled at non-government schools, compared with 21 per cent in 1976.

#### GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: STUDENTS

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Government schools—						
Males .. .. .	413,385	417,177	417,628	414,365	409,425	404,548
Females .. .. .	386,352	392,799	394,528	393,396	389,879	385,845
Students .. .. .	799,737	809,976	812,156	807,761	799,304	790,393
Non-government schools—						
Males .. .. .	109,876	110,391	111,221	113,619	116,464	120,201
Females .. .. .	108,559	108,807	109,542	111,322	113,920	117,652
Students .. .. .	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	237,853
All schools—						
Males .. .. .	523,261	527,568	528,849	527,984	525,889	524,749
Females .. .. .	494,911	501,606	504,070	504,718	503,799	503,497
Students .. .. .	1,018,172	1,029,174	1,032,919	1,032,702	1,029,688	1,028,246



Details of the age and sex distribution of school students in 1981 are given below.

**GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE AND SEX  
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS, 1981**

Age last birthday (years)	Government schools			Non-government schools			All schools		
	Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students
Under 6	32,969	31,901	64,870	8,432	8,338	16,770	41,401	40,239	81,640
6	33,855	31,788	65,643	9,237	8,808	18,045	43,092	40,596	83,688
7	35,257	33,396	68,653	9,404	9,198	18,602	44,661	42,594	87,255
8	36,670	34,576	71,246	9,608	9,524	19,132	46,278	44,100	90,378
9	38,648	36,719	75,367	10,246	10,108	20,354	48,894	46,827	95,721
10	38,455	36,475	74,930	10,428	10,387	20,815	48,883	46,862	95,745
11	34,839	33,142	67,981	10,133	9,643	19,776	44,972	42,785	87,757
12	33,125	31,128	64,253	10,734	10,847	21,581	43,859	41,975	85,834
13	31,768	30,107	61,875	10,246	10,222	20,468	42,014	40,329	82,343
14	31,879	30,226	62,105	10,033	9,964	19,997	41,912	40,190	82,102
15	28,427	26,861	55,288	9,625	9,273	18,898	38,052	36,134	74,186
16	16,553	16,635	33,188	6,246	6,041	12,287	22,799	22,676	45,475
17 or more	12,103	12,891	24,994	5,829	5,299	11,128	17,932	18,190	36,122
Total	404,548	385,845	790,393	120,201	117,652	237,853	524,749	503,497	1,028,246

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled at government or non-government schools consist mainly of those exempted from attendance by the Department of Youth and Community Services. Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department in recent years are shown in the next table.

**CHILDREN EXEMPTED FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, N.S.W.**

Reason for exemption	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Education potential attained	575	843	660	641	614	703
Domestic necessity	73	35	37	25	30	17
Health	25	26	19	17	16	8
Necessitous circumstances	107	50	23	23	39	8
Psychological desirability	577	33	20	22	42	22
Other reasons (a)	176	90	57	57	50	58
Total exemptions granted—						
Males	821	590	457	454	490	530
Females	712	487	359	331	301	286
Total	1,533	1,077	816	785	791	816

(a) Includes exemptions granted to children to attend business or technical and further education colleges.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at government and non-government schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth and Community Services. In 1980-81, 3,803 cases were reported.

A special school for truants is located at Thornleigh (Sydney). The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and to assist them to adjust to the normal school situation. The number of children enrolled at 30 June 1981 was 37.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

The government schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:

- Primary schools and primary-secondary ('central') schools in more or less populous centres;
- schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and

- (c) correspondence schools (including the School of the Air) instructing children unable to attend a school.

A government primary 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.

Primary-secondary schools provide both primary and secondary instruction and have an enrolment of at least 20 students 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.

In some government primary and primary-secondary 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 65 primary schools. In July 1981, the total enrolment of these centres was 3,623. The Department also provides instruction for pre-school aged handicapped children at 15 government special schools.

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 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 government schools shown in this chapter.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

The principal government schools providing secondary education are classified as either high schools (which enrol secondary pupils only) or primary-secondary schools (described above), and provide instruction leading to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate. Composite classes in secondary education are also provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

## LEVEL AND SIZE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The level and size of government schools in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: LEVEL AND SIZE OF SCHOOLS

Level of school	Number of schools		Number of schools with enrolment in 1981 of—						
	1980	1981	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801 or more
Schools (excluding special schools)—									
Primary (a)	1,690	1,695	331	317	170	348	273	171	85
Primary-secondary (b)	66	64	—	1	20	31	10	2	—
Secondary	357	363	—	—	3	39	49	106	166
Total schools (excluding special schools)	2,113	2,122	331	318	193	418	332	279	251
Special schools—									
Child welfare	17	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	16	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
Physically handicapped	17	16	5	9	2	—	—	—	—
Intellectually handicapped	56	61	21	30	10	—	—	—	—
Emotionally disturbed	6	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total special schools	112	114	56	46	12	—	—	—	—
Total government schools	2,225	2,236	387	364	205	418	332	279	251

(a) Includes the School of the Air, which had an enrolment of 131 in 1981. Also includes schools that provide composite courses in secondary education in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. (b) Includes the Correspondence School, which had an enrolment of 550 in 1981.

## ENROLMENTS AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled in government schools in the last six years.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Age last birthday (years)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (a)	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	73,370	72,838	68,644	65,470	62,301	64,870	8.2
6	68,937	76,092	76,267	71,957	68,666	65,643	8.3
7	68,518	69,449	76,507	76,219	72,057	68,653	8.7
8	64,058	68,014	69,016	75,723	75,756	71,246	9.0
9	64,413	64,670	68,313	69,412	75,588	75,367	9.5
10	63,147	64,408	64,549	68,114	69,272	74,930	9.5
11	63,517	63,375	64,449	64,873	68,191	67,981	8.6
12	67,183	63,416	61,604	62,847	62,468	64,253	8.1
13	68,441	66,664	62,771	61,660	62,331	61,875	7.8
14	69,201	67,914	66,272	62,658	61,720	62,105	7.9
15	60,588	62,142	61,691	59,822	56,240	55,288	7.0
16	39,491	41,159	41,379	39,447	37,307	33,188	4.2
17 or more	28,873	29,835	30,694	29,559	27,407	24,994	3.2
Total	799,737	809,976	812,156	807,761	799,304	790,393	100.0

(a) Due to the change in reference date from first Friday in August to first Friday in July, the age distribution of students in 1981 is not comparable with that in previous years.

The next two tables show primary and secondary students in government schools in 1981 according to their age and school year.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY STUDENTS BY AGE AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, 1981

Age last birthday (years)	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Special schools and classes (a)	Total
Under 5	2,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	3,124
5	58,001	3,389	—	—	—	—	—	356	61,746
6	3,245	59,294	2,607	—	—	—	—	497	65,643
7	37	8,261	57,468	2,355	—	—	—	532	68,653
8	3	157	10,890	56,883	2,336	—	—	977	71,246
9	—	8	201	13,283	58,189	2,176	—	1,510	75,367
10	—	—	5	244	14,695	56,050	1,816	2,119	74,929
11	—	—	1	2	289	14,434	49,714	1,995	66,435
12 or more	—	—	—	3	8	310	16,364	3,049	19,734
Total	64,238	71,109	71,172	72,770	75,517	72,970	67,894	11,207	506,877

(a) Includes students at child welfare schools, hospital schools, and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually-handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children; and students attending special classes in ordinary schools.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY STUDENTS BY AGE AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, 1981

Age last birthday (years)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Special schools and classes (a)	Total
Under 12	1,507	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,547
12	45,018	1,413	2	—	—	—	363	46,796
13	16,566	42,332	1,243	1	—	—	877	61,019
14	536	17,578	41,490	1,152	—	—	850	61,606
15	14	629	16,416	36,622	653	—	543	54,877
16	1	25	717	14,806	16,234	567	327	32,677
17	1	—	74	620	5,122	13,902	157	19,876
18 or more	—	—	16	99	435	4,505	63	5,118
Total	63,643	61,977	59,958	53,300	22,444	18,974	3,220	283,516

(a) See footnote (a) 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 students do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. In 1978, there were 62,916 Year 7 students, but in 1981 only 53,300 students in Year 10, indicating that approximately 15 per cent of the students left between Years 7 and 10. Approximately 34 per cent of those enrolled in Year 10 in 1979 were enrolled in Year 12 two years later.

In 1981, females comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 students, 49 per cent of Year 10, and 53 per cent of Year 12, compared with 49 per cent, 48 per cent, and 41 per cent, respectively, in 1971.

#### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

The Correspondence School provides full-time education 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. 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. The Correspondence School also provides part-time education, involving enrolment in a particular subject not available at the school attended, for students of both government and non-government schools. In addition, students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education may receive part-time instruction in subjects not offered by the Department.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by textbooks and audio-visual aids. 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 1981, total enrolment at the Correspondence School was 4,460. This comprised 1,947 part-time students also enrolled at other schools, 71 part-time students transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education, 585 full-time preschool and primary students, and 1,857 full-time secondary students. Only 550 of these students are counted as Correspondence School students in the statistics of government schools given earlier in this chapter.

#### SCHOOL OF THE AIR

The School of the Air, at Broken Hill, is conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education 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. Total enrolment at the School of the Air in 1981 was 166 (including interstate residents).

#### 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 that they would not otherwise have access to because of the dispersed nature of the demand for such courses. In 1982, courses were offered in 22 languages at 7 centres in Sydney and Wollongong.

#### 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 students in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to government 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 Agricultural College and the Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture; 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 1981 totalled 2,238 (822 at Hurlstone, 273 at Yanco, 397 at Farrer, and 746 at James Ruse).

(Further information on the C.B. Alexander Agricultural College and the Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture is given in the sub-section 'Department of Agriculture Colleges', and further information on the Hawkesbury and Orange Agricultural Colleges is given in the sub-section 'Colleges of Advanced Education', later in this chapter.)

Courses in agriculture are also given in other government secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs (the Rural Youth Organisation) operates in country centres. The clubs are assisted in their activities by departmental advisers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1981, there were 140 clubs with approximately 4,000 members. Males and females, from 8 to 30 years of age, may become members. 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 students of government 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 government 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 9½ and 10¼ 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 32 of these classes in 1981.

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 that is provided in both primary and secondary schools, intensive English instruction is provided for secondary school age children who are new arrivals in Australia. In 1981, there were 107 classes providing intensive English instruction.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children are enrolled in Opportunity 'A' classes in ordinary primary or secondary schools, or attend special schools. Classes established in ordinary schools total 368 (258 primary and 110 secondary), each class having a maximum of 18 students. There are eight special schools in which each class has a maximum of 12 students.

Opportunity 'F' schools and classes, with 6 to 9 students per class, were initially designed for the education of moderately intellectually-handicapped children, but since 1975 there has been a year-by-year increase in the number of severely and profoundly intellectually-handicapped children admitted. Ancillary staff are allocated to these classes and, in some special schools, therapists are included on the staff. In 1981, there were 52 special schools and 34 classes in ordinary primary schools.

Children in ordinary 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 1981, there were 359 resource teachers and 295 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 1981, there were 25 Opportunity 'L' classes and 16 Opportunity 'P' classes.

Children with sensory handicaps may receive assistance from specially trained itinerant teachers in the ordinary classroom additional to that provided by the classroom teacher. In 1981, the Department employed 94 such teachers. Special classes are provided in ordinary primary and secondary schools for children who require more assistance than that provided by itinerant teachers. In 1981, there were 13 special classes for partially sighted children, and 92 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 five schools for emotionally disturbed children in conjunction with the Health Commission. Each class has a maximum of 6 children. In addition, the department conducts adjustment classes in primary schools, and in one secondary school, for students who are behaviourally disordered.

Children with physical handicaps are maintained in ordinary classes where possible. For children who require special placement, the Department conducts classes in the wards of 15 hospitals and maintains 16 special schools for the physically handicapped.

The following table shows particulars of enrolments in special classes and schools in the last two years.

### GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND SCHOOLS

Particulars	1980			1981		
	Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students
Special classes—						
Outstanding ability: Year 5 .. .. .	255	239	494	240	239	479
Outstanding ability: Year 6 .. .. .	268	204	472	248	234	482
Intensive migrant English .. .. .	451	345	796	491	327	818
Indo-Chinese .. .. .	208	170	378	332	223	555
Special French .. .. .	67	80	147	37	41	78
Auditorily or visually handicapped .. .. .	354	274	628	320	265	585
Other physically handicapped .. .. .	27	26	53	22	26	48
Mildly intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	3,034	1,656	4,690	3,372	1,793	5,165
Moderately intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	105	61	166	120	90	210
Specific learning disabilities (a) .. .. .	148	36	184	182	39	221
Emotionally disturbed .. .. .	74	18	92	99	30	129
Total students in special classes .. .. .	4,991	3,109	8,100	5,463	3,307	8,770
Special schools—						
Child welfare .. .. .	347	160	507	371	149	520
Hospital .. .. .	106	86	192	134	96	230
Blind and/or deaf .. .. .	135	85	220	123	85	208
Other physically handicapped .. .. .	537	384	921	478	375	853
Mildly intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	582	336	918	578	313	891
Moderately intellectually-handicapped .. .. .	1,670	1,077	2,747	1,735	1,092	2,827
Emotionally disturbed .. .. .	115	42	157	94	34	128
Total students in special schools .. .. .	3,492	2,170	5,662	3,513	2,144	5,657
Total students enrolled .. .. .	8,483	5,279	13,762	8,976	5,451	14,427

(a) Includes students enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and/or perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in government 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, in government schools, for all students up to and including Year 10. 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 Institute of Advanced Education within the University of Wollongong.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for students 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 1980–81 summer, 85,868 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.

### PARENTS AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS

Parents and citizens' associations have been organised in connection with government schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the students 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 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.

### NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to non-government (private) schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Non-government schools must be certified as efficient (taking into account the standard of instruction, qualifications of the teachers, suitability of school premises, and general conduct of the school) 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 non-government schools are the same as those of government schools of similar grade. The total number of non-government schools in 1981 was 804.

Fees are usually charged at non-government 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 non-government schools are residential.

The State Government makes annual grants to non-government schools in respect of each student enrolled. These are described in the subsection 'State Government Assistance to Students' later in this chapter. In addition, non-government schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building works. The Commonwealth Government makes grants for library and general building projects and contributes to the running costs of non-government schools (see the subsection 'Commonwealth Government Assistance for Schools' later in this chapter). In addition, the Commonwealth Government may, in certain circumstances, guarantee the repayment of loans made to non-government schools for approved building projects.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of non-government schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, both primary and secondary. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (described later in this chapter) and the mentally retarded.

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, is concerned with State-wide matters of Catholic education.



The majority of the schools are parish property, and the parish 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 parish collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders that conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parish 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 a number of country schools, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Diocesan consultants and supervisors from the religious orders visit 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 subsection 'Training of Teachers'.

#### NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the category of non-government schools in operation in recent years, and the number of teachers in the schools.

#### NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, N.S.W.

Year	Roman Catholic	Anglican	Presbyterian (a)	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS								
1976	619	33	9	6	..	21	103	791
1977	612	32	9	(a)	6	25	93	777
1978	607	32	4	(a)	10	24	96	773
1979	611	33	4	(a)	10	27	109	794
1980	613	31	4	(a)	8	28	115	799
1981	609	31	4	(a)	8	29	123	804
TEACHERS (b)								
1976	8,038	911	351	208	..	113	746	10,367
1977	8,215	926	313	(a)	215	121	726	10,517
1978	8,510	977	141	(a)	403	129	769	10,928
1979	8,872	1,017	153	(a)	422	136	835	11,435
1980	9,271	1,049	158	(a)	432	142	960	12,012
1981	9,735	1,099	175	(a)	465	149	1,040	12,663
Males	3,200	518	99	(a)	216	88	367	4,487
Females	6,535	581	76	(a)	250	61	673	8,176

(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 who visit schools and may give tuition at more than one school. In 1981 there were 2,078 part-time teachers, whose full-time equivalent was 926.

Of the total number of teachers at non-government schools in 1981, 35 per cent were males and 65 per cent were females. (In government schools male teachers accounted for 44 per cent of the total.)

The next table shows the enrolment at non-government schools in 1981 and earlier years, according to the category of school.

## NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL

Year	Roman Catholic	Anglican	Presbyterian (a)	Metho-dist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total
1976	185,118	13,851	5,116	3,085	..	2,094	9,171	218,435
1977	185,364	14,299	5,058	(a)	3,137	2,275	9,065	219,198
1978	185,688	14,824	2,137	(a)	6,265	2,280	9,569	220,763
1979	187,587	15,454	2,223	(a)	6,543	2,400	10,734	224,941
1980	191,136	15,644	2,316	(a)	6,699	2,493	12,096	230,384
1981	195,773	16,454	2,458	(a)	7,081	2,676	13,411	237,853
Males	98,834	8,440	1,545	(a)	3,383	1,364	6,635	120,201
Females	96,939	8,014	913	(a)	3,698	1,312	6,776	117,652

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

In 1981, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 82 per cent, Anglican schools for 7 per cent, and Uniting schools for 3 per cent of the total enrolment at non-government schools.

The ages of students enrolled in non-government schools in recent years are shown in the next table.

## NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Age last birthday (years)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	16,911	16,981	16,183	16,106	15,962	16,770	7.1
6	16,755	17,768	18,039	17,458	17,708	18,045	7.6
7	17,238	17,034	18,149	18,897	18,197	18,602	7.8
8	16,668	17,370	17,227	18,903	19,419	19,132	8.0
9	17,269	16,829	17,851	17,979	19,755	20,354	8.6
10	17,644	17,331	17,175	18,295	18,623	20,815	8.8
11	18,181	18,060	17,797	17,756	19,108	19,776	8.3
12	18,801	18,696	18,974	19,026	19,601	21,581	9.1
13	18,771	19,116	18,615	19,123	20,011	20,468	8.6
14	18,840	18,614	18,921	18,875	19,279	19,997	8.4
15	18,244	17,954	17,967	18,467	18,486	18,898	7.9
16	12,217	12,337	12,593	12,698	12,790	12,287	5.2
17 or more	10,896	11,108	11,272	11,358	11,445	11,128	4.7
Total	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	237,853	100.0

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary students and the number of boarders and day scholars enrolled in non-government schools in each of the last six years.

## NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Primary students—						
Males .. .. .	63,199	63,261	63,665	65,408	67,322	69,529
Females .. .. .	62,860	62,973	63,375	64,532	65,955	67,389
Total .. .. .	126,059	126,234	127,040	129,940	133,277	136,918
Secondary students—						
Males .. .. .	46,677	47,130	47,556	48,211	49,142	50,672
Females .. .. .	45,699	45,834	46,167	46,790	47,965	50,263
Total .. .. .	92,376	92,964	93,723	95,001	97,107	100,935
All students—						
Boarders .. .. .	10,736	9,566	9,301	9,154	9,209	9,652
Day scholars .. .. .	207,699	209,632	211,462	215,787	221,175	228,201
Total .. .. .	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	237,853

A classification of the primary students in non-government schools according to their age and year of education is given in the following table.

**NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY STUDENTS BY AGE AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, 1981**

Age last birthday (years)	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Other students (a)	Total
Under 5	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	518
5	15,769	307	—	—	—	—	—	176	16,252
6	1,241	16,308	309	—	—	—	—	187	18,045
7	11	1,839	16,164	409	—	—	—	179	18,602
8	—	34	2,197	16,252	483	3	—	163	19,132
9	1	1	54	2,649	16,848	601	2	198	20,354
10	—	—	2	95	2,841	16,987	667	222	20,814
11	—	—	—	5	82	2,837	15,897	196	19,017
12 or more	—	—	—	—	4	110	3,512	558	4,184
Total	17,413	18,489	18,726	19,410	20,258	20,538	20,078	2,006	136,918

(a) Includes students in progressive classes, in schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children, and students in special classes for intellectually and physically handicapped children attached to ordinary schools.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary students according to their age and year of education.

**NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY STUDENTS BY AGE AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, 1981**

Age last birthday (years)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Other students (a)	Total
Under 12	756	4	—	—	—	—	—	760
12	17,278	646	1	—	—	—	54	17,979
13	3,479	16,066	632	—	—	—	64	20,241
14	143	3,588	15,544	588	—	—	70	19,933
15	8	149	3,457	14,764	403	1	47	18,829
16	1	9	137	3,145	8,532	372	37	12,233
17	—	—	4	140	1,584	7,592	23	9,343
18 or more	—	—	1	8	103	1,472	33	1,617
Total	21,665	20,462	19,776	18,645	10,622	9,437	328	100,935

(a) See footnote to previous table.

In 1978, there were 19,018 Year 7 students, but in 1981 only 18,645 students in Year 10, indicating that approximately 2 per cent of the students left between Years 7 and 10. A high proportion of students do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course and approximately 52 per cent of those enrolled in Year 10, in 1979, were enrolled in Year 12 two years later. The proportions of students at government schools leaving school before completion of the full secondary course were rather higher (as indicated earlier in this chapter).

In 1981, females comprised 50 per cent of Year 7 students, 49 per cent of Year 10, and 49 per cent of Year 12, compared with 51 per cent, 51 per cent, and 42 per cent, respectively, in 1971.

#### EDUCATION FOR DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN

There are two Roman Catholic schools for deaf children, one at Waratah (where 21 females and 5 males were enrolled in 1981) and the other at Castle Hill (where 27 males and 18 females were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1981 there were 34 males and 25 females enrolled at the schools. These schools, and the teachers and students in them, are included in the statistics relating to non-government schools.

### EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, comprising guidance officers, school counsellors, and specialist counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, assists government school students with problems of an educational, social, or emotional nature. Psychological tests may be applied in certain circumstances. In addition, there are nineteen educational clinics to aid government and non-government school children with special problems.

In 1981, there were 500 school counsellors (305 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 195 in other areas), including 22 specialist counsellors, 61 district guidance officers and 11 regional guidance officers.

Each government secondary school has a careers adviser who is responsible for the development of a career education programme for students. Programmes include work experience, career nights, and visits to industrial and commercial organisations.

Additional assistance is given to students of both government and non-government schools by the Division of Vocational Guidance Services in the Department of Industrial Relations.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Commonwealth Government assistance for government and non-government schools is provided through the Commonwealth Schools Commission under the provisions of the various States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts. The functions of the Commission are described earlier in this chapter.

In 1981, grants were paid mainly under the *States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act* 1980. Grants were paid in 1981 through the following nine programmes:

- (a) *General Recurrent Grants.* Under this programme, schools are assisted with operating costs, including the purchase of equipment, general maintenance, and the provision of teachers and support staff. In the case of government schools, a block grant is made to the State Education Department. Non-government schools are assisted according to assessed need.
- (b) *Capital Grants.* Grants are made 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 government schools, a block grant is made to the State Education Department. Non-government 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 socio-economic factors. Funds are also provided to help develop more effective educational programmes in rural communities.
- (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 projects aimed at encouraging schools to respond to the multicultural nature of Australian society.
- (f) *Ethnic Education.* Funds are provided for community (non-English) language programmes in part-time ethnic schools or in ordinary schools.
- (g) *Services and Development.* Grants are provided for development activities for principals, teachers and other persons involved in schools, or for related services, including the School Travel and Exchange Scheme.
- (h) *Special Education.* This programme assists with finance to improve the education of handicapped children in special schools and classes and in residential institutions. Funds are also provided for the integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools.

- (i) *Special Projects.* Innovative projects designed to encourage creative changes in primary and secondary education are supported under this programme.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to government and non-government schools in New South Wales in 1981 under the above programmes.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS IN N.S.W., 1981  
(\$ '000)

Programme	Government schools	Non-government schools	Joint programmes (a)	Total
General recurrent grants .. .. .	95,606	125,355	—	220,961
Capital grants .. .. .	34,328	12,673	—	47,001
Disadvantaged schools .. .. .	8,317	1,302	1,818	11,437
Migrant education .. .. .	10,972	4,535	—	15,507
Multicultural education .. .. .	—	—	1,254	1,254
Ethnic education .. .. .	—	—	680	680
Services and development .. .. .	—	—	5,389	5,389
Special education .. .. .	5,976	1,773	1,684	9,433
Special projects .. .. .	—	—	808	808
Total, all programmes .. .. .	155,199	(b) 145,713	11,633	(b) 312,545

(a) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to community organisations allocated as emergency assistance to non-government schools.

(b) Includes \$75,000

## NON-GOVERNMENT PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

In New South Wales, pre-schools and kindergartens are provided where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family. These facilities are conducted by local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the New South Wales Department of Youth and Community Services which supervises the operations of the centres as part of the Department's early childhood development programme.

Pre-schools are usually operated on a sessional basis where children attend a number of half-day sessions per week, or extended sessional basis where the programme of education is continuous.

Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-school services is provided in the form of block grants through the Children's Services Program, which also provides for the allocation of funds for a range of child care and family support services other than pre-schools. (Details of the Children's Services Program are given in the chapter 'Social Welfare'.) In 1980-81 block grants to the New South Wales Government amounted to \$7.1m; this was allocated to pre-schools on the basis of broad conditions of need determined by the Commonwealth Government.

The two largest private organisations that 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 non-government 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 April 1982 there were 84 centres and five mobile units with 172 teachers and an enrolment of 6,430 children. The organisation received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$2.2m in 1981.

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 1981, the enrolment was 920 with a trained staff of 110. The Association received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$1.3m in 1981.

## **EDUCATION PROGRAMMES FOR SCHOOL LEAVERS AND UNEMPLOYED**

### **SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION PROGRAM**

In 1979, the Commonwealth Government introduced an education programme to assist school leavers and school students in the transition from school to work. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided to the States for the development of education, training and counselling services in technical and further education colleges and government and non-government schools.

In New South Wales, courses provided under this programme at technical and further education colleges include basic occupational skills courses for unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 years, and 'link' courses for secondary school students. School programmes include counselling and guidance services, alternative curriculum courses, work experience courses, and associated in-service teacher training and curriculum studies.

Commonwealth Government assistance to New South Wales under this programme amounted to \$7.4m in 1980-81.

### **EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH**

In addition to the assistance provided under the School-to-Work Transition Program, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to the States for the development of technical and further education courses that improve the basic education skills of young unemployed people. In 1980-81, New South Wales received \$860,000 under this programme.

## **TERTIARY EDUCATION**

### **TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES**

This subsection 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.

In 1981 there were 88 technical and further education colleges (27 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 61 in other areas) and 166 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 caravans and 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, commerce and health services; trade and post-trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and preparatory and special courses providing commercial or technical training for special needs or personal interest.

*Associate diploma courses* are approved advanced education courses. The standard required for admission to these courses is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent.

*Certificate courses* provide training in a variety of technical, commercial, paramedical and rural subjects. The usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with appropriate levels in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time over three or four years, although an increasing number are being offered full-time over a shorter period. Post-certificate courses are designed to provide more advanced instruction in specialised fields related to the subject matter covered in the certificate courses. Admission is normally restricted to students who have completed the appropriate certificate course.

*Trade courses* are designed to supplement work experience and there are usually no specific educational requirements for entry. The courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but qualified tradesmen 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. Most trade courses are of three years duration: 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.

*Preparatory or general education courses* are offered at many colleges. These courses prepare students for examinations at the School Certificate level (certificate entrance course) and the Higher School Certificate level (day matriculation and diploma entrance courses).

*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 that provide commercial and technical training, generally on a part-time basis, and a variety of hobby and leisure courses. 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.: TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TEACHING STAFF AT 30 JUNE						
Full-time—						
Males	2,392	2,491	2,773	2,945	3,233	3,533
Females	829	919	990	1,091	1,130	1,270
Part-time—						
Males	4,276	4,150	4,066	4,136	(a) 3,777	4,051
Females	2,014	2,091	2,339	2,571	(a) 2,588	3,202
Total	9,511	9,651	10,168	10,743	(a) 10,728	12,056
ENROLMENTS						
Males	130,387	133,449	142,488	148,523	153,354	168,524
Females	98,351	105,746	118,204	127,121	137,958	145,518
Total	228,738	239,195	260,692	275,644	291,312	314,042

(a) Due to changes in administrative procedures, figures for part-time teachers from 1980 are not comparable with those in earlier years.

A classification of enrolments in the colleges by the school of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table. Correspondence enrolments are those in courses conducted by the College of External Studies; all other enrolments are oral enrolments.

### TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.: ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND TYPE OF COURSE, 1981

School of instruction (a)	Oral enrolments					Correspondence enrolments	Total enrolments
	Diploma and associate diploma	Certificate and post-certificate (b)	Trade and post-trade	Other (c)	Total		
Applied electricity	—	213	9,647	2,590	12,450	692	13,142
Art and design	—	2,943	—	11,224	14,167	928	15,095
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades	—	—	8,282	3,246	11,528	208	11,736
Biological sciences	276	2,548	—	1,606	4,430	356	4,786
Building	—	1,622	11,057	7,261	19,940	923	20,863
Business and administrative studies	546	26,766	—	7,160	34,472	5,228	39,700
Chemistry and metallurgy	341	1,982	—	584	2,907	515	3,422
Civil engineering	44	2,638	—	930	3,612	824	4,436
Electrical engineering	—	6,430	—	299	6,729	998	7,727
Engineering trades	—	82	13,435	11,874	25,391	—	25,391
Fashion	—	1,821	—	25,632	27,453	276	27,729
Food	111	176	2,232	4,288	6,807	414	7,221
Footwear	—	—	133	21	154	—	154
General studies	—	1,474	—	(d) 25,483	26,957	(d) 6,996	33,953
Graphic arts	—	288	1,290	1,123	2,701	—	2,701
Hairdressing	—	—	1,852	78	1,930	506	2,436
Home science	—	465	—	12,730	13,195	38	13,233
Industrial arts (education)	48	—	—	—	48	—	48
Mechanical engineering	—	4,448	—	1,048	5,496	651	6,147
Navigation	—	—	—	3,091	3,091	—	3,091
Plumbing and sheetmetal	—	86	4,357	621	5,064	342	5,406
Rural studies	146	1,640	1,126	5,932	8,844	1,812	10,656
Secretarial studies	—	—	—	31,606	31,606	1,488	33,094
Textiles	—	125	80	1,053	1,258	—	1,258
Vehicle trades	—	—	2,740	2,085	4,825	—	4,825
Other (e)	—	—	—	15,751	15,751	41	15,792
Total — Males	936	37,161	53,566	63,355	155,018	13,506	168,524
Females	576	18,586	2,665	113,961	135,788	9,730	145,518
Total	1,512	55,747	56,231	177,316	290,806	23,236	314,042

(a) Teaching schools of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education.

(c) Includes enrolments in special courses and pre-apprenticeship courses.

education courses.

(e) Enrolments in courses that cannot be allocated to a school.

(b) Includes higher certificate

(d) Includes enrolments in general



Of the oral enrolments in 1981, 167,129 were at colleges in the Sydney metropolitan area, and 123,677 at colleges in other areas. In 1981, 210 of the correspondence enrolments were in associate diploma courses, 7,047 in certificate and post-certificate courses, 1,119 in trade and post-trade courses, and 14,860 in preparatory and special courses.

About one-fifth of the oral enrolments are in trade and post-trade courses. Details of 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 ENROLMENTS IN TRADE AND POST-TRADE COURSES**

School and course	1979	1980	1981
<b>Trade courses—</b>			
Applied electricity—			
Automotive electricians .. .. .	456	431	425
Electrical trades .. .. .	5,617	5,921	6,427
Electronics (incl printed circuitry) .. .. .	768	757	1,020
Other .. .. .	180	166	193
<i>Total, applied electricity</i> .. .. .	<i>7,021</i>	<i>7,275</i>	<i>8,065</i>
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades—			
Aircraft maintenance engineering .. .. .	(a)369	(a)314	270
Automotive engineering .. .. .	5,837	5,519	5,727
Plant mechanics .. .. .	526	600	715
Other .. .. .	137	167	174
<i>Total, automotive and aircraft engineering trades</i> .. .. .	<i>6,869</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>6,886</i>
Building—			
Bricklaying .. .. .	630	807	1,163
Carpentry and joinery .. .. .	3,845	4,142	4,975
Furniture craftsmen's (cabinet making) .. .. .	639	695	841
Painting and decorating .. .. .	545	564	658
Woodworking machinery .. .. .	306	334	343
Other .. .. .	958	994	1,168
<i>Total, building</i> .. .. .	<i>6,923</i>	<i>7,536</i>	<i>9,148</i>
Engineering trades—			
Boilermaking/metal fabrication .. .. .	1,971	2,286	2,878
Fitting and machining .. .. .	5,896	6,297	6,822
Refrigeration mechanics .. .. .	471	501	565
Welding/metal fabrication .. .. .	365	461	468
Other .. .. .	939	1,041	1,095
<i>Total, engineering trades</i> .. .. .	<i>9,642</i>	<i>10,586</i>	<i>11,828</i>
Other schools—			
Food .. .. .	1,992	1,964	2,123
Footwear .. .. .	144	121	133
Graphic arts .. .. .	1,160	1,175	1,144
Hairdressing .. .. .	1,600	1,585	1,684
Plumbing and sheetmetal .. .. .	2,501	2,551	2,870
Rural studies .. .. .	704	824	1,126
Textiles .. .. .	120	110	80
Vehicle trades .. .. .	2,858	2,424	2,250
<b>Total, trade courses</b> .. .. .	<b>41,534</b>	<b>42,751</b>	<b>47,337</b>
<b>Post-trade courses—</b>			
Applied electricity—			
Electronics .. .. .	319	334	425
Industrial electronics .. .. .	681	722	774
Other .. .. .	411	409	383
<i>Total, applied electricity</i> .. .. .	<i>1,411</i>	<i>1,465</i>	<i>1,582</i>
Building—			
Building foreman and clerk of works .. .. .	1,595	1,691	1,727
Other .. .. .	152	149	182
<i>Total, building</i> .. .. .	<i>1,747</i>	<i>1,840</i>	<i>1,909</i>
Plumbing and sheetmetal—			
Plumbing (advanced) .. .. .	913	1,084	1,132
Other .. .. .	234	269	355
<i>Total, plumbing and sheetmetal</i> .. .. .	<i>1,147</i>	<i>1,353</i>	<i>1,487</i>
Other schools—			
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades .. .. .	1,491	1,326	1,396
Engineering trades .. .. .	1,150	1,307	1,607
Food .. .. .	65	108	109
Graphic arts .. .. .	131	132	146
Hairdressing .. .. .	268	193	168
Textiles .. .. .	11	—	—
Vehicle trades .. .. .	433	461	490
<b>Total, post-trade courses</b> .. .. .	<b>7,854</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>8,894</b>

(a) Includes aircraft maintenance engineering (instrument/electrical).

## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for technical and further education has been provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1980–81, \$35m was paid to technical and further education institutions in New South Wales for capital projects, and recurrent grants amounted to \$26m.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1975–76 are shown earlier in this chapter.

## TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher education courses are provided at non-government teachers colleges, colleges of advanced education, and universities. Students training as teachers (either pre-school, primary, or secondary) normally complete either:

- (a) a four-year degree course (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.

Teaching methods are demonstrated within the course and practice teaching is undertaken 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.

## 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. The Department 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. At 26 March 1981, there were 5,532 students receiving trainee teacher scholarship allowances.

## NON-GOVERNMENT TEACHERS COLLEGES

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching in Roman Catholic schools in New South Wales at the Catholic College of Education in Sydney. This college was established on 1 January 1982 by the amalgamation of the Catholic Teachers College Sydney, Mount Saint Mary College of Education and Polding College. It offers a four-year degree programme in primary and junior secondary education. The tables relating to colleges of advanced education in the following subsection 'Colleges of

Advanced Education' include staff and students at the former Catholic Teachers College Sydney and Polding College only. (The former Mount Saint Mary College of Education had an enrolment of 228 students in 1981.)

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) and a three-year Diploma of Commerce course are also offered. In 1981, the College had 274 students enrolled in teacher education courses.

The Australian College of Physical Education at Croydon (Sydney) conducts two three-year courses leading to a Diploma of Teaching for intending teachers of physical education or dance. In 1981, the College had a total enrolment of 105 students.

Staff and students at the former Mount Saint Mary College of Education, Avondale College and the Australian College of Physical Education are not included in the tables relating to colleges of advanced education in the following subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'.

### 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 1981, 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. All of these colleges were fully funded by the Commonwealth under the (Commonwealth) States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts.
- (b) Institutions, other than those included in (a) above, that offer one or more advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act, and are fully or partially funded under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1981, these were the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and three non-government teachers' colleges (Catholic Teachers College Sydney, Guild Teachers College, and Polding College).
- (c) Other institutions of higher education that offer advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act but are not funded under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1981, these included 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), Union Theological Institute (Hunters Hill), and United Theological College (Enfield).

## STAFF, STUDENTS AND COURSES

The following tables showing particulars of staff and students for 1981 and previous years relate to the eighteen colleges and the Orange Agricultural College (see group (a) above), and advanced education courses at the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music and the three non-government teachers' colleges (see group (b) above). Excluded are the 'other institutions' (see group (c) above).

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: STAFF EFFORT (b),  
AND TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED**

Particulars	At 30 April					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Staff effort (b)—						
Teaching .. .. .	2,099	2,224	2,328	2,407	2,420	2,416
Non-teaching .. .. .	2,446	2,611	2,727	2,827	2,795	2,704
Total .. .. .	4,545	4,835	5,055	5,234	5,215	5,120
Students—						
Full-time .. .. .	19,986	21,382	21,500	20,432	18,994	18,358
Part-time (c) .. .. .	11,146	11,320	13,760	16,309	18,925	21,549
Total—						
Males .. .. .	15,115	15,639	16,857	17,590	18,116	19,412
Females .. .. .	16,017	17,063	18,403	19,151	19,803	20,495
Persons .. .. .	31,132	32,702	35,260	36,741	37,919	39,907

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

(c) Includes external students.

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.:  
TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COLLEGES, 1981**

College	Full-time	Part-time (b)	At 30 April		
			Total students enrolled		
			Males	Females	Persons
Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education .. .. .	1,103	306	416	993	1,409
Armidale College of Advanced Education .. .. .	509	1,080	371	1,218	1,589
Catholic Teachers College .. .. .	604	475	186	893	1,079
Cumberland College of Health Sciences .. .. .	1,134	243	212	1,165	1,377
Goulburn College of Advanced Education .. .. .	410	502	381	531	912
Guild Teachers College .. .. .	211	32	43	200	243
Hawkesbury Agricultural College .. .. .	688	203	516	375	891
Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education .. .. .	1,572	1,573	1,578	1,567	3,145
Milperra College of Advanced Education .. .. .	513	304	225	592	817
Mitchell College of Advanced Education .. .. .	1,055	3,133	2,440	1,748	4,188
Nepean College of Advanced Education .. .. .	659	882	873	668	1,541
New South Wales Institute of Technology .. .. .	2,530	5,700	6,325	1,905	8,230
New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	412	30	200	242	442
Newcastle College of Advanced Education .. .. .	1,423	1,228	971	1,680	2,651
Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education .. .. .	695	384	479	600	1,079
Nursery School Teachers College .. .. .	200	42	7	235	242
Orange Agricultural College .. .. .	208	92	173	127	300
Polding College .. .. .	478	172	288	362	650
Riverina College of Advanced Education .. .. .	1,119	2,798	1,775	2,142	3,917
Sydney College of the Arts .. .. .	700	60	276	484	760
Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College .. .. .	292	78	4	366	370
Sydney Teachers College .. .. .	1,284	1,743	1,401	1,626	3,027
Wollongong Institute of Education .. .. .	559	489	272	776	1,048
Total, all colleges .. .. .	18,358	21,549	19,412	20,495	39,907

(a) See text preceding tables.

(b) Includes external students.

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: COMMENCING STUDENTS AND  
TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1981, AND STUDENTS COMPLETING COURSES, 1980, BY  
COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY**

Particulars	Students enrolled at 30 April							Students completing courses
	Commencing students (b)		Total students					
	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Males	Females	Persons	
Course level—								
Master degree .. .. .	5	93	24	189	183	30	213	9
Graduate diploma .. .. .	1,360	2,097	1,428	4,167	2,464	3,131	5,595	2,130
Bachelor degree .. .. .	3,054	4,017	7,664	11,039	11,300	7,403	18,703	2,077
Diploma .. .. .	2,234	1,244	7,614	2,877	2,952	7,539	10,491	4,085
Associate diploma .. .. .	926	1,213	1,620	3,114	2,452	2,282	4,734	733
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7	115	8	163	61	110	171	..
Field of study—								
Agriculture .. .. .	335	140	718	318	665	371	1,036	286
Applied sciences .. .. .	802	700	1,990	2,110	2,394	1,706	4,100	714
Art and design .. .. .	1,060	386	2,427	967	1,412	1,982	3,394	830
Building, surveying, and architecture .. .. .	40	218	101	736	701	136	837	61
Commercial and business studies .. .. .	1,008	2,463	2,195	6,994	6,953	2,236	9,189	1,228
Engineering and technology .. .. .	229	278	650	1,107	1,737	20	1,757	165
Liberal studies .. .. .	1,068	1,575	2,288	3,590	1,957	3,921	5,878	1,144
Music .. .. .	239	20	581	39	260	360	620	132
Paramedical .. .. .	810	367	1,528	975	491	2,012	2,503	831
Teacher education, nec .. .. .	1,988	2,517	5,872	4,350	2,781	7,641	10,422	3,643
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7	115	8	163	61	110	171	..
Total students .. .. .	7,586	8,779	18,358	21,549	19,412	20,495	39,907	9,034

(a) See text preceding tables.

(b) Students commencing in the first semester only.

(c) Includes external students.

### CHANGES IN 1982

In 1982, the following changes occurred under the provisions of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act:

- (a) Sydney College of Advanced Education was established by the amalgamation of Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education, Nursery School Teachers College, Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College, Sydney Teachers College, and Guild Teachers College.
- (b) Catholic College of Education Sydney was established by the amalgamation of Catholic Teachers College Sydney, Mount Saint Mary College of Education, and Polding College.
- (c) Goulburn College of Advanced Education was dissolved, and its facilities became the Goulburn campus of Riverina College of Advanced Education.

In addition, the Wollongong Institute of Education was dissolved and an Institute of Advanced Education was established within the University of Wollongong in accordance with the provisions of the University of Wollongong (Advanced Education) Amendment Act, 1982.

A further change was that Avondale College is now funded by the Commonwealth for its teacher education activities, under the provisions of the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) legislation.

### NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney (at

Broadway, Brickfield Hill, 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 major undergraduate courses, of which nineteen lead to a Bachelor Degree and one to the award of Diploma in Technology. 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. Besides 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 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 number of students enrolled at the Institute at 30 April 1981 was 8,230 (including 7,613 in Bachelor Degree courses, 354 in Graduate Diploma courses and 204 in Master's Degree courses); this represented 21 per cent of the total enrolment at N.S.W. colleges of advanced education. Sixty-nine per cent of the students at the Institute were enrolled in part-time courses.

#### SYDNEY COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Sydney College of Advanced Education was established on 1 January 1982 by the amalgamation of Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education, Guild Teachers College, Nursery School Teachers College, Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College and Sydney Teachers College.

The new College comprises five semi-autonomous Institutes and the Guild Centre. The St. George Institute of Education, which offers courses in teacher education, expressive and performing arts, and community education, and The City Art Institute, which offers courses in art and art education, were formed from Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education; the Institute of Early Childhood Studies, which offers courses in pre-school, infants and lower-primary teacher education, was formed from the combination of Nursery School Teachers College and Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College; the Sydney Institute of Education, which offers courses in primary, secondary and post-graduate teacher education, and the Institute of Technical and Adult Teacher Education, which offers courses for teachers in technical and adult education, were formed from Sydney Teachers College; and the Guild Centre, which offers programmes particularly suited to students wishing to teach in non-government schools, was formerly the Guild Teachers College.

The College offers courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The basic admission requirement to undergraduate courses is the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent. Special admission requirements apply for students enrolling in art and some teacher education courses. Mature age applicants may be considered for admission to particular courses. Applicants for admission to Graduate Diploma in Education courses should, in general, hold an appropriate degree or diploma award. Applicants for admission to other post-graduate courses must hold a three-year diploma or its academic equivalent, or a degree award, and have had some years of relevant professional experience.

#### 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.

*The Hawkesbury Agricultural College* (at Richmond) conducts a master degree course in Food Sciences, degree courses in Agriculture, Environmental Health, Land Studies, and Food Technology, diploma courses in Agriculture and Valuation, associate diploma courses in Horticulture, Animal Production, Horse Management (in conjunction with the Orange Agricultural College), and Food Control, and graduate diploma courses in Extension, Food Sciences, Family and Consumer Science, and Agriculture. In addition, a degree and a diploma course for intending teachers of home economics are 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.

*The Orange Agricultural College*, which operates as part of the Department of Agriculture, offers associate diploma courses in Farm Management, Farm Secretarial Studies, and Horticultural Management. In addition, the College offers associate diploma courses in Environmental Control in conjunction with the Mitchell College of Advanced Education and Horse Management in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. 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.

#### MITCHELL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst offers graduate diploma, degree and diploma courses through five schools: Business and Public Administration, Teacher Education, Mathematics and Applied Science, Communication and Liberal Studies, and Social Science and Welfare Studies. There is also a joint course (with Orange Agricultural College) in Environmental Control. Full-time, part-time and external courses are available. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate or equivalent examination. Mature age applicants may be admitted on other bases. The College provides on-campus accommodation for approximately 730 students at five halls of residence, and off-campus accommodation for an additional 120 students.

#### RIVERINA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Study at the Riverina College of Advanced Education may be undertaken on a full-time or part-time basis at both the Wagga Wagga and Albury-Wodonga campuses. Some courses are also available for study at the Goulburn campus (formerly the Goulburn College of Advanced Education). Most courses are offered externally; special facilities for external students are provided at the Griffith Study Centre. A variety of graduate diploma, degree, diploma, and associate diploma courses are offered through eight schools: Applied Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Humanities and Social Sciences, Education, Visual and Performing Arts, Computing Studies, and Library and Information Science. 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.

#### CUMBERLAND COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

The Cumberland College of Health Sciences at Lidcombe (Sydney) offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. 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.

#### OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Other institutions that have corporate status as colleges of advanced education are: Armidale College of Advanced Education, Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, Milperra College of Advanced Education, Nepean College of Advanced Education, Newcastle College of Advanced Education, Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education, and Sydney College of the Arts.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. It is located in Sydney, has branches at Newcastle and Wollongong and affiliated music centres at Bathurst, Orange, Lithgow, Lismore, Wagga Wagga, Albury and Maitland. In 1982, approved undergraduate advanced education courses included: four-year full-time Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Music Education courses; two-year full-time courses leading to an Associate Diploma in Church Music (also available on a four-year part-time basis), an Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies and an Associate Diploma in Teaching (Music); and three-year full-time courses leading to a Diploma in Operatic Art and a Diploma of the State Conservatorium of Music. In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides courses in piano tuning, extension study courses in musicianship and jazz, and individual instruction in a range of instruments, and voice. One-year post-graduate courses are available in opera, repetiteur, accompaniment and chamber music. In May 1982, enrolment at the Conservatorium comprised 460 advanced education students, 150 Conservatorium High School students and, including branches and music centres, approximately 4,000 single study students.

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

In 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 arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. Tuition fees were reintroduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian colleges of advanced education; the maximum rate of charge for prescribed courses is \$2,500 per year.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, assistance for colleges of advanced education has been authorised under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. (The functions of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) In 1980–81, colleges of advanced education in New South Wales received \$9m for capital expenditure, and \$129m for recurrent expenditure.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government since 1975–76 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown earlier in this chapter.

#### UNIVERSITIES

There are six universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales, the University of New England, the University of Newcastle, the Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong.

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. Each university determines its own specific admission



requirements but in general they are based on the 'aggregate mark' awarded in the Higher School Certificate examination. The Certificate is described in detail earlier in this chapter.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Within the University of Sydney, 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 Divinity, 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.

Both full-time and part-time courses are available, but evening lectures are only provided in a few courses in the Faculty of Arts.

#### *Clinical Schools of Medicine*

Six major metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, Royal North Shore, 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 primarily given at Rozelle Hospital, Macquarie Hospital, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre. Training in general practice and community medicine is provided by local general practitioners, at community health centres and at the University's own general practice.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the United Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students. An additional clinical school for the Faculty of Dentistry has recently been opened 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 later in this chapter). 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 1981, tutorial classes numbered 167 with an enrolment of 3,775; there were 297 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,702 in 492 courses). The Department also provides adult educational programmes on a Sydney radio station (2 SER-FM).

The Department of Adult Education publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1981 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 15,000 per issue.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales is situated at Kensington (Sydney) and has teaching branches at the Robinson University College, Broken Hill, the Royal Military College, Duntroon (near Canberra), and the Royal Australian Naval College, Jervis Bay.

There are eleven faculties within the University: Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Military Studies, Professional Studies, and Science, and three Boards of Studies: the Australian Graduate School of Management, General Education, 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.

Most undergraduate courses can be undertaken on either a full-time or a part-time basis. The only external course is conducted by the School of Health Administration in the Faculty of Professional Studies; the course leads to the award of Bachelor of Health Administration.

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, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, Royal South Sydney, Rozelle, 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, has six faculties: Arts, Economic Studies, Education, Resource Management, Rural Science, and Science. The awards granted in each faculty comprise Bachelor, 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, Education, Financial Administration, Social Science, 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 seven residential colleges offering accommodation for over 1,500 students, and the University has flats to accommodate a further 236 students. The colleges also provide accommodation for external students attending the residential schools.

The Department of Continuing Education provides a variety of educational activities throughout the year, including schools and conferences held at the University, and regional programmes provided by offices located at Tamworth and Coffs Harbour.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The faculties of the University of Newcastle 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 Arts, Business Studies, Coal Geology, Computer Science, Economic Studies, Education, Industrial Engineering, Legal Studies, Mathematical Studies, Medical Statistics, Psychology, and Surveying.

## MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University at North Ryde (Sydney) has 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 the University has an interdisciplinary Centre for Environmental and Urban Studies.

Undergraduate degrees are awarded in Arts, Economics, Science, and Law. External Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive the combined degrees of Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Arts, Economics or Science. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, Business Administration, Public Administration, Geoscience, Laws, Computing, Environmental Planning, 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. 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 and the Wollongong Institute of Education amalgamated on 21 May 1982 in accordance with the provisions of the University of Wollongong (Advanced Education) Amendment Act, 1982. An Institute of Advanced Education has now been established within the University.

Within its faculty sector, the University of Wollongong offers courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Mathematics, Mathematics/Engineering, Metallurgy, Science, and Environmental Science. 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 courses include Doctoral degrees, Honours Masters degrees, Masters degrees, and Graduate diplomas. Graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy, Applied Multicultural Studies, Coal Geology, Computing Science, Education, European Studies, Geography, History and Philosophy of Science, Industrial Relations, Management, Metallurgy, Philosophy, Public Works Engineering, and Sociology.

The Institute of Advanced Education offers Bachelor of Education programmes in primary and secondary teacher education; Associate Diplomas in The Arts (Performing and Visual), Sports Science, Industrial Studies, and Computer Management; Post-graduate diplomas in Educational Studies; and conversion courses in teacher education.

## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR 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. Tuition fees were reintroduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian universities; the maximum rate of charge for prescribed courses is \$2,500 per year.

Commonwealth Government financial assistance is provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts, on the recommendations of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission. (The functions of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) Grants allocated to universities in New South Wales in 1980–81 amounted to \$302m of which \$283m was for recurrent purposes, and \$19m was for capital purposes.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1975–76 are shown earlier in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects, equipment, and research in 1981, are shown in the following table.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W., 1981**  
(\$'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 .. .. .	98,190	95,345	29,978	25,706	36,802	15,739	301,760
University teaching hospitals .. .. .	448	430	—	56	—	—	934
Building projects, equipment and research—							
Specified building projects .. .. .	—	269	599	364	—	—	1,232
Minor building projects .. .. .	684	456	285	285	171	228	2,109
Equipment .. .. .	4,706	4,035	888	1,348	888	747	12,612
Special research .. .. .	1,050	932	223	160	285	90	2,740
Total, all purposes .. .. .	105,078	101,467	31,973	27,919	38,146	16,804	321,387

**STAFF AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES**

Particulars of the staff of the universities in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

**UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STAFF EFFORT (a)**

Particulars	At 30 April					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 <sup>p</sup>
<b>ACADEMIC STAFF</b>						
Teaching-and-research staff—						
Professor .. .. .	383	406	406	412	411	417
Associate professor, reader .. .. .	420	446	454	469	483	505
Senior lecturer, lecturer .. .. .	2,420	2,414	2,468	2,494	2,489	2,510
Other .. .. .	1,360	1,288	1,273	1,240	1,199	1,162
Total teaching-and-research staff .. .. .	4,584	4,553	4,601	4,615	4,581	4,593
Research only staff .. .. .	384	360	402	394	443	478
Total academic staff .. .. .	4,967	4,913	5,003	5,009	5,024	5,071
<b>GENERAL STAFF</b>						
Administration .. .. .	2,128	2,102	2,206	2,233	2,251	2,257
Building and grounds .. .. .	1,176	1,152	1,172	1,143	1,121	1,127
Independent operations (b) .. .. .	411	424	426	451	440	232
Library .. .. .	774	770	808	817	822	793
Technical (c) .. .. .	2,187	2,207	2,239	2,254	2,300	2,298
Other .. .. .	639	659	691	696	667	670
Total general staff .. .. .	7,314	7,312	7,542	7,594	7,603	7,377
<b>ALL STAFF</b>						
Full-time—						
Academic .. .. .	4,437	4,404	4,519	4,504	4,512	4,525
General .. .. .	7,035	7,034	7,211	7,239	7,210	7,034
Part-time (a)—						
Academic .. .. .	531	509	484	505	511	547
General .. .. .	279	278	330	355	393	343
Total staff .. .. .	12,281	12,225	12,544	12,603	12,627	12,449

(a) Part-time staff have been converted to full-time equivalent units on the following basis: lecturer, 250 hours per annum; tutor or demonstrator, 700 hours per annum; and other staff, 35 hours per week. (b) Independent operations staff work in such activities as bookshops, staff clubs, student residences, student unions, child minding centres and research companies. (c) Comprises technical officers and technical assistants.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last six years.

## UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS ENROLLED

University	At 30 April					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
University of Sydney .. .. .	17,358	17,667	17,627	17,345	17,959	17,805
University of New South Wales .. .. .	18,378	18,520	18,562	18,466	18,359	18,844
University of New England .. .. .	7,883	8,014	8,143	8,383	8,461	8,914
University of Newcastle .. .. .	4,501	4,621	4,429	4,364	4,302	4,391
Macquarie University .. .. .	9,857	10,320	10,241	10,493	10,516	10,489
University of Wollongong .. .. .	2,268	2,498	2,746	2,797	2,849	3,089
Total, all universities						
Males .. .. .	38,336	38,462	38,134	37,839	37,610	37,931
Females .. .. .	21,909	23,178	23,614	24,009	24,836	25,601
Persons .. .. .	60,245	61,640	61,748	61,848	62,446	63,532

University students enrolled at 30 April 1981 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 that represents the greatest student load.

## UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1981

Particulars	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	Persons
INTERNAL STUDENTS									
Full-time—									
Higher degree .. ..	1,029	905	216	193	258	106	1,905	802	2,707
Bachelor degree .. ..	12,275	12,046	1,943	1,805	3,671	1,243	19,699	13,284	32,983
Non-degree .. ..	387	260	164	123	40	93	498	569	1,067
Total, full-time .. ..	13,691	13,211	2,323	2,121	3,969	1,442	22,102	14,655	36,757
Part-time—									
Higher degree .. ..	2,115	1,925	139	301	1,127	155	3,974	1,788	5,762
Bachelor degree .. ..	1,312	2,451	158	1,737	3,583	1,315	6,039	4,517	10,556
Non-degree .. ..	668	690	60	232	407	177	1,350	884	2,234
Total, part-time .. ..	4,095	5,066	357	2,270	5,117	1,647	11,363	7,189	18,552
Total .. .. .	17,786	18,277	2,680	4,391	9,086	3,089	33,465	21,844	55,309
EXTERNAL STUDENTS									
Higher degree .. ..	19	114	648	—	15	—	607	189	796
Bachelor degree .. ..	—	373	4,585	—	1,282	—	3,100	3,140	6,240
Non-degree .. ..	—	80	1,001	—	106	—	759	428	1,187
Total .. .. .	19	567	6,234	—	1,403	—	4,466	3,757	8,223
TOTAL STUDENTS									
Total .. .. .	17,805	18,844	8,914	4,391	10,489	3,089	37,931	25,601	63,532

The number of students enrolled in bachelor degree courses by field of study in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS ENROLLED IN BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES

Field of study	At 30 April					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Humanities .. .. .	14,283	14,941	15,224	14,232	14,819	14,537
Fine arts .. .. .	60	57	49	40	34	31
Social and behavioural sciences .. .. .	2,789	3,007	3,106	3,884	2,820	2,790
Law .. .. .	2,980	3,220	3,010	3,188	3,551	3,740
Education .. .. .	1,339	1,408	1,437	1,387	1,570	1,450
Economics, commerce, government .. .. .	6,798	7,055	7,334	7,481	7,733	7,977
Medicine .. .. .	3,622	3,699	3,745	3,435	3,432	3,425
Dentistry .. .. .	549	549	561	551	548	550
Natural sciences .. .. .	7,902	8,003	7,296	7,306	7,059	6,954
Engineering, technology .. .. .	5,108	4,872	5,149	5,103	5,154	5,542
Architecture, building .. .. .	1,601	1,559	1,537	1,562	1,578	1,728
Agriculture, forestry .. .. .	855	825	822	769	716	667
Veterinary science .. .. .	389	401	388	398	386	382
Not stated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	6
Total students .. .. .	48,275	49,596	49,658	49,336	49,405	49,779

#### STUDENTS COMPLETING UNIVERSITY COURSES

The following two tables show particulars of students completing courses at universities in New South Wales. The statistics relate to persons completing all academic requirements for admission to a degree or post-graduate diploma in the year ended 30 June. 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

Field of study and course level	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Field of study—						
Humanities .. .. .	106	115	295	291	260	236
Fine arts .. .. .	3	12	2	1	1	2
Social and behavioural sciences .. .. .	222	209	154	163	170	206
Law .. .. .	31	91	87	79	78	82
Education .. .. .	1,681	1,527	1,375	1,121	1,081	985
Economics, commerce, government .. .. .	193	238	289	302	284	344
Medicine .. .. .	123	128	82	39	72	50
Dentistry .. .. .	9	11	16	15	16	11
Natural sciences .. .. .	296	254	275	282	299	367
Engineering, technology .. .. .	252	255	263	223	224	200
Architecture, building .. .. .	71	102	74	71	64	62
Agriculture, forestry .. .. .	87	86	66	76	75	65
Veterinary science .. .. .	19	18	11	14	17	15
Not stated .. .. .	—	1	—	—	2	31
Course level—						
Doctorate (other than Ph.D.) .. .. .	13	19	15	17	15	16
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) .. .. .	264	244	273	251	238	276
Master degree .. .. .	927	991	1,013	1,005	1,052	1,130
Post-graduate diploma .. .. .	1,889	1,793	1,688	1,404	1,338	1,234
Total students .. .. .	3,093	3,047	2,989	2,677	2,643	2,656

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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Humanities .. .. .	2,859	2,933	3,091	3,111	3,175	3,074
Fine arts .. .. .	9	6	11	16	12	9
Social and behavioural sciences .. .. .	364	451	499	512	523	513
Law .. .. .	485	435	470	471	473	616
Education .. .. .	148	202	224	281	270	268
Economics, commerce, government .. .. .	1,345	1,323	1,319	1,375	1,406	1,483
Medicine .. .. .	548	618	664	1,022	730	692
Dentistry .. .. .	91	97	90	94	108	102
Natural sciences .. .. .	1,704	1,722	1,704	1,714	1,797	1,728
Engineering, technology .. .. .	857	865	733	758	685	710
Architecture, building .. .. .	371	330	322	328	268	204
Agriculture, forestry .. .. .	98	116	108	125	137	147
Veterinary science .. .. .	67	67	65	64	71	69
<hr/>						
Total, bachelor degrees completed—						
Undergraduate—						
Pass .. .. .	7,569	7,664	7,756	8,304	8,074	8,006
Honours .. .. .	1,377	1,501	1,544	1,567	1,581	1,506
Post-graduate .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	103
<hr/>						
Total .. .. .	8,946	9,165	9,300	9,871	9,655	9,615

(a) Students completing post-graduate bachelor degrees are included in the statistics for undergraduate pass degrees, except for a small number identified as completing courses at honours level, which are included in the statistics for undergraduate honours degrees.

## OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

The Department of Agriculture administers Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture and C. B. Alexander and Orange Agricultural Colleges, the latter being a college of advanced education (see the subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education' earlier in this chapter).

*Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture* (situated at Yanco, near Leeton) offers a one-year certificate course in agriculture, one-year advanced certificate courses in agriculture, irrigation, and pastoral zone management and a pre-apprenticeship course in dairying. Applicants for the certificate course must be at least 16 years old and hold the School Certificate, with preference given to older applicants with farm experience. Entry to the advanced courses requires previous agricultural studies. The total number of enrolments at the College in 1981 was 94.

*C. B. Alexander Agricultural College* (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) offers a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture as well as a part-time dairy apprenticeship course. Requirements for admission to the certificate course are the same as those at Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture (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. The total number of enrolments at the College in 1981 was 148.

The Correspondence Course Production unit, located at C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, offers courses in farm management and farm office management on a correspondence basis for practising farmers. In 1981, the number of enrolments was 514. Prospective students must be at least 18 years old.

### EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, administered by the Department of Education through the Regional Directors 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 languages, commercial subjects and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Some colleges also provide classes in remedial subjects such as literacy and numeracy, and special classes for the handicapped.

A membership fee of \$20, which includes a \$2 voluntary service fee, is payable at the commencement of each 12 week term. Certain categories of pensioners and the unemployed are eligible for exemption from fee payment. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

### EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

The Office of the (State) Minister for 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. Courses in operation during 1981 included day and evening classes of 4 to 30 hours duration per week, held in adult migrant education centres, local schools, public halls, and clubs; *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 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. In 1981, the various courses catered for approximately 44,700 students.

### WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales 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 1981, the membership of the Association consisted of 6,583 individual members, and there were 74 affiliated organisations.

In 1981, 589 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 353 in Sydney and suburbs, 55 in the Newcastle district, and 181 in the Wollongong district. The number of students enrolled for the classes was 14,664. Fourteen residential and 31 non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 8 public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 2,293.

In 1981, the total income of the Association was \$851,000, including a grant of \$263,000 from the State Government.

### TRADE UNION TRAINING

The Trade Union Training Authority was established under the provisions of the *Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975*. It is responsible for the planning, development, and co-ordination of trade union training in Australia. The Authority is advised on its training programmes by the Australian Council for Union Training, and at State level, by State Councils for Union Training. The principal training centre is the Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga in Victoria and there is also a training centre in each State.



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. Special courses are conducted for women, migrants and Aborigines. In 1980–81, Commonwealth Government expenditure on union training in Australia was \$3.8m.

### OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

There are several other institutions in New South Wales that provide post-school education. These include:

*The Australian Film and Television School* at North Ryde (Sydney), which is a Commonwealth Government statutory body, prepares people for creative positions in the film and television industry. The full-time programme comprises a three-year course that 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, radio, and television industries and for educators and others in all vocations. The School also conducts, through participating institutions in New South Wales and four 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 three-year full-time diploma courses in Acting, Technical Production, and Design, and a one-year post-graduate course for directors. NIDA is financially supported by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Home Affairs. Assistance of a practical kind is provided by the University of New South Wales and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

*The College of Law* at St. Leonards (Sydney), which is affiliated with the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, 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 articulated clerk in a legal office, which provided the practical training for intending solicitors. The College also conducts a programme of continuing education for solicitors.

There are numerous private organisations in New South Wales offering 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.

## GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Commonwealth Government outlays on education assistance schemes since 1975–76 are shown earlier in this chapter.

#### SECONDARY ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Secondary Allowances Scheme assists families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for Years 11 and 12 of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of \$726 per year in 1982, is subject to a means test on family income.

## SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR ISOLATED CHILDREN

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. Assistance is also provided where children must live away from home because of a disability, or to undertake specialised or remedial education. Benefits of this scheme are of three types: a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

In 1982 the boarding allowance, payable in respect of children living away from home to attend school, consists of a basic allowance of \$780 per year free of a means test, an additional allowance of up to \$600 per year 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 \$726 per year for senior secondary students, \$540 per year for junior secondary students and \$360 per year for primary students. The correspondence allowance, for isolated children who study at home by correspondence, is \$500, free of means test, for each eligible child. 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 \$780 per year for one eligible child at the second home, \$1,440 for two, and \$1,990 for three or more.

## POST-GRADUATE AWARDS SCHEME

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 1982, the allowances payable, free of means test, include a living allowance of \$4,620 per year, a dependant's allowance of \$42.70 per week for a dependent spouse and \$10 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.

## 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 means-tested living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education colleges, and other approved institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent or dependent students*. In 1982, 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 \$2,583 per year. The maximum rate for dependent students, subject to a means test on parental income, is \$1,675 per year for students living at home and \$2,583 per year for students living away from home.

Successful applicants for the living allowance also receive an incidentals allowance. A dependant's allowance and a fares allowance may also be payable subject to a means test. In 1982, the dependant's allowance is payable at the rate of \$42.70 per week for a dependent spouse and \$10 per week for each dependent child.

The number of students receiving assistance under this scheme in New South Wales at 30 June 1982 was 25,224, comprising 10,835 enrolled at universities, 6,975 at colleges of advanced education and certain other institutions of higher education (including non-government teachers colleges), 6,817 at technical and further education colleges, and 597 at secretarial business colleges.

#### ABORIGINAL STUDY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides financial assistance and advisory services, free of a means test, to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who have left school and are undertaking further education including business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and equipment, travel, clothing, and other items. 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 SECONDARY GRANTS SCHEME

The aim of this scheme is to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students enrolled at secondary schools to gain maximum benefit from continued schooling. Primary school students aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Under the Scheme financial assistance and advisory services are provided, free of a means test. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (in 1982, \$339 or \$484 depending on the year in which the student is enrolled). A book and clothing allowance of up to \$360 per year 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 \$4 per week (depending on the year in which the student is enrolled), is paid towards the student's incidental expenses.

#### ABORIGINAL OVERSEAS STUDY AWARDS SCHEME

Under this scheme, awards are provided for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders to undertake overseas, short-term programmes of study, observation, and discussion. The types of allowances payable are similar to those payable under the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme (described above). Ten awards were granted in Australia in 1981.

#### 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.

#### ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme 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 (described above).

#### SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

The Commonwealth Government pays family allowances in respect of full-time dependent students aged 16 and under 25 years. In addition, there is provision for a dependant's allowance to be paid for such students in most Commonwealth pensions and benefits. These allowances are described in Chapter 6 'Social Welfare'.

## STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

The following table shows the number of students receiving selected forms of Commonwealth Government assistance, paid directly to the student or the student's family, in each of the last six years.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS (a), N.S.W.

Type of assistance	Number of students at 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Primary and secondary education—						
Secondary allowances .. .. .	4,153	4,334	(b)4,827	5,516	5,837	6,372
Assistance for isolated children—						
Boarding allowances (c) .. .. .	3,232	3,211	(b)3,551	(b)3,331	(b)3,403	(b)3,758
Correspondence allowances .. .. .	223	355	408	371	407	495
Second home assistance .. .. .	306	295	309	226	247	251
Tertiary education—						
Post-graduate awards .. .. .	718	737	700	648	614	588
Tertiary education assistance .. .. .	29,323	29,027	29,944	27,954	26,908	25,224
Other education programmes—						
Aboriginal study grants (b) .. .. .	408	362	626	1,190	1,577	1,754
Aboriginal secondary grants .. .. .	3,804	4,135	4,417	4,446	4,545	5,080
Soldiers' children education scheme (b) (d) .. .. .	1,826	1,615	1,306	1,093	987	950
Adult secondary education assistance .. .. .	706	767	787	552	470	466

(a) See text preceding table for a description of each type of assistance. (b) In receipt of benefits at some stage between 1 January and 30 June. (c) Includes children receiving short-term boarding allowance. (d) Includes recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

## STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Particulars of the amounts paid by the State Government, since 1975–76, for assistance to students undergoing primary and secondary education, are given earlier in this chapter.

## ALLOWANCES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Allowances for primary school students are payable by the State Government for students aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at non-government primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$233 per year for each student.

## ALLOWANCES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Allowances for secondary school students are payable by the State Government for students enrolled at non-government secondary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$390 per year for each student.

The State Government also pays a living-away-from-home allowance at the rate of \$228 per year for eligible students enrolled in government and non-government schools, who are required to live away from home in order to receive secondary education. The allowance is payable for students whose parents (or guardians) reside in New South Wales and have an adjusted taxable income of not more than \$19,250 per year. Children who are eligible for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children may also be eligible for a State living-away-from-home allowance.

## TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

The State Government pays textbook allowances for students in government and non-government secondary schools. The allowances per year are \$13 for students in Years 7 to 10, and \$32 for students in Years 11 and 12.

## SCHOOL TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE

Free travel to and from school (both government and non-government) is granted to all students of infants' classes (kindergarten and Years 1 and 2) irrespective of distance, and to other students who travel by train or ferry, or more than 1.6 kilometres by bus. Concessional fares are granted to students not entitled to free travel by bus. In country areas, students generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying students to charter bus routes or school by private car.

## STATE BURSARIES

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at government secondary schools and non-government secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical and further education colleges.

The Secondary Bursary Grant Scheme provides 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 student. In 1981, 4,850 grants tenable for four years (year 7 to 10) and 2,720 grants tenable for two years (Years 9 and 10) were available to students whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. Benefits payable are \$138 per year for Years 7 and 8, \$206 for Year 9, and \$320 for Year 10 students. 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 \$164 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1981 was 22,749 of which 22,553 were attending courses of secondary education, 7 were attending technical and further education colleges, 25 were attending colleges of advanced education, and 164 were attending universities.

## FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Schools, Australia* (Catalogue No 4202.0), *National Schools Collection: Government Schools* (4215.0), *Colleges of Advanced Education, Australia* (4206.0), *University Statistics, Australia* (4208.0), *Education Experience and Intentions Survey, Australia* (4212.0), *Leavers from Schools, Universities and Other Education Institutions, Australia* (6227.0), *Labour Force: Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Schools* (4202.1), *Tertiary Education* (4203.1), *Post School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons, New South Wales* (6202.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the (N.S.W.) Department of Education, New South Wales Higher Education Board, New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education, (Commonwealth) Department of Education and triennium reports of the Commonwealth Schools Commission and Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.



## CHAPTER 8

### CULTURE AND RECREATION

#### MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

##### PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest scientific institution of its kind in Australia, and the largest natural history museum in Australia. 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 83,000 bound volumes at 30 June 1981, is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1981, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 160 and expenditure from all sources during 1980-81 amounted to \$4.9m.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and Broken Hill, contains extensive collections in the fields of history, art, technology and science. In 1981 it opened Stage 1 of the Power House Museum project, which is designed as a showcase to display some of the Museum's long-stored holdings. It also contains the Museum's library of 16,000 volumes. During 1981, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 391,000. Expenditure in 1980-81 was \$2.8m.

The Geological and Mining Museum in Sydney, is attached to the Department of Mineral Resources. Its functions include the maintenance of collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils for research and display purposes, the identification and economic evaluation 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 State Library of New South Wales, which is governed by the Library Council of New South Wales, is divided into the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, the Dixson Library and the Mitchell and Dixson 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 offers technical assistance and other services to government 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 Dixson Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection. 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 approximately 12,700 documentary and educational films. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of tutorial classes and discussion groups organised by the Workers'

Educational Association of N.S.W., adult education departments of various universities, and other groups.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1980–81 amounted to \$16.1m. At 30 June 1981, the Library staff numbered 431. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1981, was 1,788,850 (including General Reference Library 917,862, Mitchell Library 481,076, Dixson Library 22,237, Extension Service 142,777, and Adult Education Library 205,574).

#### *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 29 libraries for sparsely populated areas that 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 that 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 \$3.3m in 1980–81) are allocated, predominantly to councils, for the development of regional libraries and special library services.

At 30 June 1981, there were 167 councils with libraries established in terms of the Library Act. At 31 December 1980, there were 321 libraries in operation (including 128 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,640. The total number of books in the libraries was 8,269,219 at 31 December, 1980.

During the year ended 30 June 1981, the State Government paid \$6.1m in subsidies to councils (excluding special grants). Total expenditure (including State subsidies) on library services by councils in New South Wales amounted to \$36m in 1980.

#### *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 1981, the University Library contained 2,223,929 bound volumes and 626,948 volumes in microform.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington. In 1981, the University's collection contained 1,070,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 491,000 volumes in 1981. The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 460,000, 620,000, and 300,000 volumes, respectively, in 1981.

#### *Other Libraries*

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 83,000 volumes. There are 16,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 45,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

In 1981, the libraries at technical and further education colleges throughout the State contained 925,000 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 for members of Parliament, based on extensive files of newspaper articles, microforms, and video cassettes.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. provides a free library service to visually impaired and blind people throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The Society conducts a Talking Book Library consisting of 2,000 titles, a Braille Library with 4,000 titles and a Moon Library (a system of embossed reading suited to the needs of elderly persons whose sense of touch is not keen enough to enable them to decipher the arrangement of small dots of which Braille is composed) with 600 titles. It also provides taped magazines, Braille and taped material for individual needs, with an emphasis on student and vocational requirements.

#### ARCHIVES AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Archives Authority of New South Wales directs 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 contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, 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 1981, there were 11,428 works of art in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. The largest source of funds for the purchase of works of art is a State Government endowment (\$320,000 in 1980-81).

Lectures and films are provided by 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 1980-81, the Orchestra received subsidies totalling \$280,000 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 when necessary. The number of concerts and recitals given by the Orchestra in 1980-81 was 227, of which 57 were free.

#### ABC SINFONIA

The ABC Sinfonia, in Sydney, is the national training orchestra of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Sinfonia gives concerts and co-operates with outside organisations in concert and opera activities. Since it began in 1967, when it was known as the "ABC National Training Orchestra", it has provided Australian and overseas orchestras with 179 players. At 30 June 1981, it had 32 full-time scholarship holders, who are students of post-graduate standard.

#### SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House at Bennelong Point, which was opened in 1973, comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a

cinema to seat 420, a recording hall to seat 300, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall, a library, and three restaurants. During the year ended 30 June 1981 there were 3,310 performances at the Opera House, with a total attendance of 1,419,742. The Opera House is managed by the Sydney Opera House Trust and, at 30 June 1981, had a staff of approximately 310. Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multilingual conferences and conventions.

#### AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a Commonwealth Government statutory authority that administers the major Commonwealth Government programmes of financial assistance for the arts in Australia. Within the Council, seven specialist Boards (theatre, community arts, music, literature, Aboriginal arts, crafts, and visual arts) give advice on the needs of particular art forms and assess grant applications. Grants are made for a wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups; types of assistance include grants to individual artists for study in Australia and overseas, fellowships to writers to cover living allowances and expenses, special grants for writing and research expenses, publication subsidies and grants for the training of craftsmen and the establishment of workshops. In addition to the grants made through the specialist Boards, the Council administers national grants for the Australian Opera, the Australian Ballet Foundation and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras. The Council also provides information services, and engages in research and international activities.

#### 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 and the multicultural television station 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.

The Department of Communications provides advice to the Minister on broadcasting policy matters and is responsible for the planning and engineering functions associated with broadcasting and television services in Australia.

#### NATIONAL SERVICES

The National Broadcasting and Television Services are operated, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC). Programmes are provided by the ABC from transmitting stations owned by the Department of Communications and operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia). Under the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946* the ABC is required to broadcast proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

The Australian Broadcasting 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 ABC's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister for Communications, and funds are appropriated by Parliament. In 1980–81, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on the National Broadcasting and Television Services amounted to \$184m.

The principal broadcasting services provided by the ABC 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.

At 30 June 1981, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from twenty-one amplitude modulation (AM) stations in New South Wales (including two in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency (shortwave) station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. One stereo frequency modulation (FM) service, which operates in Sydney, Newcastle and Canberra, broadcasts classical music, news, drama, light music, folk, jazz and experimental music, and other features that benefit from stereophonic broadcasting. A second stereo FM station in Sydney broadcasts mainly rock and pop music.

The National Television Service commenced black and white transmission in New South Wales in 1956, and colour transmission in 1975. Since the introduction of colour television, the Australian content of the ABC's telecasts has exceeded 50 per cent (57 per cent in 1980-81). The majority of this Australian content is produced by the ABC, only one per cent being purchased or commissioned from local production companies.

An analysis of television programme content, undertaken by the ABC from transmission records of Sydney, revealed that the composition of programmes telecast by the ABC during 1980-81 was: drama (20 per cent), public interest (14 per cent), sport (16 per cent), education (28 per cent), variety (5 per cent), news (7 per cent), and other programmes (10 per cent).

At 30 June 1981, 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 35 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 in 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. Broadcasts have been extended to Newcastle and Wollongong in New South Wales and to Geelong in Victoria. The Service also provides subsidies to public broadcasting stations throughout Australia (10 in 1981) for the production and presentation of ethnic radio programmes. In addition, the Service operates the multicultural television station which commenced in Sydney and Melbourne in 1980. In 1980-81, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on multicultural broadcasting and television services amounted to \$27m.

#### 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 and translator 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 conducts 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 in 1977, the Tribunal has conducted surveys and enquiries into various aspects of broadcasting and television, including the Australian content of television, advertising, standards for children's television, and self-regulation by broadcasters.

#### 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 initial licence fee is \$500 for both broadcasting and television stations. In subsequent years a licensee's annual fee is calculated on a sliding percentage rate of the annual gross earnings of the station to which the licence relates. For broadcasting stations there is an upper limit of 5 per cent per annum, which is applied to stations earning \$9m or more per year. The upper limit for television stations is 7.5 per cent which is applied to stations that earn \$46m or more per year. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1981, there were forty-three commercial broadcasting stations licensed in New South Wales (including nine in Sydney) and two stations licensed in the Australian Capital Territory. Commercial broadcasting services are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands except for the two commercial frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting stations which commenced transmissions in Sydney in 1980.

The regular black and white transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in 1956 and colour transmission commenced in 1975. A survey of television programme content, conducted over a 12-week period by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in 1980-81, revealed that the average composition of programmes telecast by metropolitan commercial television stations in Australia was: drama (48 per cent), light entertainment (17 per cent), sport (11 per cent), children's programmes (9 per cent), and other programmes (15 per cent). For non-metropolitan commercial television stations, the proportions were 42, 18, 16, 9, and 15 per cent, respectively.

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, licensees of commercial television stations are required to employ, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. In 1980-81, the average Australian content of programmes telecast by commercial television stations in Australia was 50 per cent.

At 30 June 1981, 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 thirty-six 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 stations provide a wide range of programming services supplementing and complementing services provided by the ABC and commercial stations. The first such service commenced in Sydney in 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.

There are currently eleven (ten FM and one AM) public broadcasting stations licensed in New South Wales (seven community, two educational and two special purpose) and one community (AM) station in the Australian Capital Territory.

In March 1982, the Minister for Communications invited applications for nine low-powered community (FM) public broadcasting licences in Sydney.

## 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 or leased properties that are managed for wildlife conservation; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; Aboriginal places are gazetted areas that have a spiritual, historic or cultural significance for Aboriginal people; and protected archaeological areas are areas on leased or freehold land 'declared' for the protection of Aboriginal relics.

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 is responsible 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 mainly met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, and contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 645,480 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (15,017 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 (215,890 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,728 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (68,104 hectares), Brisbane Water National Park (11,049 hectares), and the Wollemi National Park (452,388 hectares), are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Fifty-five national parks (totalling 2,490,241 hectares), twelve historic sites (2,809 hectares), and 135 nature reserves (465,774 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are thirty-two game reserves, 401 wildlife refuges, eight Aboriginal areas, four Aboriginal places, and fourteen protected archaeological areas.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service is also responsible for the administration of fifteen 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 setting. In most cases the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister.

In 1980-81, the total income of the National Parks and Wildlife Service was \$29.1m of which the State Government contributed \$23.0m, and the Commonwealth Government contributed \$718,200. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, was \$26.8m, of which \$4.9m was spent on developmental and restoration activities, and \$2.4m on land acquisition. The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation provides supplementary finance for the acquisition of land and for research purposes. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The care, control, and management of other lands that 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.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, the Domain, and the National Herbarium of N.S.W., which are administered under the provisions of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Act, 1980, are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. The Gardens occupy 30 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 900,000 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. Special 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), Chimpanzee Park, and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1980-81 paid admissions to the grounds numbered 1,001,664. Exhibits at 30 June 1981 included 818 mammals, 1,784 birds, 378 reptiles, 753 fish, 464 invertebrates, and 15 amphibians.

The open-range Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo occupies about 300 hectares. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1980-81 numbered 165,597. The Zoo contains a variety of free-ranging species, which can be viewed in a natural environment. In addition, there are confined exhibits which included 392 mammals and 131 birds at 30 June 1981.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1980-81, income of the Board was \$4.2m.

#### SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES

The New South Wales Department of Leisure, 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. There are ten sport and recreation centres located throughout New South Wales, close to lakes or streams, that 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. In addition, the Department has established Sports House in Sydney as an administration centre for the benefit of amateur sporting bodies in New South Wales. The centre also contains a specialised book library and a sports museum.

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 programmes 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 Leisure, Sport and Recreation amounted to \$12.9m in 1980-81.

#### SPORT AND RECREATION FUND

The Sport and Recreation Fund was established under the provisions of the Soccer

Football Pools Act, 1975, for the purpose of making grants for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities in New South Wales. The Fund is financed from the State duty received from the soccer football pools (under the Act two-thirds of the duty is paid into the Fund) and other State contributions.

In 1980–81 allocations from the Fund amounted to \$6·8m: of this amount, \$3·8m was paid for capital assistance in the development of sporting facilities and amenities, \$969,000 for acquisition and development of land for public reserves, and \$930,000 for sports development.

## 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. In 1981 there were 2,025 theatres, public halls and drive-in theatres licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. 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 meetings or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Local Government 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 Leisure, Sport and Tourism.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also provides for the classification of films by a censor into one of four categories: G—General Exhibition, NRC—Not Recommended for Children, M—Suitable for Mature Audiences, and R—Restricted Exhibition (persons 2 to 18 years of age not admitted). In accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, cinema films (both local and imported) are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition.

The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, the administration of which is vested in the Minister for Leisure, Sport and Tourism, 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 that may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings that 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, 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 1980–81, all totalizator investments amounted to \$1,259m. The approximate turnover of licensed bookmakers (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) during 1980–81 amounted to \$966m.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964, to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board comprises members nominated by the Minister for

Leisure, Sport and Tourism and by the various racing controlling authorities or racing clubs. 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. At 30 June 1981 the Board operated 584 cash offices and a Statewide telephone betting service.

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. During 1980-81, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$1,035m.

The commission earned by the Board is used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State. It is also used to finance the Racecourse Development Fund which was established in 1971 as a source of funds for improvements to racecourses. In 1980-81, the Fund received \$8.0m, of which \$6.2m was paid to racing clubs and associations.

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

### CLUBS

Licensed clubs are an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The registration of clubs, and their rules and management (including provisions relating to the supply of liquor) are governed by the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. Under the 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 (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. At 30 June 1981, there were 1,562 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

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.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**Annual Reports of:** Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Australia Council, Australian Broadcasting Commission, Special Broadcasting Service, Department of Communications, Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Trustees of the Australian Museum, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Library Council of New South Wales, Trustees of the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney Opera House Trust, National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales, Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales.



## 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 that has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government, and 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.

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The Attorney General is responsible for the business conducted by the Supreme Court, District Court, Solicitor for Public Prosecutions and 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 Defender, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Solicitor General, Protective Office, and Workers' Compensation Commission and the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. 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, the Land and Environment Court 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. 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, the Sheriff Act, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Services is responsible for the supervision of the New South Wales Police Force, for emergency services such as fire brigades and state emergency services and civil defence, and also administers a range of Acts, including those relating to gaming and betting, private enquiry agents, fire-arms and dangerous weapons.

The control of the prison system and the Probation and Parole Service is the responsibility of the Minister for Corrective Services.

#### 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 that 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* that deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Environment Court, Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal, 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. Two Transport Appeal Boards, each consisting of a Chairman and two other members, hear 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. Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts and in State courts invested by Commonwealth Parliament with Federal jurisdiction.

In general, 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 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 Environment Court is a judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, and the Chairman of the Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal 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 Sessions—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 Solicitor for Public Prosecutions and Clerk of the Peace (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 Environment 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 persons enrolled as electors for State parliamentary elections 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 that 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 Solicitors' 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 16 December 1981, there were 891 practising barristers in New South Wales (including 118 Queen's Counsel) and 6,863 practising solicitors.

### LEGAL AID

Legal Aid has been available in New South Wales since 1907. 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, the Labor Council of New South Wales, and the Attorney-General, with the remaining two drawn from 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 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. Expenditure from the Fund in 1980-81 was \$8.1m. Income for the Fund is derived from moneys devoted to legal aid from the Statutory Interest Account under the Legal Practitioners Act (\$3.4m in 1980-81), amounts appropriated by State Parliament (\$4.9m in 1980-81), 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 on questions of law or quantum, (b) where a new trial is ordered following the quashing of a conviction on indictment, or (c) where proceedings have been rendered abortive for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments (\$104,054 in 1980-81) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund based on a proportion (currently 1 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$111,178 in 1980-81). Claims totalling \$122,249 were met from the Fund in respect of 72 actions in 1980-81.

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 private, community and voluntary agencies.

The *Federal Proceedings (Costs) Act* 1981 provides, in respect of Commonwealth and certain territorial courts, reimbursements to litigants of a similar kind to that provided under the Sutors' Fund Act of New South Wales. The Commonwealth Act makes provision for eligible persons who were involved in proceedings in Commonwealth Courts, or in appeals from these courts, to apply to the court for a reimbursement of all or part of their costs.

The Australian Legal Aid Office, which was established in 1973 by the Commonwealth Government, 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 Commonwealth law, including family law, to all persons, and in matters arising under State or Commonwealth law to persons for whom the Commonwealth 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 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 that 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, which amended the *Judiciary Act* 1903, 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.

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 1 March 1982) 6 other Judges of Appeal and 29 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 chapter.

## 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. In the majority of cases the cause of action is an industrial or motor accident. 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 if 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.

## 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

The *Family Law* 1975 Act contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 (which was repealed in 1976) to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. The New South Wales Supreme Court is invested with this jurisdiction under the Matrimonial Causes Act.

## 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 \$33m at 28 February 1982. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, debentures, notes, bank and building society 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. Death duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 31 December 1981. 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 at the end of the chapter 'Private Finance'.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court 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 Commonwealth Act dealing with the assessment of taxation.

#### ADMIRALTY DIVISION

The Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in maritime matters including ownership and repair of ships, damages to ships and cargoes, collisions at sea, and salvage.

### LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The jurisdiction of the Land and Environment Court, which is constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979, includes jurisdictions previously vested in the Land and Valuation Court, the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, the Valuation Boards of Review, and the Clean Waters Appeal Board. The Court hears and determines applications 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 Court is also empowered to grant equitable relief and to deal with objections and prosecutions arising out of various environmental laws, as well as appeals and objections in respect of valuation matters.

The Court is constituted as a superior Court of record and is presided over by a Chief Judge and two other Judges, each with Supreme Court status, and nine assessors having experience or qualifications in law, engineering, town planning, and associated disciplines.

### DISTRICT COURT

District Courts function as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. A District Court is 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.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the subsection 'Higher Criminal Courts'.

#### 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. This is to be increased to \$100,000 when The District Court (Amendment) Act, 1982 is proclaimed. 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 Sydney in 1981, 4,556 actions were settled by trial while 3,501 consent judgments and 13,374 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.

## HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court and the District Court. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences that 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 in 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 that 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 that were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955. The District Court sits at Sydney and other important centres throughout the State.

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

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 *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 10,000 of mean population(c)
1976	2,768	257	2,511	5.1
1977	2,690	268	2,422	4.8
1978	3,340	271	3,069	6.1
1979	3,472	302	3,170	6.2
1980	3,564	288	3,276	6.3
1981 Persons	4,280	370	3,910	7.5
Males	3,979	349	3,630	n.y.a.
Females	301	21	280	n.y.a.

(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) Preliminary mean estimated resident population.

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1980 and 1981 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)	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	455	561	386	473
Sexual and related offences	279	311	249	260
Robbery and extortion	317	376	295	361
Fraud	345	357	322	339
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,497	1,814	1,443	1,732
Driving, traffic, and related offences	247	343	180	272
Other offences	424	518	401	473
Total, all offences	3,564	4,280	3,276	3,910

(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 1981 are classified by offence and penalty imposed.

**HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE AND PENALTY IMPOSED, N.S.W. 1981**

Offence	Placed on a bond and/or fined (a)	Imprisoned				Other penalty (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.	255	53	53	41	52	19	473
Sexual and related offences	136	18	41	46	14	5	260
Robbery and extortion	86	19	106	106	26	18	361
Fraud	244	43	40	6	—	6	339
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,002	271	370	36	—	53	1,732
Driving, traffic, and related offences	194	26	19	—	—	33	272
Other offences	151	142	108	50	12	10	473
Total, all offences	2,068	572	737	285	104	144	3,910

(a) Includes 50 persons placed on a Community Service Order (which requires the offender to perform community service work for a specified number of hours). (b) Includes sentences of life imprisonment and imprisonment during the Governor's Pleasure. (c) Comprises 30 males and 2 females committed to juvenile institutions and 111 males and 1 female 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 1981, 1,265 (32 per cent) were under 21 years of age, 889 (23 per cent) were aged 21 and under 25 years, 708 (18 per cent) were aged 25 and under 30 years, and 1,048 (27 per cent) were aged 30 years or more.

A large proportion of sexual and related offences are committed by persons aged 25 years or more. In 1981, the proportion was 60 per cent. Persons under 25 years of age are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicles. In 1981 they were responsible for 69 per cent and 81 per cent respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 41 per cent and 58 per cent.

#### COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, if 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. Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person. In 1981, 354 claims were met under the Act, and payments totalled \$1.5m, the average payment per claim being \$4,173; there were 66 claims in respect of which the maximum payment of \$10,000 was made. In addition, 155 claims were met in 1981 under the associated ex-gratia scheme, and payments totalling \$616,113 (an average of \$3,975 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of \$10,000 was made on 29 occasions. Since the commencement of the Act on 1 January 1968, payments amounting to \$5.5m have been made under both the statutory and ex-gratia schemes.

#### 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 twelve other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing or solicitors of more than seven 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 Supreme Court and from that Court to the High Court of Australia or 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 try 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 Deputy Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 98 per cent of claims are settled administratively between insurer and worker without recourse to court proceedings.

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

Courts of Marine Inquiries may be established to make inquiries into certain shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships or as to charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers. In terms of the (State) Navigation Act 1901, a Court of Marine Inquiry may be established within a District Court comprising one or more

District Court judges and any number of assessors. No appeal lies from a District Court exercising such jurisdiction. In terms of the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* 1912, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, establish a Court of Marine Inquiry consisting of one or more judges who may be judges of the Federal Court or judges of a Supreme or District Court. Assessors having nautical, engineering or special skill may be appointed to advise the Court but do not adjudicate on the matter before the 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 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 subsection 'New South Wales System of Industrial Arbitration' in Chapter 10 'Labour'.

## 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 185 locations throughout the State. There are 37 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 appearances of persons before Courts of Petty Sessions under the (State) Crimes Act and under sections of other Acts that 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 that 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 that attracted 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 other 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 1980, 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., 1980**

Offence	Conviction resulting in sentence of				Offence proven but no conviction recorded	Recognizance forfeited	Charge withdrawn or dismissed	Finding of not guilty	Total appearances determined
	Imprisonment (b)	Fine only	Recognizance (c) (d)	Rising of Court					
Assaults, n.e.c.—									
Major assault .. .. .	45	40	233	2	31	9	95	95	550
Minor assault .. .. .	176	1,024	924	16	348	59	3,264	450	6,261
Sexual and related offences—									
Heterosexual offences .. .. .	5	5	29	—	4	—	19	16	78
Homosexual offences .. .. .	4	16	30	—	9	1	3	2	65
Prostitution and related offences .. .. .	4	103	4	2	3	1	45	5	167
Fraud .. .. .	196	727	573	28	119	37	271	93	2,044
Break, enter, and steal .. .. .	218	82	425	2	28	24	154	55	988
Larceny of motor vehicles .. .. .	187	196	196	4	24	20	89	46	762
Stealing, n.e.c. .. .. .	525	6,283	1,354	44	1,117	114	321	441	10,199
Unlawful possession of property .. .. .	117	601	212	16	82	39	156	191	1,414
Injury to property—									
Injury to animals .. .. .	4	37	3	—	9	—	7	1	61
Other .. .. .	48	1,200	295	20	179	33	239	103	2,117
Selected driving offences (e) .. .. .	641	3,918	415	4	114	45	463	214	5,814
Offensive behaviour and related offences .. .. .	18	2,717	199	68	298	163	303	164	3,930
Found with intent to commit offence, n.e.c. .. .. .	20	10	26	1	1	3	8	7	76
Hinder police, resist arrest .. .. .	15	340	20	4	33	4	25	28	469
Betting and gaming offences .. .. .	1	1,459	4	—	15	379	65	11	1,934
Unlawful possession, etc. of weapons, etc. .. .. .	45	927	59	2	68	13	58	23	1,195
Environmental offences .. .. .	—	143	—	—	3	—	16	2	164
Other selected offences .. .. .	122	2,415	103	15	153	51	485	58	3,402
<b>Total, selected offences .. .. .</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>22,243</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>41,690</b>
Drugs of addiction offences (a) .. .. .	572	16,814	1,264	13	1,127	118	438	122	20,468
Drink and drive offences (a) .. .. .	254	3,665	674	24	201	59	223	118	5,218

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes 262 persons sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed). (c) Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine. (d) Includes 35 persons placed on a Community Service Order (which requires the offender to perform community service work for a specified number of hours). (e) Comprises 'drive in a manner or speed dangerous', 'fail to stop after accident' and 'drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled'.

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made in the subsection 'District Court' shown in this chapter.

#### 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 \$3,000. This is to be increased to \$5,000 when the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Amendment Act, 1982 is proclaimed. However, either party can apply to the District Court for a smaller claim to be heard in its jurisdiction.

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.(a)

Year	Cases originating	Judgments for plaintiff		Executions issued	Garnishee orders issued
		Number	Amount (\$'000)		
1976	167,728	62,937	10,214	29,405	13,502
1977	210,689	75,709	20,897	35,812	12,518
1978	224,678	94,034	43,517	45,410	15,069
1979	236,663	98,410	46,050	47,161	17,508
1980	227,993	96,297	47,219	49,145	17,441
1981	215,486	83,796	52,307	43,612	16,430

(a) From April 1977 the jurisdiction of the Court was raised from claims for \$500 and under, to claims for \$2,000 and under. From June 1981 the jurisdiction was raised to claims for \$3,000 and under.

#### CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts 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 reformative 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 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 once for 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	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH						
Dealt with under—						
Crimes Act, 1900 .. .. .	7,968	8,241	7,944	7,917	8,378	9,330
Child Welfare Act, 1939 .. .. .	3,028	2,471	2,312	2,177	2,014	1,959
Government Railways Act, 1912, and Transport Act, 1930 .. .. .	1,426	1,159	1,177	1,024	1,124	1,094
Motor Traffic Act, 1909 .. .. .	7,026	5,939	6,107	5,979	4,197	4,087
Police Offences Act, 1901, and Summary Offences Act, 1970 (b) .. .. .	974	1,135	1,204	1,250	607	7
Other Acts .. .. .	1,166	1,065	780	603	778	1,286
Total juveniles dealt with: Boys .. .. .	18,193	17,037	16,754	16,254	15,165	14,936
Girls .. .. .	3,395	2,973	2,770	2,696	2,653	2,827
Juveniles .. .. .	(a) 21,588	(a) 20,010	19,524	18,950	(a) 17,818	(a) 17,763
ACTION TAKEN						
Fined .. .. .	8,679	7,872	7,978	7,721	6,032	5,260
Bound over .. .. .	—	—	1	—	2	—
Committed for trial .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	171	157	n.a.	n.a.
Committed to institution (c) .. .. .	1,766	1,676	1,547	1,367	1,255	1,434
Committed to institution (c)—order suspended .. .. .	779	469	465	529	537	591
Returned to former custody .. .. .	111	30	32	32	37	9
Committed to care of approved person .. .. .	322	219	295	379	286	310
Committed to care of Minister .. .. .	360	303	360	306	358	302
Released on probation .. .. .	5,407	5,503	5,004	4,375	4,803	3,471
Admonished, discharged, etc. .. .. .	3,979	3,844	3,580	4,001	4,405	6,305
Other .. .. .	185	94	91	83	103	71
Total juveniles dealt with .. .. .	(a) 21,588	(a) 20,010	19,524	18,950	(a) 17,818	(a) 17,763

(a) Excludes juveniles who were committed for trial from a Children's Court. (b) The Summary Offences Act was repealed in 1979. (c) Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

The Community Welfare Act, 1982, assented to in May 1982 but not yet proclaimed, provides for, *inter alia*, the introduction of new procedures in Children's Courts to deal with children in need of care, and for the establishment of Children's Panels to ensure that children are not unnecessarily brought before a Children's Court. Further details of this legislation are included in the chapter 'Social Welfare'.

#### CORONERS' COURTS

The office of Coroner is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1980.

Every stipendiary magistrate, by virtue of his office, has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State and only stipendiary magistrates may act as coroners within certain areas of the State. Outside these areas the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or suspected death of a person, he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest 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 custody of the police. A coroner may also make an inquiry concerning a fire. Inquests and inquiries are held by a coroner without a jury (except in special circumstances, when a jury of six persons is summoned).



The Act requires that a coroner terminate an inquest or inquiry where a person has been charged with, or a *prima facie* case has been established against a known person for, an indictable offence related to the death, suspected death, or fire.

#### 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 deal 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' licences and issue new licences. The Board also assesses fees for the annual renewal of licences, permits and certificates.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown in the chapter 'Retail Trade and Tourist Accommodation'.

#### 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 or if the parties agree before the hearing. 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 Department of Local Government and Lands 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. The majority of 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 Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

### STRATA TITLES BOARDS

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising 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.

### COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTRES

In terms of the Community Justice Centres (Pilot Project) Act, 1980, three Community Justice Centres have been established to provide an alternative to the Courts in settling disputes that arise between persons in some form of relationship (e.g. marriage, *de facto* relationship, family, neighbours, friends, workmates). These Centres, which are administered by the Department of the Attorney General and of Justice and which make no charge for their services, provide a means of settling disputes through mediation if both parties are willing to participate. Suitable people are employed on a part-time basis for the role of mediators. Persons using the services of the Centres are not legally disadvantaged should they later pursue the dispute through the usual legal processes. During the initial twelve-month period ending 31 December 1981, the three centres dealt with 1,597 disputes, and an apparently positive outcome was reported in about 45 per cent of cases. The provisions of the Act expire in December 1982 although there are extension provisions for a further 12 months. The Law Foundation of New South Wales, which evaluated the success of the Centres for the initial period, has recommended that they should continue to operate on the same basis as at present.

## 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 Family Court of Australia, and the Federal Court of Australia), and in certain State courts. 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 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 1980 in Canberra, but the Court may sit at other places within Australia and the external territories as occasion requires.

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 of 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. Appeals by special leave of the High Court lie to the Court from the State Supreme Courts and the Federal Court of Australia under the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936.

#### FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Federal Court of Australia was established by the *Federal Court of Australia Act* 1976 and began 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. Matters arising under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 and under the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956 are dealt with in the Industrial Division and all other matters are dealt with in the General Division. The Court's original jurisdiction includes that formerly exercised by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Australian Industrial Court. Further, original jurisdiction has been conferred by a number of Acts, the most significant being the *Federal Court of Australia (Consequential Provisions) Act* 1976. Matters part-heard by these Courts at 1 January 1977 continue to be heard in them but these Courts will eventually be abolished. 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 chapter 'Private Finance'.

The Federal Court of Australia has appellate jurisdiction with respect to judgments of the Court constituted by a single judge; judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Territories; and, in certain circumstances provided for by legislation, with respect to judgments of State courts other than those of the Full Court of a State Supreme Court (e.g. *Patents Act* 1966, *Trade Marks Act* 1955, *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936).

#### FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Family Court of Australia was created by the *Family Law Act* 1975 and began 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 certain ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction.

The Family Law Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959, and made the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, evidenced by 12 months separation of the parties, the sole ground for dissolution. It also provides 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 helping parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges 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.

The next table shows the number of divorces in New South Wales in 1981, classified by duration of marriage and the ages of the parties at the date of marriage.

**DIVORCES, N.S.W., 1981: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGES OF PARTIES AT MARRIAGE**

Duration of marriage (years) (a)	Age of party (years)							Total divorces	
	Under 20	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 or more	Not stated	Number	Percent
<b>HUSBAND</b>									
Under 5	214	1,375	734	525	189	137	15	3,189	21.9
5 to 9	472	2,118	818	439	136	73	13	4,069	28.0
10 to 14	325	1,562	510	248	77	29	9	2,760	19.0
15 to 19	215	930	340	173	44	5	—	1,707	11.7
20 to 24	115	677	282	129	14	1	4	1,222	8.4
25 or more	119	864	437	139	13	3	10	1,585	10.9
Total husbands									
Number	1,460	7,526	3,121	1,653	473	248	51	14,532	100.0
Percent	10.0	51.8	21.5	11.4	3.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	..
<b>WIFE</b>									
Under 5	849	1,251	503	361	121	87	17	3,189	21.9
5 to 9	1,544	1,645	469	280	73	40	18	4,069	28.0
10 to 14	1,086	1,218	264	121	45	20	6	2,760	19.0
15 to 19	721	747	138	75	20	1	5	1,707	11.7
20 to 24	507	539	104	52	12	—	8	1,222	8.4
25 or more	492	805	195	61	8	—	24	1,585	10.9
Total wives									
Number	5,199	6,205	1,673	950	279	148	78	14,532	100.0
Percent	35.8	42.7	11.5	6.5	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	..

(a) The interval between the date of marriage and the date of divorce (i.e. the date the decree of dissolution was made absolute).

The following table shows the number of divorces (dissolutions of marriage) in New South Wales since 1956.

#### DIVORCES (a) NEW SOUTH WALES

AVERAGE ANNUAL						
Period Number	1956-60 3,185	1961-65 3,205	1966-70 4,936	1971-75 7,548	1976-80(b) 15,556	
ANNUAL TOTALS						
Year Number	1976(b) 22,147	1977 15,781	1978 13,797	1979 12,606	1980 13,449	1981 14,532

(a) Decrees of dissolution of marriage made absolute. Excludes nullities (7 in 1981) and judicial separations. (b) The Family Law Act came into operation from 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes legislation and changing the grounds for divorce. The 1976 total comprises 5,142 under matrimonial causes legislation and 17,005 under family law legislation.

## ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

### COMMONWEALTH OMBUDSMAN

The Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman was established in 1977 under the provisions of the *Ombudsman Act* 1976. The Ombudsman is empowered to investigate complaints concerning the administrative actions of Commonwealth Government Departments, statutory bodies and other authorities. Where the Ombudsman is of the opinion, after an investigation is completed, that an administrative action involved defective administration he is required to report to the body concerned and may include in his report any recommendations he thinks fit to make. In the event of a failure to comply with a recommendation contained in a report made by the Ombudsman, the Ombudsman may report to the Prime Minister and to the Parliament.

### (COMMONWEALTH) ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal was established by the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act* 1975 and came into operation in 1976. The function of the Tribunal is to review decisions made in the exercise of statutory powers where jurisdiction has been specifically vested in the Tribunal by statute. The Tribunal now has jurisdiction in respect of decisions made under more than 100 statutes including decisions in the fields of social security, immigration, Customs, Commonwealth employees' compensation and patents. Further additions to the Tribunal's jurisdiction are made from time to time.

The Administrative Review Council was also established under the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act. The Council's functions include reviewing decision-making processes and the practices and procedures of administrative review bodies, such as tribunals or courts. The Council may make recommendations to the Attorney-General for improvements in those areas.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS (JUDICIAL REVIEW) ACT 1977

The *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act* 1977, which came into force in 1980, provides judicial review in the Federal Court of Australia of administrative actions under statutes to which the Act applies. The Court's role is limited to reviewing the lawfulness of the action in question where application is made by a person aggrieved thereby. A person entitled to seek judicial review in respect of an administrative decision may seek a statement of reasons for the decisions from the decision-maker. The Act also empowers the Court to consider whether the decision was lawful.

## (NEW SOUTH WALES) 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, companies or other organisations 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.

## SUPREME COURT

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court is described earlier in the subsection 'Supreme Court'.

## 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)					
1976	4,812	81,689	81,616	3,420	4,139	73	121,832
1977	4,904	103,340	99,815	3,909	4,449	169	130,959
1978	4,987	104,630	104,316	4,441	4,735	214	136,256
1979	5,445	145,849	145,664	5,091	5,223	89	151,327
1980	5,265	158,685	160,226	5,557	6,033	196	168,134
1981	5,387	164,236	164,039	5,602	7,735	79	201,415

(a) Excludes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration (\$2,134,000 in 1980-81).

## 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 in the Department of Science and Technology. Protection of copyright is the responsibility of the (Commonwealth) Attorney-General under the *Copyright Act* 1968.

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 was established by the State Government in 1966 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission, which functions under the provisions of the Law Reform Commission Act, 1967, has a full-time chairman and full or part-time members who may be lawyers or laymen with special qualifications or experience. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation.

Under the provisions of the *Law Reform Commission Act* 1973 the Commonwealth Government established the (Australian) Law Reform Commission to reform, modernise and simplify Commonwealth laws. The Commission makes reports on matters referred to it by the Commonwealth Attorney-General.

## POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES

### NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE

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 and Emergency Services, 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 allow the force 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.

*Technical Support 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 Police Airwing, the Dog Squad, and Water Police.

*Traffic Branch.* Supervises and controls traffic on all roads in New South Wales. Primary responsibility for the surveillance and enforcement of traffic laws belongs to 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, Registered Clubs Act, Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, Auctioneers and Agents Act, Second Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, Moneylending 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 subsection 'Pension and Superannuation Schemes' in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

An auxiliary section of special constables termed 'parking patrol officers' is responsible for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations.

The following table shows the number of police stations, police, police trainees, and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years.



**POLICE STATIONS, POLICE FORCE IN RELATION TO POPULATION, AND OTHER  
POLICE STAFF, N.S.W.**

At 30 June	Police stations	Police	Population to each member of police force <i>p</i>	Trainees ( <i>a</i> )	Number of other police staff ( <i>b</i> )
1976	474	8,432	588	196	1,998
1977	475	8,464	591	151	1,988
1978	473	8,741	578	164	1,988
1979	469	8,969	569	94	2,011
1980	464	9,164	564	236	2,070
1981	465	9,271	565	197	1,952

(*a*) Includes junior trainees.

(*b*) Comprises parking patrol officers, bandsmen, security officers, matrons and civilian staff.

### AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

The Australian Federal Police began operations in 1979 under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, which amalgamated the former Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory police forces. In addition to performing normal police duties in the Australian Capital Territory, it is the principal agency for the enforcement of Federal laws and the protection of Commonwealth Government property throughout Australia. There is provision in the Act to enable the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police to make arrangements with State Police Commissioners for the investigation of offences against State-made laws in relation to Commonwealth places.

### 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. Since 1979 the Department has been administered by the Corrective Services Commission which was established on the recommendation of a Royal Commission which was headed by Mr Justice Nagel. The Commission is subject to the direction of the Minister for Corrective Services and comprises a full-time chairman, two other full-time members, and two part-time members appointed by the Governor.

#### 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.

At 30 June 1981, there were 32 prison establishments in New South Wales. Eight were classified as secured establishments, seven as open establishments, ten as variable security establishments, and seven as periodic detention centres. There were 3,802 prisoners in custody in prison establishments at 28 June 1981.

Open establishments are designed for prisoners who are not considered to be security risks. 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.

Periodic detention centres were established in New South Wales in 1971. The Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1981, which came into effect in April 1982, requires persons sentenced to periodic detention to spend the same two consecutive days of each week in custody, returning to their normal routine for the rest of the week. These two days are specified in the court order. During the period of detention they are allocated jobs and

work in groups in the community. 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 the mornings of the specified days and return to their residence in the evenings. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 18 months. At 30 June 1981, there were 266 males and 12 females under sentences of periodic detention.

A court referral scheme operates to divert young offenders from maximum security reception prisons. Prisoners referred in this manner are received into Silverwater Complex and Mannus Afforestation Camp directly from court.

The Department also operates 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 28 June 1981, there were 53 males and 2 females participating in Work Release I and 17 males participating in Work Release II.

Prison industries offer employment to inmates in a wide range of revenue generating activities including metal fabrication, cabinet making, engineering, printing, bookbinding, leather and canvas upholstery, laundry, textiles, agriculture and forestry. Approximately 1,000 inmates work in industries generating \$4.2m in revenue in 1980-81. Inmates in revenue generating industries are paid bonuses based on productivity and currently average \$10 per week per inmate. Inmates who do not work in revenue generating industries are offered work in various domestic activities such as kitchen duties, clerical work, building and plant maintenance and cleaning duties. Inmates working in domestic activities are paid a flat rate currently averaging \$15 per week per inmate.

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 within most institutions. Significant numbers of inmates are enrolled in educational or vocational programmes in technical colleges, colleges of advanced education or universities, either by correspondence or external attendance. Pre-Release Programmes were introduced into a number of gaols during 1981. Approximately 1,100 inmates were involved in some type of educational programme during the year ended 30 June 1981. Library services to inmates include textbook loan, legal resources, specialist books for migrants and Aborigines, general reference materials and general recreational reading materials. Recreational, sporting and leisure-time programmes exist in all gaols. Some participation in community events occurs through sporting competitions and arts and crafts exhibitions.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES

By good conduct and industry, prisoners sentenced to one month or more may gain remission of between one-third and one-sixth of their sentences. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period. Periodic detainees may receive one-third remission of their sentences.

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 (and with some juveniles placed on probation by Children's Courts and referred to the Service for supervision). 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.

The Service also administers the Community Service Orders Programme under the Community Service Orders Act, 1979, whereby the courts direct offenders to work under supervision for a designated number of hours for one of a range of selected community agencies.

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 1981, there were 299 probation and parole officers and there were 11,098 probationers, parolees, or licence holders under supervision. During the year ended 30 June 1981, 5,720 pre-sentence reports for courts and 1,543 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 that 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, periodic detention, 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 1980, 1,231 prisoners were released on parole and 413 parole orders were revoked.

## PRISON STATISTICS

The following table shows for recent 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
1974	8,452	410	8,862	2,653	43	2,696	410	12	422
1975	7,889	430	8,319	2,944	65	3,009	357	19	376
1976	7,969	439	8,408	3,142	82	3,224	381	14	395
1977	7,604	397	8,001	3,194	82	3,276	396	19	415
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,321	194	3,515	475	29	504
1979	8,457	545	9,002	3,465	126	3,591	495	27	522

(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.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1978-79 included 6,728 (75 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,652 (18 per cent) from higher courts, and 91 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 260 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The next table shows for 1978-79 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.

## PERSONS IN CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W.: SENTENCE IMPOSED 1978-79

Sentence imposed (a)	Received (b) into custody during year		In custody at 30 June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1 month	4,097	45.5	54	1.5
1 month and under 3 months	568	6.3	38	1.1
3 months and under 6 months	779	8.7	119	3.3
6 months and under 1 year	943	10.5	320	8.9
1 year and under 2 years	621	6.9	395	11.0
2 years and under 5 years	902	10.0	966	26.9
5 years and under 10 years	400	4.4	783	21.2
10 years and under 15 years	126	1.4	320	8.7
15 years or more	49	0.5	129	3.6
Life	40	0.4	237	6.6
Governor's pleasure	5	0.1	15	0.4
Balance of sentence	1	—	5	0.1
Periodic detention	471	5.2	210	5.8
Total	9,002	100.0	3,591	100.0

(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.

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 age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in 1978-79 and in custody under sentence at the end of the year is shown in the next table.

#### AGE OF PERSONS (a) IN CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W.: 1978-79

Age	Received into custody during year		In custody at 30 June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 21 years	2,292	25.5	582	16.2
21-24 years	2,280	25.3	918	25.6
25-29 years	1,654	18.4	799	22.3
30-34 years	918	10.2	501	13.8
35-39 years	558	6.2	302	8.4
40-49 years	746	8.3	313	8.7
50 years or more	550	6.1	175	4.9
Age not stated	4	—	1	—
Total	9,002	100.0	3,591	100.0

(a) Counted each time received.

The next table shows persons released during 1978-79 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 (the earliest sentence if there are two or more combined) and date of release from custody under sentence.

#### PERSONS RELEASED (a) TO FREEDOM (b) FROM CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W. 1978-79

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.	136	178	56	40	29	9	9	457
Sexual and related offences	152	19	46	31	36	5	1	290
Robbery and extortion	1	2	34	39	70	16	1	163
Fraud	102	132	84	38	18	1	—	375
Offences against property, n.e.c.	754	710	453	233	112	3	—	2,265
Driving, traffic, and related offences	2,439	710	96	4	2	—	—	3,251
Other offences—								
Offensive behaviour, etc.	333	22	—	—	—	—	—	355
Drug offences	217	160	100	41	13	—	—	531
Other	291	167	95	52	30	2	—	637
Total, all offences	4,425	2,100	964	478	310	36	11	8,324

(a) Counted each time released.

(b) Excludes persons released to hospital, psychiatric centres, etc.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure from the State Consolidated Revenue Fund 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.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of judiciary .. .. .	3,639	4,067	4,477	4,864	5,304	6,042
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice and the Registrar General .. .. .	45,354	50,411	58,353	64,404	73,052	89,549
Police (including traffic services) .. .. .	147,966	171,339	190,061	206,981	252,922	(a)289,231
Prisons .. .. .	31,020	40,513	46,556	50,760	68,647	82,526
Custody and care of delinquent children .. .. .	r 8,717	r 9,845	r 9,525	r 9,732	r 10,304	12,426
Total expenditure .. .. .	r 236,696	r 276,175	r 308,972	r 336,741	r 410,227	479,774
RECEIPTS						
Fines and forfeitures .. .. .	30,892	34,817	37,867	40,835	49,594	57,344
Fees .. .. .	23,219	26,421	34,235	40,283	44,185	50,036
Proceeds of prison industries .. .. .	2,592	3,487	3,894	4,003	4,890	4,232
Other .. .. .	546	482	464	440	420	666
Total receipts .. .. .	57,249	65,207	76,460	85,561	99,089	112,278
NET EXPENDITURE .. .. .	179,641	211,387	233,271	252,165	311,699	367,496

(a) Includes salaries of \$255m.

## 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 that are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. At 31 December 1981, there were 75 fire stations in the Sydney Fire District and 235 fire stations in other districts. The authorised strength of brigade staff in the Sydney Fire District totalled 1,836 officers and permanent firemen, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 145 volunteers. The authorised strength of the country brigades totalled 330 officers and permanent firemen and 3,001 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**  
(\\$'000)

Year ended 31 December	Revenue				Total	Expenditure
	Contributions by—					
	State Government	Local Government	Insurance companies	Other		
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
1979	6,192	6,192	37,153	1,296	50,834	53,845
1980	7,881	7,881	47,128	1,643	64,534	63,351
1981	9,766	9,766	58,599	2,765	80,897	79,066

Of the Board's expenditure in 1981 the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$48m or 61 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$1.8m, superannuation \$5.5m, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$23.8m. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1981 included land and buildings valued at \$15.2m and fire appliances valued at \$9.4m.

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.

**N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: SERVICE CALLS (a) ATTENDED AND TYPE OF SITUATION FOUND**

Situation found	1978	1979	1980
<b>Fire—</b>			
Fire in building (b) .. .. .	6,135	6,172	6,722
Fire in transport or outdoor structure .. .. .	3,844	4,630	4,834
Rubbish fire .. .. .	4,065	5,882	6,614
Grass or bush fire .. .. .	7,919	16,213	14,788
<b>Total fires .. .. .</b>	<b>21,963</b>	<b>32,897</b>	<b>32,958</b>
<b>Non-fire—</b>			
False alarm .. .. .	17,653	20,339	23,289
Other hazard (c) .. .. .	3,802	4,361	5,612
<b>Total non-fires .. .. .</b>	<b>21,455</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>28,901</b>
<b>Total calls .. .. .</b>	<b>43,418</b>	<b>57,597</b>	<b>61,859</b>

(a) Excludes delayed notifications (136 in 1980).  
oil and petrol spillage, etc.

(b) Includes fires that spread to buildings (252 in 1980).

(c) Gas leak,

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades.

**N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: CAUSES OF FIRES ATTENDED**

Cause of fire	1978	1979	1980
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances .. .. .	1,113	1,541	1,640
Match, cigarette or firework .. .. .	8,117	13,796	13,678
Controlled fire in the open .. .. .	2,563	4,414	4,206
Room or space heating appliance .. .. .	451	444	387
Cooking or food warming appliance .. .. .	1,338	1,394	1,493
Other appliance for heat production .. .. .	189	185	183
Tool, equipment or appliance, n.e.c. .. .. .	448	518	541
Domestic appliance, n.e.c. .. .. .	547	571	586
Electricity supply equipment .. .. .	897	869	1,085
Malfunction or accident involving transport .. .. .	1,727	1,933	2,001
Flammable or other hot substance .. .. .	166	188	202
Other .. .. .	566	992	1,302
Unknown .. .. .	3,841	6,052	5,654
<b>Total, all causes .. .. .</b>	<b>21,963</b>	<b>32,897</b>	<b>32,958</b>

## BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bush fires on the outskirts of Sydney and in other 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.

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 1981, there were 2,421 brigades with a total membership of 66,874. 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 bush fire publicity and bush fire 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 in New South Wales for the past six years.

**BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN N.S.W.: FINANCES**  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Income of bush fire brigades				Expenditure of bush fire brigades			Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund (b)
	Contributions from		Other income	Total income	Equipment and maintenance (a)	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Insurance companies, Councils						
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	3,722	34	5,001	3,529	720	4,248	412
1980	1,400	4,191	10	5,601	4,177	759	4,936	504
1981	1,600	4,790	20	6,410	6,265	1,245	7,511	583

(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 bush fire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Services is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. The Co-ordinating Committee of the Bush Fire Council ensures 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.

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 operates under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972.

The Director of State Emergency Services and Civil Defence is the Commissioner of Police. The Director is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency 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 are located in Sydney. 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 permanent staff. 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 and has available in emergencies approximately 24,000 volunteers. In 1980-81 expenditure from (State) Consolidated Revenue on State Emergency Services was \$2.6m. The Commonwealth Government provides several forms of assistance, including reimbursement of certain salaries (\$458,407 in 1980-81), issue of equipment to local State Emergency Services organisations, funding of training at the Australian Counter Disaster College, and assistance from the Australian Defence Forces where appropriate.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *General Social Survey, Australia: Crime Victims* (Catalogue No. 4105.0)

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Divorces* (3304.1); *Higher Criminal Courts* (4502.1); *Prisoners* (4503.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual Reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission, (N.S.W.) Law Reform Commission, Australian Law Reform Commission, Commissioner for Police, Australian Federal Police, Public Trustee, Legal Services Commission of New South Wales, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Youth and Community Services, Parole Board, Bush Fire Council of New South Wales, Board of Fire Commissioners, State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation, Bush Fire Fighting Fund, Ombudsman of New South Wales and Administrative Review Council, Statistical Reports of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, and the New South Wales Law Almanac.



## CHAPTER 10

# LABOUR EMPLOYMENT

### 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 chapter). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons aged 15 years and over 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 labour force status of persons in the State, as recorded at the censuses of 1971 and 1976, is shown in the following table.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS, N.S.W.

Labour force 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.

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The following table shows, for the 1976 Census, the distribution of the employed persons among the main groups of industries.

### EMPLOYED PERSONS (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 carefully chosen and 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. 'Transition from Education to Work', 'Multiple Job Holding', 'Job Tenure', 'Labour Mobility', 'Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)', 'Persons Not in the Labour Force (including Discouraged Job-seekers)') are given in special publications.

### THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

#### Scope and Definitions

The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over, 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 the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). 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, which relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey, 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 civilians aged 15 years and over who, during the 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 for 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 civilians aged 15 years and over 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 those who, during the 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 1966 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 YEARS AND OVER:  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

		Month of August						
Particulars		Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Labour force—</b>								
<b>Employed—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	'000	1,340.2	1,345.3	1,333.0	1,380.1	1,399.3	1,427.2
Females	.. .. .	'000	717.3	737.4	749.8	737.0	786.4	797.8
Persons	.. .. .	'000	2,057.5	2,082.7	2,082.8	2,117.1	2,185.7	2,225.1
<b>Unemployed—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	'000	64.1	75.6	72.8	61.2	68.2	60.8
Females	.. .. .	'000	46.3	55.9	60.2	55.6	58.8	51.1
Persons	.. .. .	'000	110.5	131.5	133.0	116.8	127.0	111.8
<b>Unemployment Rate (a)—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	Per cent	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.1
Females	.. .. .	Per cent	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.0
Persons	.. .. .	Per cent	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.5	4.8
<b>Total labour force—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	'000	1,404.3	1,420.9	1,405.9	1,441.3	1,467.5	1,488.0
Females	.. .. .	'000	763.6	793.4	810.0	792.6	845.3	848.9
Persons	.. .. .	'000	2,168.0	2,214.2	2,215.8	2,233.9	2,312.8	2,336.9
<b>Participation Rate (b)—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	Per cent	79.1	78.9	76.9	77.3	77.7	77.1
Females	.. .. .	Per cent	41.6	42.6	42.8	41.1	43.2	42.7
Persons	.. .. .	Per cent	60.1	60.5	59.6	58.9	60.2	59.6
<b>Not in labour force—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	'000	370.3	379.5	421.9	423.6	421.5	441.5
Females	.. .. .	'000	1,070.4	1,068.3	1,082.3	1,134.8	1,109.4	1,140.8
Persons	.. .. .	'000	1,440.8	1,447.8	1,504.2	1,558.3	1,530.9	1,582.3
<b>Total civilian population aged 15 years and over—</b>								
Males	.. .. .	'000	1,774.7	1,800.4	1,827.8	1,864.9	1,889.0	1,929.5
Females	.. .. .	'000	1,834.0	1,861.6	1,892.3	1,927.4	1,954.7	1,989.7
Persons	.. .. .	'000	3,608.7	3,662.0	3,720.0	3,792.2	3,843.6	3,919.2

(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 years and over in the same group.

The following table shows employed persons, aged 15 years and over, classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), which is described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification Volume 1 - The Classification* (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

**EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY (b), NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(000)

Industry	1976 Aug.	1977 Aug.	1978 Aug.	1979 Aug.	1980 Aug.	1981 Aug.
<b>MALES</b>						
Agriculture and services to agriculture .. .. .	81.2	79.7	74.8	82.9	82.1	79.5
Manufacturing .. .. .	343.6	345.9	319.0	354.1	350.1	357.2
Construction .. .. .	158.1	147.4	137.5	132.9	146.5	147.2
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	237.1	251.6	257.4	242.5	252.5	264.4
Transport and storage .. .. .	107.0	99.3	106.5	104.9	112.4	105.5
Finance, etc. .. .. .	92.8	95.6	94.8	106.4	103.8	118.3
Community services (c) .. .. .	106.0	113.1	115.9	120.8	118.3	125.5
Other industries (d) .. .. .	214.4	212.7	227.1	235.6	233.5	(e)229.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,340.2</b>	<b>1,345.3</b>	<b>1,333.0</b>	<b>1,380.1</b>	<b>1,399.3</b>	<b>1,427.2</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Agriculture and services to agriculture .. .. .	25.2	25.0	20.1	17.3	22.4	28.2
Manufacturing .. .. .	122.5	120.7	114.9	123.0	106.8	112.2
Construction .. .. .	12.3	9.0	11.3	8.8	15.9	14.1
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	163.8	167.2	176.2	174.6	189.4	196.9
Transport and storage .. .. .	14.2	16.0	20.8	19.5	20.0	21.4
Finance, etc. .. .. .	85.7	86.1	97.9	86.3	96.9	95.7
Community services (c) .. .. .	180.1	199.5	182.8	194.0	215.0	203.5
Other industries (d) .. .. .	113.5	113.9	125.8	113.5	120.0	(e)125.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>717.3</b>	<b>737.4</b>	<b>749.8</b>	<b>737.0</b>	<b>786.4</b>	<b>797.8</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
Agriculture and services to agriculture .. .. .	106.4	104.7	94.9	100.2	104.5	107.8
Manufacturing .. .. .	466.1	466.6	433.9	477.1	456.9	469.4
Construction .. .. .	170.4	156.3	148.8	141.7	162.4	161.3
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	400.9	418.8	433.6	417.1	441.9	461.3
Transport and storage .. .. .	121.2	115.3	127.4	124.4	132.5	126.9
Finance, etc. .. .. .	178.5	181.7	192.7	192.7	200.7	214.1
Community services (c) .. .. .	286.1	312.6	298.7	314.8	333.3	328.9
Other industries (d) .. .. .	327.9	326.7	352.9	349.1	353.5	(e)355.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,057.5</b>	<b>2,082.7</b>	<b>2,082.8</b>	<b>2,117.1</b>	<b>2,185.7</b>	<b>2,225.1</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) See text preceding table. (c) Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services. (d) Comprises Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water, Communication, Public Administration and Defence, and Recreation, Personal, and Other Services. (e) Figures from February 1981 are not comparable with those shown for earlier periods due to a review of public sector activities which resulted in changes to the ASIC classification of some employees.

### CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The series of monthly statistics of civilian wage and salary earners was discontinued after a review of ABS employment statistics which followed the April 1980 (final) issue of *Civilian Employees Australia* (Catalogue No. 6213.0). An information paper, *Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6239.0) outlines the problems experienced with the series, the outcome of the review and the decisions made as to future action. For further information on the series, see page 278 of Year Book No. 66.

### 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. 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 and for other matters of industrial welfare. 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 Employment and Industrial Relations deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction (see the subsection 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this chapter). 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. In addition, the Department 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), disabled persons, migrants, Aborigines, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security in issuing claims for unemployment benefits, and is responsible for the promotion and implementation of manpower training programmes.

#### MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The Commonwealth Government has introduced a range of general manpower training programmes commencing with the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) in 1974. Since their inception the programmes have been rationalised and, in some instances, the programme title has been changed. Details of previous programme structures are set out in previous issues of the Year Book. The current programmes (comprising Skills Training, Special Training and Youth Training Programmes) which are administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, are 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. Under general training assistance provisions 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, moving 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.

Under the Skills Training Programme various courses which are mainly employer oriented are conducted to improve work skills. The programme provides for increased training in occupations for which there is a shortage of trained people and the tailoring of training arrangements to meet the needs of particular industries and employers. On-the-job training subsidies to employers are also provided where this form of training is the most appropriate to develop skill.

The Special Training Programme has been designed specifically to assist disabled persons and members of the Aboriginal community. For disabled persons formal training allowances and on-the-job training subsidies to employers entitlements are supplemented by tutorial assistance, local fares assistance and grants for purchase of training aids. Steps taken to encourage the training and employment of Aborigines include promotional activities to boost employment opportunities in private industry and skilled training and work experience in a wide range of occupations in Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities.



Other manpower training schemes exist under the Youth Training Programme. These are the Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), the Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), the School-to-Work Transition Program (SWTP), and Extended SYETP. 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 seventeen weeks. 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 ten 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. SWTP (which includes Basic Work Skills and Introduction to trades courses), aims to assist young unemployed people aged 15–19 years to gain work skills along with other appropriate skills to enable them to compete more effectively for the jobs available. The Commonwealth Government pays allowances to the participants and in conjunction with the State Government meets the cost of funding courses of twelve to eighteen weeks duration at a technical and further education college. Extended SYETP assists young people, aged from 18–24 years who have been unemployed and away from full-time education for eight 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 thirty four weeks. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. During 1980–81 the number of persons approved for training and payments made in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the various schemes were: Skills Training Program 5050 persons and \$2.7m; Special Training 1815 persons and \$5m; and Youth Training 20,460 persons and \$13.8m.

## APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

### APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1981

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established in terms of the Apprenticeship Act, 1981 which repealed the Apprentices Act, 1969. Details of the previous apprenticeship system are shown on page 259 of Year Book No. 67. The Council consists of eleven members (the Director of Apprenticeship, who is chairman, the Director of Technical and Further Education, the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships, and four 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 facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It makes recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Training Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprenticeship Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years (unless waived by the appropriate Apprenticeship Conciliation Committee, where an extended period is necessary for adequate training) and in some instances provides for a reduction in the actual period of training normally applicable to a particular trade. This reduction is based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. The Act also provides for recognition for trade training received in the armed forces.

The Apprenticeship Act also provides for Apprenticeship Training Committees. These comprise an equal number of employer and employee representatives, appointed by the

Industrial Commission, the Director-General of Technical and Further Education or his nominee, and are chaired by the Director of Apprenticeship or his nominee. These Committees deal with matters relating specifically to the training of apprentices. 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 Apprenticeship Act and regulations or the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 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 prescribed by Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees (formed under the Industrial Arbitration Act), each comprising the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships (as chairman) and the employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission to the corresponding Apprenticeship Training Committee. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the subsection 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this Chapter). 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 Conciliation 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 Conciliation 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 Conciliation 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.

#### APPRENTICESHIP IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

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 Commonwealth 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.

#### COMMONWEALTH-STATE APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE

This Committee aims to exchange information about the administration of systems of training for apprenticeship trades and to enquire into and report to the Conference of Commonwealth and State Labour Ministers on training matters referred to the Committee by the Conference. The Committee consists of a chairman, representing the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, senior representatives of State and Territory apprenticeship and technical education authorities, a representative of Australian employers, and a representative of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

## 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 a specified period of varying duration, depending on the trade 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 and a half 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.

A Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme assists apprentices who are 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 Industrial Relations, 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. 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 year of apprenticeship (the off-the-job training rebate). Weekly living-away-from-home allowances may also be paid to first and second year apprentices.

Under the Group Apprenticeship Support Programme financial assistance is provided jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments for costs incurred in the administration of a Group Scheme. Under this scheme an employer association indentures the apprentices and seconds them to its members.

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 employ retrenched apprentices.

## 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 1,718 second or subsequent approvals in 1980-81.

## APPRENTICESHIPS APPROVED (a), BY TRADES, N.S.W.

Trade	1975-76	1976-77 (d)	1977-78 (d)	1978-79 (d)	1979-80 (d)	1980-81 (d)
<b>Building trades—</b>						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting .. .. .	168	182	284	244	354	568
Carpentry and joinery .. .. .	835	799	1,260	1,348	1,589	2,035
Painting and decorating .. .. .	161	147	259	238	264	310
Plastering .. .. .	64	41	49	68	95	130
Plumbing and gasfitting .. .. .	310	318	570	561	551	858
Other .. .. .	31	60	91	41	53	107
<b>Metal trades—</b>						
Blacksmithing .. .. .	17	21	20	18	26	35
Boilermaking and structural steel working .. ..	582	494	567	723	897	1,098
Electrical: Fitting and mechanics .. .. .	1,659	1,559	2,088	1,867	2,314	2,267
Radio and automotive mechanics .. .. .	261	203	258	234	269	313
Other .. .. .	35	24	58	32	312	55
Fitting and machining .. .. .	1,980	1,900	2,186	2,326	2,788	2,580
Mechanics: Motor .. .. .	1,507	1,526	1,901	2,028	1,773	2,048
Aircraft .. .. .	7	12	20	3	15	26
Other .. .. .	341	410	421	431	435	395
Moulding and coremaking .. .. .	52	42	51	72	71	58
Precision instrument making .. .. .	22	20	26	49	32	51
Sheet metal (b) .. .. .	220	213	297	297	304	310
Welding .. .. .	83	129	186	163	192	195
Other .. .. .	72	68	75	66	120	111
<b>Vehicle industry trades:</b>						
Painting .. .. .	176	229	285	234	184	251
Panel beating .. .. .	443	462	594	518	377	426
Other (c) .. .. .	93	63	125	136	85	80
<b>Ship and boat building</b> .. .. .	53	71	64	57	87	111
<b>Furniture and associated trades—</b>						
Cabinet and chair making .. .. .	144	164	198	221	251	354
Upholstery, french polishing .. .. .	74	76	89	213	97	101
Other .. .. .	99	121	156		124	132
<b>Printing trades:</b>						
Letterpress .. .. .	17	33	29	44	19	13
Other .. .. .	48	60	67	69	71	70
<b>Food trades—</b>						
Bread baking .. .. .	89	82	98	92	102	95
Butchering and smallgoods making .. .. .	394	469	553	344	409	383
Other .. .. .	260	320	430	462	490	576
Bootmaking .. .. .	35	37	55	46	22	24
Draughtsmen .. .. .	70	76	131	115	147	284
Hairdressing .. .. .	755	867	1,113	997	1,053	966
Other trades .. .. .	272	291	385	347	386	537
<b>All trades—</b>						
Indentured apprenticeships .. .. .	10,177	10,276	12,741	12,588	14,413	15,581
Trainee apprenticeships .. .. .	1,252	1,313	2,298	2,116	1,945	2,372
<b>Total apprenticeships</b> .. .. .	<b>11,429</b>	<b>11,589</b>	<b>15,039</b>	<b>14,704</b>	<b>16,358</b>	<b>17,953</b>

(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) Excludes apprenticeships with the Royal Australian Navy. 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 Commonwealth Institute of Health. 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 Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

The Division of Occupational Health in the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations 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 Department 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.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Industrial Relations, 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.

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 advises the Minister for Industrial Relations 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.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation unless licensed by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake this liability in respect of their own employees. 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 licensed 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. Appeals on questions of fact and of law from decisions of the Joint Committee 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 the 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 or authorised absence 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.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent spouse, 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. An injured worker is entitled to a lump sum payment, in addition to the weekly payments, for certain specified injuries including the loss (or partial or total loss of *the use*) of limbs or digits, sight, hearing or the power of speech.

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 \$120.60 and, for adults, a minimum of \$95.90; in addition, there is a weekly payment of \$27.60 for an adult dependant and \$13.80 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 April 1982 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.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$47,150 plus a weekly amount (\$23.60 from 1 April 1982, 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 \$6,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$6,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$2,500 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 \$300, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

Under the Act an insurer or self-insurer must notify the Commission details with respect to a worker whose period of incapacity is known to exceed 12 weeks so that the Commission can assess whether the injured worker would benefit from vocational rehabilitation. The Commission must provide vocational rehabilitation services where appropriate.

#### *Workers' Compensation Insurance*

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless licensed by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for an unlimited amount 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.

The recommended annual rates of insurance premium are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. These rates are set on the basis of a loss ratio (proportion of claim payments to premium receipts) which is currently determined at 85%. If, when renewing or issuing a policy, a licensed insurer levies a premium which exceeds the appropriate recommended annual rate for an employer, the employer so levied has the right of appeal to the Committee. In determining the issue the Committee cannot recommend a rate of premium which is less than the appropriate determined rate.

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, one member to represent the interests of employers, and one member to represent the interests of workers. The Committee is 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.

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 licensed self-insurers, was \$420m in 1978-79, \$413m in 1979-80, and \$513m in 1980-81. The average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers has been estimated at \$2.34 in 1978-79, \$2.06 in 1979-80, and \$2.21 in 1980-81.

#### *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	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<b>NUMBER OF NEW COMPENSATION CASES</b>						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more—						
Death .. .. .	395	353	368	333	341	320
Incapacity .. .. .	139,958	130,710	121,762	124,791	125,540	133,141
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>140,353</b>	<b>131,063</b>	<b>122,130</b>	<b>125,124</b>	<b>125,881</b>	<b>133,461</b>
Incapacity for less than 3 days .. .. .	52,319	48,050	45,886	47,225	50,215	52,361
Minor injury (medical treatment only) .. .. .	92,698	73,243	70,864	71,980	74,114	76,915
<b>COMPENSATION PAID (a) (\$'000)</b>						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more .. .. .	87,407	120,440	148,220	182,333	234,249	278,175
Other .. .. .	3,802	3,777	4,552	6,050	7,519	8,314
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>91,209</b>	<b>124,216</b>	<b>152,772</b>	<b>188,383</b>	<b>241,768</b>	<b>286,490</b>

(a) Amount paid for all cases irrespective of when the injury was reported. Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

Of the new fatal compensation cases reported in 1979–80, 84 were in respect of injury by disease and 236 in respect of injury by accident. Of the other new cases reported in 1979–80 involving incapacity for three days or more, 13,703 were in respect of injury by disease and 119,758 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).

#### 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 53 cases at 30 June 1981 involving 15 workers and 56 dependants and the payments made during 1980–81 amounted to \$101,850. In respect of compensation paid from the Fund, there were 35 cases at 30 June 1981 involving 35 dependants and payments in 1980–81 totalled \$135,000.

#### 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 \$19,450 and weekly payments of \$67.60 plus \$23.60 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 April 1982 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). The current rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers are \$4.00 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and 1.0 cents in all other classes of employment covered by the scheme (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Income: employers' contributions .. .. .	3,070,000	3,046,000	3,327,000	3,789,000	4,181,000	4,320,000
Compensation payments—						
To disabled workers and dependants .. .. .	1,628,445	1,614,495	1,777,383	1,947,411	2,152,284	2,144,685
To dependants of deceased workers .. .. .	1,062,461	1,050,537	1,160,279	1,312,649	1,562,213	1,580,108
Medical, hospital, etc. .. .. .	34,045	31,863	45,005	54,010	52,382	76,918
Total payments .. .. .	2,724,951	2,696,895	2,982,667	3,314,070	3,766,879	3,801,711

At 30 June 1981, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 718 disabled workers and 765 dependants of deceased workers. In the last six years the number of awards made to workers were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of awards made</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of awards made</i>
1975-76	71	1978-79	52
1976-77	55	1979-80	81
1977-78	59	1980-81	48

## 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.

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. 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.

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 subsection 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this chapter.

Association 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 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 1981 there were 191 trade unions with 1,145,600 members in New South Wales. At the end of 1981 approximately 59 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (64 per cent for males and 52 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 man-days 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 man-days 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.

The number of working days lost per thousand employees for 1981 for NSW and Australia totalled 1,028 and 800 respectively. For 1980 the corresponding totals were 660 and 650.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the following tables. In these tables the industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which is described in Appendix B.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.

Year	Mining	Manufacturing		Con- struction	Transport, storage, and communication		Other industries	Total, all industries
		Metal products machinery, etc.	Other		Steve- doring services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1976	146	356	151	84	73	58	87	955
1977	191	386	195	112	49	101	128	1,162
1978	240	430	156	89	66	86	173	1,240
1979	225	449	83	43	49	84	139	1,072
1980	232	532	99	60	47	107	168	1,245
1981	299	736	120	116	35	94	137	1,537
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
1976	59.4	239.2	168.0	83.7	13.7	105.9	272.0	941.9
1977	35.8	69.6	48.9	22.4	6.2	39.6	35.8	258.3
1978	39.4	265.5	53.9	21.2	26.1	30.0	67.9	503.8
1979	81.9	167.9	71.1	37.0	26.6	53.2	202.6	640.4
1980	60.6	96.5	34.7	20.8	17.9	25.9	126.8	383.1
1981	80.5	174.2	71.4	56.0	10.6	48.7	112.3	553.6
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
1976	138.2	327.8	379.7	135.5	14.4	116.3	344.7	1,456.5
1977	74.3	125.1	152.9	53.5	14.9	46.8	70.7	538.2
1978	64.2	487.6	156.2	50.1	54.3	54.2	104.3	970.8
1979	184.2	414.2	197.7	106.7	57.6	120.3	289.2	1,369.9
1980	358.7	209.2	252.2	79.9	42.4	32.1	234.1	1,208.6
1981	252.6	609.5	262.7	198.2	24.8	139.0	431.9	1,918.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.  
industry according to A.S.I.C., see text preceding table.

(b) Industrial disputes are classified by

WORKING DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.  
(c) ('000)

Industrial group (b)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	0.8	—	—	48.5	4.4	0.2
Mining—						
Coal mining	120.9	69.3	58.6	153.3	351.5	199.9
Other mining	17.2	5.0	5.6	30.9	7.2	52.7
Total mining	138.2	74.3	64.2	184.2	358.7	252.6
Manufacturing—						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	172.0	58.2	59.3	61.0	146.4	59.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	5.5	19.9	1.1	20.4	2.3	16.0
Wood, wood products, and furniture	10.1	0.5	0.5	10.7	1.0	4.5
Paper, printing, and publishing	109.0	14.9	58.0	41.6	62.3	127.4
Chemical, petroleum, coal products	35.2	11.9	21.8	42.5	28.9	24.2
Metal products, machinery, etc.	327.8	125.1	487.6	414.2	209.2	609.5
Other manufacturing	47.9	47.7	15.6	21.6	11.3	31.2
Total manufacturing	707.5	278.0	643.8	612.0	461.4	872.2
Electricity, gas, and water	45.5	12.1	15.4	26.1	41.5	52.2
Construction	135.5	53.5	50.1	106.7	79.9	198.2
Wholesale and retail trade	152.3	15.6	28.7	64.3	33.0	62.5
Transport and storage, communication—						
Railway and air transport	40.2	10.4	22.7	47.8	21.9	77.1
Water transport—						
Stevedoring services	14.4	14.9	54.3	57.6	42.4	24.8
Other water transport	18.2	6.5	2.1	1.5	4.6	14.8
Road transport, other transport and storage, communication	58.0	29.9	29.3	71.0	5.6	47.1
Total transport and storage, communication	130.7	61.7	108.5	177.9	74.5	163.8
Entertainment, recreation, personal services	49.9	27.9	20.4	51.0	76.1	85.0
Other industries (c)	96.1	15.1	39.8	99.4	79.2	232.0
Total, all industries	1,456.5	538.2	970.8	1,369.9	1,208.6	1,918.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.  
(c) Includes 'Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services', 'Public administration and defence', and 'Community services'.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

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								
1976	444	171	81	82	111	49	17	955
1977 (b)	547	225	117	106	105	43	19	1,162
1978	613	230	112	109	109	54	12	1,239
1979	544	221	89	70	87	49	11	1,071
1980	639	243	103	78	96	56	20	1,235
1981	779	245	121	122	150	77	38	1,532
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
1976	281.3	611.4	84.5	60.5	156.7	105.9	156.2	1,456.5
1977 (b)	96.5	56.7	77.1	75.0	85.3	67.7	89.7	547.8
1978	98.4	306.4	99.9	117.7	104.8	153.3	89.9	970.4
1979	298.3	168.1	123.7	295.3	196.9	233.9	55.1	1,371.3
1980	125.8	114.9	112.1	82.0	179.3	135.8	156.4	906.3
1981	157.9	72.3	235.1	313.7	505.1	633.7	229.0	2,146.7

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. during the year are included.

(b) From 1977, only disputes which ended

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1981, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 67 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 11 per cent of the total man-days lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 17 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 64 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)	1976	1977 (c)	1978	1979	1980	1981
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages .. .. .	157	231	269	255	231	433
Hours of work .. .. .	12	22	36	42	67	50
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	8	21	15	15	19	10
Managerial policy .. .. .	438	472	467	380	478	549
Physical working conditions .. .. .	217	264	293	250	299	328
Trade unionism .. .. .	88	103	119	101	104	123
Other .. .. .	35	49	40	28	37	39
Total disputes .. .. .	955	1,162	1,239	1,071	1,235	1,532
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Wages .. .. .	208.4	234.6	531.7	758.6	413.9	916.1
Hours of work .. .. .	6.0	12.8	28.7	36.0	32.6	547.9
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	59.9	31.4	6.4	5.4	18.1	255.1
Managerial policy .. .. .	304.0	140.5	281.0	172.9	273.0	272.6
Physical working conditions .. .. .	56.3	76.5	57.5	80.1	106.0	104.9
Trade unionism .. .. .	40.4	27.8	24.0	60.1	47.0	41.0
Other .. .. .	781.5	24.2	41.2	258.2	15.6	9.0
Total man-days lost .. .. .	1,456.5	547.8	970.4	1,371.3	906.3	2,146.7

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. only disputes which ended during the year are included.

(b) See text below table.

(c) From 1977,

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.

## 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 the 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. Additionally, disputes which do not extend beyond the limits of any one State are dealt with by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission when the parties are respondents to Federal awards.

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 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 of these changes, 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 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* which is constituted under the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, 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 may 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.

In 1982, the *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* comprised a President, fourteen Deputy Presidents, and twenty five 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 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, 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 the existence of an industrial dispute (which is defined in the Act to include a threatened, impending or probable 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, unless a party objects to the member so doing, may proceed to deal with the dispute by arbitration; otherwise that member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then re-assigned by the presidential member and dealt with at arbitration. 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. Other grounds for appeal lie against the making of an order, or the refusal to make an order, by a presidential member in relation to the right of an organisation to represent employees. 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 1981, there were 82 registered employer organisations and 150 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,442,500 members, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

*Industrial registries*, established in all State and Territory 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* is a statutory authority established in 1977 under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904. Its functions are to secure the observance of the Act and regulations and of awards made under the Act. 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.

Details of the introduction of joint sittings of the State and Commonwealth Industrial Tribunals to deal with industrial matters in the New South Wales oil industry, particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry are given later in this section.

### 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 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 barrister or solicitor of less than 5 years' or 7 years' standing respectively, where for a period of not less than 7 years that person was on either the roll of barristers or roll of solicitors. A person may also be appointed if, in the opinion of the Governor, by reason of qualifications or experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government or industrial relations, that person was a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of a member of the Commission. 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 (including hours of work), 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 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 as many Conciliation Commissioners as the Governor thinks fit 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 1 January 1982, there were 410 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 1 January 1982 there were 116 employee unions and 300 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, 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 Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal to hear and determine appeals in relation to disciplinary matters, appointments and promotions.

The (State) Public Service Act 1979, 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.

### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the complementary State and Commonwealth Coal Industry Acts of 1946, 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 Authority.

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.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

In 1980 complementary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments to permit joint sittings of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the New South Wales Industrial Commission to deal with industrial matters in the New South Wales oil industry.

## 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.

In the case of industrial action by Commonwealth employees, resort to the arbitration mechanism is dispensed with under the terms of the *Commonwealth Employees (Employment Provisions) Act 1977*. This Act provides for the suspension from duty or, in appropriate circumstances, dismissal of Commonwealth employees engaged in industrial action. The Act also contains provisions to stand down Commonwealth employees (i) who cannot be usefully employed as a result of industrial action by other persons (including industrial action in which Commonwealth employees are not engaged), or (ii) where there is a serious disruption to the performance of a function by an employing authority due to the existence of any industrial action.

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.

### WAGES AND EARNINGS

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.

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 except where a higher 'minimum wage' has been declared (see below), 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.

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.

## WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

### TOTAL WAGES

#### *Annual National Wage Cases*

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 of total wages into all Commonwealth awards. 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

#### *Quarterly National Wage Cases*

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. A summary of increases awarded by the Commission from May 1975 to September 1978 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		
1975 : Dec. Qr.	5.6 per cent	1976 : Feb. 15	6.4 per cent
1976 : Mar. Qr.	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
			\$2.50 per week for wages up to \$166 per week 1.5 per cent for wages above \$166 per week
1976 : June Qr.	2.5 per cent	1976 : Aug. 15	2.2 per cent
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
			2.0 per cent
1977 : June Qr.	2.4 per cent	1977 : Aug. 22	1.5 per cent
1977 : Sept. Qr.	2.0 per cent	1977 : Dec. 12	1.5 per cent for wages up to \$170 per week \$2.60 per week for wages above \$170 per week
1977 : Dec. Qr.	2.3 per cent	1978 : Feb. 28	1.3 per cent
1978 : Mar. Qr.	1.3 per cent	1978 : June 7	

### *Six Monthly National Wage Cases*

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 centralised 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 were:

- (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 had 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 discount to the CPI increases on this occasion for the economic 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 direct 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 discount to the CPI increases on this account, this and work-value pay rises were jeopardising the future of indexation. In the January 1980 decision, the Commission also decided that in future cases the extent of the CPI movement would be determined by assessing the movement over the six month period rather than taking the sum of the two quarterly movements, and announced that a further decision in relation to wage fixing principles would be forthcoming.

In March 1980, the Commission confirmed most of the wage fixing principles established in September 1978, with some modifications to the scope of those dealing with changes in work value, and deleted the principle providing for catch-up of community movements.

In the July 1980 and January 1981 National Wage Cases, the Commission again awarded increases to Total Wages which were lower than the CPI increases because it had taken into account the direct effects of the Commonwealth National Oil Policy on the CPI. In addition, in the July 1980 decision, the CPI increases were further discounted for the economic cost of industrial disputes, and in the January 1981 decision, for the indirect effects of the Commonwealth National Oil Policy.

In handing down the January 1981 decision, the Commission commented on the significant increase in industrial disputes, including those involving the 35-hour-week campaign, and the failure by unions and employers to accept and abide by the wage indexation guidelines. Subsequently a public inquiry was held in which the parties to wage case hearings presented submissions on the future of wage indexation and national wage cases.

In April 1981, the Commission announced new wage fixation principles and stated that the system was dependent on the parties abiding by the guidelines to ensure that there would be no significant increases in labour costs outside the National Wage Case decisions. In the event of industrial action taking place on a scale such as to signify a general rejection of the principles, the Commission stated that it would formally abandon them.

The principles for National Wage Cases were to be based on two reviews of wages and salaries each year; a *'first review'* and a *'final review'*.

The *'first review'* would be made following publication of the March quarter CPI and, unless the Commission was convinced of exceptional or compelling circumstances, there



would be an automatic adjustment of wages and salaries for 80 per cent of the December and March quarter CPI movements.

The *'final review'* would be made following the publication of the September quarter CPI, when the Commission would consider:

- (a) the remaining 20 per cent of the CPI movement left over from the 'first review';
- (b) the June and September quarter CPI movements; and
- (c) national productivity movements,

before giving a decision to adjust award wages and salaries.

The principles relating to other grounds for justifying pay increases, apart from the national wage adjustment, were re-instated without change. These provided for work value changes, anomalies, and inequities.

In May 1981, the decision from the 'first review' under the new principles was handed down. There were no claims for the existence of exceptional and compelling circumstances and an increase in total wages of 3.6 per cent, representing 80 per cent of the relevant CPI movement (4.5 per cent), was awarded.

In July 1981, the President of the Commission called a conference of all parties to National Wage Cases to discuss the wage fixing principles. In a decision handed down on 31 July 1981, the Commission stated that the indexation system was to be abandoned since the commitment of participants to the system was not strong enough to sustain the requirements for its continued operation. The decision also stated that the Commission would deal with applications as filed, members of the Commission would sit alone or on Full Benches, and the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act would apply. For example, the concept of the interests of society as a whole would still permeate activities of the Commission and it would still be required to have regard to the state of the economy with special reference to likely effects on the level of employment and inflation. The Commission further advised that any application for adjustment of wages or conditions on economic grounds would not be heard before February 1982.

In May 1982, the Commission handed down its decision on the first National Wage Case to be heard since the abandonment of the indexation system. The Commission decided not to award any wage increases and announced its intention to call a conference of the parties in August 1982 to discuss the future of wage fixing. The Commission will continue to deal with applications as filed until it hands down a decision following the August 1982 conference.

A summary of increases awarded by the Commission from December 1978 to May 1981 is shown below.

<i>Increase in Consumer Price Index</i>		<i>Increase in 'Total wage' from pay-period commencing on or after:</i>	
1978 : June Qr.	2.1 per cent		
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		
Sept. Qr.	2.3 per cent	1980 : Jan. 4	4.5 per cent
1979 : Dec. Qr. }		1980 : July 14	4.2 per cent
1980 : Mar. Qr. }	5.3 per cent		
1980 : June Qr. }		1981 : Jan. 9	3.7 per cent
1980 : Sept. Qr. }	4.7 per cent		
1980 : Dec. Qr. }		1981 : May 7	3.6 per cent
1981 : Mar. Qr. }	4.5 per cent		

#### 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 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 and females in Sydney since 1976, 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>
February 1976	89.00	February 1978	114.80
April 1976	94.00	June 1978	116.30
May 1976	96.80	December 1978	121.00
August 1976	99.30	June 1979	124.90
November 1976	101.50	January 1980	130.50
March 1977	107.20	July 1980	136.00
May 1977	109.20	January 1981	141.00
August 1977	111.40	May 1981	146.10
December 1977	113.10		

## WAGES UNDER STATE AWARDS

### AWARD WAGES

In State awards in New South Wales, the award wage for an occupation comprises a basic wage and a secondary wage. The basic wage 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. In more recent years, however, 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 wage (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion 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.

Following the decision in May 1967 of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to introduce National Wage Cases, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 to provide for the Industrial Commission to consider variations to State award rates in the light of decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth award wage rates generally, when such decisions were based wholly or partly on economic grounds.

Between December 1967 and May 1973, the Industrial Commission varied all State male and female award wages in line with variations to the Commonwealth Total Wage (i.e. by percentage increase, flat rate increase, or combinations thereof—see earlier text on Commonwealth National Wage Cases).

In May 1974 and March 1975 the State male award wages were also varied on this basis and similar value amounts were granted to female award wages.

In June 1975, as a result of the 1973 State Equal Pay Case (see text later in this subsection), the State award male wage for an occupation was made to apply equally to females in the same occupation. State awards have since been varied in line with the Commonwealth Total Wage, the last such variation prior to abandonment of indexation being in May 1981.

Following the abandonment of the wage indexation system by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in July 1981, the State Minister for Industrial

Relations referred an industrial matter to the Industrial Commission, namely whether award rates generally should be varied to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for the June and September quarters in 1981 and if so, by how much and in what manner. In its decision handed down in December 1981 the Commission refused to vary award rates generally. It did, however, grant full indexation of 4.3 per cent operative from 1 January 1982 to those awards where since July 1981, (a) there had been no award rate increase or (b) there had been award rate increases granted only on work value grounds. The Commission stated that the decision should in no way be seen as the introduction of any system of wage adjustment for the future and specifically ruled against the introduction of a system of automatic quarterly adjustments based on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

### *Basic Wages*

A summary of the methods of fixing basic wages under State awards up to October 1964 is given on pages 503–506 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 and \$26.10 for adult females, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and 'economic loading') to operate currently under State awards. The amendment 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. The amendment also provides 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.

Since December 1967, the Industrial Commission has varied the State basic wage for males in line with variations to Commonwealth 'total wages'. These changes are shown in the next table.

Changes since 1975 in the basic wage for adult males 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	Month of change	Adult male
1975: May .. .. .	49.50	1977: December .. .. .	69.10
1975: September .. .. .	51.20	1978: February .. .. .	70.10
1976: February .. .. .	54.50	1978: June .. .. .	71.00
1976: May .. .. .	56.10	1978: December .. .. .	73.80
1976: August .. .. .	58.60	1979: June .. .. .	76.20
1976: November .. .. .	59.90	1980: January .. .. .	79.60
1977: March .. .. .	65.60	1980: July .. .. .	82.90
1977: May .. .. .	66.80	1981: January .. .. .	86.00
1977: August .. .. .	68.10	1981: May .. .. .	89.10

(a) Rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgement.

### Secondary Wages

The secondary wage, separately specified in most State awards, 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.

### 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.

## AVERAGE AWARD 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. Revised indexes based on more up to date weighting patterns are being developed and are expected to be published in 1982.

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. In some cases, when awards etc. are varied, the new wage rates are made retrospective. Also there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of notification of changes in wage rates in respect of the occupations included in the indexes. Because of these factors the figures for 1980 and 1981 are subject to revision.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT EMPLOYEES, N.S.W. (a)  
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)

Employees	At 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978 (c)	1979	1980 r	1981
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (\$)						
Adult males .. .. .	136.14	149.93	161.99	170.12	187.72	212.81
Adult females .. .. .	125.72	138.71	148.85	154.56	173.86	197.39
INDEX NUMBERS (d)						
Adult males .. .. .	482.0	530.9	573.6	602.4	664.7	753.5
Adult females .. .. .	631.5	696.8	747.7	776.4	873.3	991.5

(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 6 years are shown in the following table. The figures for 1980 and 1981 are subject to revision (see text on page 280).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (a), N.S.W.  
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)  
(\$)

Industrial group	At 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978 (c)	1979	1980 r	1981
ADULT MALES						
Mining (d) and quarrying .. .. .	185.49	205.21	206.20	224.45	241.22	282.61
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .. .	123.66	136.51	150.68	159.68	174.54	202.87
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .. .	123.68	136.52	146.21	151.07	172.54	198.09
Food, drink, and tobacco .. .. .	131.63	145.04	156.48	163.06	180.77	201.29
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. .. .. .	129.89	143.19	154.02	159.14	180.26	197.33
Paper, printing, etc. .. .. .	131.63	144.89	155.82	164.66	181.89	200.99
Other manufacturing .. .. .	130.10	143.61	155.48	162.72	182.88	202.47
All manufacturing groups .. .. .	126.69	139.78	152.52	160.38	177.54	201.85
Building and construction .. .. .	151.45	165.53	180.91	188.48	206.25	238.84
Transport—						
Railway services .. .. .	122.59	135.30	144.54	150.84	164.27	176.46
Road and air transport .. .. .	137.74	151.33	164.22	174.13	190.62	213.43
Shipping and stevedoring .. .. .	166.11	182.56	195.89	204.68	226.46	243.85
Communication .. .. .	160.88	175.97	187.01	198.37	215.98	240.00
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	134.65	148.57	160.33	166.36	186.31	210.31
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .. .. .	139.93	153.61	164.30	171.83	189.00	213.14
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .. .	128.11	141.15	151.71	156.55	176.65	195.80
All industry groups—						
Under Commonwealth Awards, etc. .. .. .	137.40	150.86	163.04	171.67	189.37	217.01
Under State Awards, etc. .. .. .	134.51	148.73	160.63	168.12	185.59	207.39
Under all awards, etc. .. .. .	136.14	149.93	161.99	170.12	187.72	212.81
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .. .	120.81	133.52	145.44	153.77	171.01	205.18
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .. .	119.00	131.54	140.69	145.19	165.56	191.44
Food, drink, and tobacco .. .. .	125.09	137.99	148.92	155.24	175.30	197.72
Other manufacturing .. .. .	125.18	138.17	148.23	153.41	170.35	190.00
All manufacturing groups .. .. .	120.95	133.63	143.70	149.39	168.99	194.67
Transport and communication .. .. .	127.10	140.01	148.27	154.10	168.39	193.06
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	132.92	146.45	157.31	162.17	183.81	208.81
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services .. .. .	132.40	145.71	155.79	164.97	179.69	197.10
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .. .	123.39	136.25	146.04	150.62	169.87	186.30
All industry groups .. .. .	125.72	138.71	148.85	154.56	173.86	197.39

(a) Excludes rural industries. (b) See footnote (b) in preceding table. (c) From September 1978 the indexes include supplementary payments under 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* include salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but exclude 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										
	1971	1972 (b)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sept. ..	83.10	92.80	99.00	112.30	141.50	160.60	187.30	207.30	223.10	244.80	278.70
Dec. ..	89.30	99.70	107.70	123.40	158.70	178.20	197.90	217.10	232.80	254.70	295.60
March ..	84.30	92.60	100.40	117.10	147.30	168.50	187.30	209.80	228.50	251.80	276.20
June ..	92.40	100.20	111.40	132.10	160.70	183.60	201.80	219.40	236.30	266.20	300.80
Year ..	87.30	96.30	104.60	121.20	152.10	172.70	193.60	213.40	230.20	254.40	287.80

(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.

The above Average Weekly Earnings series, based on payroll and other returns, is no longer compiled. A new series of estimates, based on a survey of employers, is currently being compiled. Background information on the reasons for the change from the payroll tax data to a direct collection is given in *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6239.0) and a summary of the main differences in concepts, methods and coverage of the old and new earnings series is given in the publication *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings—New series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (Catalogue No. 6336.0).

## WORKING CONDITIONS

### 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 still regarded as 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 and since early 1981 a campaign by trade unions has resulted in the extension of shorter working hours to more industries. 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.

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 (however, State authorities must provide a service to the public on that day); 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. Under the maternity leave provisions of the N.S.W. Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1980, female employees under State awards are entitled to unpaid maternity leave for a period not exceeding 52 weeks (including a period of 6 weeks after a confinement) provided the employee has had at least 12 months continuous employment with the same employer immediately preceding her absence. The Act also provides for certain safeguards in respect to re-employment following the return of the employee from maternity leave. In 1968 the New South Wales Public Service introduced paid maternity leave. Currently, this consists of a minimum of 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 12 months. In 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 12 months. Employers must re-engage these employees after completion of the leave. The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation for Commonwealth Public Servants in 1973 under the *Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1973*. Under the Act, an officer is entitled to a maximum of 12 weeks maternity leave on full pay provided that, preceding her absence, she has had at least 12 months continuous employment in the Commonwealth Public Service. In addition, the officer is entitled to additional leave up to a maximum of 40 weeks which can be taken (a) under sick leave, recreation leave, or long service leave, (b) as leave without pay or (c) a combination of both.

## LONG SERVICE LEAVE

The history of the granting of long service leave to workers in New South Wales was given on pages 284 and 285 of Year Book No. 67.

The provisions of the (State) Long Service Leave Act, 1955 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 provision on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities. The Act provides 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 five years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (apart from serious misconduct) or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. 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 Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards in 1964 and the provisions now apply to all workers under Commonwealth awards. The leave entitlements which apply in respect of continuous service with the one employer are (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 are paid at award rates applicable during the period of leave.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service and 15 calendar days for each subsequent full year of service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and 3/10ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service.

In terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974, long service leave benefits are available 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 Funds, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers whether or not those workers are registered with the Fund.

It is the worker's responsibility to register with the Fund if he wishes to become eligible for payments and at 30 June 1981 the number of workers registered was 93,132. Benefits begin to accrue from the date of registration. The Fund is administered by the Builders Licensing Board; however, this responsibility of the Board is in the process of being transferred to the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations. 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.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (Preliminary)* (Catalogue No. 6301.0), *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (6302.0), *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia (Preliminary)* (6305.0), *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia* (6306.0), *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Preliminary)* (6309.0), *Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0), *Wage Rates Indexes, Australia (Preliminary)* (6311.0), *Wages Rates, Australia* (6312.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly)* (6321.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia (Quarterly)* (6322.0), *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0)

**A.B.S. Publications (NSW Office):** *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Workers' Compensation Statistics, New South Wales* (6301.1)

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the (Commonwealth) Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, Commissioner for Employees' Compensation, Joint Committee administering the Broken Hill Mines (Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis) Compensation Scheme, Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales, the (New South Wales) Department of Industrial Relations, Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, President of the Industrial Commission and the Industrial Registrar.

## CHAPTER 11

### LAND USE

#### 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 previous editions of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter 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 Acts, the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

Organisations within the responsibility of the Minister for Lands include the Crown Lands Office and the Registrar General's Office; the Western Lands Commission; the Board of Surveyors; the Lord Howe Island Board; the Central Mapping Authority; and the Department of the Valuer General.

#### 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 including Lord Howe Island 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).

The administration of Crown Lands within the Eastern and Central Divisions is conducted by the Crown Lands Office. The lands of the Western Division are administered separately by the Western Lands Commission. Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1982.

*Land Boards*

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 is a Local Land Board which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Department of Local Government and Lands who sits on a number of Boards) and two local members. 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 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.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Registrar General's Office administers the State's systems of registration of land titles and plans of subdivisions (including preparation and issue of certificates of title and conversion of land held under Old System Title to Torrens Title), Bills of Sale, and mortgages of stock and liens on wool and crops. Further details on transactions in real estate and mortgages of realty and personalty are given in Chapter 24, 'Private Finance' in the subsections 'Transactions in Real Estate' and 'Mortgages of Realty and Personalty'.

## BOARD OF SURVEYORS

The Board of Surveyors comprises the Surveyor-General, who is an ex-officio member and president of the Board, and six members appointed by the Governor. The Board registers all practising land surveyors and controls their standards of performance and duties throughout New South Wales.

## LORD HOWE ISLAND BOARD

The Lord Howe Island Board is described in Chapter 1, 'Natural Environment'.

## CENTRAL MAPPING AUTHORITY

The Central Mapping Authority is responsible for the production of topographic and basic cadastral maps of New South Wales, the completion of the geodetic survey network which was commenced in 1867, the supply of aerial photographic coverage, and the production of tourist maps. Approximately 80 per cent of the State has been mapped at the basic scales of 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000.

## VALUER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The functions of the Valuer-General include the production of valuations for use by local government, water boards and the Land Tax Commissioner, valuation of interests in land for stamp duty, and the valuation of claims for compensation where land is acquired for public purposes. Further details on valuation of property are given in Chapter 23, 'Public Finance' in the subsection 'Valuation and Rating of Property in Local Areas'.

## LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court makes orders, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Western Lands Act, 1901, and other land tenure, valuation, rating, and compensation matters. Further particulars regarding the Court are given in Chapter 9, 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

### ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

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. Almost all lease-holders now have the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

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	1981	27,189
1901	10,687				

The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1981 (30,036 thousand hectares) comprised 19,749 thousand hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892 thousand hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,722 thousand hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 2,673 thousand hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation.

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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Area which had been alienated .. .. .	28,889	29,112	29,303	29,514	29,773	30,036
Area resumed or reverted to Crown .. .. .	2,794	2,801	2,807	2,814	2,833	2,847
Area remaining alienated .. .. .	26,096	26,311	26,497	26,700	26,940	27,189

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1981.

**ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1981**  
(hectares)

Type of tenure	Area
<b>Alienated land—</b>	
Includes grants and sales by private tender and public auction to 31 December 1861, conditional purchases, auction and after-auction sales, improvement and special purchases, Closer Settlement Act purchases, etc., after adjustment for alienated lands acquired by the Crown .. . . .	27,189,048
<b>In process of alienation—</b>	
Includes conditional purchases, auction and after-auction sales, settlement purchases, irrigation area lands, and other purchases .. . . .	1,362,371
<b>Virtually alienated—</b>	
Homestead selection or grant .. . . .	592,977
<b>Perpetual lease other than Western lands lease—</b>	
Includes homestead farms, crown leases, conditional leases, suburban holdings, etc. .. . . .	8,952,824
<b>Long-term leases, limited rights of alienation—</b>	
Includes prickly pear, residential, and special leases .. . . .	329,526
<b>Other long-term leases—</b>	
Western lands lease, ordinary .. . . .	356,301
Western lands lease, perpetual .. . . .	30,389,792
<b>Short-term and temporary leases—</b>	
Includes annual lease, occupation licence, preferential occupation licence, permissive occupancy, and road permits .. . . .	2,852,675
<b>Leases in Western Division under Crown Lands Consolidation Act</b> .. . . .	66,010
<b>Land alienated and in course of alienation in Western Division</b> .. . . .	835,579
<b>Other—</b>	
Includes forest leases, mining leases, recreational land, vacant land, and areas neither alienated nor leased .. . . .	7,215,676
<b>Total area, inclusive of water and Lord Howe Island</b> .. . . .	80,142,779

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.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 40,920,205 hectares under occupation in 1981, and of that area 38,096,784 hectares (or 93 per cent) were absolutely or virtually alienated, or held under leases able to be alienated in whole or part.

Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

#### 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 1981, there were 9,923 hectares alienated.

#### 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 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 15, 'Agriculture' in the subsection 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs'.

## LAND USE FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

## LAND USE IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

A summary description of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each statistical division of the State is given in Chapter 1, 'Natural Environment' in the subsection 'Statistical Areas of New South Wales'.

## LAND USE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

A description of the development and character of agricultural settlement in New South Wales, with special reference to the main characteristics in statistical agricultural areas (including topography, climate, and the principal agricultural activities) is given in the subsection 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs' in Chapter 15, 'Agriculture'.

## LAND USE PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Authorities and legislation have been established in New South Wales to facilitate a process by which land use planning and development decision making, at all levels of government, can be undertaken. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, through the operations of the Department of Environment and Planning, provides for planning objectives and priorities to be established at various levels of government and within these guidelines for local government authorities to be responsible for land use planning and the development that occurs in their areas. Land use planning and proposed developments must take into account economic efficiency, community satisfaction, and environmental quality consequences and encourage an optimal mix of these factors.

Responsibility for most pollution control aspects of environmental protection in New South Wales rests with the State Government, which has enacted legislation to control the operations of government and private enterprises that may have a deleterious effect on the environment. Commonwealth legislation is responsible for pollution control in respect of the operations of its own departments and authorities within the State. The Commonwealth also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems and is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programmes relating to the protection of the environment. In addition, various voluntary organisations have been established to encourage public awareness of environmental protection and planning.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT, 1979

In New South Wales, the legislation which provides the framework for integrating land use planning with environmental protection is the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. This Act provides for the questioning of environmental impacts, nominates decision makers on land use, and provides processes whereby decisions can be made, implemented, and monitored. Under the Act, the environment is defined as including all aspects of the surroundings of man, whether affecting him as an individual or in his social grouping.

The objects of the Act are:

- (a) to encourage the proper management, development, and conservation of natural and man-made resources (including agricultural land, forests, minerals, water, and cities) for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment,
- (b) to share the responsibility for environmental planning between the State Government and local government, and
- (c) to provide an opportunity for public participation in environmental planning and assessment.

The Act provides for the making of environmental plans and policies at State, regional, and local government levels, and for a system of evaluation and consent for development which complies with the land use specified in those plans or policies. Provision is made for public involvement in the formulation of these plans and policies and in the process of evaluating development proposals before consent is given.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The Minister for Planning and Environment or the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning can initiate the preparation of a *State Environmental Planning Policy* or a *Regional Environmental Plan*. State Policies generally relate to those matters



which are of significance for environmental planning at the State level. Regional Plans, on the other hand, relate to defined regions, the coverage of which may vary depending upon the issue being covered by the Plan. In preparing either of these types of instruments, public participation is generally involved, however, the extent of such action is at the discretion of the Minister.

At the local government level each local government council has prime responsibility for making *Local Environmental Plans*. The Act provides the mechanism to ensure that these local environmental plans are consistent with the wider regional and State environmental planning policies. Local environmental plans for each area will eventually take over from the previous town and country planning schemes and interim development orders, and these plans will be developed by each council in consultation with its electorate and public authorities. Draft local environmental plans, and any environmental study leading to the plan, are exhibited and community submissions may be made before the final plan is prepared. A plan may make provision for the protection or improvement of the environment including control over the demolition of buildings and the protection of trees or vegetation, as well as the reserving of land for open space or for public places. A plan, once approved by the Minister, is used to make decisions about any development proposal in the area.

#### DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

In terms of the Planning and Environment Act, development is regulated generally by local government councils under a system called 'development control'. As defined in the Act 'development of land' includes 'the erection of a building on that land; the carrying out of a work in, on, over, or under that land; the use of that land or of a building or work on that land; and the subdivision of that land'.

When permission is sought to carry out development, the controls and procedures that apply will depend on the way in which the development is categorised in the local environmental plan. Some development is permitted by a local plan without development consent being necessary (e.g. dwelling houses in residential zones). However, most other development requires local government consent. Some development applications are required to be advertised by the Council, and adjoining residents notified, so that citizens may exercise their right to make submissions to the Council before consent is given for the proposal. The Minister for Planning and Environment may have some development applications referred to him for decision. In these cases a 'Commission of Inquiry' (which is open to the public) is called to report on the development to the Minister, who makes the final decision on the development's consent. There is no right of appeal against development decisions taken by the Minister.

The Act also provides for a more detailed examination of the impact of two other classes of development. Development may be 'designated' or may be an 'activity', both classes of which require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Further details of the requirements for these forms of development are provided in the following subsection on 'Environmental Assessment'.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act specifies those matters which local councils must consider when determining whether a development application by a private person should be approved or refused. The considerations include:

- (a) whether the development meets the provisions of local or regional environmental plans and State policies;
- (b) the means that may be employed to protect the environment or to mitigate any harmful environmental effects;
- (c) the effect on the scenic quality of the landscape;
- (d) the social and economic effects on the locality;
- (e) the character, location, siting, shape, size, height, and appearance of the development;

- (f) the suitability of the development to the site in view of possible bushfires, floods, or other risks which could possibly occur there;
- (g) the provision of vehicle access, parking, and loading within the development;
- (h) the amount of traffic likely to be generated and its probable effect on the road network;
- (i) whether utility services are adequate for that development;
- (j) the provision of landscaping and preservation of trees and vegetation, and
- (k) the existing and likely future amenity of the neighbourhood.

Applicants must provide such information with their development applications for local government consent to demonstrate that consideration has been given to the likely impact of the development on the environment.

An applicant who is dissatisfied with a Council's decision on the application may lodge an appeal with the Land and Environment Court. Application to the Land and Environment Court may also be made by any person for an order to remedy or restrain a breach of the Planning and Environment Act (eg. if development is carried out without consent or is inconsistent with the terms of the consent given).

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Act provides for the 'designating' of certain types of development ie. the construction of new (or alterations to old) establishments involved with abattoirs, aerodromes or heliports, canning and bottling, cattle feed lots, cement, concrete and ceramics, chemicals, mining, marinas, piggeries, metallurgy, petroleum products works, paper, pulp, plastic or rubber manufacture, and woodmilling. The purpose for such action is to ensure that the environmental impacts of such proposals are fully considered when a decision is being made and to minimise those impacts. It is mandatory for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared and the proposal must be advertised for public comment. An Environmental Impact Statement is required to outline the objectives of the proposal, the justification of the proposed activity in terms of environmental, economic and social considerations, any feasible alternatives to carrying out the proposed activity, the reason for the choice of the preferred alternative, and details of the environmental safeguards proposed.

Provision is also made in the Act for public authorities, such as government departments and local councils, to consider the environmental effect of any 'activity' or 'project' they propose to undertake. Where such an activity is likely to have a significant effect, an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared and exhibited before a decision to proceed is made.

The factors which public authorities must consider when assessing the environmental impact of an activity include:

- (a) any environmental impact on a community;
- (b) any environmental impact on the ecosystem of the locality;
- (c) the possible diminution of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific, or other environmental quality or value of the locality;
- (d) any endangering of any species of fauna or flora;
- (e) any long-term effects on the environment;
- (f) any pollution of the environment;
- (g) any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste;
- (h) any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise, which are, or are likely to become, in short supply, and
- (i) any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities.

Public comments on environmental impact statements may be submitted and must be considered by the public authority or a council (in the case of designated development) in its decision making. Any person who has made a written objection to a designated development application can lodge an appeal to the Land and Environment Court within 28 days of the announcement of approval of the development.

## STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH STATE LAND USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

The Department of Environment and Planning is responsible for the co-ordination and promotion of land use and resource management in New South Wales. It was established in September 1980 and the functions of the Planning and Environment Commission were transferred to it. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 gives the Department, through its Director, the main responsibility for ensuring that planning decisions reflect the general aim that all land use should be based on the wise management of the environment and the social and economic needs of the community. To achieve this, the Department advises the Minister on policies that need to be established at the State and regional level to guide local government and ensure an equitable distribution of resources and services.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, established three *co-ordination and advisory committees* and provides for others to be formed as the need arises. The Director of the Department of Environment and Planning is the Chairman of each of these three Committees:

- (a) The Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, comprising representatives from Government bodies concerned with transport, energy and urban services, advises the Minister for Planning and Environment on the means of ensuring effective co-ordination of public authority programmes.
- (b) The Local Government Liaison Committee, the members of which include persons from the Local Government and Shires Associations, Local Government Planners' Association, Town Clerks' Society, State Pollution Control Commission and the Department of Local Government and Lands. The Committee advises on the procedures for local councils in carrying out their responsibilities relating to environmental planning.
- (c) The Environment and Planning Advisory Committee, with membership of persons with backgrounds in housing, education, conservation and community welfare and services. This Committee provides advice on the administration of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

To meet the responsibility for the preparation of regional environmental plans the Department has created two planning divisions – 'Planning Division North' and 'Planning Division South' – containing eleven regional planning teams, some of which are located at eight regional offices and the remainder at the Head Office in Sydney. In its task of drawing up regional environmental plans, the Department is required to prepare an environmental study and place this, together with draft aims, on public exhibition. Submissions from the public about this study and aims are then considered by the Department before deciding upon the aims and objectives and preparing a draft regional environmental plan in consultation with other bodies. The draft plan is exhibited and public submissions on the draft plan are considered by the Department before drawing up the final plan. The Department may also hold a Commission of Inquiry before drawing up the final plan. The final regional environmental plan requires ministerial approval before gaining statutory status by being published in the New South Wales Government Gazette.

At the time of preparing this chapter in May 1982, the Department had finalised five State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP), the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 1 (Dual Occupancy) and the Hunter Region Environmental Plan No. 1. The State

Policies relate mainly to limiting development standards enforced by local councils in order to streamline planning processes, reduce delays, extend opportunities for medium density dwellings, and to break down unreasonably rigid interpretations of what can be located in residential areas. The latest Policy (SEPP No. 5) is designed to encourage the development of housing for aged and disabled persons and to extend their choice of different types of accommodation in all residential areas of the State.

Further information on the Department's first regional environmental plan, and on the non-statutory Sydney Region Outline Plan which was prepared by the Department's predecessors but now administered by the Department, is shown in the following subsections.

### *Sydney Regions*

In 1968, the State Planning Authority, which preceded the Planning and Environment Commission and Department of Environment and Planning, 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 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 former Planning and Environment Commission undertook a review of the progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals in the light of current growth expectations and published its report 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review' in June 1980.

The Sydney Region Outline Plan placed primary emphasis on an orderly approach to the process of land release in order to accommodate the expected rapid growth in population. This urban land release and phasing programme was co-ordinated with the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board so that water and sewerage services were also provided. There were four releases of land between 1968 and 1974 to provide about 115,000 homesites.

The Plan also contains special planning and development initiatives in the South-west, Gosford-Wyong, and Western Sectors. A complex of new cities in the South-west Sector with a population of 500,000, centred on Campbelltown, Camden and Appin, was contained in a Structure Plan adopted in 1973. In 1975 a Structure Plan and rural lands proposal for the Gosford-Wyong area were published providing for expansion in that area.

Since 1975 however, several changes have occurred which have resulted in many of the assumptions and policy proposals of the Sydney Regional Outline Plan no longer being appropriate. Economic conditions changed from boom to economic uncertainty and Commonwealth funds available for urban programmes were dramatically reduced over a short space of time. There was a greatly reduced level of urban development activity, both residential and industrial, and changes in State and regional growth rates resulted in lower population projections for the Sydney Region than were anticipated in 1968. (On present indicators it is now thought that the 5.5 million population expected for Sydney by the year 2000 is more likely to range from 3.5 to 4 million.) Commuting to and within, the new urban areas (which lack extensive public transport links) became more expensive as a result of changing supply and price conditions for petroleum. At the same time the extended commuter trips by car contribute to pollution of the Sydney Region airshed, which is particularly prone to the production of photo-chemical smog.

In recent years therefore, there has been an increase in measures taken outside the Plan to increase existing urban densities through programmes of urban renewal, improvement of public transport facilities in urban areas, encouragement of inner city residential development, improvement of open spaces in inner areas (including rehabilitation of harbour foreshores), and the introduction of a policy of 'dual occupancy' (which allows

the addition of an attached self-contained dwelling to an existing house, or the conversion of an existing house into two dwellings.)

The 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review' published in 1980, evaluates the Plan from an historical perspective and suggests issues to be addressed in the future planning of the Sydney Region. The Review lists the assumptions which underlie the 1980 re-assessment of the Sydney Region Outline Plan and develops these in a statement of objectives and proposals based on an analysis of trends since the original publication of the Plan in 1968. Among the issues seen as being important in influencing the development of new policies and plans, are the current population estimate for the Sydney Region by the year 2000 of being 3.7 million; the nexus between residential and employment opportunities; the effects of predicted increases in costs and uncertainty of supply of energy; access of all citizens to the whole range of opportunities and services in the Sydney region; access to a choice of housing at a reasonable cost for all sections of the community, particularly low income earners; and the need to strengthen the Newcastle-Sydney-Wollongong economic complex. The Review proposed the discontinuation of the phasing plan for the release of new urban areas; deferment of development in some areas (Appin and the North-west Sector at Castle Hill and Rouse Hill-Maraylya); and the need to reconsider commitment to rapid residential growth in the West Sector including the Blue Mountains because of the lack of employment opportunities.

#### *Hunter Region*

The Hunter Region covers the same area as the Hunter Statistical Division which is described in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'. Newcastle, located about 120 kilometres north of Sydney, is the principal city of the region. The Region is important to New South Wales because it contains a substantial part of the State's coal resources. These resources are the basis of the Region's major contribution to power generation, manufacture of steel, aluminium and heavy engineering products, coal exports, and shipping services. The Port of Newcastle is the second largest port in the State.

The Hunter Regional Environmental Plan No. 1, released in early 1982, is the first environmental plan, for an overall region, completed since the commencement of the new environmental planning legislation in New South Wales in September 1980. Much of the work on the Plan, including public consultation was, however, completed before the commencement of this new legislation.

The Plan establishes a broad settlement pattern for the Region, based on anticipated population growth; a general policy framework to guide future public and private development over the next 20 years; and an implementation process to manage growth and change, and the effects of these as they occur.

The aims and objectives of the Plan are to provide for the development of the Region in physical, social and economic terms, the improvement of its urban and rural environments, and the optimum use of land for economic development consistent with the conservation of important natural and man-made features. Specifically, the objectives of the Plan are:

- (a) the location of new urban development so as to maximise the use of existing infrastructure and minimise development costs;
- (b) the provision of a wide range of housing stock with special emphasis on low cost housing in appropriate locations;
- (c) the provision of adequate social and community facilities and services in locations readily accessible to users;
- (d) the provision of a greater diversity of industrial and commercial development to broaden the Region's economic base and increase the range and quality of job opportunities, while reducing the Region's sensitivity to fluctuations in the external markets;
- (e) the provision of new industrial and commercial undertakings in locations accessible to the workforce and close to suppliers and markets;

- (f) the provision of effective transport facilities (with special reference to the Port of Newcastle), to meet demand for the movement of people and goods, and increase the use of public transport;
- (g) the protection and effective development and utilisation of the Region's renewable and non-renewable resources including prime agricultural land, water, coal, extractive materials, forests and other natural resources;
- (h) the upgrading of urban and rural environments to provide better living conditions;
- (i) the diminution of pollution;
- (j) the protection of the natural coastal regime and developments therein, and the prevention of erosion; and
- (k) the protection of areas of outstanding natural beauty and of buildings and places of scientific, historic, prehistoric or architectural significance.

In addition to setting these policies, the Plan also presents strategies for their implementation and lists the public authorities involved in the implementation process. In this way the Plan aims to provide guidance to:

- (a) local councils in the preparation of local environmental plans;
- (b) the Department of Environment and Planning in the processing of local environmental plans;
- (c) public authorities of the likely future needs of the Region;
- (d) the private sector in terms of future development opportunities and requirements;
- (e) consent authorities and determining authorities as to how development applications and activity proposals, respectively, ought to be determined; and
- (f) the community of the manner in which the effects of growth and change are proposed to be managed.

#### LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court Act, 1979 established a Land and Environment Court. The Court replaced the Land and Valuation Court, the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, Valuation Boards of Review, and the Clean Waters Appeal Board. The Court hears appeals under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, the Local Government Act, the Heritage Act, and other acts relating to land tenure, valuation, compensation, and pollution control. Further details on the Land and Environment Court are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

### STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

#### STATE POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

The State Pollution Control Commission is constituted under the State Pollution Control Commission Act, 1970. The Commission consists of the Director of the Commission, the only full-time member, and eleven part-time members who represent local government associations, secondary industry, commerce, primary industry, recreational activities, and conservation interests.

The Commission is responsible for supervising, controlling, and advising on the prevention, control, abatement, and mitigation of pollution, the control and regulation of the disposal of waste, and the protection of the environment from defacement, defilement, or deterioration. The Commission may order any public authority to do anything within the power of that authority which will contribute to pollution control, waste disposal, or environmental protection.

The Commission supervises the implementation of pollution control standards; formulates and promotes plans for practical programmes of pollution control; advises the Minister on the effectiveness of existing measures and the need for new or modified legislation; carries out, commissions, and co-ordinates surveys, investigations, and research, conducts enquiries and investigations, and administers the pollution control legislation of the State.

#### *Air Pollution*

The Clean Air Act, 1961 is concerned with the prevention and abatement of air pollution from premises and motor vehicles in New South Wales. Air pollution, as defined in the Act, includes emission into the air of any air impurity including smoke, dust (including fly ash), cinders, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, mists, odours, and radioactive substances.

Certain categories of premises, 'scheduled premises', such as oil refineries, primary metallurgical works, coal industry and coke works, cement, ceramic and concrete works, and some bulk cargo handling facilities must be licensed. A fee of up to \$3,000 may be charged for a licence and conditions designed to prevent, or reduce, air pollution can be imposed. Scheduled premises are supervised by the State Pollution Control Commission while local councils have primary responsibility for all other premises.

The Act prescribes that certain works may not be carried out without approval, that occupiers must maintain air pollution control equipment in efficient working order, and that they must carry out any control work as ordered by the Commission or a local government body. Penalties under the Act provide maximum fines of \$40,000 for a single offence and \$20,000 for each day the offence continues. Emission standards are prescribed for some types of air impurities and where no standards apply occupiers are required to use the best practical means to prevent or minimize air pollution. The Minister may order the closure of any operation which is likely to be injurious to public health or to cause discomfort or inconvenience to persons.

The Clean Air Act also provides for the control of emissions from motor vehicles. The Act prohibits the sale or use of any motor vehicle that emits air impurities in excess of prescribed standards. It also prevents the sale or use of specified classes of motor vehicles not fitted with prescribed anti-pollution devices and requires that such devices be properly maintained. Regulations under the Act, provide for the progressive application of increasingly stringent controls on the full range of emissions from new motor vehicles.

#### *Water Pollution*

The aim of the Clean Waters Act, 1970 is to prevent and abate pollution in the State's rivers, streams, lakes, natural or artificial watercourses, dams or tidal waters (including estuaries, ocean beaches, and the sea), and underground or artesian waters. Pollution in terms of the Act, includes placing in or on waters any refuse, or debris whether solid, liquid, or gaseous which changes the physical, chemical, or biological condition of waters. It includes any matter that may make the waters unclean, noxious, poisonous or detrimental to the health, safety, welfare, or property of persons or is harmful to animals or aquatic life.

The State Pollution Control Commission issues licences to persons who discharge pollutants into waters. The licences are issued annually and impose conditions on the licensee regarding the discharge, including the type and quantity. A person may appeal to the Land and Environment Court against any licensing decision. It is an offence for a person to pollute any waters and penalties under the Act provide for maximum fines of \$40,000 for a single offence and \$20,000 per day for continuing offences. A person may discharge matter into waters where he holds a licence and the discharge is in accordance with the licence provisions.

An integral part of the Clean Waters Act is the system of classifying waters according to their use. Waters are classified after a study is undertaken to establish the existing and

likely future uses of the waters. The proposed classification is advertised and objections may be lodged with the Land and Environment Court. Waters may be reclassified at a later date through the same procedures.

The Prevention of Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters Act, 1960 applies to the control of oil pollution from vessels and land installations into waters lying within the territorial limits, ports, tidal rivers, and inland navigable waters of New South Wales. It is complementary to Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The Act provides for penalties up to \$50,000 for offences relating to the discharge of oil into waters.

### *Noise Pollution*

The Noise Control Act, 1975 aims to prevent, minimise, and abate noise in the community. Provision is made in the Act for quantitative standards to be set for noise emitted from articles, vehicles, and premises, and for action to be taken to protect persons from 'offensive noise'. Offensive noise is defined as noise that by reason of its level, nature, character or quality, or the time at which it is made, is likely to be harmful to, to offend or to interfere unreasonably with the comfort or repose of persons. The Act applies to public and private places.

The State Pollution Control Commission has overall responsibility for the administration of the Act and has sole responsibility for noise control at scheduled premises (i.e. those premises where a large volume of noise is likely to be emitted), sporting activities, public places, and works being undertaken by other government departments. Local councils deal with industrial premises that are not scheduled premises and noise problems of a neighbourhood nature are generally handled by local councils, and the police. The control of noise from boats is the responsibility of the Maritime Services Board.

Provision is made for the licensing, by the Commission, of scheduled premises and the Commission's approval must be obtained before certain works are undertaken on scheduled premises. The occupiers of premises may be required to install, and maintain, noise control equipment, to adequately insulate the site, and to undertake certain activities only during specified times.

A right of appeal exists in relation to noise control measures of the Commission. Penalties may be imposed on corporations and individuals for offences against the Act, with maximum fines of up to \$5,000 for an offence with additional fines for continuing offences.

## WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES

### *Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority*

The Authority was established under the Waste Disposal Act, 1970 with the objective of ensuring that waste generated in the Sydney region is collected, transported, treated, stored, and disposed of in an efficient and environmentally acceptable manner. The Authority provides waste disposal facilities for solid waste from domestic and commercial sources as well as for solid and liquid industrial wastes. The management of liquid wastes includes ensuring that all industrial liquid wastes which cannot be reclaimed and re-used are converted to a form which presents no hazard to the environment when deposited as landfill. The Authority also encourages the recycling of selected wastes and waste exchange between companies. Research undertaken by the Authority is currently directed towards improved methods of liquid waste disposal and recycling and resource recovery of all wastes. Plans for the establishment of an industrial liquid waste treatment plant in the Sydney region are well advanced.



*Sewerage Treatment*

In the Sydney region, the South Coast (as far south as Shellharbour) and the Blue Mountains area, the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board is the main authority responsible for the provision of sewerage services. Sewerage in the lower Hunter region is handled by the Hunter District Water Board and statutory boards handle sewerage treatment services in Broken Hill and Cobar. In other areas of the State sewerage treatment services are provided by local government authorities. Revenue, expenditure and capital debt of these authorities and of the Hunter and Metropolitan Water Boards are given in Chapter 23, 'Public Finance'.

At 30 June 1981 the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board provided sewerage facilities to 992,607 improved properties and to an estimated 3,130,000 people in the Board's area. This represents over 94 percent of the population supplied with water in the area. A population of 2,589,000 is served by primary treatment works (ie. providing screening, grit-removal, grease-removal and sedimentation) at major and minor ocean outfalls in the Sydney and South Coast areas. Plans are well advanced for the construction of long deepwater submarine outfalls at Malabar, North Head, and Bondi to replace the major cliff-face outfalls currently in use at those locations. At inland plants of the Sydney region, secondary treatment is provided either by biological filtration or the activated sludge process and chlorination. In most cases some form of tertiary treatment, such as retention of oxidation ponds, is also provided before discharge into creeks and rivers.

## COASTAL PROTECTION

The Coastal Protection Act, 1979 makes provisions relating to the use and occupation of the coastal region and facilitates the construction of certain coastal protection works.

The Coastal Council of New South Wales, which was established under the Act, advises the Minister on the policies which should be adopted by public authorities concerning the management of the coastal region and coordinates the activities of public authorities on these matters. It also advises the Minister about coastal lands which should be publicly acquired for protection, access, or recreation purposes. The Council consists of ten members including representatives from State government departments involved with the coastal region, a representative of local government, and two persons with a special knowledge of coastal protection.

The Act requires that the Minister for Public Works must approve any development which may adversely affect the waters or foreshores in the 'coastal zone'. In addition, the Act provides for the Public Works Department to undertake selected programmes to preserve, protect, maintain, restore, or improve the coastal area and to oversight and advise on developments in the area.

## HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Heritage Act, 1977, established the Heritage Council of New South Wales which makes recommendations related to the conservation and enhancement of the environmental heritage of New South Wales. The term 'environmental heritage' means those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, social, cultural, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance to the State. The Act provides for the making of interim and permanent conservation orders. These orders require that any demolition, damage, or alteration to the buildings, works, relics or places to which they apply must have the prior consent of the Heritage Council. If an applicant is dissatisfied with a decision of the Heritage Council, an appeal may be made to the Minister for Planning and Environment. The Act also makes provision for emergency controls to prevent the demolition of buildings which are not the subject of conservation orders, but which may prove on further investigation to warrant the making of an interim or permanent conservation order. In cases of urgency, when demolition appears imminent, an order can be made to halt demolition for a period of up to twenty-eight days pending

further investigation. In addition, the Act provides for funds to be made available from the Heritage Conservation Fund for grants and loans for conservation projects.

The Heritage and Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning services the Heritage Council. The Branch undertakes liaison with local councils, other authorities, community groups and the general public on the broad range of heritage issues throughout the State. In particular it provides detailed advice to councils on the development of environmental planning instruments to conserve and enhance heritage items in local areas.

## COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

### DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Home Affairs and the Environment is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programmes relating to the protection and management of the environment and conservation management. It also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems.

#### *Commonwealth and State Ministerial Councils*

The Australian Environment Council, which includes the Commonwealth and State ministers for the environment, provides consultation and co-ordination between both levels of government on environmental issues. The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers consists of the Commonwealth and State Ministers who are responsible for wildlife conservation and national parks. The council develops co-ordinated policies for nature conservation and for the reservation and management of adequate areas of land for this purpose and for the conservation of Australia's wildlife.

#### *Environmental Protection Legislation*

The major legislation administered by the Department in regard to environmental planning is the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act* 1974. The Act makes provisions for the protection of the environment in relation to projects and decisions of, or under the control of, the Commonwealth Government. It requires that developments which may, directly or indirectly, significantly affect the environment be identified and fully examined, environmental impact studies prepared if necessary, and public comment sought and considered.

The Act applies to all developments and changes proposed by Commonwealth Government departments and authorities, projects financed in part or in full by the Government, and private sector projects which require some Commonwealth Government approval. The granting of export licences or exchange control permission to import foreign capital may constitute Commonwealth Government approval. The Act also applies to projects jointly funded between the Commonwealth and other levels of government and to proposed State projects which receive direct Commonwealth financial assistance. The Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment may decide if an environmental impact study is required. The draft impact study is normally made available for public review and if necessary a public inquiry into the proposal can be held. After the expiry of the period in which public comment is sought, the proponent of the proposal redrafts the study taking into account the public's comments and then submits the final environmental impact study to the Minister for final approval.

In administering the Act, the Department works in co-operation with the States and in general only one impact study is required to meet all governments' requirements. During 1980-81, ten environmental impact statements were released for public review, including two for aluminium smelters in the Hunter Valley and one for television translator facilities in Sydney.

*Financial Assistance to the States*

The *Environment (Financial Assistance) Act 1977* provides for grants to the States in connection with projects related to the environment. A grant may be made to a State or local government or to a non profit making organisation.

Under the *Captains Flat (Abatement of Pollution) Agreement Act 1975*, the Commonwealth is providing financial assistance to New South Wales for approved programmes of works to abate the pollution of the Molonglo River from the mine waste dumps at Captains Flat. Financial assistance of up to \$2.5m is being provided for expenditure on capital works and up to \$100,000 will be provided on a \$1 for \$1 matching basis with the State for the maintenance of works.

The Department administers a programme of grants to voluntary conservation bodies to assist them with their administrative expenses.

## COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization carries out scientific research on the Australian environment and the results of this research are used by industry and government. The Organization's work includes research on Australia's biological resources, resource management, and climate. Land use research includes investigations aimed at a better understanding of physical, biological, and socio-economic processes. It also conducts investigations into the movement of pollutants in the environment with special reference to plants, soils, and the lower layers of the atmosphere.

## THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* established the Australian Heritage Commission which is responsible for the identification and conserving of the 'national estate'. The national estate includes those aspects of the natural and cultural environment which have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value, to current and future generations. The Commission maintains a register of such places, encourages research and public understanding of the national estate, and advises the government on action and funding to conserve, improve, and present the national estate. Under the Act, Commonwealth Ministers, departments, and public authorities must ensure, where feasible, that their actions do not adversely affect places on register and must notify the Commission of any action which might significantly affect a place on the register and allow reasonable time for comment on that action.

## URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New South Wales authorities with major responsibility for State urban and regional development are the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, the Hunter Development Board, Industry Development Boards, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Land Commission of New South Wales. Local government councils are responsible for making planning decisions about development in their areas but these must be consistent with State and regional planning policies (see earlier text in this chapter).

## STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

In the role of decentralisation, the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation is responsible for initiating, co-ordinating, and implementing the State Government's economic development and decentralisation policies in the Macarthur Growth Centre of the Sydney Region, and in the ten non-metropolitan regions of the State. The Department also liaises with the two growth centre corporations (the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Development Corporations) and monitors their budgetary, planning and development activities. In carrying out its role in the country regions the Department is assisted by Industry Development Boards appointed by the Minister. The Macarthur Growth Centre is administered as a division of the Department, whilst the administrative needs of the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation in respect of his statutory responsibilities in relation to the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Growth Centres are also met by the Department. The Department also meets the administrative needs of the Minister in respect of his responsibility for the operations of the Hunter Development Board. The Department operates through the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966, the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, and Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977.

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

Depending upon the merits of a particular proposal, the range of assistance potentially available to selected decentralised industries includes loans for the purchase of land and erection of factory premises; provision of factory premises under lease arrangements; provision of guarantees for loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in housing key personnel, payroll tax rebates (provided for in the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates Act)); freight subsidies; training of labour subsidies; preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; and relocation and removal assistance. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department also 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 four years is shown below.

#### Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund (\$'000)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Factory loans, leases, and general loans .. .. .	7,122	13,556	4,706	8,000
Pay-roll tax rebates .. .. .	6,092	7,477	8,254	10,061
Housing loans .. .. .	2,277	2,150	3,453	2,502
Industrial land purchase, etc. .. .. .	1,782	169	90	1,679
Freight subsidies .. .. .	446	410	610	436
Grants and other subsidies .. .. .	232	644	1,940	1,834
Other .. .. .	888	1,009	1,130	1,253
Total .. .. .	18,840	25,415	20,183	25,765

#### Macarthur

The Macarthur Growth Centre of Campbelltown-Camden-Appin is a major project of the New South Wales Government to plan and develop three relatively self-contained new cities for up to 500,000 people by 2015. The Growth Centre is located 50-70 km. south-west of Sydney.

In 1975 an agreement was signed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Government for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown,

Camden, Appin and Holsworthy as the Growth Centre area. The area was initially administered by the South-West Planning Board, the objectives of which were to plan, co-ordinate, and implement the New Cities project. The Board was later renamed the Macarthur Development Board and became part of the Department of Environment and Planning. In 1981 responsibilities for the area were transferred to the Macarthur Division of the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. In addition to encouraging and promoting private investment, the Division has the role of acquiring, planning, managing, developing, and marketing selected land for industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. The Macarthur Development Board now acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister. Commonwealth support for the project was withdrawn in 1978.

Approximately 6,300 ha. of land has been acquired for Growth Centre purposes. Of this, approximately 2,056 ha. were acquired under provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974, with the remainder purchased on the open market. A large proportion of this land has been used to provide industrial estates at Minto and Ingleburn, leased sites for large commercial complexes at Campbelltown and Minto, and sites for various government services such as education and health.

Funding was initially provided by the Commonwealth Government under the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act* 1974, which provided financial assistance for urban expansion and development. Between 1975 and 1978 the Commonwealth Government provided loan funds of \$28m with a ten year rest period before repayments, and with a repayment period of 29 years. The Commonwealth withdrew its support in 1978 and the N.S.W. Government has since taken over full responsibility for providing loan borrowing allocations. As at June, 1982, the State will have provided loan allocations amounting to \$40m. In 1981-82 the State Government provided a loan allocation of \$2m as part of the Macarthur Division's overall \$10.6m project programme. These funds have been augmented by income received from the disposal of residential, industrial and commercial sites. Nearly 60 per cent of funds have been applied to development works to open industrial estates and the Campbelltown Regional City Centre, in order to expand local employment opportunities. The remainder has been absorbed by servicing and repaying loans, and acquisitions and administration costs.

From the outset, structural planning for the Macarthur Growth Area recognised the attributes of providing a broad range of housing opportunities including medium density, normal residential, and larger rural holdings. Surrounding the cities, vast areas of pasture land have been zoned so as to provide for continued rural activity and a permanent country setting with areas of open space extending right into the heart of the residential areas. Prices for land are much cheaper than those in areas closer to the centre of Sydney.

The population of the Macarthur Growth Area in 1982 is estimated by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to be in excess of 125,000, more than double that at the time of inception, and about 25 per cent of its target. The Department estimates that new residents have been moving in over the past 3 to 4 years at an average of about 1,000 each month. Australian Bureau of Statistics population data for the City of Campbelltown and the Municipality of Camden, which are part of the growth centre, are given in Chapter 3, 'Population'.

Industrial estates have been developed at Minto and Ingleburn. The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation estimates that within the estates a total of 51 factories are currently operating, employing 1,685 people with a potential ultimate workforce of 3,877 when fully developed in line with the companies' expansion plans. A total of 64 sites encompassing 175 hectares of land have been sold since the development of the estates.

The major emphasis of the Macarthur Division's planning activities has now turned to the Elderslie-Narellan sector of the Camden New City to allow development to take place from mid 1982 onwards. Initial population expansion from this development is planned to be 40,000 persons over approximately 10 years.

## HUNTER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Hunter Development Board was established in 1977 with the aim of assisting in the balanced development of the Hunter Region of New South Wales. The Board has five representatives of private enterprise within the region (including the Chairman), four local government representatives, two trade union representatives, and two representatives of State Government instrumentalities. The Commonwealth Government has an observer of meetings when Commonwealth matters are discussed. In assisting with balanced development, the Board is involved with industrial promotion and the encouragement of good communications, co-operation, and co-ordination between all levels of State and local government, the private sector, and the community. The ultimate aim is to maximise investment appeal and job opportunities in the region.

The Board is currently evolving a strategy to encourage job creation in the region. This strategy is particularly important in view of the structural employment problems in the region, including the rate of female unemployment and shortages of skilled tradesmen. The Board is identifying goods and services currently unavailable in the region, and is then encouraging enterprises to move into the area to supply these needs. In addition, it has sought to expand the potential of existing industries with advice and assistance in marketing, exporting, finance, and government incentives. In its role of increasing employment opportunities, the Board is not only encouraging new industries into the region, but is promoting programmes to train unskilled men and women in trades which are in demand. A special group training programme has been established by the Board to guarantee the supply of additional tradesmen in the Region.

## INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Outside the Sydney and Hunter Regions, the State is divided into nine distinct regions for developmental purposes. (This division into Regions is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in the State and which is separately described in Chapter 1, 'Natural Environment'.)

In these regions, Industry Development Boards, consisting of up to 9 part-time members associated with industry, commerce, and local government, have been established.

The role of the Boards is to actively encourage the development and expansion of industry and commerce and the creation of employment opportunities within their respective Regions by mounting specific promotional programmes, and by providing advice and assistance to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation, in respect of (a) the identification of regional investment opportunities; (b) the attraction to the Region of new industrial and commercial development projects; (c) the encouragement of expansion within the Region's established industries; (d) the planning and execution of promotional strategies designed to achieve the above aims.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation maintains offices, staffed by a 'regional manager' in all of these nine non-metropolitan regions of the State; at Grafton (North Coast Region), Armidale (New England), Dubbo (Orana), Broken Hill (Far Western), Albury (Murray), Narrandera (Riverina), Orange (Central Western), Goulburn (South-Eastern), and Wollongong (Illawarra).

## BATHURST-ORANGE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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 which extends over an area of 2,431 square kilometres 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.

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 Industrial Development and Decentralisation and consists of a part-time chairman and ten other part-time members and a 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 and extended the population targets for the growth centre to 65,400 by 1981 and to 106,000 by the end of the century. At 30 June 1981, the estimated resident population was 61,350 (of which Bathurst City had 23,050 persons and Orange City had 31,300 persons). The average annual rate of change over the five-year period 1976 to 1981 was 1.11 per cent.

Lands for growth centre purposes have been acquired under the provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act and the total area acquired by the Corporation, until this policy was discontinued in 1979, amounted to 7,719 hectares.

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. However, the main emphasis of the Corporation currently is to promote the growth centre area in order to attract industry.

In Bathurst, the Corporation has participated with the City Council in establishing a new suburb, Stewart, on the western outskirts of the City. 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 has begun development of a large estate in North Orange. The Corporation and the Orange City Council have developed the Leewood Industrial Estate.

At June 1981, loans and advances from the Commonwealth Government totalled \$16.1m, from the State Government \$11.8m and from private sources, \$21m. There have been no borrowings made since 1978-79.

#### ALBURY-WODONGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

In 1973, it was agreed that the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian 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 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. Albury is about 590 kilometres south-west of Sydney and Wodonga is about 305 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The Hume Highway and the rail line, which both connect Sydney to Melbourne, pass through the area.

The population of the area by the year 2000 is estimated to be 150,000. At 30 June 1981, the estimated resident population was 73,800 (of which Albury City had 37,350 and the other part of the New South Wales portion of the area, Hume Shire, had 4,900). The average annual rate of change over the five-year period 1976 to 1981 was 2.46 per cent.

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.

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is the statutory authority constituted, under this 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 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 five part-time members, two of whom represent the local communities, the mayors of the City of Albury and the Rural City of Wodonga, and a businessman of national standing.

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 and since 1977-78 this amount has been \$5m per year. To 30 June 1981, loan funds made available by the Commonwealth Government have been utilised for land acquisition in N.S.W. (\$29m), land acquisition in Victoria (\$39m), other development works in N.S.W. (\$30.5m), and other development works in Victoria (\$23m).

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) with development work currently concentrated on Thurgoona. Significant development at Baranduda is not expected for several years.

In August 1981, a joint Commonwealth-State Committee which had been established to review the future role of the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, submitted its report. The Committee considered that the major determinant of the long-term prospects of the growth centre would be the net increase in the number of basic private sector jobs. The Committee therefore recommended that the Corporation should concentrate its activities to promote the growth centre, that it should improve coordination and consultation with local councils in order to minimise bureaucratic obstacles to industry developments, and that it should encourage private sector involvement and investment in the growth centre and phase out its own activities which hinder private sector investment. The Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Ministerial Council in late 1981 and will be implemented over the next few years.

A reduced acquisition area was defined in 1977 to delineate lands to be acquired by the Corporation for future urban developments. The Corporation has acquired approximately 24,500 hectares of land including about 12,500 outside the reduced acquisition area. The Review Committee recommended that the land outside the reduced area should be sold over the next five years at current market values. The Review Committee also recommended that the broad strategic planning in the growth centre, as well as studies and investigations of its development, should continue to be undertaken by the Corporation. However it recommended that the ownership of urban infrastructure (such as water mains and sewers) which cost almost \$8.5m should be transferred from the Corporation to local authorities, that residential land development be predominantly undertaken by private developers, and that additional small scale commercial or industrial land development demands should be met by private developers and local governments.

#### LAND COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Land Commission of New South Wales is constituted under the Land Commission Act, 1976. Its main functions 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'.

At the end of June 1981, total funds employed by the Commission amounted to \$80m, including a State Government grant of \$15m, a Commonwealth Government loan of \$17m, private loans of \$11m, Commonwealth Deferred Interest Liability of \$11m, and promissory notes of \$13m. Assets (after provisions for decrease in value, write-downs, and provisions for future costs) included undeveloped land \$35m, land under development \$10m and developed land \$17m. Income from the sale of 2,178 lots in 1980-81 amounted to \$32m, while the number of lots developed in that year was 4,252.

The Commission is undertaking urban development in the local government areas of Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Camden, Cessnock, Fairfield, Gosford, Goulburn, Ku-ring-gai, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Penrith, Shellharbour, Sutherland, Sydney and Wollongong. In addition to carrying out its own programmes, the Land Commission oversees the development and disposal of homesites subdivided by the Department of Lands from Crown Land in the Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra regions.

#### FURTHER REFERENCES

**Annual Reports of:** New South Wales Department of Environment and Planning, New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, Department of Local Government and Lands, Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, Land Commission of New South Wales, State Pollution Control Commission, Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Coastal Council of New South Wales, Heritage Council of New South Wales, (Commonwealth) Department of Home Affairs and the Environment, and the Australian Heritage Commission.

**Hunter Region Regional Environmental Plan No. 1:** Department of Environment and Planning, March 1982.



## CHAPTER 12

### HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

#### HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

##### CENSUS OF DWELLINGS

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 1981 Census, are shown in the next table.

STATUS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a), N.S.W.

Statistical Area	Status of private dwellings (a)		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total dwellings
AT 30 JUNE 1976			
Total, N.S.W. . . . .	1,491,826	152,960	1,644,786
AT 30 JUNE 1981 (b)			
Sydney Statistical Division (c) . . . . .	1,065,079	82,575	1,147,654
Newcastle Statistical District (c) . . . . .	126,242	10,239	136,481
Wollongong Statistical District (c) . . . . .	69,734	4,370	74,104
Rest of N.S.W. . . . .	401,703	56,067	457,770
Urban centres (d) . . . . .	1,517,506	126,731	1,644,237
Rural areas (d) . . . . .	145,252	26,520	171,772
Total, N.S.W. . . . .	1,662,758	153,251	1,816,009

(a) For definition, see text above table. (b) Final recorded figures. (c) See text in the subsection 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'. (d) See text in Chapter 3, 'Population'.

NOTE: The figures shown in the table exclude non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, and institutions.

Between 1976 and 1981, the number of occupied private dwellings in New South Wales increased by 170,932 (or 11.5 per cent). In 1981, 63 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 25 per cent were in the rest of New South Wales.

Manuscript of this section prepared in July 1982.

The following table shows the number of households by the type of private dwelling as recorded in New South Wales at the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.

Households in—	Number of households	Per cent
Separate house .. .. .	1,235,501	74.3
Semi-detached house .. .. .	41,364	2.5
Row, terrace house .. .. .	29,224	1.8
Other medium density .. .. .	256,529	15.4
Flats (more than 3 storeys) .. .. .	47,021	2.8
Caravan, houseboat .. .. .	6,628	0.4
Other .. .. .	19,262	1.2
Not stated .. .. .	27,229	1.6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,662,758</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The nature of occupancy of private dwellings in New South Wales by number of households and number of persons from the 1981 Census is shown in the following table.

#### NATURE OF OCCUPANCY OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN N.S.W. 1981

Nature of occupancy	Households		Persons	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Owner .. .. .	564,836	34.0	1,516,079	30.9
Purchaser .. .. .	520,234	31.3	1,839,492	37.5
Owner/purchaser undefined .. .. .	29,793	1.8	84,460	1.7
Tenant .. .. .				
Housing authority .. .. .	84,135	5.1	273,932	5.6
Other .. .. .	345,793	20.8	897,441	18.3
Other (n.e.i.) .. .. .	65,630	4.0	180,925	3.7
Not stated .. .. .	52,337	3.1	116,892	2.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,662,758</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,909,221</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 1981 the percentage of dwellings occupied by tenants has fallen only slightly from 28 per cent in 1966 to 26 per cent in 1981. The trend since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below.

#### OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) RECORDED AT CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NEW SOUTH WALES

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
1981	1,662,758	11	429,928	9	26

(a) Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

Particulars of tenanted private dwellings as at 30 June 1981 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 1981**

Weekly rent	Number of dwellings	Proportion per cent of tenanted dwellings	
		Individual group	Cumulative
Less than \$10 .. .. .	7,196	1.7	1.7
\$10 to \$19 .. .. .	33,101	7.7	9.4
\$20 to \$29 .. .. .	40,738	9.5	18.8
\$30 to \$39 .. .. .	41,225	9.6	28.4
\$40 to \$49 .. .. .	65,580	15.3	43.7
\$50 to \$59 .. .. .	63,729	14.8	58.5
\$60 to \$69 .. .. .	53,533	12.5	71.0
\$70 to \$79 .. .. .	41,655	9.7	80.7
\$80 to \$89 .. .. .	29,491	6.9	87.5
\$90 to \$99 .. .. .	14,388	3.3	90.9
\$100 to \$109 .. .. .	8,848	2.1	92.9
\$110 to \$129 .. .. .	10,544	2.5	95.4
\$130 to \$148 .. .. .	4,401	1.0	96.4
\$149 & over .. .. .	6,203	1.4	97.8
Not stated .. .. .	9,296	2.2	
Total .. .. .	429,928	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes both furnished and unfurnished dwellings.

**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 1980–81 is given in the next table. The figures for 1976 and 1981 were derived from the Census of Population and Housing. Whereas the figures for 1976 relate to the private self-contained dwelling stock, those for 1981 include private non self-contained dwellings. The estimated stock figures shown for intercensal 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 (and for 1981, private non self-contained dwellings, eg improvised and mobile homes), 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. 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
1980	1,116,375	131,183	21,893	71,912	29,132	379,474	1,749,969
1981 (a)	1,147,654	136,481	25,592	74,104	31,646	400,532	1,816,009

(a) See text preceding table for details of the change in the series.

## RENTS AND RENT CONTROL

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 dwellings erected before 16 December 1954 and residential units (units created by the conversion of dwellings into self-contained flats) which were in existence before 1 January 1969 and if these dwellings or units have not been subject to a lease (known as a 'section 5A lease') registered with the Rent Controller.

*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.

*Rental Bond Board*

The Landlord and Tenant (Rental Bonds) Act, 1977 provides for the establishment of the Rental Board to act as custodian of tenants' rental bonds. The Act requires all rental bonds on residential tenancies to be deposited with the Board within seven days of receipt, and sets maximum amounts that landlords may demand as a bond. The Act also makes provision for refunds to tenants and landlords, and the determination of payment in the event of a dispute. Rental bonds held by the Board are invested in permanent building societies, government inscribed stock, bank bills, and other interest bearing deposits. After deducting the costs of operating the Board, income from investments is used to provide a free Rental Advisory Service for tenants and landlords and to provide loans to low income earners for new project housing approved by the Board.

*Fixation of Rents*

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller, or by an agreement entered into by the lessor and lessee and registered with 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 the 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.

#### *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.

### COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

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. Details of the Housing Agreements, 1945-46 to 1970-71 and of the Housing Arrangements, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given in Year Book No. 61 and 62 and in Year Book No. 64 respectively.

#### 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 Housing Agreement Acts of 1973 and 1974 provided that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent (except for special circumstances), 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 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 4.5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account. Restrictions were imposed as regards the eligibility of families for homes built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds, the sale of family dwellings built by the Commission with Agreement funds, and on the eligibility of applicants for Home Builders' Account advances. These restrictions, and other details on the 1973-74 Agreement are given on page 348 of Year Book No. 66.

#### THE 1978 AGREEMENT

The *Housing Assistance Act* 1978 operated from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1981. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provided 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 made to each State under the 1978 Agreement was determined by the Minister for Housing and Construction. N.S.W. received \$75m in 1980-81, comprising \$56m for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and

\$22m for the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The 1978 Agreement 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. The advances under the Agreement were 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 4.5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The 1978 Agreement removed the restriction on sale of dwellings built by the Housing Commission, provided under the previous Agreement.

Loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Account were to be made to persons who were not able to obtain finance in the open market or from other sources. The 1978 Agreement allowed 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 were taken into account.

#### THE 1981 AGREEMENT

A new Housing Agreement, authorised by the *Housing Assistance Act 1981*, has operated from 1 July 1981. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provides the States and the Northern Territory with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the five years 1981–82 to 1985–86.

Under the 1981 Agreement, the Commonwealth Government will provide a base level of \$200m per annum for the duration of the Agreement, of which \$54m per annum will be non-repayable grants to be used to assist disadvantaged groups in the community. The advances will be apportioned among all States.

In 1981–82 N.S.W. received \$83m, comprising \$69m for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$14m to the Home Purchase Assistance Account. As under past Agreements, funds made available to the Housing Commission for rental housing can be used for purposes which include—the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes; the construction or acquisition of housing; the provision of community facilities in its major estates; the allocation of funds to local government authorities 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 to the Housing Commission and to the Home Purchase Assistance Account are to be repayable over 53 years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. Untied funds provided by the Commonwealth are to be matched dollar for dollar by funds allocated by the State to Housing Agreement programmes in the same financial years.

A major change initiated by the 1981 Agreement is the requirement that each State housing authority progress to charging full market rents for public rental dwellings by June 1986. The impact of this will be mitigated by the States' rental rebate policy for tenants of limited means. The Agreement also provides that uniform rental rebate policies be adopted by all States. In New South Wales the Housing Commission determines the conditions of eligibility of persons for rental housing assistance provided under the Agreement, ensuring assistance is directed to those 'in most need'. The Commission dwellings may be sold for cash at the higher of the market value or replacement cost but sales can be prohibited in areas where dwellings are regarded as irreplaceable.

The amount allocated to home purchase assistance, out of total funds allocated to each State, is left to the discretion of each State Housing Minister, and can be used for purposes which include loans to lending institutions and provision of a subsidy to eligible home purchasers. The terms under which moneys are made available for home purchase assistance remain substantially the same as those of the 1978 Agreement. Under the 1981 Agreement, loans are to attract an interest rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum depending on family income. The interest rate will then increase by 0.5 per cent per



annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent per annum below the prevailing interest rate charged in Commonwealth Savings Bank home loans is reached. Subsequently, adjustments will be made for variations to that home loan rate. In New South Wales repayments will be increased by \$10 per month at the end of each of the first ten full financial years after the loan, or part thereof, has been advanced and thereafter by \$20 per month each financial year.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1976–77 to 1980–81 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 (c)	Interest paid by State
	Erection of houses, etc. for rental or sale (a)	Service housing (a)	Building societies, etc.	Total advances (b)		
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
1980	59,168	1,360	15,754	76,282	1,395,445	62,127
1981	56,160	120	21,860	78,140	1,135,956	52,215

(a) Includes grants. (b) Includes supplementary and matching advances for service housing. (c) 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)

Dwellings	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Government dwellings (a)–					
Houses and flats completed–					
General housing programme .. .. .	2,769	2,207	2,322	2,283	1,206
Service housing programme .. .. .	154	55	205	58	–
Total .. .. .	2,923	2,262	2,527	2,341	1,206
Houses sold .. .. .	22	–	–	–	–
Private houses acquired (b)–					
By erection .. .. .	610	401	274	282	236
By purchase–					
New .. .. .	692	505	907	832	813
Other .. .. .	1,377	1,601	930	892	999

(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, which was constituted by the Housing Act, 1941, is composed of 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 and the Commission's provision of rental accommodation are given in the sub-section 'Welfare Housing' in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

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—					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of houses and flats completed .. .. .	7,068	3,428	2,682	3,265	3,352	3,399

The 3,399 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1980–81 included 1,206 dwellings for ordinary applicants (financed from Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and associated funds), 535 for elderly persons, 93 for other government departments and authorities, 217 for Aborigines and 1,348 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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents .. .. .	67,026	90,191	111,933	134,701	158,895	184,007
Less rebates .. .. .	2,976	5,749	12,378	20,297	31,309	40,598
Interest .. .. .	15,523	16,646	16,849	17,440	16,886	17,018
Other .. .. .	13,608	10,793	3,484	5,800	6,520	6,186
<b>Total income .. .. .</b>	<b>93,182</b>	<b>111,882</b>	<b>119,888</b>	<b>137,644</b>	<b>150,992</b>	<b>166,613</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration .. .. .	9,576	10,190	11,788	12,417	13,241	15,615
Rates .. .. .	16,393	19,123	21,581	23,575	26,164	29,837
Fuel, cleaning, etc. .. .. .	2,118	2,655	3,189	3,481	3,905	4,695
Provision for—						
Maintenance .. .. .	13,204	16,130	23,601	28,361	31,637	35,486
Depreciation, etc. .. .. .	5,016	5,955	7,057	7,271	8,144	9,703
Interest .. .. .	33,028	40,325	43,871	48,306	52,740	56,699
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>79,335</b>	<b>94,378</b>	<b>111,087</b>	<b>123,411</b>	<b>135,831</b>	<b>152,035</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>17,504</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>14,233</b>	<b>15,161</b>	<b>14,578</b>

**HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W.: BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE**  
(S'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Liabilities—</b>						
Repayable advances—						
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	774,571	856,200	945,782	1,015,012	1,043,710	1,066,684
State Government .. .. .	116,206	109,163	114,102	124,435	179,185	178,156
Public loans raised by Housing Commission .. .. .	18,223	18,401	18,693	18,881	16,497	17,020
Commonwealth Government grants .. .. .	26,381	31,618	35,901	41,871	76,390	113,183
State grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	9,355	9,435	9,515	9,590	9,670	9,750
Other (a) .. .. .	15,108	16,108	17,108	18,200	19,200	20,200
Provision for maintenance of properties, etc. .. .. .	6,254	7,274	7,563	9,912	12,825	21,979
Accumulated surplus .. .. .	85,580	102,365	110,979	125,126	140,608	151,347
Sundry creditors (b) .. .. .	18,827	20,192	21,913	19,068	22,388	34,042
<b>Assets—</b>						
Land, property, etc. .. .. .	828,756	925,831	1,040,922	1,152,712	1,283,383	1,427,890
Home purchase debtors .. .. .	229,885	231,100	217,342	204,153	188,377	172,206
Current .. .. .	11,864	13,825	23,291	25,230	48,713	12,265
<b>Total assets, liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>1,070,504</b>	<b>1,170,756</b>	<b>1,281,555</b>	<b>1,382,095</b>	<b>1,520,473</b>	<b>1,612,361</b>

(a) Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes.

(b) Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

## OTHER GOVERNMENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

#### *Defence Service Homes*

The Commonwealth Government, under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918, assists certain former and serving members of the Defence Forces to acquire a home on concessional terms.

Details of the operations of the Defence Service Homes scheme are given on page 337 of Year Book No. 67.

The following table shows the number of loans granted in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the capital expended under the Act, the total capital receipts, and the number of loan accounts in each of the last five years.

#### DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year ended 30 June	Number of loans granted					Total capital expend- iture S'000	Total capital receipts (b) S'000	Total number of loan accounts (c)
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes	Total			
1977	656	153	961	43	1,813	26,833	25,095	64,987
1978	539	145	1,011	34	1,729	24,948	24,299	63,864
1979	544	142	933	38	1,657	23,842	29,928	62,255
1980	489	141	1,068	53	1,751	25,035	33,425	60,839
1981	481	106	886	53	1,526	26,174	32,251	58,371

(a) Includes Norfolk Island. (b) Includes personal loan principal, property sales and rent, miscellaneous receipts and recovered excess credits through Special Appropriation. 1976-77 to 1977-78 figures include personal loan principal plus Budget Appropriation only. (c) Includes A.C.T.

#### *Home Savings Grant Scheme*

The purpose of the scheme was 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 was 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 was 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. Applications under the scheme closed on 2 June 1982.

Persons who acquired their home on and after 1 January 1977 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1976* if they contracted to buy or build, or commenced to construct, their first home in Australia. In general, there was no restriction on the age or marital status of the applicant, except persons under 18 years of age had to be married or engaged to be married. In addition, persons who were not Australian citizens must have had the right to permanent residence. Applications under this scheme closed on 3 July 1982. The amount of the grant payable was related to the 'savings period', which was the period of 1, 2, or 3 complete years immediately before the contract date, during which the applicant(s) must have had saved in an acceptable form. The grant was 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 was payable in respect of a savings period of 1 year, \$1,333 for 2 years and \$2,000 for 3 years. From 1 October 1980, an additional grant of \$500 was made to families with one dependent child and \$1,000 to families with two or more dependent children if they qualified for the 'savings period' grant. There was no value limit on qualifying homes (including land) for which Home Savings Grants could be paid, where the home was acquired on or before 24 May 1979. From 25 May 1979 to 18 August 1980 the maximum grant was payable if the value of the home was less than \$35,000 with no grant payable for homes over \$40,000; between 19 August 1980 and 30 September 1980 the qualifying values were \$45,000 to \$55,000; and from 1 October 1980 the respective qualifying values were \$60,000 to \$70,000. Further details of the Home Savings Grant Scheme are given on page 338 of Year Book No. 67.

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 \$'000
	Received (a)	Approved	
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1964 (b)			
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)			
1977	3,734	2,217	1,445
1978	19,825	15,899	11,082
1979	20,624	18,692	19,467
1980	13,590	16,079	19,708
1981	11,732	8,877	11,140
Total since 1977	69,505	61,764	62,842

(a) Net of applications withdrawn.  
January 1977.

(b) Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

(c) Operations commenced on 1

*Home Deposit Assistance Scheme*

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, established by the *Home Deposit Assistance Act* 1982, enables persons, buying or building their first home on or after 18 March 1982, to qualify for a tax-free grant. The objects of the Scheme are to encourage and assist persons to purchase or build their own homes and to encourage them to save, over a period of time, towards this end. The Scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

There is no restriction on the age or marital status of applicants except persons under 16 years of age must be married or engaged to be married. To qualify for a grant, an applicant (or in the case of joint application, at least one applicant) must be an Australian citizen or have the right to permanent residence in Australia and must have held savings in an approved form continuously for at least twelve months prior to acquisition of their home. A grant cannot be paid if an applicant has already been paid a Home Savings grant.

Grants made under the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme are means-tested. The means-test applies to the taxable income of an applicant, or if more than one applicant to their combined taxable income, for the financial year preceding home purchase and is related to the Australian Statistician's figures for average weekly earnings (A.W.E.) for that year. A full grant, subject to savings qualifications, is payable where the weekly average of the applicant's taxable income for that year does not exceed approximately 135 per cent of A.W.E. The grant is reduced proportionally where the weekly average of the applicant's taxable income exceeds approximately 135 per cent of A.W.E. and is not payable if it exceeds approximately 155 per cent of A.W.E.

Successful applicants receive a savings based grant of up to \$2,500 (grants of \$1 will be paid for each \$1 of eligible savings). A family bonus, which is not means-tested, of \$500 for one dependent child and \$1,000 for two or more dependent children is also payable.

Qualifying homes may be new or established and are not subject to any value limit.

*Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme*

The Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme was established in 1982 following an amendment to the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936. The purpose of the Scheme is to lessen the burden of home mortgage repayments by providing for a rebate of tax on certain housing loan interest payments made on or after 1 July 1982. The Scheme is administered by the Australian Taxation Office.

The rebate is available to taxpayers who first occupied their home on or after 1 July 1977 and will extend to taxpayers who first occupy their homes no later than 30 June 1985.

The basic rebate is 32 cents for each \$1 of interest paid. A maximum basic rebate of \$500 is payable for the first year of occupancy but this amount reduces by \$100 for each subsequent year. An additional rebate of \$200 per annum is payable if the dwelling is a home for a dependant child or student.

*Housing Loans Insurance*

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established 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. Since June 1977, the Corporation has been empowered to insure loans for rental housing projects and loans to developers and builders, and has operated on a full commercial basis, servicing capital and paying income tax as well as State and Territory stamp duty.

Particulars of high ratio loans (that is loans above 75 per cent of valuation) insured by the Corporation in New South Wales during 1980-81 are:

	Loans Insured, 1980-81	
	Number	Amount \$'000
Build or buy new house or strata title unit .. .. .	2,082	61,993
Buy established house or strata title unit .. .. .	4,813	182,885
Discharge mortgage over house or strata title unit .. .. .	116	6,263
Total N.S.W. .. .. .	7,011	251,141

A small number of loans insured are for alterations and improvements to dwellings. During 1980-81, 7,316 loans (including those for alterations and improvements to dwellings) amounting to \$256m were insured under full cover with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 8,800 loans amounting to \$282m in 1979-80.

Part XIII of the *Commonwealth Functions (Statutes Review) Act* 1981 empowers the Minister for Housing and Construction to enter into an agreement on behalf of the Commonwealth for the sale of the business of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation and to enable the affairs of the Corporation to be wound up and the Corporation to be abolished. Provision is made for the Minister to negotiate either direct sale of the Corporation's assets or sale of shares in a company formed as a vehicle for sale of the Corporation's business.

Further details of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation are given on page 339 of Year Book No. 67.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

##### *State Bank of New South Wales*

The State Bank of New South Wales (formerly 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.

Prior to 1976 the Sale of Homes Agency, within the former Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, undertook to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales and for houses sold on terms under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The Agency has continued to administer the purchase accounts. For further details on this responsibility of the Bank see pages 355 and 356 of Year Book No. 66.

The Housing Society Agency (formerly the Building Society Agency) administers advances made to co-operative building societies and the State 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 from 5 per cent per annum to rates which may increase annually until they are 1 per cent per annum below the then current Commonwealth Savings Bank rate for housing loans.

Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below.

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Advances during year \$'000</i>	<i>Total advances to end of year \$'000</i>	<i>Advances repaid during year \$'000</i>	<i>Advances outstanding at end of year \$'000</i>
1976	35,952	409,685	20,643	268,559
1977	51,814	461,499	24,370	296,050
1978	52,502	514,000	26,574	321,960
1979	48,885	562,885	31,778	339,113
1980	52,800	615,685	35,928	355,987
1981	52,640	668,325	34,733	373,918

#### *Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme*

In 1976 the State government introduced a scheme by which first home buyers may be eligible for a deferment of the amount of stamp duty payable on their first home. The Stamp Duties Office determines, on behalf of the Treasury, the eligibility of applicants and properties and if acceptable approves of an advance being made for payment of stamp duty in accordance with the Scheme. Applicants repay the advance to the State Bank over a period of five years by equal annual instalments. To 30 June 1981, 79,488 applicants have taken advantage of the Deferred Payment Scheme to the extent of \$47m. Balances outstanding as at 30 June 1981, totalled \$30m in respect of 73,151 accounts.

#### *State Supplementary Housing Loans Scheme*

On 1 July 1981 the N.S.W. Government introduced the State Supplementary Housing Loans Scheme to provide second mortgages to assist eligible persons acquire their first home. The interest rate charged is 11.5 per cent per annum or the notional rate payable on the first mortgage, whichever is the higher, and remains fixed for the term of the loan. The maximum loan is \$10,000 and loans are repayable over 10 years. The Scheme is financed from funds made available by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., the Builders' Licensing Board and by the Rental Bond Board, and is administered by the State Bank of New South Wales.

#### *State First Mortgage Loans Scheme*

On 1 July 1982 the N.S.W. Government introduced the State First Mortgage Loans Scheme to provide finance to assist eligible families to purchase homes on land developed by the Land Commission of N.S.W. Loans to a maximum of \$50,000 are available, repayable over 20 years at concessional rates of interest. The Scheme is financed from the same sources as the State Supplementary Housing Loans Scheme and is also administered by the State Bank of New South Wales.

### **FINANCE FOR HOME PURCHASE**

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 Governments. Details on interest rates charged by banks and building societies in New South Wales in recent years are given in the section 'Interest Rates' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

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. 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 1977-78 is shown in the following table.

**VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED IN N.S.W. TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING**  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	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
1978	273,454	238,685	1,457,824	1,708,893	261,071	144,826	2,114,789
1979	337,984	265,078	1,719,731	2,018,746	304,047	147,083	2,469,876
1980	419,869	314,749	1,935,049	2,338,159	331,508	183,731	2,853,398
1981	426,577	309,014	2,085,240	2,450,130	370,701	218,867	3,039,698

The average value of loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation in New South Wales in June of recent years is shown below.

	June 1978	June 1979	June 1980	June 1981
<i>Houses</i> .. .. .	23,812	25,573	\$ 29,700	32,628
<i>Other dwellings</i> .. .. .	23,051	25,849	32,862	35,638
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	23,705	25,601	30,067	32,946

**VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED IN N.S.W. TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, BY TYPE OF LENDER**  
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Savings banks	Trading banks	Building societies		Finance companies	Other (b)	Total
			Permanent (a)	Terminating			
1978	627,167	304,276	730,064	131,575	74,091	102,790	1,969,963
1979	815,690	377,010	741,604	103,933	147,001	137,555	2,322,793
1980	845,070	368,352	960,366	108,401	213,274	174,204	2,669,667
1981	834,898	403,739	985,550	103,753	313,131	179,760	2,820,831

(a) Includes non-terminating building societies. (b) Comprises governmental authorities, insurance companies, and credit unions (loans approved by governmental authorities in 1980-81 amounted to \$37,547,000).

## SUPERVISION OF 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. Appeals against a decision of a council may be made to the Land and Environment Court constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979. This Court commenced its operations in 1980, replacing the former Local Government Appeals Tribunal. The Court is of Supreme Court status and matters are heard by a Judge and/or technical and conciliation assessors. Usually a compulsory conciliation conference is held (often on the building site) prior to a court hearing. If no acceptable decision is reached at the conference, the parties can consent to having the same assessor adjudicate on the matter. Otherwise the assessor reports the dispute to the Court.



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 Act, 1912, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 25 metres unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment, nor to a height greater than 45 metres unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Land use planning and urban and regional development in New South Wales are described in Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

#### 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.

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

are required to be licensed. 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 maximum payment in respect of one claim is \$20,000.

In 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, for a fee, with a report on the condition of that dwelling.

The Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974 was amended in 1982 in order to transfer the administration, assets and liabilities of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund from the Board to the newly established Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Corporation (a corporation sale comprising the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations). The Fund is described in the subsection 'Wages and Earnings' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

## PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND DRAINERS BOARD

The Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Act, 1979, established the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board which regulates, by a system of licences, registration, and contractor's authorities, 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, is the only authority to issue these licences. The Act also provides for a system of disciplining holders of licences, certificates of registration, and contractor's authorities for improper conduct. Appeals can be made to the District Court from determinations of the Board.

## ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by the Board of Architects of New South Wales, established under the Architects Act, 1921. Persons taking and 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 2,749 architects on the register at 31 December 1981.

## BUILDING STATISTICS

## SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

*Statistics of building approved* in New South Wales are compiled from returns of:

- (a) permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and
- (b) contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

*Statistics of building activity* are compiled from returns completed by:

- (a) builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity;
- (b) individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account; and
- (c) Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

*Statistics of the number of new dwellings commenced* in areas of the State are compiled from returns of commencement inspections undertaken by building approval 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. Certain details on construction activities are included in the section 'Construction' later in this chapter. Repairs, maintenance and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included. The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include:

- (a) new dwellings;
- (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.

*Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics*

From July 1980 a new system of collecting and processing building statistics has been implemented. Conceptually, there is very little difference between the old and the new system. The principal changes to the previous systems are as follows:

- (a) the introduction of a monthly new dwelling commencements series (based on information supplied by local and semi-government authorities and government departments) which provides statistics at local government area level; and
- (b) replacement of the quarterly census of private sector house building jobs by a quarterly sample survey which provides data on private sector house building activity at the State level but not at the finer levels of geographic disaggregation previously provided.

The quarterly census of building jobs other than private sector house jobs continues as before. Further details of the new system are given in the Explanatory Notes to *Building Activity, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 8752.1).

## CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics a building is classified as *private sector* or *public sector* according to ownership. *Public sector* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government 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 sector*.

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 approved, commenced, or under construction* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land (and landscaping) on which the job is carried out. The *value of building jobs completed* represents the actual value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land (and landscaping) on which the job has been 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 on jobs which have been regarded as commenced.

*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 sector building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government sector 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.

For the statistics contained in this chapter a building is regarded as having been *commenced* when 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 number of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of alterations and additions to dwellings.

## 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 subsection 'Geography' in Chapter I '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, under construction, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) BY CLASS OF BUILDING  
AND STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, N.S.W.**

(\$m)

Year ended 30 June	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (b)	Other building					Total building
	Houses	Other dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Education	Other	
APPROVED									
1976	597.9	106.1	77.2	42.2	91.6	104.1	104.0	249.1	1,372.3
1977	733.0	157.1	94.0	68.0	138.8	60.2	121.9	239.0	1,612.2
1978	854.3	162.6	116.2	112.8	106.2	67.5	131.3	267.5	1,818.5
1979	1,041.0	186.4	149.0	144.2	133.6	74.7	96.7	337.1	2,162.5
1980	1,421.6	355.9	219.7	136.7	168.8	115.8	110.8	353.8	2,883.1
1981	1,603.9	527.4	301.4	141.3	346.2	155.6	147.4	476.6	3,699.9
COMMENCED									
1976	579.4	135.3	82.6	49.5	71.1	95.5	86.4	231.8	1,331.8
1977	726.9	178.9	102.3	62.2	126.3	75.9	100.8	275.1	1,648.4
1978	766.0	174.4	110.5	109.2	102.9	88.5	114.6	230.5	1,696.7
1979	1,016.0	200.8	136.9	123.6	144.1	76.1	110.0	367.2	2,174.8
1980	1,302.4	355.5	196.5	160.5	152.7	118.0	115.4	368.7	2,769.6
1981(c)	1,657.3	623.6	333.0	206.5	401.5	201.0	182.7	597.2	4,202.8
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD									
1976	267.7	138.3	23.4	85.0	50.4	399.2	184.0	371.4	1,519.4
1977	315.1	146.9	30.7	67.3	90.1	359.5	156.0	299.7	1,465.3
1978	342.8	165.9	36.9	100.2	106.9	257.2	167.2	320.3	1,497.5
1979	493.4	196.5	59.4	145.3	104.6	247.8	135.6	443.9	1,826.4
1980	674.1	282.8	92.7	125.2	104.1	219.6	133.4	434.8	2,066.8
1981(c)	865.1	536.3	173.6	207.2	325.0	280.8	187.4	668.0	3,243.5
COMPLETED									
1976	575.7	194.1	76.1	60.0	85.4	189.1	152.9	231.6	1,564.9
1977	682.8	175.8	96.0	82.5	99.7	154.4	130.7	359.3	1,781.2
1978	747.9	160.9	105.6	77.3	94.8	204.2	104.5	226.8	1,721.9
1979	870.6	181.2	115.8	83.7	154.7	107.7	143.1	266.4	1,923.2
1980	1,133.0	285.4	165.8	192.7	159.2	155.6	137.1	399.1	2,627.9
1981(c)	1,460.2	427.2	257.7	172.0	237.7	171.9	133.7	400.5	3,261.0

(a) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (c) See the subsection 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

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 strong increase in the value of building jobs commenced in 1976-77 continued, with exception of 1977-78, in subsequent years with sharp increases of \$478m (28 per cent increase on previous year), \$595m (27 per cent) and \$1,433 (52 per cent) in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs approved in New South Wales during the last three years is shown in the following table.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS APPROVED (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS  
BY CLASS OF BUILDING, N.S.W.

(\$m)

Statistical Division	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (b)	Other building					Total building
	Houses	Other dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Education	Other	
1978-79									
Sydney .. .. .	589.7	119.2	117.7	110.7	96.3	38.5	56.7	212.5	1,341.4
Hunter .. .. .	98.0	12.6	8.8	4.6	11.3	5.4	14.8	37.4	192.9
Illawarra .. .. .	75.3	10.0	5.9	3.0	6.3	9.3	5.9	16.1	131.9
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	44.1	10.7	1.8	6.2	4.8	1.3	0.8	11.1	80.8
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	60.1	9.3	3.1	5.5	3.5	1.2	2.4	10.8	95.9
Northern .. .. .	29.9	4.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	7.4	51.8
North-Western .. .. .	22.3	3.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.2	5.0	37.0
Central West .. .. .	30.0	3.7	2.1	2.6	1.6	5.9	4.1	9.6	59.6
South-Eastern .. .. .	39.0	6.8	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	10.1	65.7
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	25.4	2.2	1.7	5.8	1.7	7.1	2.8	8.3	55.0
Murray .. .. .	24.9	3.6	1.2	1.3	2.9	0.9	3.4	7.9	46.0
Far West .. .. .	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	4.5
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	1,041.0	186.4	149.0	144.2	133.6	74.7	96.7	337.1	2,162.5
1979-80									
Sydney .. .. .	812.4	234.8	181.4	96.6	109.7	73.7	64.2	214.6	1,787.4
Hunter .. .. .	144.6	28.4	11.5	11.4	21.3	16.8	5.4	39.3	278.7
Illawarra .. .. .	100.7	16.9	7.5	6.1	8.9	7.9	11.6	15.4	174.9
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	61.5	23.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.9	10.9	106.3
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	90.8	17.9	2.9	4.9	4.2	1.8	6.5	12.5	141.6
Northern .. .. .	38.1	5.0	2.7	4.2	3.9	1.4	2.9	9.5	67.4
North-Western .. .. .	30.2	6.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.7	5.8	55.6
Central West .. .. .	35.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	9.3	2.3	4.3	9.8	69.8
South-Eastern .. .. .	47.2	12.2	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	11.7	81.6
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	32.2	2.1	2.4	3.7	2.6	3.8	1.8	9.2	57.6
Murray .. .. .	24.5	5.0	1.4	1.6	3.1	2.2	2.8	15.0	55.5
Far West .. .. .	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	6.7
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	1,421.6	355.9	219.8	136.7	168.8	115.8	110.8	353.7	2,883.1
1980-81									
Sydney .. .. .	832.9	329.1	244.5	72.7	162.6	116.9	94.9	309.5	2,163.0
Hunter .. .. .	196.1	50.1	18.5	17.5	133.5	19.7	9.0	47.2	491.8
Illawarra .. .. .	144.7	26.9	12.2	7.2	20.3	5.5	8.5	19.7	245.1
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	73.4	35.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	1.9	5.4	10.4	136.9
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	115.3	40.1	4.4	8.4	4.3	0.8	4.6	15.9	193.9
Northern .. .. .	38.9	7.0	3.4	9.6	2.3	1.2	7.1	11.9	81.4
North-Western .. .. .	35.2	3.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	8.1	59.6
Central West .. .. .	39.1	6.6	3.5	2.4	4.1	1.9	3.7	14.0	75.1
South-Eastern .. .. .	60.8	15.0	4.7	7.5	1.7	0.8	2.1	13.4	106.0
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	31.7	4.9	2.7	0.9	5.9	3.3	4.0	9.4	62.7
Murray .. .. .	32.7	7.7	1.9	7.8	6.3	1.4	2.8	15.7	76.3
Far West .. .. .	3.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	—	0.1	0.4	1.3	8.1
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	1,603.9	527.4	301.4	141.3	346.2	155.6	147.4	476.6	3,699.9

(a) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more.

(b) Valued at \$10,000 or more.

In 1980-81 building jobs approved in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 52 per cent of the total value of new houses, 62 per cent of the total value of new other dwellings, 81 per cent of the total value of alterations and additions to dwellings, 60 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 58 per cent of the total value of all building jobs approved in New South Wales.

The value of 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 BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND OWNERSHIP, N.S.W.  
(\$m)

Year ended 30 June	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (b)	Other building					Total Building
	Houses	Other		Shops	Factories	Offices	Education	Other	
PRIVATE SECTOR									
1976	528.2	136.0	81.1	73.0	63.3	137.2	24.0	143.9	1,186.7
1977	671.4	132.4	100.0	60.7	106.8	93.9	14.7	136.8	1,316.6
1978	735.6	133.6	109.2	82.2	108.0	75.5	17.0	146.4	1,407.5
1979	915.7	148.5	127.4	137.0	136.1	61.8	21.5	213.3	1,761.4
1980	1,186.6	272.8	183.8	151.5	131.8	72.7	23.5	246.0	2,268.8
1981(c)	1,605.7	484.4	292.5	222.7	218.7	123.0	43.5	357.4	3,347.9
PUBLIC SECTOR									
1976	70.1	53.9	—	1.8	7.7	59.4	134.4	140.7	468.0
1977	34.3	30.6	0.3	1.3	13.4	57.8	87.7	127.0	352.2
1978	30.7	45.7	0.2	2.3	16.5	56.0	99.5	116.1	366.8
1979	30.1	56.1	0.4	5.3	15.7	66.8	95.7	119.4	389.4
1980	42.1	42.3	0.6	4.1	20.7	68.6	92.7	140.7	411.8
1981(c)	50.5	51.5	0.2	10.2	49.4	79.9	110.2	176.8	528.8
TOTAL									
1976	598.3	189.9	81.1	74.9	71.0	196.6	158.4	284.5	1,654.7
1977	705.7	163.0	100.2	61.9	120.2	151.6	102.4	263.8	1,668.8
1978	766.3	179.3	109.4	84.4	124.4	131.5	116.5	262.5	1,774.3
1979	945.9	204.6	127.7	142.3	151.9	128.6	117.2	332.7	2,150.8
1980	1,228.7	315.1	184.4	155.6	152.5	141.4	116.3	386.7	2,680.6
1981(c)	1,656.2	535.9	292.7	233.0	268.1	202.8	153.7	534.3	3,876.7

(a) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (c) See the subsection 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

In 1980–81, the value of work done on private new dwellings represented 62 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1975–76 was 56 per cent. Alterations and additions to dwellings accounted for a further 9 per cent (7 per cent in 1975–76). Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 7 per cent in 1980–81 (6 per cent in 1975–76); factories, 7 per cent (5 per cent in 1975–76); offices, 4 per cent (12 per cent in 1975–76); and education, 1 per cent (2 per cent in 1975–76).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 18 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1975–76 (the proportion for 1980–81 is 14 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., hospitals and offices (which together accounted for 46 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1980–81) and dwelling jobs (19 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

## NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, under construction, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table.

## NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS BY OWNERSHIP, CLASS OF BUILDING AND STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Private sector			Public sector			Total		
	Houses (a)	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses (a)	Other dwellings	Total dwellings
APPROVED									
1976	24,217	6,315	30,532	1,041	560	1,601	25,258	6,875	32,133
1977	26,457	6,419	32,876	1,721	2,201	3,922	28,178	8,620	36,798
1978	28,161	5,410	33,571	1,526	2,638	4,164	29,687	8,048	37,735
1979	31,853	7,222	39,075	1,317	1,535	2,852	33,170	8,757	41,927
1980	38,442	12,680	51,122	2,148	1,776	3,924	40,590	14,456	55,046
1981	38,460	17,685	56,145	1,174	1,152	2,326	39,634	18,837	58,471
COMMENCED									
1976	22,317	7,108	29,425	1,616	1,116	2,732	23,933	8,224	32,157
1977	25,774	7,217	32,991	1,840	2,127	3,967	27,614	9,344	36,958
1978	24,684	5,264	29,948	1,342	2,640	3,982	26,026	7,904	33,930
1979	29,478	6,489	35,967	1,294	1,484	2,778	30,772	7,973	38,745
1980	32,972	10,602	43,574	2,162	1,748	3,910	35,134	12,350	47,484
1981(b)	37,250	16,810	54,060	1,251	1,310	2,561	38,500	18,120	56,620
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD									
1976	9,355	5,439	14,794	1,285	1,766	3,051	10,640	7,205	17,845
1977	10,324	4,937	15,261	1,106	2,015	3,121	11,430	6,952	18,382
1978	10,193	3,923	14,116	880	3,150	4,030	11,073	7,073	18,146
1979	13,342	4,757	18,099	891	2,368	3,259	14,233	7,125	21,358
1980	15,800	6,894	22,694	1,564	1,983	3,547	17,364	8,877	26,241
1981(b)	17,240	12,448	29,690	906	1,314	2,220	18,150	13,762	31,910
COMPLETED									
1976	20,535	8,155	28,690	4,606	2,818	7,424	25,141	10,973	36,114
1977	24,357	7,610	31,967	2,019	1,887	3,906	26,376	9,497	35,873
1978	24,586	6,238	30,824	1,565	1,423	2,988	26,151	7,661	33,812
1979	25,910	5,478	31,388	1,283	2,273	3,556	27,193	7,751	34,944
1980	30,057	8,348	38,405	1,494	2,171	3,665	31,551	10,519	42,070
1981(b)	34,400	12,112	46,520	1,801	1,681	3,482	36,200	13,793	50,000

(a) From 1 July 1980, figures shown for the numbers of new private and total houses and of total dwellings commenced, under construction and completed have been rounded to the nearest 10 units. (b) See the subsection 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 50,000 in 1980-81, the highest level since 1970-71 (49,397). New houses comprised 72 per cent of new dwellings completed in 1980-81 (70 per cent in 1975-76).

Dwelling building jobs for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 7 per cent of the total dwellings completed in 1980-81 compared with 21 per cent in 1975-76.



A geographical distribution of the number of new dwellings approved in the last six years is given in the next table.

**NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS APPROVED IN AREAS OF N.S.W. BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND OWNERSHIP**

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							
1976	12,435	2,208	529	1,065	1,036	7,985	25,258
1977	14,409	2,329	483	1,173	1,113	8,671	28,178
1978	15,711	2,396	563	1,204	1,175	8,638	29,687
1979	18,388	2,547	499	1,313	1,010	9,413	33,170
1980	22,431	3,387	902	1,445	1,607	10,818	40,590
1981	19,890	3,892	1,107	1,481	2,230	11,034	39,634
OTHER DWELLINGS							
1976	3,550	205	108	342	114	2,556	6,875
1977	5,318	506	112	412	70	2,202	8,620
1978	4,884	594	118	520	75	1,857	8,048
1979	5,337	448	123	475	62	2,312	8,757
1980	9,012	872	304	578	157	3,533	14,456
1981	11,448	1,049	666	698	264	4,712	18,837
PRIVATE SECTOR DWELLINGS							
1976	15,124	2,331	596	1,318	1,134	10,029	30,532
1977	17,744	2,460	589	1,311	1,147	9,625	32,876
1978	18,314	2,593	625	1,553	1,210	9,276	33,571
1979	22,387	2,796	608	1,706	1,032	10,546	39,075
1980	29,407	4,071	1,100	1,859	1,697	12,988	51,122
1981	29,902	4,756	1,720	2,112	2,473	15,182	56,145
PUBLIC SECTOR DWELLINGS							
1976	861	82	41	89	16	512	1,601
1977	1,983	375	6	274	36	1,248	3,922
1978	2,281	397	56	171	40	1,219	4,164
1979	1,338	199	14	82	40	1,179	2,852
1980	2,036	188	106	164	67	1,363	3,924
1981	1,436	185	53	67	21	564	2,326
TOTAL DWELLINGS							
1976	15,985	2,413	637	1,407	1,150	10,541	32,133
1977	19,727	2,835	597	1,585	1,183	10,871	36,798
1978	20,595	2,990	681	1,724	1,250	10,495	37,735
1979	23,725	2,995	622	1,788	1,072	11,725	41,927
1980	31,443	4,259	1,206	2,023	1,764	14,351	55,046
1981	31,338	4,941	1,773	2,179	2,494	15,746	58,471

Of the new dwellings approved in New South Wales, the proportion located in the Sydney Statistical Division increased each year from 50 per cent in 1975–76 to 57 per cent in 1978–79. This proportion was maintained in 1979–80 but decreased to 54 per cent in 1980–81. Of the other areas shown in the above table, the Hunter Division accounted for 11 per cent (including 8 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District) of the new dwellings approved in 1980–81, and the Illawarra Division for 8 per cent (including 4 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). Together, the adjacent Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed Statistical Divisions had the largest number of new dwellings approved in 'Rest of N.S.W.' in 1980–81 (these numbered 7,562, about 13% of the State total).

### CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING)

Statistics relating to the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams, and water distribution systems, sewer systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating plant and equipment, telecommunication's structures and other work of a non-building nature are compiled each quarter. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more and are inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

Details of construction (other than building) activity are given in terms of *prime contracts* only. Although the prime contract is the normal method of arranging business between a project owner and a contractor, some variation can occur in the extent to which the prime contract covers the value of plant, machinery, and materials associated with construction (other than building) projects. For example, plant, machinery and materials will not be included in the value of the prime contract when supplied directly by the project owner. Consequently, the statistics do not give the total cost of projects with which the prime contractors are associated.

A prime contract for the installation of equipment which is an integral part of a construction (other than building) project is at present included in the statistics but those prime contracts which involve only the supply of materials and equipment are excluded.

Since the September quarter 1979 prime contracts have been classified in the following manner:

- (a) where there is only one type of good or service produced, the contract is classified according to that type of good or service.
- (b) where there are a number of goods and/or services produced within the one prime contract, that contract is classified according to the predominant (in terms of value) type of goods or service produced, and
- (c) where a prime contract is only one of many contracts involved in a larger project, and the goods and/or services produced by the prime contract are only an essential part of the larger project, the contract is classified according to the goods or services produced by the larger project.

A more detailed account of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in construction statistics is given in *Construction (Other than Building) Operations: Australia* (Catalogue No. 8761.0).

The value of prime contracts by stage of construction in New South Wales in the last six years is given in the following table.

VALUE OF PRIME CONTRACTS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, N.S.W.

(\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at end of year	Work done during year	Work (at end of year) yet to be done
1975-76	175.5	235.2	1532.9	1332.8	1163.5
1976-77	325.5	317.7	638.5	327.6	260.4
1977-78	326.6	349.2	681.7	342.0	327.3
1978-79	412.8	296.0	874.0	437.4	1376.7
1979-80	709.4	388.1	1,234.8	503.9	629.5
1980-81	848.9	560.0	1,649.5	804.7	797.7

The value of construction (other than building) in New South Wales in 1980–81 by the class of construction is shown in the following table.

CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) BY TYPE, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1980–81  
(\$m)

Type of construction	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at 30 June 1981	Work done during year	Work at 30 June 1981 yet to be done
Class 1—					
Roads, highways, and related structures .. .. .	59.2	61.6	45.4	60.9	19.8
Classes 6, 7, and 8—					
Dams, water supply, and sewerage .. .. .	61.6	54.6	110.2	69.7	36.9
Classes 5 and 11—					
Power transmission and electrical generating plant .. .. .	156.8	106.1	583.6	210.7	279.2
Class 4—					
Harbours .. .. .	20.4	116.0	112.2	47.3	41.2
Class 12—					
Heavy industrial plant and equipment, n.e.c. .. .. .	281.9	113.7	381.5	219.1	193.8
Other classes (a) .. .. .	268.7	108.0	416.7	196.9	226.7
Total all construction—					
Private sector .. .. .	288.1	122.4	345.8	220.1	182.5
Public sector .. .. .	560.5	437.5	1,303.7	584.5	615.2
Total .. .. .	848.9	560.0	1,649.5	804.7	797.7

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, street lighting, and telecommunications structures.

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Building Approvals, Australia* (monthly) (Catalogue No. 8731.0), *Building Activity, Australia* (quarterly) (8752.0)

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Building Approvals, New South Wales* (monthly) (8731.1), *Building Activity, New South Wales* (quarterly) (8752.1), *Number of Dwellings Commenced in New South Wales* (quarterly) (8741.1)

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, State Bank of New South Wales, Defence Homes Corporation, Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, Department of Social Security.



## CHAPTER 13

### WATER RESOURCES

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 subsection 'Local Government' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'. The principal rivers in New South Wales are described in Chapter 1.

#### WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

In terms of the Water Resources Commission Act, 1976, the Water Resources Commission is responsible for the control, management, and development of water resources in New South Wales. The Commission 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 Commissioners. All three are appointed by the Governor.

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; control the taking of water from streams and underground and undertake appropriate research.

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.

### NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Details of Commonwealth expenditure in the first three years of the National Water Resources Program in New South Wales under the National Water Resources (Financial Assistance) Act 1978 are shown below.

	1978-79 \$m	1979-80 \$m	1980-81 \$m
<i>Water resources assessment</i>	1.630	1.630	1.800
<i>Coastal rivers flood mitigation</i>	1.000	1.000	0.888
<i>Inland rivers flood mitigation</i>	—	—	0.069
<i>Murray Valley salinity and drainage</i>	1.000	1.620	2.230
<i>Water hyacinth control</i>	0.015	—	—
<i>Investigation and studies</i>	0.125	0.359	0.531
<i>Split Rock Dam</i>	—	—	0.500
	3.770	4.609	6.018

### INTERSTATE WATER AGREEMENTS

#### RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The Murray River 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 Indi River into the sea off the South Australian coast.

Control of the waters of the Murray River 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 River waters are allocated equally between the States.

The Hume Reservoir and the Dartmouth Dam, both River Murray Commission storage projects, are described later in this section.

#### 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 and tunnels, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. The waters finally discharge at a low elevation and flow through 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.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES-QUEENSLAND BORDER RIVERS AGREEMENT

The waters of the Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established under the New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act, 1947. Within New South Wales, the scheme is

administered by the Water Resources Commission. The agreement 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 261,000 megalitres.

### 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.

#### AREA OF LAND (a) IRRIGATED, N.S.W.

(Source: Water Resources Commission)

(Hectares)

System	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Irrigation areas	189,169	176,359	184,583	144,370	176,473	175,118
Irrigation districts	222,477	262,733	258,715	239,719	290,984	270,058
Licensed diversions	212,652	280,108	293,706	251,017	278,495	340,119
Total area irrigated	624,298	719,200	737,004	635,106	745,952	785,295

(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 area. There is 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. Land-holders 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 182,689 hectares, served with water through a channel system supplied from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembed Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,177 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, 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 these dams is derived from the natural flow of the rivers and, in the case of Blowering Dam, from water released into the Tumut 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 channels to Berembed 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 Irrigation Areas.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation areas is shown in the next table.

#### AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION AREAS, 1980-81

(Source: Water Resources Commission)

(Hectares)

Land use	Murrumbidgee (a)	Coleambally	Hay	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Rice .. .. .	28,145	21,331	—	1,260	—	—	50,736
Other cereals .. .. .	29,664	14,828	46	343	—	—	44,881
Oilseeds .. .. .	271	41	—	—	—	—	312
Vines .. .. .	4,833	51	—	—	1,978	380	7,242
Orchard .. .. .	6,280	29	—	—	484	829	7,622
Vegetables .. .. .	2,180	238	—	—	3	4	2,425
Lucerne .. .. .	685	227	20	—	—	—	932
Fodder crops .. .. .	2,311	305	4	—	—	—	2,620
Pastures .. .. .	28,634	9,570	915	1,587	5	108	40,819
Fallow and miscellaneous .. .. .	9,518	7,371	—	640	—	—	17,529
Total area irrigated .. .. .	112,521	53,991	985	3,830	2,470	1,321	175,118

(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, 1980-81

(Source: Water Resources Commission)

(Hectares)

Land use	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts (a)	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
Rice .. .. .	18,664	11,576	11,511	7,923	1,709	—	51,383
Other cereals .. .. .	41,454	2,740	3,209	9,179	8,384	5,149	70,115
Oilseeds .. .. .	596	—	—	—	163	25	784
Vegetables .. .. .	1,806	—	39	965	48	—	2,858
Lucerne .. .. .	1,292	200	79	80	281	1,749	3,681
Fodder crops .. .. .	882	440	101	400	597	271	2,691
Pastures .. .. .	69,369	21,184	10,854	14,644	6,711	4,708	127,470
Fallow and miscellaneous .. .. .	—	2,100	1,145	4,274	3,557	—	11,076
Total area irrigated .. .. .	134,063	38,240	26,938	37,465	21,450	11,902	270,058

(a) Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which is supplied with water from the Murray at Yarrowonga 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 3,263 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 who benefit 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 1981 there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 11 trusts (818,791 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 1981, there were 11,851 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 690,256 hectares. The area actually irrigated during 1980–81 was 340,119 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 State Bank is authorised to make advances for approved works. This activity of the Bank is described in more detail in the sub-section 'Provision of Finance to the Agricultural Industry' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

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 can be subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent, with a maximum subsidy of \$1,000 for any one property. Up to June 1981, 44,095 applications involving subsidies amounting to \$14.4m had been approved and paid, including 10,867 applications involving subsidy payments of \$4.2m, in 1980–81.

## WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The principal river systems and their main dams, lake storages (the storage capacity of the dams and lake storages are shown in megalitres), and weirs associated with conserving, diverting, or regulating water used principally for agricultural purposes in New South Wales:

*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 (4,057,000) 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); Tombullen Storage (11,200); Berembed, Redbank, Maude, Balranald, Yanco, 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, which was 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 either Burrinjuck or Blowering Dams 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 dam has increased the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation, and augmented 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 4,057,000 megalitres capacity storage is shared between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The Dam provides a carry-over storage which, in times of drought, can supplement the Hume Reservoir and makes supplies to the Murray River more secure. It also allows an increase in the South Australian entitlement under the River Murray Agreement.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was 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.

The Hume Reservoir, which was completed in 1936, is a River Murray Commission storage. Water supplied from it 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, Deniboota, 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, 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, which was completed in 1971, is situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River. Water from the Dam is used for stock and irrigation purposes.

The Wyangala Dam, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,220,000 megalitres, is situated on the Lachlan River 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. Other 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, provides for the construction of the Dam which will have a storage capacity of 284,000 megalitres and 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.

*Hay Weir* is under construction on the Murrumbidgee River 12 kilometres from Hay.

*Windamere Dam* is under construction on the Cudgong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. Storage capacity will be approximately 350,000 megalitres.

Up to five other major dams are being planned for construction over the next 25 years to meet the Hunter Valley's growing demand for industrial and town water supply. This demand is mainly associated with projected industrial development using the Valley's 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.

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. 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 over the years, 698 are still flowing. Most are used for stock watering purposes but some are used for town water supply. The Water Resources Commission controls the discharge of artesian bores as a conservation measure.

### ***FURTHER REFERENCES***

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs* (Catalogue No 7411.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of: Water Resources Commission; Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authorities; River Murray Commission; and Department of National Development and Energy.



## CHAPTER 14

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

## SHIPPING

### CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, quarantine, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

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.

In 1980 an amendment to the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act*, provides that the Commonwealth government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. Trading ships include those that are used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis. The Commonwealth Act does not apply in relation to '(a) a trading ship proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage or an inter-state voyage; (b) an Australian fishing vessel proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage; (c) an inland waterways vessel; or (d) a pleasure craft, or in relation to its owner, master or crew'.

Under the provisions of the *Navigation Act*, all ships engaging in coastal trade must be licensed. During the time 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.

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.

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 which is constituted under the *Australian Shipping Commission Act* 1956 operates the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trades under the name 'The Australian National Line' (ANL). The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport and Construction, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1981, the Commission operated 31 ships, which totalled 1,167,567 tonnes dead weight. Of these ships, 17 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (9 in general cargo trade, and 8 in interstate carriage of bulk commodities), and 14 in the overseas trade.

As part of its operations in New South Wales, ANL operates a container terminal with three 'roll on/roll off' berths at Port Botany. The terminal is used by ships owned by ANL and other shipping lines which are engaged in coastal and overseas shipping services. Bulk cargoes carried by ANL ships to and from New South Wales ports during 1980-81 include alumina, coal, coke, salt, sugar, wheat and wood pulp.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN STEVEDORING INDUSTRY

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. All waterside workers in Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, are permanently employed. In Sydney and Botany Bay they are employed by individual employers and in Newcastle and Port Kembla by the Holding Company, administered by the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour, except for a small number employed by individual employers. There are no other ports in N.S.W. where stevedoring operations are performed by waterside workers. 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 Waterside Workers Federation 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. At 31 December 1981, the quotas of waterside workers in New South Wales ports were 1,719 for Sydney, 261 for Botany Bay, 254 for Newcastle, and 430 for Port Kembla. The strengths were 1,711, 261, 254, and 391 respectively.

#### STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in the following two tables have been compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information provided by shipping companies or their representatives to Customs Houses at each port in New South Wales.

The growth and changes within the international shipping industry over the past few years necessitated a review of this Australia-wide collection of vessel movement and cargo statistics. Significant alterations resulted in July 1978 and again in July 1979. The existing collection deals entirely with international voyages; the coastal component was removed in 1978.

The scope of this collection includes all vessels except the following; naval vessels; yachts and other pleasure craft; foreign fishing vessels that neither load nor discharge cargo; geophysical and oceanographic research vessels and all oil rigs and vessels servicing them; and other vessels of 200 net tonnes and under.

The unit of quantity used in the following two tables to measure cargo is the 'revenue tonne'. This is the unit predominantly used in the shipping industry and is the basis on which freight is levied. It is obtained by adding mass (tonnes weight) and volume (cubic metres) units.

'Vessel calls' show the number of port visits that an overseas vessel makes in New South Wales. For example, an overseas vessel which arrives direct in Newcastle and makes a further call in Sydney before it departs for an overseas port from Botany Bay is counted as one arrival call and one departure call for each of the three ports.



## OVERSEAS CARGOES

The overseas trade of New South Wales is predominantly confined to four ports: Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows overseas cargo discharged and loaded at each of these ports and 'other' ports in New South Wales in the last four years. 'Other' ports are Twofold Bay, Trial Bay, Clarence River, Coffs Harbour, and Port Macquarie.

## OVERSEAS CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS

Year ended 30 June	Cargo discharged				Cargo loaded			
	Vessel calls	Total cargo (revenue tonnes) (a)			Vessel calls	Total cargo (revenue tonnes) (a)		
		Container cargo (b)	Other cargo	Total cargo		Container cargo (b)	Other cargo	Total cargo
SYDNEY								
1978	1,739	2,344,977	2,967,523	5,312,500	1,705	1,454,739	4,849,861	6,304,600
1979	1,558	2,822,486	2,791,272	5,613,758	1,572	1,666,604	3,956,579	5,623,183
1980	1,714	2,501,768	2,344,490	4,846,258	1,658	1,122,148	5,262,788	6,384,936
1981	1,501	2,038,084	2,608,966	4,647,050	1,529	1,033,512	4,957,776	5,991,288
BOTANY BAY								
1978	94	700	1,786,300	1,787,000	94	—	84,900	84,900
1979	94	—	1,807,506	1,807,506	92	—	188,519	188,519
1980	97	—	2,171,613	2,171,613	92	—	128,564	128,564
1981 (c)	571	878,488	2,537,288	3,415,776	504	225,707	203,122	428,829
NEWCASTLE								
1978	620	35,037	1,118,063	1,153,100	614	31,598	11,794,602	11,826,200
1979	573	32,963	1,098,750	1,131,713	577	33,899	12,726,066	12,759,965
1980	608	28,238	1,119,850	1,148,088	593	18,782	14,051,717	14,070,499
1981	630	14,101	1,387,757	1,401,858	614	14,426	15,916,511	15,930,937
PORT KEMBLA								
1978	341	—	575,900	575,900	337	180,083	7,131,517	7,311,600
1979	258	775	650,956	651,731	259	20,969	6,388,593	6,409,562
1980	262	2,951	731,147	734,098	252	961	7,011,374	7,012,335
1981	250	—	595,007	595,007	240	—	6,967,065	6,967,065
OTHER PORTS								
1978	30	—	10,000	10,000	30	—	732,400	732,400
1979	18	—	2,430	2,430	18	—	387,040	387,040
1980	143	87,727	42,609	130,336	130	41,059	818,376	859,435
1981	40	—	3,606	3,606	40	—	924,226	924,226
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES								
1978	2,824	2,380,714	6,457,786	8,838,500	2,780	1,666,420	24,593,280	26,259,700
1979	2,501	2,856,224	6,350,914	9,207,138	2,518	1,721,472	23,646,797	25,368,269
1980	2,824	2,620,684	6,409,709	9,030,393	2,725	1,182,950	27,272,819	28,455,769
1981	2,992	2,930,673	7,132,624	10,063,297	2,927	1,273,645	28,968,700	30,242,345

(a) Obtained by adding the mass (tonnes) and volume (cubic metres).  
ft. (6·096 m.) or 40 ft. (12·19 m.) standard international containers.

(b) Container cargo refers only to cargo shipped in 20  
(c) First full year of container terminal operations.

Overseas ports at which vessels load or discharge cargo are allocated to their respective countries which in turn are allocated to 'Trade Areas' in accordance with the Classification of Trade Areas for Shipping Statistics.

The following table shows details of overseas cargo discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by trade area, for the year 1980-81.

OVERSEAS CARGO, N.S.W.: TRADE AREA (a) OF PORT OF LOADING OR DISCHARGE,  
1980-81  
(\*000 revenue tonnes) (b)

Trade area	Dis- charged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports	Trade area	Dis- charged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports
<i>Europe</i> .. .. .	1,186.6	5,709.1	<i>Persian Gulf</i> .. .. .	2,913.0	927.9
<i>East Asia</i> .. .. .	608.3	2,190.7	<i>West India</i> .. .. .	20.4	200.7
<i>Japan</i> .. .. .	2,679.6	18,955.3	<i>East India</i> .. .. .	12.4	130.3
<i>North America-East Coast</i> .. .. .	795.5	134.6	<i>South East Asia</i> .. .. .	402.3	835.6
<i>North America-West Coast</i> .. .. .	884.7	178.2	<i>Papua New Guinea</i> .. .. .	26.8	242.8
<i>Central America</i> .. .. .	18.5	14.1	<i>Central Pacific</i> .. .. .	37.8	183.3
<i>South America-East Coast</i> .. .. .	27.1	29.3	<i>French Pacific</i> .. .. .	5.9	105.0
<i>South America-West Coast</i> .. .. .	0.1	11.7	<i>Pacific Islands (other)</i> .. .. .	157.9	18.2
<i>West Africa</i> .. .. .	0.1	—	<i>Other</i> .. .. .	95.4	—
<i>South and East Africa</i> .. .. .	89.7	38.3			
<i>Red Sea</i> .. .. .	100.9	337.3	<i>Total</i> .. .. .	10,063.3	30,242.3

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Obtained by adding the mass (tonnes) and volume (cubic metres).

## 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 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, established under the Maritime Services Act, 1935, is a statutory authority within the State and functions under the control and direction of the Minister for Ports. It 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.

The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the New South Wales Board at 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 are summarised for the last six years in the next table.

## MARITIME SERVICES BOARD FUND (a): REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Source: Maritime Services Board)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
REVENUE						
Tonnage rates and berthing charges .. .. .	3,366	3,732	4,384	6,115	6,855	7,260
Harbour rates—						
Inward and transhipment .. .. .	20,477	(b) 26,766	(b) 27,873	(b) 36,297	(b) 38,598	(b) 47,741
Outward .. .. .	4,811	(b) 14,713	(b) 16,202	(b) 21,926	(b) 26,482	(b) 31,907
Coal loader charges .. .. .	8,129	12,128	17,332	24,769	30,276	43,673
Rents (wharves, etc.) .. .. .	3,560	3,847	3,895	4,564	5,716	6,704
Navigation and shipping charges .. .. .	—	—	—	6,845	6,946	8,508
Other .. .. .	8,968	5,745	7,971	8,566	11,099	18,177
Total revenue .. .. .	49,311	66,930	77,657	109,082	125,972	163,971
EXPENDITURE						
Working expenses (c) .. .. .	32,703	(d) 48,623	(d) 54,189	(d) 74,607	(d) 83,580	(d) 105,079
Provision for renewals .. .. .	7,330	7,950	11,700	13,300	14,500	22,900
Sinking fund contributions .. .. .	1,490	1,550	1,619	3,460	4,345	6,673
Interest and exchange .. .. .	7,715	8,722	10,051	17,597	21,580	28,669
Total expenditure .. .. .	49,238	66,845	77,559	108,964	124,005	163,320
SURPLUS						
Surplus .. .. .	73	85	99	118	1,967	651

(a) Refers to 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 special harbour rate for deepening Newcastle Harbour. (c) Includes loan management expenses. (d) 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 as at 30 June 1981 are shown in the next table.

Class of berth	Number	Length (metres)
Effective commercial cargo berths—		
Container berths .. .. .	5	1,132
Other .. .. .	49	8,435
Passenger terminal berths .. .. .	3	604
Cross berths and connecting lengths .. .. .	..	583
Harbourcraft .. .. .	9	600
Dolphin berths .. .. .	4	852
Other berths—oil, private, etc. .. .. .	44	3,599
Berths out of commission .. .. .	17	2,062
Naval berths .. .. .	22	3,027
Total .. .. .	..	20,894

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, there are two coal loading gantries with capacities of 625 tonnes per hour each. 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. There are also two berths at Darling Harbour equipped with 'roll on/roll off' ramps. Berths at Pyrmont, Glebe Island, White Bay and Balmain are connected to the State Railway system.

A Port Operations and Communications Centre, which is 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.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Sydney during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

Year ended 30 June	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
1976	2,954	30,735,650
1977	2,925	31,803,240
1978	2,757	32,023,801
1979	2,543	28,504,539
1980	2,469	27,974,016
1981	2,301	26,208,445

The composition of arrivals in 1980—81 was:

	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
Overseas	1,505	21,297,812
Interstate	296	2,305,872
State	500	2,604,761

#### BOTANY BAY

Botany Bay (Port Botany), situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour, is being developed as a second major port for Sydney. Major port facilities for container and bulk trades, covering 260 hectares of largely reclaimed land, are being constructed on the northern foreshore of the Bay. Channels are to be up to 19.2 metres in depth. Previously, only crude oil and petroleum product facilities, mostly located on the southern side, were available.

A specialised wharf with tank farms nearby has been constructed for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes. Two major container terminals have been completed. The first covers 42 hectares, with three 'roll on/roll off' berths, and was commissioned in 1979. The second three-berth terminal covers 38 hectares and was completed in early 1982. Rail access is provided to both container terminals.

A crude oil berth for tankers up to 160,000 dwt and a large liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) installation are to be built on the reclamation site.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Botany Bay during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

Year ended 30 June	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
1976	288	5,864,283
1977	276	6,250,946
1978	274	6,281,563
1979	288	6,519,092
1980	361	7,099,307
1981	597	11,200,552

The composition of arrivals in 1980-81 was:

	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
Overseas	237	4,780,045
Interstate	337	5,692,167
State	23	728,340

#### 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, allowing vessels up to 120,000 dwt to use the port, commenced in 1977. Completion of this work is expected in 1982.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal, iron and steel, aluminium and other heavy industries in the Hunter Valley. There are also wheat and woodchip exporting facilities.

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. In addition to general cargo berths, special berths have been provided for handling bulk cargoes such as imports of oil, iron ore, limestone, phosphate rock and exports principally of coal, as well as iron and steel products, wheat and woodchips. Most wharves are serviced by rail.

The main coal loaders are located at the Steelworks Channel and Eastern Basin. The Steelworks Channel loader is capable of a loading rate of 5,000 tonnes per hour through two wharf mounted ship loaders. The Eastern Basin loader has two travelling gantry coal loaders with a gross handling rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour. A third coal loader is being developed on Kooragang Island, the first stage of which will have a capacity of 15 million tonnes per annum and is scheduled for completion in 1984.

A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat with four traversing loading heads is provided for bulk wheat loading. An alumina discharge berth is under construction and is expected to be completed in late 1982. Two woodchip exporting facilities at West Basin and Kooragang Island were established in 1981.

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.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Newcastle during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

Year ended 30 June	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
1976	943	13,397,535
1977	886	13,767,989
1978	853	14,513,087
1979	842	15,523,950
1980	873	16,836,777
1981	922	17,924,760

The composition of arrivals in 1980-81 was:

	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
Overseas	666	13,630,011
Interstate	216	4,076,075
State	40	218,674

#### 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 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. Most wharves are serviced by rail. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

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, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

A new coal loader is currently under construction and is due for completion in late 1982. The initial capacity will be 15 million tonnes per annum, and the loading rate 5,000 tonnes per hour. Vessels of up to 110,000 dwt will be able to load at this facility with provision for 150,000 dwt ships after further dredging. A new multi-purpose berth which will accommodate vessels to 110,000 dwt will be completed in late 1982.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Port Kembla by an Advisory Committee 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.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Port Kembla during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

Year ended 30 June	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
1976 .. .. .	723	11,890,023
1977 .. .. .	689	11,564,472
1978 .. .. .	666	11,875,723
1979 .. .. .	655	12,978,496
1980 .. .. .	605	13,349,396
1981 .. .. .	601	13,744,616

The composition of arrivals in 1980-81 was:

	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
Overseas .. .. .	331	9,751,984
Interstate .. .. .	267	3,946,004
State .. .. .	3	46,628

## 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 May 1982.

### 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 8·6c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$1,855 and the minimum is \$127 at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and \$64 at other ports. The rate of 4·3c per ton (gross) 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 \$8 to \$11 while the rate in respect of vessels 31 metres and over is 15·6c per ton (gross).

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 1·12c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons (gross) are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from \$1.44 to \$5.75 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 \$12 to \$40. Mooring buoys

owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of \$60 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of \$15 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 \$40 per annum. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$45. 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 \$20 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) of 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 days after their unshipment onto the wharf and goods placed on a wharf for shipment more than two days before the date of shipment incur these charges (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted). 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 \$18 per annum. There were 100,200 vessels registered during the year ended 30 June 1981. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$10 for the first year, and \$8 per annum thereafter (173,598 licences were issued or renewed in 1980-81). A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between \$7 and \$35 (534 licences were issued during 1980-81).

#### 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 River 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

The (Commonwealth) *Shipping Registration Act* 1981, which was proclaimed in January 1982, provides for the establishment of a single, centralised Australian Shipping Register. The main purpose of the Act is to fix for eligible ships, conditions for compulsory or voluntary registration in Australia and to grant them Australian nationality. The Act retains the Australian Red Ensign as the national flag for Australian merchant ships. It allows other Australian registered ships to fly either the Australian National Flag or the Australian Red Ensign. Previously, shipping was registered in Australia under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament.

The Australian Shipping Register was established in Canberra in January 1982. A 'home port' must be nominated when a ship is registered. Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla are the only ports in New South Wales which can be home ports. Previously, separate registers were kept at each of these ports. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last five years are given in the following table.

## SHIPPING ON REGISTER: SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND PORT KEMBLA

(Source: Department of Transport and Construction)

Tonnage class (net tons)	Number of vessels (at 30 June)				Net tonnage (at 30 June)			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Under 50	1,042	1,129	1,231	n.a.	16,348	17,972	19,688	n.a.
50 and under 500	69	75	81	n.a.	9,609	10,860	11,889	n.a.
500 and under 1,000	8	6	6	n.a.	5,582	3,957	3,957	n.a.
1,000 and under 2,000	2	1	3	n.a.	2,698	1,417	4,069	n.a.
2,000 and over	14	15	14	n.a.	177,562	184,234	159,353	n.a.
Total, all vessels	1,135	1,226	1,335	1,460	211,799	218,440	198,956	n.a.

## 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 Ships Safety Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Construction 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	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity
Sea-going vessels									
Sydney—									
Cargo (a)	872	n.a.	n.a.	832	n.a.	n.a.	787	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger (b)	1	40,340	2,217	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	873	n.a.	n.a.	832	n.a.	n.a.	787	n.a.	n.a.
Harbour and river vessels									
Sydney	92	10,030	26,246	86	18,495	22,284	59	6,287	14,608
Other ports	35	1,245	3,657	42	1,432	3,892	47	1,878	4,083
Total	127	11,275	29,903	128	19,927	26,176	106	8,165	18,691
Motor boats (c)	2,158	n.a.	n.a.	1,952	n.a.	n.a.	2,045	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes trawlers. (b) Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1981 there were 48 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,804 tons and passenger capacity of 879. (c) Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Ships Safety Branch in 1980–81 included 220 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,193,679.

### SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprises 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 ships. 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 carries out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments as well as private shipowners. The Undertaking also manages the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle. 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**  
(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 31 March					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Revenue .. .. .	40,566	28,424	15,729	16,724	26,274	29,665
Expenditure—						
Net working expenses .. .. .	38,506	25,069	13,605	15,621	25,595	35,042
Interest (a) .. .. .	568	636	668	378	386	414
Depreciation .. .. .	323	330	329	197	200	210
Provision for capital repayments .. .. .	63	133	104	68	56	58
Total .. .. .	39,460	26,168	14,706	16,264	26,237	35,724
Surplus or deficit (—) .. .. .	1,106	2,256	1,023	460	37	(—)6,059

(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. For the 1980–81 year, a deficit was incurred mainly as a result of very heavy losses in the Shipbuilding Division principally caused by increased costs for labour, materials, and subcontracted work.

### 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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED						
Sydney .. .. .	7,617	6,009	6,239	5,871	5,027	5,405
Newcastle .. .. .	3,785	3,704	2,862	3,149	2,765	2,505
Port Kembla .. .. .	4,578	3,944	3,654	3,819	3,451	3,455
ENGAGEMENTS DISCHARGED						
Sydney .. .. .	7,591	6,228	6,335	5,970	5,109	5,204
Newcastle .. .. .	3,789	3,782	2,978	3,298	2,860	2,508
Port Kembla .. .. .	4,560	3,929	3,581	3,816	3,462	3,449

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. owned or chartered by the State 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 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 AUTHORITIES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and bus services. In 1974, the Commission also assumed control of Government ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

On 1 July 1980 under the provisions of the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. was dissolved and replaced by two separate organisations: The Urban Transit Authority (U.T.A.) and the State Rail Authority (S.R.A.), both under the direction and control of the Minister for Transport. In addition, the Railway Workshops Board was established as a subsidiary of the S.R.A.

The U.T.A. has the responsibility to ensure co-ordination of bus, rail, ferry, and taxi passenger services in the urban and inter-urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; to operate publicly-owned buses and ferries in these areas, together with associated bus and ferry workshops; to exercise broad policy control over privately-owned public transport services operated in these areas; and to enter into contractual arrangements with private vehicle and ferry operators, for the provision of private transport services.

The U.T.A. consists of ten members: four ex officio and six appointed. The ex officio members are the Managing Director of the Authority, the Commissioner for Motor Transport, the Deputy Chief Executive (Industrial Relations) of the S.R.A., and the General Manager (Operations) of the S.R.A. The appointed members are the part-time chairman, three members to represent commuters, bus and taxi-cab proprietors, a member elected by the officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The S.R.A. is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout N.S.W.; providing urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in consultation with the U.T.A.; and arranging for the recruitment and industrial relations both for itself and the U.T.A.

The S.R.A. consists of four ex officio and three appointed members. The ex officio members are the Chief Executive and two Deputy Chief Executives of the S.R.A. and the Managing Director of the U.T.A. The appointed members are a part-time chairman, a member elected by officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The Railway Workshops Board is accountable to the S.R.A. for the management of railway workshops and consists of six members.

## RAILWAYS

### RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the railway system owned by State Governments and the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC), as at 30 June 1980, are shown in the following table. The ANRC, which trades as Australian National, is responsible for the former Commonwealth Railways system and the Tasmanian and non-metropolitan South Australian railways. Urban rail services in South Australia remain the responsibility of the State Government and particulars of these are shown as the South Australian railway system. Particulars of private lines are not available.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: ROUTE AND TRACK KILOMETRES OPEN, 30 JUNE 1980

Railway system	1,600mm gauge		1,435mm gauge		1,067mm gauge		Total all gauges	
	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track
New South Wales	..	..	(a)9,773	13,787	..	..	9,773	13,787
Victoria	..	..	313	397	12	14	6,184	8,722
Queensland	..	..	(c)111	139	9,793	11,634	9,904	11,773
South Australia (d)	..	..	142	338	..	..	142	338
Western Australia	..	..	1,377	1,858	(e)4,396	5,557	5,773	7,415
National (d)	..	..	2,395	2,986	2,609	2,986	2,683	3,526
Total	..	..	8,396	11,635	14,183	19,167	16,884	20,731
							39,463	51,533

(a) Includes 489 kilometres which are electrified. (b) Excludes 328 kilometres of 1,600mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435mm gauge line between Melbourne and Albury. Includes 420 route kilometres which are electrified. (c) Operated by the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. which is reimbursed for the cost of operations. (d) See text at beginning of section. (e) Excludes 148 kilometres of 1,435mm/1,067mm dual gauge line which is included under 1,435mm gauge.

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.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 326 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 960 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 1981, was 10,218 kilometres, and comprised 9,773 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line 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 GOVERNMENT RAILWAY SERVICES

*Length of State Government Railways*

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta in 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 1981 there were in New South Wales 9,773 route 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 2,553 kilometres of sidings and cross-overs. The total length of track comprising the single track equivalent of multi-line track and sidings and cross-overs was 13,787 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, Emu Plains on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and Waterfall on the Illawarra line.

The Eastern Suburbs Railway was opened in 1979. This railway provides a new 2-line track running mainly underground from Central Station to Bondi Junction via Town Hall, Martin Place, Kings Cross and Edgecliff. Total cost of construction was \$169m. In 1980 the electrified extension of the Illawarra line to Waterfall was integrated 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. A further section from Gosford to Wyong was opened in April 1982. Currently electrification extends to Waterfall on the Illawarra line (to Port Kembla) and to Campbelltown on the southern line (to Goulburn). Work is currently in progress to extend electrified lines to Newcastle and Wollongong.

### *Finances of State Government Railways*

Particulars of railway finances in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: FINANCES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Earnings—						
Freight services						
Goods (a) .. .. .	214,227	251,230	264,400	258,909	344,439	378,495
Livestock .. .. .	3,304	3,006	4,432	3,630	3,704	3,132
Passenger services .. .. .	77,682	72,368	83,465	85,408	111,004	138,595
Trading and catering services .. .. .	13,422	13,798	14,628	15,845	17,961	20,693
Rents, advertising, etc .. .. .	r7,140	r7,715	r7,940	r8,766	r10,010	r10,897
Other .. .. .	r2,888	r3,727	r5,857	r6,475	r8,714	r7,831
Total earnings .. .. .	318,663	351,845	380,724	379,033	495,833	559,645
Government contribution towards—						
Losses on developmental lines (b) .. .. .	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	—
Superannuation (b) .. .. .	3,199	4,811	6,815	7,749	9,396	11,500
Losses due to competition from road transport services (c) .. .. .	100	30	—	—	—	—
Interest and other charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	(d)31,754
Revenue supplements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	(d)299,407
Total revenue .. .. .	323,562	358,286	389,139	388,382	506,829	902,306
<b>EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE</b>						
Working expenses .. .. .	457,437	551,303	622,444	656,356	744,944	870,378
Provision for renewals .. .. .	11,000	12,575	14,785	15,927	13,052	(d)..
Debt redemption .. .. .	9,073	8,289	11,382	13,810	13,360	(d)..
Interest and exchange on interest .. .. .	45,924	55,746	66,597	73,634	63,456	(d)31,754
Other expenditure (e) .. .. .	4,000	5,000	2,000	—	—	—
Total expenditure from revenue .. .. .	527,434	632,913	717,208	759,727	834,812	902,132
<b>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>						
Surplus or deficit (—)(b) .. .. .	..(—)203,872	(—)274,627	(—)328,069	(—)371,345	(—)327,983	(d)173

(a) Goods include parcels and mail. (b) Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund. (c) Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. (d) From July, 1980, the State Rail Authority is released from providing for renewals and for debt redemption under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, which provides for reimbursement of debt charges from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The legislation also provides for revenue supplements to be provided from Consolidated Revenue. (e) Comprises transfers to Special Reserve.

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 1980–81, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$7.9m (including \$7.8m for the carriage of wheat and flour), while further concessions amounting to \$13.2m (including \$11.6m for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The carriage of goods contributed 68 per cent of the total earnings in 1980–81, compared with 25 per cent, from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

An analysis of the finances of the various rail services provided by the State Rail Authority in 1980–81, is shown in the following table.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: FINANCES CLASSIFIED BY  
TYPE OF SERVICE (a), 1980–81  
\$'000

Type of service	Earnings	Revenue Government Contributions (a)(b)	Total	Expenditure (a)	Surplus
Freight services .. .. .	389,085	95,055	484,140	484,089	51
Passenger services—					
Sydney and Newcastle urban services .. .. .	119,216	107,945	227,161	227,100	61
Country and interstate services .. .. .	51,343	107,907	159,250	159,189	61
Total passenger services .. .. .	170,559	215,852	386,411	386,289	122
Total rail services .. .. .	559,644	310,907	870,551	870,378	173

(a) Excludes State Government contributions to revenue of \$32m and excludes expenditure on interest and other charges of \$32m. (b) Comprises revenue supplement and contribution for superannuation.

Further particulars regarding the finances of the State Rail Authority are included in the subsection 'State Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

### *Traffic on State Government Railways*

Particulars of goods traffic carried by the State Government railways in the last six years are given in the next table.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: TRAFFIC  
(Source: State Rail Authority)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Passenger journeys .. .. .	180,352	184,421	183,540	182,750	208,821	(a)212,911
FREIGHT ('000 tonnes)						
Coal .. .. .	14,557	16,126	16,408	17,913	20,068	22,259
Wheat .. .. .	3,488	4,667	5,125	3,260	6,056	5,328
Iron and steel .. .. .	2,290	1,867	1,700	1,786	2,127	1,901
Containers .. .. .	2,165	2,662	2,548	2,724	3,025	2,798
Other (b) .. .. .	8,679	8,455	7,653	7,799	8,410	8,164
Total .. .. .	31,179	33,777	33,434	33,482	39,686	40,450

(a) Includes 207,862 in Sydney and Newcastle urban services. (b) Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, limestone, cement, fertilizers, petroleum products, livestock, parcels and general freight.

*Employment in State Government Rail Services*

The annual average number of persons employed in the State Government 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)
1975-76	39,331	355,168	1978-79	42,765	515,291
1976-77	39,973	404,610	1979-80	42,599	598,052
1977-78	42,276	482,176	1980-81	42,583	662,730

*Accidents on State Government Railways*

Accidents which occur in the working of the State Government 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.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. In 1977 an accident at Granville involving a City-bound commuter train resulted in 83 passengers being killed and 213 injured.

**NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: ACCIDENT CASUALTIES AND  
COMPENSATION PAID**

(Source: State Rail Authority)

Category	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Persons killed—						
Employees .. .. .	9	9	14	9	7	8
Other .. .. .	49	114	25	60	62	49
Total .. .. .	58	123	39	69	69	57
Persons injured—						
Employees .. .. .	6,233	5,794	5,228	5,507	5,370	5,468
Other .. .. .	667	686	476	438	928	288
Total .. .. .	6,900	6,480	5,704	5,945	6,298	5,756
Compensation paid (\$'000)—						
Persons (a) .. .. .	76.7	188.4	437.3	2,443.4	1,322.2	2,061.5
Goods (b) .. .. .	545.0	495.5	576.9	656.4	693.7	423.7
Total .. .. .	621.7	683.9	1,014.2	3,099.8	2,015.9	2,485.2

(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. In 1980-81, the number of train kilometres run on the three lines open for traffic was 147,082 and the weight of goods carried was 717 thousand tonnes. At 30 June 1981 there were 141 employees.



## INDIAN-PACIFIC SERVICE

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Service) is run four times a week in either direction, each trip taking 2¾ days. The service which passes through Broken Hill (in N.S.W.) and Port Pirie (in South Australia), is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the State Rail Authority 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 GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES

The State Government bus services are administered by the Urban Transit Authority of New South Wales (see reference at the beginning of this section). At 30 June 1981, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 850 kilometres in the Sydney district and 240 kilometres in Newcastle.

## Finances

At 30 June 1981 the capital value of fixed assets of the bus services amounted to \$15m.

Revenue of the Government bus services, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation (\$992,000 in 1980-81).

In 1978-79 and earlier years, 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 below. However, from 1 July 1979, the government cancelled the capital debt liability, involving writing off \$47m of capital debt and \$54m in unpaid debt charges.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES: FINANCES  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE						
Earnings .. .. .	44,885	39,913	43,644	44,100	54,233	65,983
Government contribution towards—						
Superannuation .. .. .	510	600	684	836	874	992
Bus leasing (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,166	9,187
Revenue supplement (b) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60,826
Total revenue .. .. .	45,395	40,513	44,328	44,936	61,273	136,988
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Working expenses .. .. .	81,653	92,617	105,665	115,084	121,414	136,254
Provision for debt redemption (c) .. .. .	375	690	552	547	..	..
Interest (c) .. .. .	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704	..	..
Total expenditure from revenue .. .. .	85,041	96,685	109,776	119,337	121,414	136,254
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT						
Surplus or deficit (—) .. .. .	(—)39,647	(—)56,171	(—)65,449	(—)74,399	(—)60,140	(b)734

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Urban Transit Authority is provided with a Revenue Supplement from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (c) From 1 July 1979 debt charges have been waived.

Included in both revenue and expenditure in 1980–81, are leasing costs of \$9.2m for Metropolitan and Newcastle bus services which were met in full by a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Prior to 1979–80, leasing costs were included only as an expenditure item.

### *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 GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES: TRAFFIC (a)**

Year ended 30 June	No. of passengers ('000)			Vehicle kilometres ('000 kilometres)		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
1976	169,917	16,926	186,843	56,151	7,757	63,908
1977	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	55,413	7,615	63,028
1978	177,441	18,552	195,993	56,016	7,452	63,468
1979	175,732	17,898	193,630	57,576	7,605	65,181
1980	175,551	18,292	193,843	56,942	7,718	64,660
1981	170,575	17,326	187,901	57,561	7,990	65,551

(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, and Employment*

At 30 June 1981 the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,505 vehicles in Sydney, 1,454 single deck and 51 double-deck buses, while in Newcastle there were 192 single deck buses and 2 mini-buses. Since 1976, buses added to the fleet have been acquired under leverage leasing arrangements, which are described in the subsection 'State Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

The number of persons employed by the Urban Transit Authority in providing bus services was 6,115 at 30 June 1981; the salaries and wages paid during 1980–81 amounted to \$95m.

### 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 Government bus services. Details of the operations in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, have been supplied by the Department of Motor Transport from figures supplied by the private bus operators. These statistics are shown on the following page.

**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
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	21	152	24	174
1980	199	1,525	19	143	24	172
1981	199	1,578	19	141	24	169

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
PASSENGERS CARRIED AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED**

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June	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)
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
1980	66,056	33,588	3,162	4,468	9,101	6,473
1981	65,039	48,287	3,022	2,837	6,328	5,343

The numbers of employees of the private bus services in June 1981 were 1,762 persons in the Metropolitan Transport District, 258 in the Newcastle District, and 156 in the Wollongong District.

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
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
1980	39,985	37,357	3,446	3,416	5,228	5,064
1981	53,274	51,279	3,978	3,483	4,927	4,787

**HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY AND HYDROFOIL SERVICES**

On 1 July 1980, ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries was vested in the Urban Transit Authority. From that date the Authority became responsible for the operation of the services formerly operated by the Public Transport Commission.

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 and hydrofoil services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last six years are given in the following table.

#### PASSENGER FERRY AND HYDROFOIL 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) (\$'000)	Persons injured in accidents	
	Ferries	Hydro- foils				Passengers	Employees
1976	32	5	13,033	11,533	4,414	10	14
1977	29	5	12,449	12,430	3,946	3	10
1978	31	5	12,531	12,626	4,233	2	5
1979	28	5	12,493	12,736	4,534	—	2
1980	29	5	13,000	13,895	5,773	—	2
1981	28	5	13,286	13,824	6,660	2	2

(a) Includes passengers carried on regular cruises, charters, etc. picnics, etc.

(b) Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters,

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

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.

The total length of roads in the State was estimated at 204,571 kilometres in 1978. For details on the type of surface and lengths in statistical areas see page 326 of Year Book No. 67.

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. Further details of expenditure by local government is given in the section 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

**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		
1976	274,596	18,176	219,931	512,703
1977	310,751	22,431	219,597	552,779
1978	371,963	27,261	251,881	651,105
1979	387,395	25,458	274,096	686,949
1980	445,652	30,196	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1981	503,177	37,019	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(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 is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of the Commissioner for Main Roads 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 reimburses 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, 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 1978.

*Sydney to Newcastle Freeway.* Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work in 1974. Section from Somersby to Wyee including a connection to the Pacific Highway at Doyalson is under construction.

*North Western Freeway.* Section between the City of Sydney and Pyrmont completed in 1981.

*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 in 1974, and section from Yanderra to Aylmerton completed in 1977. Section from Kenny Hill, Campbelltown to Yanderra completed in 1980.

*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 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 1981 (a)

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 .. .. .	282	141	1,171	8,190	697	10,481
Trunk roads .. .. .	—	26	359	6,601	105	7,091
Ordinary main roads .. .. .	753	755	1,520	14,726	576	18,330
Developmental roads .. .. .	22	8	178	3,266	—	3,474
Tourist roads .. .. .	40	53	36	315	—	444
Total, proclaimed main roads .. .. .	1,097	983	3,264	33,098	1,378	39,820
Freeways .. .. .	73	12	14	14	—	113
Toll works .. .. .	19	11	24	—	—	54
Secondary roads .. .. .	255	44	—	—	—	299
Unclassified roads .. .. .	6	3	—	—	2,489	2,498
Total .. .. .	1,450	1,053	3,302	33,112	3,867	42,784

(a) Does not include roads under the full control of local government authorities.





*Australian Gas Light Company*

Welding operations on the Newcastle natural gas pipeline.

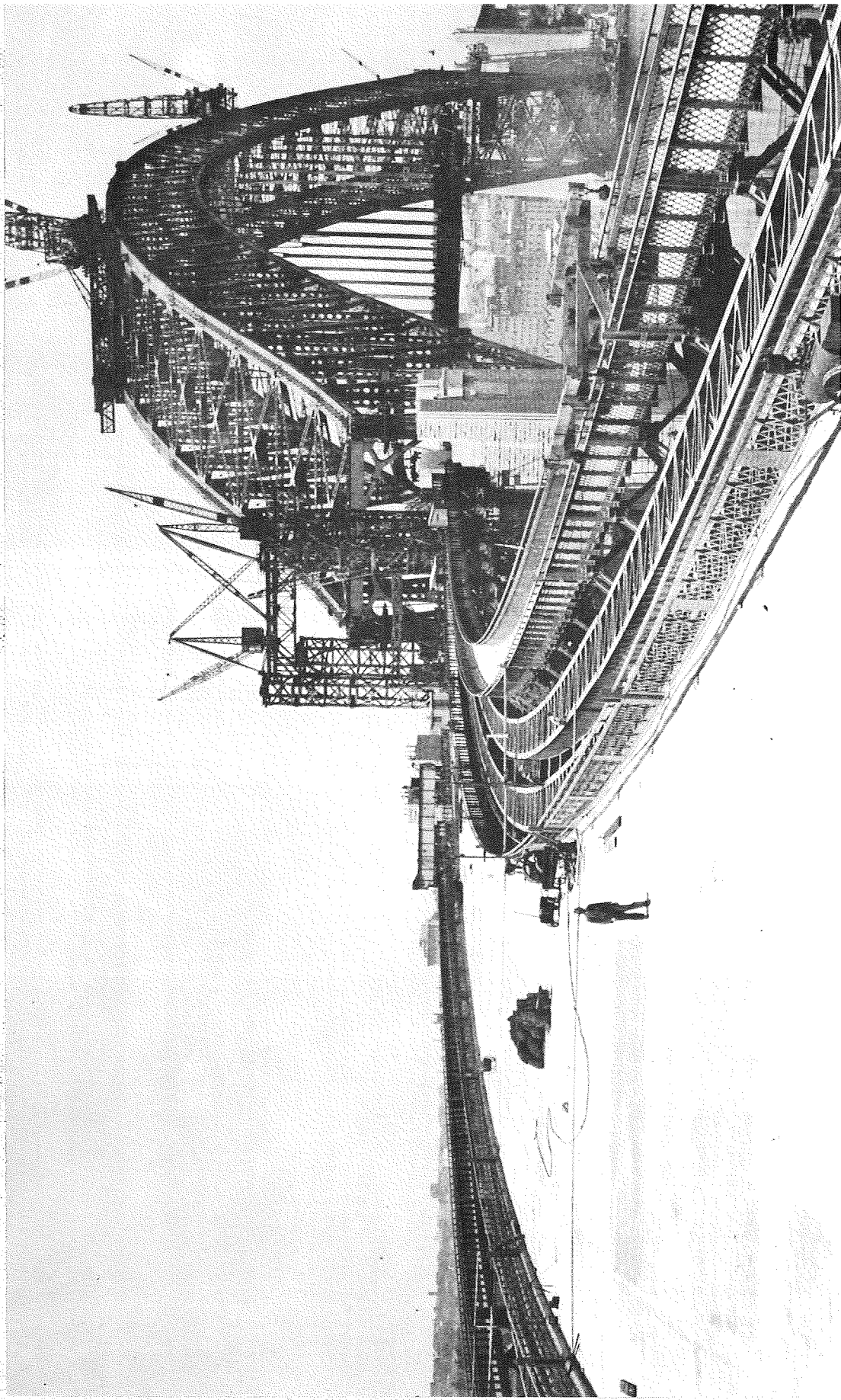




*Department of Main Roads*

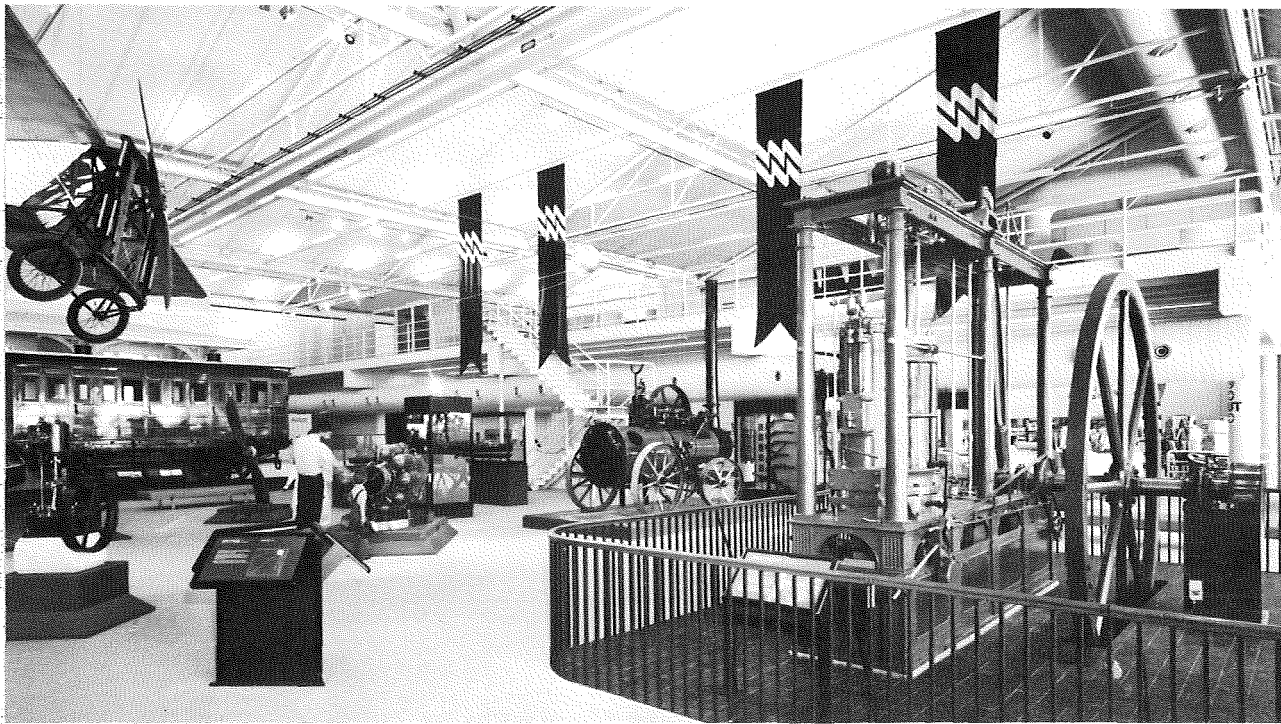
March 1982 was the 50th Anniversary of the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. On Sunday 21 March a 'Bridge Anniversary Walk' was arranged and the roadway on the Bridge was closed to vehicular traffic and opened to pedestrians.





*Department of Main Roads*

November 1930. The Sydney Harbour Bridge nears completion as the concrete decking is laid on the northern approach span. The tender of Dorman Long and Co. Ltd. of Middlesbrough, England, was formally accepted in March 1924 at a contract price of £4,217,721. The excavations for the foundations of the main bearings and approach span piers were commenced in January 1925.



*N.S.W. Government Printer*

Exhibits in Stage 1 of the Power House Museum at Ultimo, Sydney. The Museum has a large collection of science and technological exhibits, including many historic transport items.

Conservatorium of Music, Sydney. Designed originally by Francis Greenway, Government Architect, in 1817 for Governor Macquarie as a *Court of Offices and Stables*, this building became the Conservatorium of Music in 1914. In 1915, the central exercise yard was roofed over to form a concert hall.

*N.S.W. Government Printer*



## 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 Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981 to raise loans from the semi-government loan allocation.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, 1924 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 the *Roads Grants Act* 1981 for the 1981–82 financial year.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads are summarised for the last six years in the following table.

**DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS (a): RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>RECEIPTS</b>						
Motor vehicle registration weight tax and tax levy (b)	85,954	106,099	122,875	130,196	143,478	182,405
Charges on heavy commercial vehicles for maintenance of roads (b)	20,268	19,810	19,022	19,578	1,223	23
Allocation from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund (b)	—	7,230	13,618	14,545	19,128	18,504
Commonwealth Aid for Road Grants (c)	134,402	137,366	157,565	165,686	178,019	197,303
Road tolls	8,967	9,245	9,986	10,041	10,207	10,917
Loans						
From State General Loan Account	7,250	8,700	9,000	13,400	36,850	10,000
From State Treasury	6,000	—	7,000	—	—	—
Raised by Commissioner (d)	8,000	13,290	10,010	38,000	70,175	85,125
Other (e)	19,301	20,500	32,455	21,838	15,642	30,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,142</b>	<b>322,240</b>	<b>381,531</b>	<b>413,283</b>	<b>474,722</b>	<b>534,943</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>						
State road system—						
Construction and reconstruction	237,376	243,636	284,619	189,235	223,931	253,279
Maintenance and minor improvements				89,248	98,045	109,951
Other				20,375	19,341	25,221
Local roads	21,332	21,876	34,066	38,957	38,100	43,409
Traffic facilities	—	18,158	24,103	27,544	31,125	33,545
Administration, planning, and research	16,095	19,265	19,275	18,941	21,801	26,034
Debt charges and capital debt repayments	13,477	17,809	21,923	25,300	35,883	50,455
Other	2,224	1,617	3,706	2,164	3,061	2,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,504</b>	<b>322,361</b>	<b>387,692</b>	<b>411,763</b>	<b>471,287</b>	<b>544,783</b>

(a) Comprises the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, the Country Main Roads Fund, the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund, the Traffic Facilities Fund, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge Accounts. (b) See text preceding table. (c) Grants under *National Roads Act* 1974, *Roads Grants Act* 1974, and *Transport (Planning and Research) Act* 1974, up to 1976-77; grants under *State Grants (Roads) Act* 1977 and *Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act* 1977 up to 1979-80; and grants under *Road Grants Act* 1980. (d) Raised by the Commissioner under semi-government loan allocation. (e) In 1980-81, includes \$15m from the Department's Reserve for Loan Repayment.

Two motor vehicle taxes are imposed in New South Wales, these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*. These taxes are described in the subsection 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' of this chapter. The taxes are collected by the Department of Motor Transport when vehicles are registered. Of the \$182m collected in 1980-81, \$171m was paid into the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and the Country Main Roads Fund in the following proportions.

		County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund	Country Main Roads Fund
Weight tax	.. .. .	20%	80%
Tax levy	.. .. .	50%	50%

Until 1 July 1979, income was also derived from a levy charged on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958. This Act was repealed in 1979.

In 1980-81 \$18.5m was provided from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund for traffic facility works carried out by the Department of Main Roads. The Fund is administered by the Department of Motor Transport and the revenue of the Fund consists mainly of drivers' licence fees and vehicle registration fees. These fees are described in the subsection 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' of this chapter.

### COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth assistance for roads in the three year period 1977-78 to 1979-80 was provided for under the *States Grants (Roads) Act 1977* which encompassed the provisions laid down within the previous *National Roads Act 1974* and the *Roads Grants Act 1974*.

Commonwealth assistance in 1980-81 for roads was provided for under the *Roads Grants Act 1980*. In 1981-82 assistance was provided under the *Roads Grants Act 1981*. An amount of \$214m was allocated as grants to New South Wales for roads under the legislation. This represents 31 per cent of the total Commonwealth grants for roads to the States and Northern Territory in 1981-82.

The grants made to New South Wales under the Roads Grants Acts are shown in the following table.

#### COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO N.S.W.

\$m		
Road category	1980-81	1981-82
National and developmental roads (a) .. .. .	94.9	103.6
Rural arterial roads (b) .. .. .	23.0	64.5
Urban arterial roads (b) .. .. .	36.1	
Local roads (a) .. .. .	42.4	46.3
Total grants .. .. .	196.5	214.3

(a) For construction and maintenance. (b) For construction only. Under the *Road Grants Act 1981* grants allocated for arterial roads are no longer separated into rural and urban.

Between 1974-75 and 1980-81, Commonwealth legislation relating to road grants provided for expenditure 'quotas' to be met by the States from their own financial resources. Under the *Road Grants Act 1981*, this matching quota is no longer required.

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**  
(S'000)

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	Forestry Commission	Soil Conservation Service	Total grant
1976	131,932	—	225	25	132,182
1977	130,131	5,115	217	25	135,488
1978	151,043	4,278	250	40	155,611
1979	159,325	4,849	268	43	164,485
1980	170,952	5,511	280	46	176,789
1981	193,732	2,439	280	50	196,501

### BRIDGES AND FERRIES

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. Of the 11 vehicular ferry crossings in which the Department of Main Roads is involved, three are operated by it, three by contract to it, and five by contract to Councils. For further information on ferries in New South Wales refer to the subsection 'Railways, Buses and Ferries' in this chapter.

At 30 June 1981 there were 6,064 bridges of all types with a total length of 214,815 metres in New South Wales. Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

#### SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which is administered by the Department of Main Roads, spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern side and Milson's Point on the northern side and 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 was opened to traffic in 1932.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. Net tolls in 1980-81 totalled \$4m. In addition a contribution of \$264,000 was received from the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority for railway and bus passengers. During 1980 an estimated 58 million road vehicle crossings were made over the Bridge.

### 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.

Special speed limits apply on roads without street lights to motor lorries (or combination of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle or any load carried (either on the vehicle or trailer) weighs more than 4.5 tonnes (speed limit, 80 kilometres per hour) and to large passenger carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches (speed limit, 90 kilometres per hour). Trailers or caravans which have a loaded weight in excess of 750 kilograms may not be towed at a speed exceeding 80 kilometres per hour.

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 a written 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 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.

### TRAFFIC AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Traffic Authority of New South Wales is constituted under 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, the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning and the Managing Director of the Urban Transit Authority 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.

The Traffic Authority is assisted in technical and administrative matters by a Secretariat comprised of four units. One of these units, the Traffic Accident Research Unit, which prior to September 1981 was a branch of the Department of Motor Transport, is discussed later in the subsection 'Road Accidents and Road Safety'.

## 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. This series is based on the 1976 and 1979 censuses of motor vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities. Figures for September 1976 and September 1979 are final census results whereas those for later periods are estimates.

MOTOR VEHICLES (a) ON THE REGISTER (b), N.S.W.  
(<sup>c</sup>000)

At end of month	Cars (c)	Station wagons (c)	Utilities	Panel vans	Trucks (d)	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
1979: Sept	1,611.5	295.0	146.7	129.6	162.2	13.0	93.2	2,451.3
1980: June	1,646.8	306.6	149.9	134.2	168.9	13.4	100.9	2,520.9
1980: Dec	1,673.3	316.1	152.0	139.5	174.8	14.0	107.4	2,577.2
1981: June	1,695.6	324.4	154.5	145.6	177.9	14.6	114.4	2,626.9
1981: Dec	1,718.3	333.1	157.7	152.8	184.7	15.6	119.3	2,681.6

(a) Includes government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment. (b) See text preceding table. (c) From 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'. (d) Includes truck-type vehicles.

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 462,487 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1980–81, 113,748, or 25 per cent, were imported fully assembled.

The number of cars and station wagons registered in N.S.W. per 1,000 of population was 374 in September 1979, and is estimated to be 392 in December 1981.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered.

#### PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES

Public motor vehicles (that is, those engaged in non-Government public transport services) throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. Those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, under which the Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees for those areas. Elsewhere, licensing and control of services are by local government authorities subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. Under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act, 1980 and the Local Government (Public Vehicles) Amendment Act, 1980, sole control of public motor vehicles in country areas will be vested in the Commissioner for Motor Transport. This legislation had not been proclaimed at the time this manuscript was prepared.

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 Government 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 Government-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 70c flag-fall and 45c per kilometre in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 16 October 1981. A booked hiring charge of 50c and a waiting fee of \$11.40 per hour may be made where applicable.

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, N.S.W.

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

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 (a)	
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
1980	3,774	3,711	254	3,699	913	89	126
1981	3,693	3,801	250	3,501	909	85	127

(a) Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 672 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1981, 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 1976, and 30 September 1979. The next census will cover vehicles on the register at 30 September 1982.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1979 is given in the next table.



## REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (a) IN N.S.W.: YEAR OF MANUFACTURE

Type of vehicle	At 30 September 1976	At 30 September 1979					Total (b)
		Year of manufacture					
		Before 1971	1971 to 1974	1975 to 1977	1978	1979	
Cars .. .. .	1,451,391	495,476	507,590	389,329	129,129	82,649	1,611,516
Station wagons .. .. .	261,518	87,612	77,346	82,645	27,539	18,181	295,040
Utilities .. .. .	131,768	46,143	41,735	38,625	12,210	6,395	146,703
Panel vans .. .. .	108,011	23,970	40,920	43,112	14,508	6,249	129,569
Trucks—							
Rigid .. .. .	115,726	48,987	33,514	32,943	12,720	6,071	136,608
Articulated .. .. .	13,105	4,021	3,809	4,656	1,586	844	15,405
Other truck-type (c) .. .. .	7,847	2,786	3,223	2,991	736	233	10,210
Buses .. .. .	11,154	3,907	3,290	3,574	1,230	519	13,019
Motor cycles .. .. .	95,459	7,007	30,584	35,097	12,597	6,512	93,199
Total vehicles .. .. .	2,195,979	719,909	742,011	632,972	212,255	127,653	2,451,269
Plant and equipment (d) .. .. .	25,427	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,244
Caravans .. .. .	67,276	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,001
Trailers .. .. .	291,364	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	350,657

(a) Includes government owned vehicles but excludes those of the defence forces. (b) Includes vehicles with year of manufacture unknown. (c) Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers. (d) Includes tractors registered.

## 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. 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'.

## 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 (c)	Buses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
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
1980	129,247	33,442	11,940	13,132	14,613	1,018	20,279	223,671
1981	131,197	35,536	12,134	17,118	15,488	1,598	26,664	239,735

(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) For details of the revised motor vehicle classification adopted from July 1976, refer to the text preceding the table.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in New South Wales in 1980–81 were Holden (21·8 per cent of total number registered), Ford (20·7 per cent),

Mitsubishi (13.9 per cent), Toyota (12.8 per cent), Datsun (12.2 per cent), and Mazda (7.4 per cent). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, and trucks were Toyota (21.2 per cent), Ford (16.8 per cent), Datsun (11.8 per cent), Holden (11.6 per cent), Suzuki (7.6 per cent), and Mazda (6.0 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 December 1963, September 1971, September 1976, and September 1979. The next sample survey will be conducted in respect of the year ended September 1982. The sample for the 1979 survey comprised approximately 57,000 vehicles and 2,216 buses throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1979, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration and buses operated by government or municipal authorities.

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 1979**

Particulars	Capital city urban	Provincial urban	Other areas of State	Other States or Territories	Total
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres .. .. .	(b)19,206.1	(c)5,444.2	10,950.8	1,230.0	36,831.5
Standard error (per cent) .. .. .	(b)3.1	(c)6.6	4.0	8.9	1.8
Average annual kilometres—					
'000 kilometres .. .. .	(b)7.9	(c)2.2	4.5	0.5	15.2
AUSTRALIA					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres .. .. .	59,282.9	11,561.8	35,818.2	4,804.9	111,469.2
Standard error (per cent) .. .. .	1.5	3.9	1.9	3.9	0.9
Average annual kilometres—					
'000 kilometres .. .. .	8.1	1.6	4.9	0.7	15.3

(a) Excludes operations of buses.  
gong, and Port Kembla.

(b) Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division.

(c) Comprises Newcastle, Wollon-

The results indicate that the total annual kilometres travelled by the 2,438,300 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales at 30 September 1979 was estimated as 36,832 million kilometres. Fifty-two per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 15 per cent in provincial urban areas, 30 per cent in other areas of the State, and 3 per cent in other States or Territories.

In the following two tables the average annual kilometres travelled, classified by type of vehicle, are shown. Business kilometres, which are given in the first table, include 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 exclude travel to and from work.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) BY VEHICLES REGISTERED  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES:  
TYPE OF VEHICLE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979**

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 .. .. .	14.8	2.1	14.2	5.6
Utilities and panel vans .. .. .	16.9	6.1	16.9	8.3
Rigid trucks—tare weight—				
Under 3 tonnes .. .. .	16.1	3.8	15.4	4.0
3 and less than 4 tonnes .. .. .	13.2	3.7	13.0	3.7
4 tonnes and over .. .. .	23.9	6.7	22.7	4.2
Total rigid trucks .. .. .	18.0	3.6	17.3	2.8
Articulated trucks—tare weight—				
Under 9 tonnes .. .. .	42.5	4.7	42.1	4.7
9 and less than 11 tonnes .. .. .	38.9	3.7	38.4	3.7
11 tonnes and over .. .. .	80.2	2.3	79.4	2.4
Total articulated trucks .. .. .	59.0	2.1	58.4	2.1
Other truck-type vehicles .. .. .	15.9	8.8	17.4	14.0
Motor cycles .. .. .	6.5	7.1	3.9	17.4
Total vehicles (excluding buses) .. .. .	15.2	1.8	16.0	3.6

(a) Excludes operations of buses.

(b) See text preceding table.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES,  
1963-79**  
'000 kilometres

Type of vehicle	Twelve months ended			
	31 December, 1963 (b)	31 December, 1971 (b)	30 September, 1976	30 September, 1979
Cars and station wagons .. .. .	13.8	16.1	15.6	14.8
Utilities and panel vans .. .. .	13.6	(c) 17.3	16.3	16.9
Trucks .. .. .	14.4	19.6	19.5	22.2
Motor cycles .. .. .	n.a.	7.2	5.2	6.5
Total vehicles .. .. .	..	16.1	15.4	15.2

(a) Excludes operations of buses. commercial type vehicles—open, closed.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Survey classification was 'Light com-

### THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners are required, under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or bodily 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 1980 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the 'Nominal Defendant' amounted to \$7.7m.

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 1982 was \$149.00 for a motor car in the Sydney and Wollongong districts and \$130.00 for the Newcastle district and the rest of the State. The highest annual premium levied was \$1,025.50 for taxicabs operating in the Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the sub-section 'General Insurance' in Chapter 24.

### 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 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 a written 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, subject to satisfactory completion of a written test, for a period of twelve 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 1980-81, 112,486 provisional licences were issued while 13,837 were cancelled. There is a system of graded licences for motor cyclists mainly as a safety measure for new riders. The main feature of the 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 not exceeding 250 cubic centimetres.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1981 were 2,829,427 and 257,920 respectively. Drivers' licences comprise 2,334,722 Class 1 licences, 474,011 other licences and 20,694 taxicab drivers' licences in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 1,383 applications for licences in 1980-81, 677 for medical impairments and 706 on other grounds. These refusals exclude applicants who did not reach the required standards in practical and oral tests to drive a motor vehicle.

During 1980-81, in addition to the 13,837 provisional licences cancelled, he suspended or cancelled 11,889 licences under the 'points system' for traffic offences, 887 for medical impairments, and 1,299 on other grounds. The 'points system' 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 or be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. This type of 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 a disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions, cancellations, and refusals of licences (including provisional licences) were successful in 1,226 cases. Details of persons

disqualified from driving by courts are given in the sub-section 'Driving Offences' later in this chapter.

### MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are shown in Chapter 23 '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* which are subject to automatic annual indexing in line with rises in the cost of roadworks. 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 from 1 July 1982, the rate on a solo motor cycle is \$9.05; on a small car (750 kilograms) is \$33.75 private, and \$45.00 business; on a medium car (1,500 kilograms) is \$67.50 private, and \$90.00 business; on a large car (2,000 kilograms) is \$90.00 private, and \$120.00 business; and on a seven tonne truck is \$668.40 private, and \$871.80 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 applying from 1 July 1982 for *tax levy* range from \$8.80 for trailers or motor cycles to \$44.05 for any motor vehicle used for business purposes. The levy for privately used cars and station wagons ranged between \$14.35 and \$26.45, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1980–81 amounted to \$184m of which \$182m was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$1.5m 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 current annual fees, effective from 1 March 1982, are—motor car, \$15, motor cycle, \$8; motor omnibus, \$75 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$45 in other districts; taxicabs, \$55 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$35 elsewhere; hire cars \$35, tourist vehicles and airway coaches, \$45; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$15; other motor vehicles, \$15. Traders' registration fees are \$28 for motor cycles and \$115 for other vehicles.

*Drivers' Licences.* Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$15 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$12 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a 'No Fee' rider's licence is issued to a person who is the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$10. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$15.

*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 fee payable for vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods is \$5; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$8.

### ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$500 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, and/or where the vehicles involved are towed from the scene of the accident are analysed by the Traffic Accident

Research Unit of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales. 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 estimated resident 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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (b)
Number of accidents (a)	70,701	69,260	74,159	71,675	65,682	9,936
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	32.2	30.7	31.8	29.7	26.2	3.8
Per 10,000 of mean population (c)	142.9	139.1	147.5	141.2	128.0	19.1
Number of persons killed	1,242	1,279	1,336	1,312	1,276	1,309
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.50
Per 10,000 of mean population (c)	2.51	2.57	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.52
Number of persons injured	38,623	37,293	40,187	38,513	38,058	11,474
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	17.60	16.56	17.24	15.96	15.16	4.37
Per 10,000 of mean population (c)	78.08	74.89	79.94	75.87	74.15	22.05

(a) Excludes accidents in which there were no persons injured and where no vehicles were towed away. (b) From 1981, includes only those accidents in which at least one person was killed or admitted to hospital. (c) Mean estimated resident population.

### Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1980–81 motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 78 per cent of the persons killed and 85 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 20 per cent of the fatal cases and 12 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 (a)	Others (b)	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1976	462	133	12	252	382	1	1,242
1977	461	115	22	271	407	3	1,279
1978	545	130	28	259	372	2	1,336
1979	514	138	26	254	378	2	1,312
1980	484	135	31	243	381	2	1,276
1981	502	157	25	257	366	2	1,309
PERSONS INJURED							
1976	14,124	5,097	784	4,445	14,077	96	38,623
1977	14,297	4,005	985	4,255	13,686	65	37,293
1978	15,708	4,022	1,040	4,507	14,863	47	40,187
1979	15,431	3,657	1,023	4,338	14,034	30	38,513
1980	15,135	4,051	1,233	4,214	13,382	43	38,058
1981 (c)	4,294	1,700	322	1,412	3,732	14	11,474

(a) Includes motor cycle passengers. (b) Includes pedal cycle passengers, drivers and riders of animals. (c) From 1981, figures include only those persons admitted to hospital.

### 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 June 1981 at 1,751 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

The Traffic Accident Research Unit, which is a branch of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales, undertakes scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit includes sections concerned with research into road-user behaviour, engineering, and medical factors; accident analysis; and the dissemination of traffic safety information. Other services include specialised research, library facilities, lecturing, and publicity. Research is also used as a basis for public education campaigns. 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.

It is compulsory, except where exemptions have been granted by the Commissioner, for motor cyclists and pillion riders to wear safety helmets and for drivers and passengers of motor vehicles to use seat belts where fitted. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1965 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, and those first registered after 1 January 1971, on the back seats.

## 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 1980-81 numbered 26,959. 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
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
1980	—	228	28	18,544	2,114	69	1,891	22,874
1981	—	200	30	22,271	2,172	60	2,226	26,959

(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 1,257 in 1980-81 (including 1,215 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 1980-81 were 661, 21,126 and 484 respectively. See text following table.

(c) Involving injury.

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 is in operation. In 1980 the prescribed concentration of alcohol was changed from .08 to .05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. Penalties provided for the first offence are a fine up to \$1,000, disqualification of driver's licence and imprisonment, the level of penalties being determined by the Court. Second and subsequent offences within five years carry more severe penalties. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis.

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. Police officers are 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.

**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
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
1980	1,367	10,085	29,341	33,451	74,244	29,006	173,524	99,778	302,308
1981	1,467	9,674	27,175	35,312	73,628	28,871	141,765	98,900	269,536

(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 4,158 in 1980-81. (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).

In 1980-81, there were 5,316 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 Aviation. 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 timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, approves international fares and freight rates, 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 Minister for Transport who is advised on these matters by the NSW Air Licensing Advisory Committee. Intrastate airline and commuter service 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' (TAA), was established by the Commonwealth Government, 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.

The *Australian National Airlines Repeal Act 1981* provides for the restructuring of TAA as a public company which will be fully owned by the Commonwealth. This will lead to the abolition of the Australian National Airlines Commission. The Commonwealth Government is investigating the possibility of selling all or part of the Commonwealth's shareholding once the company is established.

### 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 (TAA) and by rationalising the services of both airlines. Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. by Ansett Transport Industries Limited (Ansett), 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. Further agreements between the Commonwealth Government, Ansett Transport Industries Limited, and the

Australian National Airlines Commission were reached in 1961, 1972, 1973, and 1981. These agreements consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system.

#### *1981 Domestic Airlines Agreement Legislation*

The two airline policy was maintained when a new agreement between the Commonwealth Government, the Australian National Airlines Commission (TAA) and Ansett Transport Industries Limited (Ansett), the *Airlines Agreement Act* 1981, was assented to in June 1981. The principal provisions of the Agreement are:

- (a) To repeal the Civil Aviation Agreement Acts of 1952 and 1957 and the Airlines Agreements Acts of 1961, 1972, and 1973.
- (b) Only two operators, Ansett and TAA, will provide scheduled domestic air passenger services over trunk routes within Australia. The Agreement does not however preclude other operators from providing services over prescribed routes (which may also be trunk routes), successive prescribed routes, which together may form a trunk route, or specialist scheduled passenger services over trunk routes. Regional operators' services are defined to include a comprehensive route structure embracing intrastate, intraterritory routes, as well as trunk routes over which TAA and Ansett have declined to operate, routes over which regional operators provided services at 1 July 1980, and between regional centres and any other place in Australia.
- (c) Ansett or TAA have the option of withdrawing from operating a rural airline service if costs exceed revenue.
- (d) The arrangements governing the period of the Agreement provide that any party may give notice of termination no earlier than 5 years after the Agreement commences with the notice taking effect not less than 3 years later.

The *Independent Air Fares Committee Act* 1981 established the Independent Air Fares Committee which conducts reviews to vary and determine domestic air fares of all regular public transport domestic air passenger operators.

The *Airlines Equipment Act* 1958, which forms part of the two airline policy, was amended in 1981. The Act empowers the Commonwealth Government to ensure that the major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets on competitive routes. It is also designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity. The *Airlines Equipment Amendment Act* 1981 removes cargo capacity from the ambit of the two airline policy, as well as revising the capacity determination arrangements for Ansett and TAA. In addition, it makes provision for the import of large turbo jet aircraft by regional airlines and cargo operators.

#### **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 1981 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 ..	1,211	460	326	34	2,031
Australia .. .. .	3,866	1,284	1,238	137	6,525

There were 440 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1981. Of these, 80 (New South Wales, 13) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 360 (New South Wales, 72) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. The Commonwealth

Government has 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 336,094 general aviation aircraft movements were recorded at this airport for the year ended 31 December 1981. (Details of movements at principal airports are shown later in this chapter in the subsection 'Air Traffic Statistics'.)

In 1976 the Commonwealth Government established the M.A.N.S. Committee to study the 'Major Airport Needs of Sydney'. The Committee, which comprised 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 took into account economic, financial, social, technical, operational, environmental, and land use factors, as well as community attitudes. In 1979, the Commonwealth members of the Committee submitted their recommendations in their Abstract Report. State members, however, 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 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.

#### 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 overseas air services from Sydney. In addition, at 30 June 1981, the following overseas airlines operated international services to or via Sydney:

Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Niugini, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Continental Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Airlines, JAT Yugoslav Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Thai Airways International, and UTA.

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas destinations are as follows: London, 17,036; Singapore, 6,302; Tokyo, 7,807; Hong Kong, 7,372; Johannesburg, 11,049; Noumea, 1,982; Auckland, 2,164; San Francisco, 11,952; Vancouver, 12,504; Nadi, 3,174; Port Moresby, 2,751; and Papeete, 6,128.

#### 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 (TAA). All principal routes are competitive, with both airlines providing equal capacities in accordance with legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Intrastate airline services in N.S.W. are operated by the regional division of Ansett Airlines of Australia, Air New South Wales (formerly Ansett Airlines of N.S.W.) and East-West Airlines, which is based in Tamworth, New South Wales. TAA operates services between Sydney and Newcastle as part of its interstate network. There are also a number of 'commuter' services which do not operate under airline licence arrangements. These are services conducted 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 airline traffic at principal airports in New South Wales during the year ended 31 December 1980.

#### PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES: PASSENGER FARE FROM SYDNEY AND SCHEDULED DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC CARRIED

Airport	Fare from Sydney in July 1982 (a) (S)	Traffic during the year ended 31 December 1980		
		Passenger movements (b)	Freight handled (tonnes) (c)	Aircraft movements (d)
Albury .. .. .	80.50	88,446	287	3,382
Armidale .. .. .	71.50	58,935	61	2,222
Bathurst .. .. .	(e) ..	14,705	54	1,237
Broken Hill .. .. .	125.50	29,575	213	1,028
Casino .. .. .	90.00	55,096	175	1,788
Coffs Harbour .. .. .	72.50	61,168	108	2,284
Cooma .. .. .	66.50	36,754	36	1,413
Cowra .. .. .	(e) ..	15,272	25	1,244
Dubbo .. .. .	59.50	78,430	282	2,550
Glen Innes .. .. .	82.00	6,064	43	600
Grafton .. .. .	86.00	28,680	43	1,783
Griffith .. .. .	76.00	27,241	49	1,191
Inverell .. .. .	79.50	14,839	91	836
Kempsey .. .. .	70.00	12,200	21	924
Merimbula .. .. .	68.50	16,099	42	975
Moree .. .. .	81.00	20,895	51	936
Mudgee .. .. .	48.50	5,167	13	704
Narrabri .. .. .	71.50	11,798	21	930
Narrandera .. .. .	76.50	13,492	23	1,250
Newcastle/Williamtown .. .. .	31.00	47,087	183	2,258
Orange .. .. .	(e) ..	20,104	144	1,248
Parkes .. .. .	(e) ..	21,048	41	1,299
Port Macquarie .. .. .	67.00	37,749	247	1,924
Sydney (f) .. .. .	..	5,999,925	53,935	86,748
Sydney (g) .. .. .	..	2,412,152	84,011	18,543
Tamworth .. .. .	65.00	78,654	635	2,913
Taree .. .. .	61.00	22,801	201	1,832
Wagga Wagga .. .. .	64.50	75,431	600	2,170
Walgett .. .. .	82.00	4,520	9	302

(a) Economy (or single-class) fare, uplifted and discharged.

(b) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked.

(c) The amount of freight

(d) The number of aircraft landings and departures.

(e) Scheduled airline service ceased April

1982. Replaced by 'commuter' service.

(f) Domestic traffic.

(g) International traffic, excluding passengers in transit.

#### CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Commonwealth Department of Aviation. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia.

## CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES (a), N.S.W. AND AUSTRALIA

Nature of flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
NUMBER OF CASUALTY ACCIDENTS								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Charter .. .. .	1	2	—	2	6	4	2	4
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	2	5	5	2	5	6	7	6
Instructional .. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	1
Other .. .. .	3	2	4	1	5	9	10	11
Private .. .. .	8	5	5	5	24	19	16	14
Gliding .. .. .	2	1	4	3	6	3	11	10
Total .. .. .	17	16	19	14	47	43	48	47
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—
Charter .. .. .	2	2	—	2	10	2	2	3
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	—	2	2	3	2	3	3	5
Instructional .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Other .. .. .	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	13
Private .. .. .	14	7	3	3	40	25	20	19
Gliding .. .. .	1	—	2	—	2	1	5	3
Total .. .. .	18	12	21	11	58	42	50	43
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Charter .. .. .	—	2	—	1	4	4	3	5
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	2	3	3	—	2	3	4	2
Instructional .. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	4	1	1
Other .. .. .	2	1	3	—	5	7	9	9
Private .. .. .	1	6	7	3	11	17	18	10
Gliding .. .. .	1	1	3	3	4	2	9	7
Total .. .. .	7	14	16	8	27	37	44	35

(a) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury. 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

Public communication services within and to and from Australia are 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 were established in 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*.

In 1981, AUSSAT Pty Ltd which at present is wholly owned by the Commonwealth Government was set up to own and operate a National Communications Satellite System. The system is expected to be in operation before the end of 1985.

### POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission provides all postal services within Australia and to and from overseas countries. The 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 six years of operation.

#### AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA

(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE						
Mail services .. .. .	402,221	435,790	456,739	528,978	582,200	668,676
Postal money order service .. .. .	7,481	6,881	6,242	5,434	6,350	7,758
Commission on agency services .. .. .	85,892	101,739	95,636	93,171	82,189	83,471
Other revenue .. .. .	10,044	17,186	20,110	18,907	19,442	22,147
Total .. .. .	505,638	561,596	578,727	646,490	690,181	782,052
EXPENDITURE						
Operating and general .. .. .	368,640	410,419	441,972	476,915	530,875	625,005
Transportation (a) .. .. .	33,078	35,424	39,471	44,842	52,744	61,018
Depreciation, superannuation, long service leave, interest .. .. .	72,258	86,854	95,217	102,144	94,876	108,772
Total .. .. .	473,976	532,697	576,660	623,901	678,495	794,795

(a) Represents the cost of conveyance of mail by outside agencies.

Post offices are located throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 1,658 post offices in NSW and ACT at 30 June 1981 of which 509 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time Commission staff) and 1,149 were non-official.

Postal services provided include private post office boxes and private and community mail bags, of which 164,018 and 6,113 respectively were being utilised in NSW and ACT at 30 June 1981.

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 PROVIDING POSTAL SERVICES IN N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

At 30 June	Official staff (b)		Staff at non-official post offices (c)	Mail contractors (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
1980	9,650	4,228	1,737	1,420	17,035
1981	10,444	3,766	1,663	1,422	17,295

(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.

**AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: POSTAL ARTICLES  
HANDLED IN N.S.W. (a)**

(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

('000)

Article	1979-80			1980-81		
	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) .. .. .	804,074	31,260	53,968	847,927	38,601	49,498
Non-standard articles (b) .. .. .	137,469	5,761	16,370	153,973	7,079	18,333
Registered articles (c) .. .. .	1,056	763	1,783	1,133	787	1,318
Parcels (incl. registered) (b) .. .. .	9,382	490	696	10,391	577	756

(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 rate for standard letters is uniform throughout Australia and its territories and, since 21 April 1982, is 27 cents a letter. 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 \$500. In addition, a certified mail service offers an optional proof of posting and a record of delivery, and the maximum compensation payable is \$50.

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 about \$20.20. An insured parcel service provides for compensation of up to \$500 to be paid for the loss or damage of parcels posted to many overseas countries.

A 'priority paid' mail service is available to provide a reliable, speedy service for urgent mail. The service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees next day delivery, and in many cases provides same day delivery between most capitals, depending on lodgement and aircraft flight times. In New South Wales the number of 'priority paid' articles handled was 1,320,000 in 1980-81. An 'International Priority Paid' mail service provides a quick and reliable delivery for urgent non-dutiable items such as letters and business documents, to the following destinations: Canada, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peoples Republic of China, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Australia Post Courier which offered a door-to-door delivery service for articles within capital cities, between capital cities and in selected provincial centres, was discontinued on 30 June 1981.

Australia Post Express, a high speed mail service, was introduced on 1 July 1981. It is the fastest mail service offered by Australia Post, and has a guaranteed delivery time. In major cities, an optional collection service is provided.

Australia Post offers a postal money order service which enables them to transmit money without sending bank notes through the post. 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

## AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Australian Telecommunications Commission, which trades as 'Telecom Australia', commenced operations in 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 1975*, 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 six years of operation.

**AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>EARNINGS</b>						
Telephone—						
Rentals .. .. .	416,831	454,111	495,420	533,295	602,655	674,102
Calls .. .. .	839,580	967,331	1,078,830	1,211,057	1,355,373	1,533,172
Connections and rearrangements .. .. .	58,447	77,465	80,719	88,206	102,091	119,556
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,314,858</b>	<b>1,498,907</b>	<b>1,654,969</b>	<b>1,832,558</b>	<b>2,060,119</b>	<b>2,326,829</b>
Telex—						
Rentals .. .. .	14,090	16,219	18,655	21,495	25,644	29,830
Calls .. .. .	17,417	20,021	26,081	24,890	28,936	29,345
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,507</b>	<b>36,240</b>	<b>44,736</b>	<b>46,385</b>	<b>54,580</b>	<b>59,175</b>
Telegrams .. .. .	29,423	31,511	31,303	35,187	32,497	33,006
Other earnings—						
Advertising .. .. .	(a)48,401	25,486	28,372	41,076	39,018	61,757
Interest .. .. .		11,998	19,873	10,287	13,575	23,135
All other .. .. .		70,850	77,245	78,911	81,020	105,538
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>108,334</b>	<b>125,490</b>	<b>130,274</b>	<b>133,613</b>	<b>190,430</b>
<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>2,280,810</b>	<b>2,609,440</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Maintenance of plant (b) .. .. .	278,125	355,196	386,723	424,736	576,760	644,515
Operating (b) .. .. .	236,148	275,278	288,573	307,994	399,873	482,387
General and administrative (b) .. .. .	62,621	71,520	105,160	137,001	178,739	191,762
Accommodation (b) .. .. .	50,224	64,678	74,705	85,917	99,382	116,485
Depreciation .. .. .	312,358	340,817	366,514	410,412	447,383	533,680
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	367,127	408,125
<b>Total, expenses .. .. .</b>	<b>1,271,795</b>	<b>1,510,589</b>	<b>1,671,581</b>	<b>1,853,886</b>	<b>2,069,264</b>	<b>2,376,954</b>

(a) Breakup of earnings not available. In 1975-76, only the mark-up component for work performed for Instrumentalities and others is included in the total. (b) From 1979-80, includes superannuation and long service leave previously shown separately.



The total full-time staff employed by the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 30,974 in June 1981 (30,430 in 1980).

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, N.S.W.

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80(a)	1980-81(a)
TELEPHONES AT 30 JUNE (b)						
Telephone exchanges .. .. .	1,825	1,814	1,833	1,825	1,811	1,803
Telephone services (c)—						
Sydney (d) .. .. .	898,211	935,506	980,710	1,033,164	1,088,230	1,140,773
Rest of N.S.W. (b) .. .. .	514,343	547,896	600,054	651,469	711,254	776,756
Total, N.S.W. (b) .. .. .	1,412,554	1,483,402	1,580,764	1,684,633	1,799,484	1,917,529
Number of services per 1,000 persons .. .. .	285	296	313	330	348	366
Connections of new telephone services during year .. .. .	120,122	131,270	155,905	167,612	187,276	191,516
Public telephones (e) .. .. .	12,976	12,670	12,875	12,799	12,900	12,874
TELEX AT 30 JUNE						
Number of subscribers .. .. .	6,341	7,283	8,409	9,420	10,850	12,500
TELEGRAMS DURING YEAR ('000)						
Number—						
To places within Australia .. .. .	4,427	3,613	3,292	2,727	2,091	1,938
To places outside Australia .. .. .	1,026	949	870	796	738	672
Total .. .. .	5,453	4,562	4,162	3,523	2,829	2,610
DATA TRANSMISSION SERVICE AT 30 JUNE						
Number .. .. .	5,032	6,817	9,140	12,963	15,357	18,955
TELEFINDER SERVICE AT 30 JUNE (f)						
Number .. .. .	5,316	8,416	11,811	16,129	21,636	31,261

(a) Figures from 1979-80, with the exception of numbers of telegrams, are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in reporting procedures. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers. (d) Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40.2 km of Sydney G.P.O. (e) Included in 'Telephone services'. (f) 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. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities between these cities and to most country centres. In 1980-81 about 91 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers. Since 1976, international subscriber dialling (ISD) facilities have been available, and their use has grown significantly with extension of the facilities and increases in the number of overseas destinations served. In 1980-81 about 38 per cent of international calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers.

**Telex Service.** A telex service was introduced into Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1981, there were 33,975 subscribers in Australia (12,500 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 using analogue links. 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 48,000 bits per second. Two digital data transmission services are expected to be introduced in late 1982 utilising the Digital Data Network (DDN). The Digital Data Service (DDS) which is designed for large teleprocessing applications, and AUSTPAC which is a packet switched data service, will provide rapid, reliable digital data transmission facilities.

*Telefinder Service.* In June 1981 there were 70,220 telefinder radio paging services operating in Australia (31,261 in New South Wales). In 1978-79 a regional telefinder service was introduced. A limited national telefinder service commenced operations early in 1981. This enables users of paging equipment to be contacted in any radio paging area throughout Australia.

#### NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM

AUSSAT Pty Ltd is responsible for establishing the National Communications Satellite System (NCSS) which it will own and operate. The company which was incorporated in 1981, is at present wholly owned by the Commonwealth Government. The Government intends offering 49 per cent of the capital of the company to the private sector.

The NCSS is anticipated to be in operation before the end of 1985. The system will initially comprise two satellites in geostationary orbit, a spare satellite on the ground, a Satellite Control and Operations Centre together with a Tracking, Telemetry, Command and Monitoring Station in Sydney, another tracking station in Perth and eight Major City Earth Stations of which one will be located in Sydney. Public and private sector users will be able to establish earth stations to access satellites on the same basis as AUSSAT.

Once operational, the NCSS is expected to provide increased access to all forms of telecommunication, particularly in remote and underserved areas, and to enhance telecommunication services available to business, such as data transfer facilities. The system will also enable the setting up of a comprehensive national communication network for aeronautical, marine and other modes of transport. Other uses for the system include improving the reliability and capabilities of existing police and emergency services communication systems, by using transportable earth stations, and the extension of educational, community and health services to remote areas using radio and television.

#### OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), established by the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*, 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 Communications.

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. Other services include INTERPLEX (a large-scale, common-use, leased-message switching system), MIDAS (a multimode international data acquisition service) and OVERSEASFAX (an international facsimile service for document transfer).

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 provides 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 Bringley, and a coast radio station at La Pouse, near Sydney.

Further details concerning the operations of the Commission are published in the Australian Year Book.

### 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. These figures exclude broadcasting and television stations, particulars of which are given in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

**RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED IN N.S.W. (a) AND  
AUSTRALIA (b), 30 JUNE 1981**  
(Source: Department of Communications)

Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)	Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)
<i>Aeronautical base</i> .. .. .	133	525	<i>Other</i> .. .. .	1,210	4,100
<i>Aircraft</i> .. .. .	686	3,399	<i>Handphone</i> .. .. .	1,150	10,834
<i>Amateur</i> .. .. .	4,816	14,569	<i>Harbour mobile</i> .. .. .	5,683	19,605
<i>Base stations—</i>			<i>Interior paging</i> .. .. .	444	1,261
<i>Harbour</i> .. .. .	184	536	<i>Land mobile</i> .. .. .	52,817	190,619
<i>Land</i> .. .. .	6,642	23,729	<i>Limited coast</i> .. .. .	49	406
<i>Citizen Band</i> .. .. .	16,944	59,894	<i>Marine rescue</i> .. .. .	31	222
<i>Coast</i> .. .. .	2	18	<i>Mobile outpost</i> .. .. .	473	3,826
<i>Earth space stations</i> .. .. .	2	2	<i>Radiodetermination</i> .. .. .	78	242
<i>Experimental</i> .. .. .	171	884	<i>Radio-linked microphone</i> .. .. .	116	561
<i>Exterior paging</i> .. .. .	..	29	<i>Ship</i> .. .. .	2,460	12,245
<i>Fixed stations—</i>			<i>Special</i> .. .. .	54	242
<i>Aeronautical</i> .. .. .	..	75			
<i>Outpost</i> .. .. .	253	2,022			
<i>Receiving</i> .. .. .	219	617	<i>Total</i> .. .. .	94,617	350,462

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. Excludes stations operated by Commonwealth Departments and external territories.

(b) Includes internal

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Imports of Assembled New Passenger Motor Cars, Australia (Preliminary)* (Catalogue No. 5416.0); *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia* (9208.0); *Shipping and Cargo, Australia* (9211.0); *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (Monthly) (9303.0); *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (Annual) (9304.0); *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia* (9401.0); *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia* (9405.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); *Motor Vehicle Census, New South Wales* (9301.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual report and port statistics of the Maritime Services Board, annual report and sea transport statistics of the Department of Transport and Construction and annual report of the Australian Shipping Commission. Annual reports of the Australian National Railways Commission, State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority. Annual report of the Commissioner for Main Roads and the journal of the Department of Main Roads. Annual Reports of the Department of Motor Transport, Traffic Authority, and Government Insurance Office. Statistical statement, *Road Traffic Crashes in New South Wales*, of the Traffic Accident Research Unit, Annual reports of Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, Department of Communications, Australian National Airlines Commission, QANTAS and Department of Aviation. Department of Aviation's publications: *International Air Transport* and *Domestic Air Transport*.

## CHAPTER 15

### AGRICULTURE

#### AGRICULTURAL LAND USE AND SELECTED INPUTS

##### 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 and Surveys'). 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 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 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.

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 chapter 'Water Resources'.

### 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 for the latest year available. 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 1980 ('000)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) ('000 hectares)	Production 1980-81 season		Estimated value of agricultural commodities produced 1979-80 season (d) (\$'000)
				Wool (c) ('000 kg)	Wheat for grain ('000 tonnes)	
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	990-1,980	294	3,586	53	2	198,193
Central .. .. .	560-1,370	448	3,083	2,327	21	184,509
Sydney and Southern	790-1,400	3,560	3,034	304	—	271,709
Total .. .. .	..	4,302	9,703	2,684	23	654,411
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	760-1,070	67	3,273	13,452	4	134,099
Central and Southern	510-1,570	201	6,071	39,269	146	277,099
Total .. .. .	..	268	9,344	52,721	150	411,198
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	530- 740	155	6,978	23,214	426	461,396
Central .. .. .	430- 740	71	4,523	24,893	566	318,228
Southern .. .. .	460-1,370	163	4,310	29,060	874	379,336
Total .. .. .	..	389	15,811	77,166	1,867	1,158,960
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	430- 630	54	8,894	21,372	280	397,509
Southern .. .. .	330- 480	71	6,284	19,830	497	365,706
Total .. .. .	..	125	15,178	41,202	776	763,215
Western Plains Area ..	200- 430	56	30,097	24,439	49	149,864
New South Wales .. ..	..	(e)5,146	80,134	198,213	2,865	3,137,641

(a) At recording stations, during the period 1931 to 1960. (b) Excludes 8,720 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 including value of nursery products and cut flowers. (e) Includes 6,600 migratory persons not included in divisional totals. Excludes Lord Howe Island (250 persons).

Statistics in respect of Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown, where appropriate, throughout this chapter. 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 225 hectares as against the State average of approximately 1,147 hectares) and the predominant agricultural industry is beef cattle grazing.

Other important agricultural industries are dairying, the raising of poultry for meat and the farming of poultry for eggs. Significant localised activities include 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 Munyang 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 meat cattle. Sown pastures are grown and hay is produced to supplement native pastures. At 31 March 1981, these Areas had 22 per cent of the State's meat cattle, 28 per cent of sheep and lambs, and in 1980-81 produced 27 per cent of the total wool. Orange City and Cabonne Shire are the major pear growing areas in New South Wales, while Young Shire is the principal cherry growing shire. Orange City and Cabonne Shire are amongst the major apple growing areas.

#### SLOPE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise undulating fertile lands, well watered from inland rivers which include the Namoi, Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. 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 84 per cent of the total area being devoted to agriculture. The predominant agricultural industry is the combined grazing of sheep and 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 1980-81 season, the Slope Areas grew 65 per cent of the State's wheat, as well as grazing 33 and 41 per cent of the State's beef cattle and sheep and lambs 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 47 per cent of total New South Wales production in the 1980-81 season. Inverell Shire, located in the northern region, is the principal tobacco growing shire of New South Wales. Mudgee is a developing wine growing area, the only such area on the Slopes. Four of the Grain Handling Authority's five 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 34 per cent of the State's wheat area in the 1980-81 season. The Grain Handling Authority's fifth main country sub-terminal is located on the Northern Plains at Moree. 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 this area produces most of the State's rice and the Southern Plains is also the State's major producer of apricots, peaches, prunes, and wine grapes and a major producer of citrus fruits.

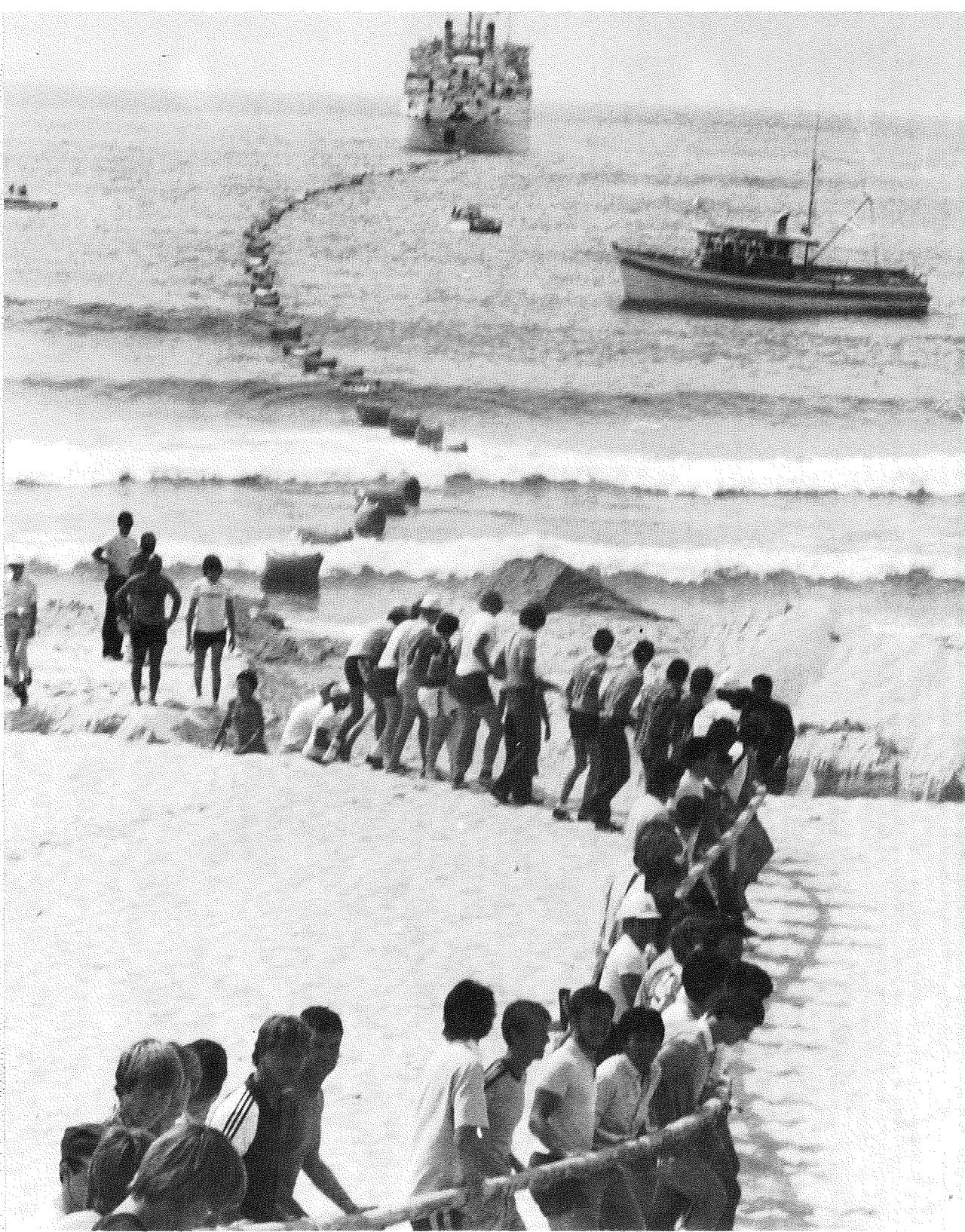
## WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

This Area occupies approximately 38 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 15,300 hectares, compared to the State average of 1,147 hectares. Consequently, less than 4 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 35 per cent of the State's grapes, including almost all of the grapes for drying, were produced in the 1980-81 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



*Sydney Morning Herald*

The Australian end of the Anzac submarine telephone cable was landed on Bondi Beach in January 1983. The cable will link Australia and New Zealand to Canada via Norfolk Island, Fiji and Hawaii. All sections of the cable will be connected and the system should be in use by late 1984. The 15,000 km cable will replace the Compac cable which was landed at Bondi almost 20 years ago.



A fish stall at Paddy's Market, Sydney.





The Royal Flying Doctor Service was developed on a national basis in the 1930s and soon provided the people of inland Australia with an emergency medical service as well as comprehensive health care and community services. It now covers 51 million square kilometres reaching into the heart of the Australian continent. More than 6,500 flights are made on average each year. A radio clinic is also operated.





White Cliffs lies in the remote north-west of N.S.W. Around 1890 commercial opal mining began in White Cliffs and behind the town there are more than 10,000 craters surrounded by white waste heaps. Temperatures can rise to more than 50°C in summer and many of the residents live in homes dug out in the hills.

revised, 1978 Edition, was published and subsequent statistics have been prepared on the basis of the industry groups and classes of this later edition.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES AND 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 and Surveys'. (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 1979-80 season.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY CLASS, N.S.W.: ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS, 1979-80

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	
Poultry—						
For meat .. .. .	0124	36	93	138	84	351
For eggs .. .. .	0125	32	57	63	245	397
Fruit—						
Grapes .. .. .	0134	152	189	358	73	772
Plantation fruit .. .. .	0135	165	435	391	93	1,084
Orchard and other fruit .. .. .	0136	581	595	599	336	2,111
Vegetables—						
Potatoes .. .. .	0143	34	62	67	54	217
Other .. .. .	0144	450	377	220	160	1,207
Cereal grains, sheep, cattle and pigs—						
Cereal grains (incl. oilseeds n.e.c.) .. .. .	0181	363	691	2,098	2,823	5,975
Sheep and cereal grains .. .. .	0182	149	956	3,456	3,250	7,811
Meat cattle and cereal grains .. .. .	0183	233	487	769	615	2,104
Sheep and meat cattle .. .. .	0184	675	1,408	1,670	988	4,741
Sheep .. .. .	0185	1,319	2,183	2,248	1,092	6,842
Meat cattle .. .. .	0186	5,623	3,593	1,207	355	10,778
Milk cattle .. .. .	0187	136	910	2,088	439	3,573
Pigs .. .. .	0188	308	372	234	133	1,047
Other agriculture—						
Sugar cane .. .. .	0191	33	181	219	69	502
Tobacco .. .. .	0193	1	5	33	29	68
Cotton .. .. .	0194	2	1	—	86	89
Nurseries (c) .. .. .	0195	151	162	242	118	673
Agriculture, n.e.c. (d) .. .. .	0196	2,054	676	378	155	3,263
Total, agriculture .. .. .		12,497	13,433	16,478	11,197	53,605

(a) As defined in the 'Australian Standard Industrial Classification' 1978 Edition. (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. (d) Includes peanuts, A.S.I.C. code no. 0192.

In 1979-80, 51,788 agricultural enterprises and 872 non-agricultural enterprises operated the 53,605 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 34 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 ( <sup>000</sup> hectares)		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	8,348	9,106	9,101	2,025	2,041	2,034
Central .. .. .	3,650	3,992	4,005	1,751	1,782	1,776
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	4,873	5,766	6,322	553	563	554
Total .. .. .	16,871	18,864	19,428	4,330	4,386	4,365
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	2,974	3,064	3,060	2,481	2,519	2,536
Central and Southern .. .. .	7,267	7,742	7,660	3,987	4,040	3,997
Total .. .. .	10,241	10,806	10,720	6,468	6,560	6,534
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	7,138	7,477	7,356	5,658	5,726	5,699
Central .. .. .	4,614	4,672	4,595	4,065	4,114	4,074
Southern .. .. .	5,563	5,666	5,609	3,442	3,432	3,447
Total .. .. .	17,315	17,815	17,560	13,164	13,273	13,220
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	2,951	3,047	2,984	7,708	7,748	7,710
Southern .. .. .	4,301	4,402	4,304	5,632	5,740	5,815
Total .. .. .	7,252	7,449	7,288	13,340	13,488	13,525
Western Plains Area .. .. .	1,849	1,854	1,802	27,760	27,300	27,524
New South Wales .. .. .	53,528	56,788	56,798	65,062	65,005	65,167

(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 64 per cent at 31 March 1981 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 1981 is summarised in the following table.

**ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED BY AREA IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, at 31 MARCH 1981**

Area (hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
0— 19 (b)	1,524	431	3,388	140	464	413
20— 49	1,515	360	811	153	541	322
50— 99	2,087	537	682	200	648	358
100— 249	2,362	1,083	912	471	1,594	832
250— 499	853	674	365	556	1,833	1,444
500— 749	300	331	82	481	987	1,259
750— 999	131	169	31	305	575	773
1,000— 1,999	202	276	33	471	729	1,464
2,000— 4,999	99	115	14	242	264	450
5,000— 19,999	26	28	4	38	25	40
20,000 or more	2	1	—	3	—	1
Total establishments (a)	9,101	4,005	6,322	3,060	7,660	7,356

Area (hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
0— 19 (b)	125	184	40	512	406	7,627
20— 49	123	222	45	407	120	4,619
50— 99	167	288	56	150	19	5,192
100— 249	538	804	134	873	30	9,633
250— 499	1,024	1,722	247	871	20	9,609
500— 749	826	1,051	279	344	10	5,950
750— 999	520	539	226	226	14	3,509
1,000— 1,999	874	618	738	364	32	5,801
2,000— 4,999	346	154	849	306	60	2,899
5,000— 19,999	51	26	348	201	544	1,331
20,000 or more	1	1	22	50	547	628
Total establishments (a)	4,595	5,609	2,984	4,304	1,802	56,798

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Includes migratory beekeepers without land.

**LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY**

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Establishments (a) at 31 March							
Number	Number	(e) 69,450	(e) 56,312	52,866	(e) 53,528	56,788	56,798
Total area	'000 hectares	(e) 68,756	(e) 65,981	64,788	(e) 65,062	65,005	65,167
Land use (b)							
Crops—							
Wheat for grain	'000 hectares	2,774	3,116	3,377	3,162	3,415	3,345
Total area used for cropping (c)	'000 hectares	4,518	4,728	5,121	5,237	5,383	5,351
Sown grasses and clovers (d)	'000 hectares	5,224	5,446	5,345	5,975	6,413	5,003
Native pasture	'000 hectares	14,798	15,074	15,189	12,812	12,246	13,744

(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. Excludes duplication on account of double cropping.

(d) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year. (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.

The following table shows the land use on establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in the 1980–81 season.

LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, 1980-81  
(<sup>000</sup> hectares)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total area at 30 June 1980 (b)	Total area of establishments (c) at 31 March 1981	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	2,034	1	61	162	573
Central .. .. .	3,083	1,776	45	107	186	516
Sydney and Southern	3,034	554	—	26	136	126
Total .. .. .	9,703	4,365	46	194	484	1,215
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,273	2,536	7	63	572	846
Central and Southern	6,071	3,997	82	231	1,414	1,130
Total .. .. .	9,344	6,534	89	294	1,987	1,976
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	6,978	5,699	712	1,225	452	1,486
Central .. .. .	4,523	4,074	754	1,047	590	737
Southern .. .. .	4,310	3,447	548	894	1,064	682
Total .. .. .	15,811	13,220	2,014	3,165	2,107	2,905
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	8,894	7,710	735	958	51	1,864
Southern .. .. .	6,284	5,815	400	655	343	1,624
Total .. .. .	15,178	13,525	1,134	1,613	394	3,488
Western Plains Area ..	30,097	27,524	62	85	32	4,159
New South Wales .. ..	80,134	65,167	3,345	5,351	5,003	13,744

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Excludes 8,720 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. Excludes duplication on account of double cropping. (e) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year.

#### 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 11 'Land Use'.

## AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Two sets of agricultural financial data are compiled for statistical purposes. The different methods used are briefly explained below.

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The first series is the 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced'. These estimates are calculated using commodity data, mainly from the annual Agricultural Census, and prices obtained from a variety of sources connected with the marketing of agricultural commodities. These data are intended to indicate for establishments with agricultural activity the *value of agricultural commodities produced in a particular season* irrespective of whether or not it has been sold, retained, or subject to finalisation of payment beyond the period specified.

The *gross value of agricultural commodities produced* is recorded production valued at wholesale prices realised in the market place. 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 COMMODITIES PRODUCED, N.S.W.  
(\$'000)

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
GROSS VALUE						
Crops .. .. .	896,100	921,655	870,054	1,485,670	1,642,851	1,267,680
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals .. ..	387,482	557,499	577,292	872,142	1,051,917	1,005,209
Livestock products .. .. .	525,925	619,120	642,710	716,393	809,186	801,160
Total .. .. .	1,809,508	2,098,274	2,090,056	3,074,205	3,503,954	3,074,048
LOCAL VALUE						
Crops .. .. .	756,282	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals .. ..	353,341	510,805	528,393	816,227	985,169	939,226
Livestock products .. .. .	483,824	573,416	598,349	669,641	757,721	745,429
Total .. .. .	1,593,448	1,845,946	1,843,652	2,717,028	3,137,641	2,792,498

Further details of the value of agricultural commodities produced are given later in this chapter. Regional values of agricultural commodities produced are available in *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 7501.1).

## FINANCIAL AGGREGATES OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

The second series comprises data obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey. Aggregates from this survey provide estimates of the financial performance of *agricultural enterprises in respect of a financial year*. For the years 1968-69 to 1977-78 the Survey was conducted annually but it is now conducted on a triennial basis. The statistical reporting unit, the agricultural enterprise, is described earlier in this subsection and the standardised data items used in this Survey are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. Estimates are derived from various items including turnover, purchases and selected expenses, value added, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure, gross indebtedness, and net worth. More comprehensive estimates and an explanation of the accuracy of the estimates, data items, terms used, etc., are included in the bulletin *Agricultural Industries: Financial Statistics, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7507.0).

## AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES: FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, NEW SOUTH WALES

\$m

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	N.S.W.	1980-81 Australia
Sales of crops .. .. .	594.6	634.2	788.2	658.5	1,048.8	4,543.7
Sales of livestock .. .. .	339.8	357.4	452.2	568.6	989.2	3,134.6
Sales of livestock products .. .. .	394.6	440.7	507.9	499.4	667.1	2,422.2
Turnover (a) .. .. .	1,361.3	1,463.3	1,799.0	1,797.9	(d)2,798.3	10,439.7
Purchases and selected expenses .. .. .	637.9	761.2	818.0	866.7	(d)1,570.3	5,283.5
Value added (b) .. .. .	763.7	708.6	948.6	863.9	(d)1,136.8	5,034.9
Adjusted value added (b) .. .. .	661.3	577.5	818.7	727.7	(d)961.6	4,471.7
Gross operating surplus (b) .. .. .	506.8	424.9	671.3	543.9	(d)750.7	3,669.1
Cash operating surplus (c) .. .. .	390.4	356.3	630.8	534.7	(d)733.4	3,419.1
Total net capital expenditure .. .. .	152.3	208.4	244.4	217.1	312.8	1,301.3
Gross indebtedness .. .. .	825.9	1,013.9	974.5	1,002.7	1,320.7	4,941.0

(a) Includes miscellaneous turnover. (b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (d) Not strictly comparable with previous years. In 1980-81 includes revenue and/or expenditure for leasing assets (other than land).

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Data 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 housing and population. 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.

Quarterly estimates of persons employed in agriculture are also available from the Labour Force Survey. The definitions, scope, and comparability over time of Labour Force Survey data are discussed in Chapter 10 'Labour'. Recent estimations of the workforce employed in agriculture are shown in the next table.

## PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.

('000)

Month and Year	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
February 1978 .. .. .	74.0	12.6	86.6	6.0	9.7	15.7
February 1979 .. .. .	75.6	10.2	85.8	(a)	10.8	15.1
February 1980 .. .. .	87.7	11.3	98.9	(a)	12.6	16.1
February 1981 .. .. .	81.5	15.3	96.8	5.0	15.8	20.8
May 1981 .. .. .	83.3	17.1	100.3	(a)	13.7	17.5
August 1981 .. .. .	73.0	13.8	86.8	6.5	14.5	21.0
November 1981 .. .. .	74.5	13.6	88.0	(a)	11.6	15.9
February 1982 .. .. .	75.1	12.8	87.9	(a)	13.6	17.3

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

## CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

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	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Commonwealth Pastoral Award (a)	Shearers-rate per 100 ordinary flock sheep	56·24	59·38	68·13	75·22	79·78
	Shed hands					
	With keep	139·82	145·39	164·07	180·46	192·03
	Without keep	166·80	173·10	198·30	218·70	231·80
	Station hands					
	With keep	91·15	103·86	111·70	118·65	127·61
State Awards (b)	Without keep	115·20	131·20	140·90	150·30	161·50
	Horticultural					
	General hand	131·60	140·70	145·20	158·10	178·10
	Sugar field workers					
	Field workers (c)	115·20	120·20	129·00	148·50	171·50
	Citrus, apple, and pear growing					
Potato growers	General hand (d)	126·60	135·40	139·70	152·10	171·70
	General hand	126·60	135·40	139·70	152·10	171·70
	Dairying	129·10	138·00	142·40	155·00	174·80

(a) At 30 September.  
picker or does general work).

(b) At 31 December.

(c) Over 19 years of age.

(d) Class 1 general hand (i.e. Hand who is a  
(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.

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 to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and to ensure the marketing of safe produce. Its functions include dissemination of technical and management information, enforcement of statutory requirements for the control and eradication of animal and crop diseases and for ensuring standards of quality and of conduct in activities associated with agriculture, conduct of agricultural research and provision of resultant information, and provision of tertiary agricultural education. It conducts the Orange, C. B. Alexander, and Murrumbidgee Agricultural Colleges.

The head office consists of the following divisions:

*Animal Health.* Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; meat inspection; administration of the Quarantine Act in respect of import and export of animals and import of animal products.

*Animal Production.* Livestock production advice, research and regulation; scientific and technical innovation promotion; drought relief; registration of brands and stockfoods; pastures protection.

*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; farm business management; research into agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

*Plant Industries.* Provision of advisory, research and regulatory services in connection with pastures, field crops, and horticultural (including fruit and vegetables) crops; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; plant quarantine; export of agricultural commodities.

*Research and Advisory Services.* Provision of technical and professional services (including agricultural engineering); administration of the Department's library; assistance to agricultural groups (Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth); co-ordination of formal educational programs.

Provision of research, advisory and veterinary services is structured around five agricultural regions, with headquarters at Dubbo, Gunnedah, Leeton, Lismore, and Orange.

The Biological and Chemical Research Institute researches agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology), chemistry and entomology matters.

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 and state agricultural departments.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which consists of the relevant Commonwealth and State Government ministers enables the development of Australia-wide agricultural policies which are consistent with the objectives of Commonwealth and State Governments and developments in domestic and overseas markets.

## EXTENSION SERVICES GRANTS

Following recommendations of the Committee of Review of Commonwealth Functions, on 30 April 1981, the Commonwealth Government decided that assistance for rural extension services to the States be absorbed into general revenue grants to the States. Thus, funds previously provided to the States under the Commonwealth Extension Services Grant were added to the general States grants in 1981-82 and could be used, depending on State priorities, for the same purposes as in the past. There are no Commonwealth guidelines or requirements as to how the funds are to be used.

## 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 11, 'Land Use'. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion, and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion. Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. The most recent assessment of the erosion position in the State was made during the period 1975-77. This revealed that 80 per cent of all land used for agricultural and pastoral production in the non-arid zone was suffering from soil

erosion and required some form of soil conservation treatment. 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. In 1980 an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act provided for the setting up of catchment committees to permit community consultation and participation in soil conservation and erosion control programmes.

A major function of the Service is the provision of earthmoving plant, technical advice and assistance to landholders through officers located in 67 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 1981 are given in the chapter 'Water Resources'.

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 1981, sixteen such projects were notified. These have involved works in the Hunter, Shoalhaven, Murrumbidgee, Namoi, and Macquarie River Valleys.

The Service also undertakes land capability studies and assists government authorities and councils in planning and development to ensure a stable land surface. Services include the protection of catchment areas, treatment of wind erosion on beaches and in semi-arid areas, control of roadside erosion, and investigates problems arising from the development of the State's mineral resources.

In addition to the 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.

#### CONTROL OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large animals likely to attack livestock in New South Wales are wild dogs (includes dingoes and any dog which is, or has become, wild), foxes, and feral pigs; but animals such as rabbits are possibly more harmful because of their deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission takes measures to destroy wild dogs and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the northern and western borders.

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. 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, released 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 and trapping are also recommended for 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, which involve poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) have 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 noxious animal control, travelling livestock, stock brands and earmarks, and camping reserves and public watering places), 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 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 whose properties are capable of carrying five or more head of large livestock or 50 or more sheep or goats, and are based on the total number of livestock actually or potentially on the establishment.

Other functions performed by the Boards include control of contagious animal diseases (under the Stock Diseases Act), control of noxious insects (under the Noxious Insects Act), local administration of relief for drought and other natural disasters, and administration of the cattle tail tag system.

#### 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 and goat 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. Swine brands are also issued.

Brands enable diseases, discovered at abattoirs, to be traced back through the brand registration to the producer of the diseased carcass.

## 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. Rapid changes in technology and increases in productivity are tending to increase the capital intensity and the optimal size of farms with consequent changes in financing requirements as agricultural businesses are consolidated. Enterprises engaged in agricultural activities are generally unincorporated businesses and the finance required to fund the changes has come increasingly from sources other than their operating surpluses.

Besides the need to finance the increasing volume and improved quality of capital equipment, there exists also a need to finance land improvements and acquisition, 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 seasonal 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. Further particulars on banks and financial institutions are given in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

### 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.

### THE PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia was established under the *Primary Industry Bank Act* 1977 with capital subscribed in equal parts by the Commonwealth of Australia, each of the major trading banks and the State banks. Other main sources of funds are Commonwealth funds on deposit (from the Income Equalisation Deposits Trust Account), transferable deposits from the public (which are described in the chapter 'Private Finance') and borrowing overseas. The Bank's principal object is the provision of finance to banks and other prime lenders to enable them to on-lend the funds to individual primary producers for commercially sound purposes relating to primary production. The Bank thus operates as a refinance bank, and not as a direct lender to primary producers. Risk assessment is the sole responsibility of the prime lenders and all risks are borne by them.

Specific purposes for which the Bank provides funds to refinance long-term expenditure include: the purchase of rural land; the provision of assistance in holding together a rural enterprise where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulty; capital expenditure on fixed and structural improvement; recovery from natural disasters or their mitigation when such relief is not covered by any natural disaster recovery scheme; the purchase of fishing vessels and facilities; the purchase of farm machinery, equipment, and livestock; the expansion of existing farm development and fishing projects; funds for the restructuring of existing debt; and other purposes, including forest operations.

Loans refinanced are usually between \$10,000 and \$250,000 and for periods of between eight and thirty years. Maximum interest rates to ultimate borrowers in 1981 were 14 per cent per annum for loans of less than \$100,000 and 16.75 per cent per annum for larger loans. (These include a maximum margin of 1.5 per cent per annum added by the prime lenders.)

## TRADING BANK LOANS

Loans made by trading banks have traditionally been by way of overdrafts payable on demand although other forms of lending, such as fully drawn advances have been used increasingly in recent years. 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 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 fields and to finance exports. 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* provide, particularly for small producers, loans for farm development including measures for drought recovery, for mitigation of the effect of future droughts, 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 up to 12 years for the majority of loans which 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 1981 and earlier years. The 'major trading banks' comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States. The State 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 following table.

**ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURAL BORROWERS BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS (a) N.S.W. (b):  
LOANS OUTSTANDING**

(On second Wednesday in July)  
(\$ million)  
(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

Agricultural borrower	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Main activity of borrower—						
Sheep grazing .. .. .	198.3	190.3	207.7	209.1	235.1	252.5
Wheat growing .. .. .	55.2	75.9	98.3	115.8	137.1	162.0
Dairying and pig raising .. .. .	34.8	35.6	35.8	40.3	47.9	56.9
Other agriculture .. .. .	216.0	234.0	236.1	287.2	335.5	442.0
Total advances outstanding .. .. .	504.3	535.9	577.9	652.4	755.5	913.4

(a) Figures include term loans and farm development loans.  
External Territories.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Australian

## STATE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are described in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The State Bank was constituted as the successor to the Rural Bank, in November 1981 by the State Bank Act, 1981. The Bank is described in more detail in Chapter 24 '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 administers various lending and

other financing activities on behalf of the State Government. Interest rates charged by the Bank are given later in this subsection.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with finance: the Rural Assistance, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the 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 Assistance Agency*

The Rural Assistance 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 chapter. During the year ended 30 June 1981, advances totalling \$6.6m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$65m.

#### *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 1981, advances totalling \$43m were made. These advances included \$40m for relief of the effects of natural disasters. Of this amount \$35m was for drought relief carry on loans to farmers and \$5.3m for fodder advances administered by dairy companies. At 30 June 1981 advances outstanding amounted to \$54m.

#### *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 1981, advances totalling \$1.2m 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 Chapter 13 'Water Resources'. Administration of financial transactions between the Water Resources Commission and farmers is undertaken by the Irrigation Agency of the State 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 1980-81 totalled \$8.3m. At 30 June 1981 advances outstanding amounted to \$49.2m. New capital debts incurred during 1980-81 amounted to \$1.2m. 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 OF AUSTRALIA

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 primary produce. Advances must be repaid within one year. They are commonly used by marketing boards and co-operatives to pay primary producers part of the value of their produce prior to sale. As proceeds of sales of produce are received by the boards or co-operatives progressively each season, they are applied in repayment of the advances. The range of normal interest rates charged on loans by the Rural Credits Department in February 1982 was 14.75 to 15.25 per cent per annum (10.5% to 11.0% in February 1981).

#### COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

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. Loans generally do not exceed \$300,000.

#### 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.

However some pastoral finance companies are participants in longer-term rural sector financing arrangements refinanced by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia.

#### WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The *War Service Land Settlement Agreements 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.

#### 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 1978 and later years on loans to agriculture by the private trading banks, the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the State Bank, and by the Commonwealth Development Bank. Interest rates on loans by the Primary Industry Bank and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank are given earlier in this subsection.

The rates shown for carry-on, debt reconstruction, and farm improvement advances through the Rural Assistance Agency of the State 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	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Private trading banks—					
Overdrafts (maximum rate) (b)	10.50	10.50	10.50	12.50	13.50
State Bank of N.S.W. (c)—					
General Bank Department—					
Long-term loans	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Overdrafts (maximum rate) (b)	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.50	14.50
Loans to co-operative societies (b)	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	13.75
Government Agency Department—					
Rural assistance—					
Debt reconstruction (d)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Farm build-up (d)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Farm improvement (d)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Carry-on	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Rural industries advances—					
Cereal growers	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Herd improvement	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50
Fodder conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Drought relief—					
General (1965 scheme)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Carry-on (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Restocking (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other relief schemes (flood, bushfire, etc.)	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00
Control of serrated tussock	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00
Small landowners assistance	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Removal or lifting of houses above flood level	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Advances to settlers	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Irrigation—					
Carry-on advances	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Farm water supplies	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Soil conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Commonwealth Development Bank—					
Long-term loans (basic rate)	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.50	13.50

(a) Current in January of each year shown.  
of New South Wales.

(b) Overdrafts up to \$100,000.  
(d) See text preceding table.

(c) Before November 1981 the Rural Bank

## INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT POLICIES

### RURAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Rural Assistance Board was established by the New South Wales Government under the provisions of the Rural Assistance Act, 1971. The Board administers the rural reconstruction and adjustment schemes which are described below, the Australian Dairy Adjustment Programme (incorporating the former Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme) and the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme which are described in Year Book No. 64. The foregoing schemes are funded mainly by the Commonwealth Government by way of specific purpose grants and loans to the States. The Board also administers the Western Scrub Regrowth Scheme, funded by the New South Wales Government, the Beef Producers Assistance Scheme, which was funded by Commonwealth and State funds and a number of earlier schemes of rural reconstruction funded by New South Wales.

### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES

The Rural Assistance Act, 1932, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939 provided assistance to farmers in financial difficulty, which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming activities to a viable basis. Activity under the scheme is now restricted to advances made available from recycled funds. As at 30 June 1981, 90 farmers were still receiving the benefits of this scheme with balances outstanding of \$3.8m.

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 1981, there were 925 cases currently administered under the scheme and advances outstanding totalled \$26.7m.

#### RURAL ADJUSTMENT SCHEME

Following an enquiry into agricultural reconstruction by the Industries Assistance Commission the Commonwealth Government adopted some of the recommendations of the Commission and in 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 20 years, with interest of 8 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 amendments to the relevant act in recent years, limits assistance under the provisions of the Carry-on Scheme to wine grape growers and beekeepers.

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.

From 1 January 1977 to 30 June 1981, approvals in New South Wales under the Rural Adjustment Scheme were:

Provision	Applications Approved	Assistance Approved \$
Debt reconstruction .. .. .	194	7,845,881
Farm build-up .. .. .	428	21,240,136
Farm improvement .. .. .	52	939,538
Rehabilitation .. .. .	30	114,484
Industry carry-on—Beef .. .. .	251	2,356,396
Industry carry-on—Dairy .. .. .	17	63,946
Industry carry-on—Winegrape growers .. .. .	20	94,200
Household support .. .. .	28	126,219
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>32,780,800</b>

Funds allocated to New South Wales to 30 June 1981, from which funds could be advanced for applications approved for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, Farm Improvement, and Rehabilitation amounted to \$33m whilst \$9.7m jointly funded, usually by equal contributions, by Commonwealth and State Governments has been allocated from March 1975 to June 1979 for specific industry carry-on advances. Specific industry carry-on assistance was terminated throughout Australia as at 30 June 1981, with the exception of assistance for wine grape growers, for which N.S.W. had no requirement in 1980–81. This part of the scheme is activated by an agreement between State and Commonwealth governments, in respect of any rural industry experiencing difficulty due to a downturn in market conditions. 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.

#### PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS 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 fertilisers, has subsidised their cost. Under the *Phosphate Fertilizers 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. At the time of preparing this manuscript, no Act had been passed to extend the operation of the phosphate fertilisers bounty scheme.

## 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 cottongrowing 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.

('000 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	1976-1980	5,017	3,169

(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 reporting an area under cultivation in recent seasons, and the number of establishments reporting cultivation of selected crops, are shown in the following table.

## NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING SELECTED CROPS, N.S.W.

Crop	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Establishments (a) growing						
Cereals—						
Wheat .. .. .	17,502	17,529	18,007	17,106	17,311	16,373
Maize .. .. .	1,989	1,899	1,605	1,453	1,061	1,085
Barley .. .. .	9,271	8,115	8,488	8,060	7,629	7,357
Oats .. .. .	15,070	14,225	15,616	17,272	16,500	16,429
Rice .. .. .	1,428	1,381	1,425	1,475	1,558	1,567
Oilseeds—						
Sunflower .. .. .	1,004	655	788	906	503	382
Rapeseed .. .. .	120	26	70	93	358	194
Linseed .. .. .	115	71	147	49	58	33
Safflower .. .. .	117	60	128	275	321	84
Soybeans .. .. .	136	166	264	320	322	178
Fruit—						
Bananas .. .. .	1,126	1,081	1,087	1,114	1,107	1,117
Grapes .. .. .	1,414	1,389	1,349	1,324	1,244	1,241
Orchard fruit .. .. .	3,314	3,083	3,001	2,987	3,133	3,100
Other crops—						
Cotton .. .. .	69	64	73	90	102	130
Potatoes .. .. .	1,119	1,069	929	819	710	582
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	536	549	551	553	540	527
Tobacco .. .. .	84	72	68	79	70	68
Cultivated establishments (b) .. .. .	37,985	36,186	34,863	35,392	35,084	34,765

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.  
more than one crop under cultivation are counted once only.

(b) Establishments with

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CROPS GROWN

In past years, totals for some items derived from the Agricultural Census have been adjusted, where it was considered that the data were deficient because of problems of scope, coverage, reporting difficulties or non-response, by taking into account data from marketing authorities or other sources. From the 1980-81 Census, this practice will cease with the exception of data in respect of wheat and wool (and corresponding sheep items). This revised treatment will have only marginal effect on year-to-year comparisons of data. Where the revised treatment has affected time series, specific footnotes have been included.

The area, production and average yield per hectare of crops grown in New South Wales in 1979-80 and 1980-81 are shown in the following table.

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF ALL CROPS, N.S.W.

Crop	1979-80			1980-81		
	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	3,415,027	6,000,000	1.76	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86
Oats	348,743	460,652	1.32	363,250	309,867	0.85
Barley	445,195	686,330	1.54	455,481	413,325	0.91
Maize	12,133	49,922	4.11	13,031	45,486	3.49
Sorghum	147,858	204,528	1.38	127,294	147,828	1.16
Rice	110,431	585,980	5.31	98,824	703,530	7.12
Other	23,537	..	..	20,493	..	..
Crops for hay—						
Wheat	13,547	40,611	3.00	33,081	67,830	2.05
Oats	28,128	75,870	2.70	42,716	90,151	2.11
Other	1,979	3,619	1.83	4,903	8,551	1.74
Green fodder (c)	390,618	..	..	447,864	..	..
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	11,839	1,291,479	109.09	14,018	1,435,287	102.39
Cotton	54,480	188,329	3.46	(d) 53,743	(d) 173,428	(d) 3.23
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	5,021	3,140	0.63	2,769	1,315	0.47
Sunflower	42,969	26,606	0.62	35,608	19,118	0.54
Soybeans	21,710	39,857	1.84	10,075	19,988	1.98
Rapeseed	20,731	18,555	0.90	9,735	4,742	0.49
Safflower	39,639	25,962	0.65	7,497	2,239	0.30
Tobacco	690	(e) 1,297	(e) 1.88	644	(e) 1,043	(e) 1.62
Fruit—						
Orchard fruit	(f) 26,389	..	..	(f) 26,716	..	..
Bananas	(f) 3,221	76,942	16.26	(f) 5,422	62,836	12.72
Grapes	(f) 14,011	166,554	11.89	(f) 14,257	167,523	11.75
Vegetables for human consumption—						
Potatoes	7,443	102,408	13.76	6,262	86,526	13.82
Other	15,642	..	..	14,294	..	..
Other crops	56,741	..	..	80,488	..	..
Total (c)	5,259,722	..	..	5,233,466	..	..
Lucerne, pastures, and grasses—						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne	40,506	191,905	4.74	41,858	197,469	4.72
Other	79,513	232,147	2.92	86,658	229,793	2.65
Harvested for seed—						
Lucerne	2,485	293	0.12	1,959	297	0.15
Other	11,369	..	..	4,681	..	..
Cut for green feed or silage—						
Lucerne	1,537	..	..	2,082	..	..
Other	5,201	..	..	5,411	..	..
Total, area of crops	5,400,333	..	..	5,376,115	..	..

(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) Not strictly comparable, see text preceding table. The comparable figures for 1979-80 cotton to those shown for 1980-81 are: area 38,916 hectares, production 149,252 tonnes, average yield per hectare 3.84 tonnes. (e) Dried leaf. (f) Bearing and not yet bearing. Includes olives and edible nuts.

## PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual months of planting and harvesting the principal crops of New South Wales in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:

Crop	Most usual months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
<b>Cereal grains—</b>		
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
<b>Oilseeds—</b>		
Linseed .. .. .	May-June	November-December
(Late varieties on tablelands) .. .. .	August-September	December-February
Rapeseed .. .. .	April-June	November-December
Safflower .. .. .	May-August	December-January
Soybean .. .. .	November-December	April-May
Sunflower .. .. .	October-January	April-May
<b>Fruit—</b>		
Apples .. .. .		December-May
Apricots .. .. .		October-February
Bananas .. .. .		October-November
Cherries .. .. .		October-January
Citrus .. .. .		All year
Grapes—		
Table .. .. .		January-May
Wine .. .. .		February-May
Drying .. .. .		February-April
Peaches and plums .. .. .		November-April
Pears .. .. .		January-April
<b>Other crops—</b>		
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

## 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 the value placed on recorded production at wholesale price(s) realised in the market place. The *local value of crops* produced is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. It is calculated by deducting estimated marketing costs (the cost of moving the agricultural product from the place of production to the market place, such as freight, packaging, commission, insurance, storage 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Gross value of crops produced .. .. .	896,100	921,655	870,054	1,485,670	1,642,851	1,267,680
Marketing costs .. .. .	139,818	159,930	153,144	254,511	248,099	159,837
Local value of crops produced .. .. .	756,282	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Cereals for grain—</b>						
Wheat .. .. .	373,643	357,382	292,532	667,311	753,582	364,681
Oats .. .. .	15,707	17,416	15,135	26,950	27,889	38,372
Barley .. .. .	51,555	42,926	28,454	46,437	71,067	49,400
Maize .. .. .	3,928	4,990	4,136	4,711	5,297	5,892
Sorghum .. .. .	28,755	24,173	14,228	27,778	18,408	15,367
Rice .. .. .	37,204	53,902	54,438	89,566	84,282	126,769
Other .. .. .	611	752	1,185	2,078	3,384	2,355
<b>Crops for hay—</b>						
Wheat .. .. .	890	1,941	1,933	1,465	2,154	7,375
Oats .. .. .	1,500	2,296	2,900	3,380	4,451	8,447
Other .. .. .	79	200	162	186	162	924
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	13,025	16,768	15,611	19,479	27,856	40,530
Cotton .. .. .	30,085	29,427	44,335	54,730	98,984	(d) 105,450
<b>Oilseeds—</b>						
Linseed .. .. .	931	951	1,371	474	546	323
Sunflower .. .. .	5,943	5,611	7,958	8,937	6,119	4,427
Soybeans .. .. .	1,756	3,742	5,554	8,054	9,946	5,816
Rapeseed .. .. .	488	56	371	1,120	3,973	1,155
Safflower .. .. .	317	457	999	3,801	4,856	544
Tobacco .. .. .	3,341	5,193	4,154	4,634	4,467	3,749
<b>Fruit—</b>						
Pome (a) .. .. .	18,737	18,707	18,479	16,689	22,245	25,325
Stone (b) .. .. .	12,142	12,051	11,099	14,890	14,650	16,452
<b>Citrus—</b>						
Oranges .. .. .	15,531	16,975	21,583	25,562	25,199	28,488
Other .. .. .	3,560	3,930	4,640	5,661	5,432	6,013
Bananas .. .. .	20,349	18,733	26,183	22,884	20,715	24,929
Grapes .. .. .	19,811	23,717	27,407	30,736	35,607	39,245
Other .. .. .	1,803	1,597	2,400	3,368	4,552	4,551
<b>Vegetables for human consumption—</b>						
Potatoes .. .. .	11,462	7,968	8,426	15,261	9,192	15,950
Mushrooms .. .. .	5,293	6,608	6,903	7,773	8,959	10,343
Tomatoes .. .. .	10,737	11,779	9,039	9,958	10,188	8,303
Other .. .. .	22,563	26,463	27,613	33,057	30,114	43,993
Other crops .. .. .	1,488	1,101	1,494	2,349	4,260	3,650
Nursery products .. .. .	12,941	14,235	29,527	32,479	39,529	46,094
<b>Total (c)</b> .. .. .	<b>726,173</b>	<b>732,049</b>	<b>690,248</b>	<b>1,191,757</b>	<b>1,358,062</b>	<b>1,054,912</b>
<b>Lucerne, pastures and grasses—</b>						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne .. .. .	18,056	19,669	18,423	15,935	17,540	27,498
Other .. .. .	10,347	8,969	7,268	19,870	14,865	22,988
Other .. .. .	1,706	1,038	971	3,597	4,284	2,445
<b>Total, value of crops</b> .. .. .	<b>756,282</b>	<b>761,725</b>	<b>716,910</b>	<b>1,231,159</b>	<b>1,394,752</b>	<b>1,107,843</b>

(a) Includes apples, pears, and quinces. (b) Includes apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes.  
(c) Total all crops excluding lucerne, pastures, and grasses. (d) Not strictly comparable, see subsection 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' earlier in this chapter.

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 realised, 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
PER HECTARE						
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat .. .. .	135	115	87	211	221	109
Oats .. .. .	54	70	52	62	80	106
Barley .. .. .	106	103	59	99	160	108
Maize .. .. .	226	254	259	310	437	452
Sorghum .. .. .	179	159	144	149	124	121
Rice .. .. .	516	604	616	846	763	1,283
Hay—						
Wheat .. .. .	66	104	97	122	159	223
Oats .. .. .	74	89	107	119	158	198
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	1,183	1,442	1,061	1,386	2,353	2,891
Cotton .. .. .	1,261	1,178	1,449	1,546	1,817	(a) 1,962
Oilseeds—						
Linseed .. .. .	138	195	72	129	109	117
Sunflower .. .. .	95	145	127	124	142	124
Soybeans .. .. .	262	439	423	472	458	577
Tobacco .. .. .	3,880	5,542	5,326	6,033	6,473	5,821
Bananas (bearing area) .. .. .	4,174	3,906	5,692	4,871	4,377	5,049
Potatoes .. .. .	1,376	949	969	1,849	1,235	2,547
PER TONNE PRODUCED						
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat .. .. .	87	70	76	100	126	127
Oats .. .. .	45	57	63	45	61	124
Barley .. .. .	74	75	64	69	104	120
Maize .. .. .	78	76	85	85	106	130
Sorghum .. .. .	77	71	71	68	90	104
Rice .. .. .	91	104	114	133	144	180
Hay—						
Wheat .. .. .	24	38	46	38	53	109
Oats .. .. .	25	32	48	40	59	94
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	15	16	13	15	22	28
Cotton .. .. .	455	481	440	473	526	(a) 608
Oilseeds—						
Linseed .. .. .	169	206	131	169	174	246
Sunflower .. .. .	182	258	225	208	230	232
Soybeans .. .. .	155	259	221	241	250	291
Tobacco .. .. .	3,190	3,202	3,245	3,393	3,445	3,593
Bananas .. .. .	373	238	436	366	269	397
Potatoes .. .. .	97	71	73	123	90	184

(a) Not strictly comparable, see subsection 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' earlier in this chapter.

### 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.

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 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 1978–79.

## CROPS (a) TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Area treated (hectares)—						
Wheat .. .. .	1,525,202	1,718,187	2,099,916	1,865,438	2,082,327	1,987,359
Other crops .. .. .	889,223	887,541	1,002,400	1,102,920	n.a.	n.a.
Total .. .. .	2,414,425	2,605,728	3,102,316	2,968,358	n.a.	n.a.
Artificial fertiliser used (b) (tonnes)—						
Superphosphate (c) .. .. .	251,975	185,551	216,185	208,100	208,086	201,293
Other .. .. .	78,860	96,408	109,695	112,045	135,688	121,886
Total .. .. .	330,835	281,959	325,880	320,145	343,774	323,179

(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) 1978-79

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 .. .. .	13,779	66,377	1,367,069	389,109	29,104	1,865,438
Oats and barley .. .. .	21,478	88,549	578,041	95,072	5,951	789,091
Other .. .. .	5,928	3,376	36,418	86,127	508	132,357
Lucerne .. .. .	3,877	15,117	21,693	2,381	105	43,173
Other crops .. .. .	34,022	11,244	36,584	51,346	5,103	138,299
Total, area treated .. .. .	79,084	184,663	2,039,805	624,035	40,771	2,968,358
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (c) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	704	5,260	84,697	23,713	1,586	115,960
Oats and barley .. .. .	2,992	10,555	42,559	6,745	266	63,117
Other .. .. .	554	271	1,125	2,297	26	4,273
Lucerne .. .. .	988	2,335	2,996	547	40	6,906
Other crops .. .. .	5,919	2,307	2,600	5,994	1,024	17,844
Total, superphosphate used .. .. .	11,158	20,728	133,976	39,297	2,941	208,100
STRAIGHT NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS USED (d) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	314	523	6,490	3,189	116	10,634
Oats and barley .. .. .	1,504	755	3,161	528	58	6,006
Other .. .. .	427	187	2,139	12,643	36	15,432
Lucerne .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other crops .. .. .	9,721	802	1,769	8,802	1,190	22,283
Total, straight nitrogenous fertilisers used .. .. .	11,968	2,267	13,559	25,162	1,400	54,356
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (e) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat .. .. .	227	1,217	12,765	4,354	109	18,672
Oats and barley .. .. .	1,111	1,116	5,958	921	28	9,134
Other .. .. .	610	95	941	748	50	2,444
Lucerne .. .. .	167	76	107	28	1	378
Other crops .. .. .	18,495	1,276	1,971	4,240	1,081	27,062
Total, other artificial fertilisers used .. .. .	20,610	3,780	21,742	10,291	1,269	57,690

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. (b) Excluding pastures and grasses. (c) Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc. (d) Includes, for example, urea, sulphate of ammonia, etc. (e) Includes potash and compounds and mixtures containing nitrogen.

The area of each crop treated with fertiliser as a proportion of the total area of the crop sown in New South Wales in 1978-79 was:

	Wheat	Oats and barley	Other cereal grains	Lucerne	Other crops	All crops
Area treated with fertiliser (per cent of total area)	59	88	41	20	21	56

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 are shown at the end of this section.

## 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 (for grain) areas on establishments has increased substantially, the average for the 1980-81 season being 207 hectares. This indicates that the optimal area to maximise the benefits of modern machinery, improved methods, and farm management practices is increasing. Establishments growing wheat for grain in the seasons 1975-76 to 1980-81 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 1975-76 to 1980-81 (per cent)
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	
Area under wheat for grain (hectares)—							
1- 19 .. .. .	1,432	1,302	1,087	1,253	1,020	867	(-) 39.5
20- 39 .. .. .	1,910	1,833	1,619	1,746	1,499	1,414	(-) 26.0
40- 74 .. .. .	3,115	3,016	3,013	2,926	2,783	2,557	(-) 17.9
75-149 .. .. .	4,698	4,400	4,529	4,165	4,215	4,114	(-) 12.4
150-249 .. .. .	3,290	3,071	3,597	3,228	3,578	3,194	(-) 2.9
250-399 .. .. .	1,578	2,054	1,976	1,763	1,951	1,929	(+) 22.2
400-999 .. .. .	1,180	1,490	1,774	1,618	1,839	1,762	(+) 49.3
1,000 or more .. .. .	149	221	243	277	279	308	(+) 106.7
Total establishments .. .. .	17,352	17,387	17,838	16,976	17,164	16,145	(-) 7.0

## 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 1970-71.

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
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
1978-79	3,162	12	10	3,184	6,640	38	2.10	3.20
1979-80	3,415	14	13	3,441	6,000	41	1.76	3.00
1980-81	3,345	33	20	3,398	2,865	68	0.86	2.05

(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 peak season in 1968-69 in which 22,019 establishments, with 4,117,000 hectares sown, produced 5,855,000 tonnes of wheat. Since that season, a trend towards less establishments and improved yields is evident; resulting in a peak season in 1978-79 when 16,976 establishments produced 6,640,000 tonnes of grain from 3,162,108 hectares. In 1979-80, the local value of wheat grain produced (\$754m) 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 1980-81, the proportion of the total area under crops, which was devoted to wheat (grain) production, was 62 per cent.

The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of each growing season. 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 2.10 tonnes per hectare in 1978-79.

*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 1980-81, 94 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 1980–81 season, 43 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 53 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 table on the following page shows area, production, and yield of wheat for grain in the last six seasons.

### *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. Current priorities are to develop and identify varieties which show more drought tolerance, frost resistance, acid soil tolerance, more resistance to attacks of rusts, speckled leaf blotch and takeall, and those varieties which can grow faster or utilise lower levels of soil nutrients and trace elements. 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 two of the seventeen varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture in 1982 are fully resistant to prevalent races of stem rust, and all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. Almost half of the commercial varieties of wheat, however, are susceptible to leaf rust.

In 1980–81 the Australian Wheat Board introduced a discount scheme whereby a scale of varietal discount rates per tonne is charged for varieties which are not recommended or are undesirable for the area in which they were grown. A scale of penalty rates, based on the degree of undesirability, is set each season.

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Condor .. .. .	333,957	678,848	901,829	797,619	820,955	744,142
Cook .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	8,421	101,707	224,194
Eagle .. .. .	419,119	340,597	261,955	171,103	134,232	101,380
Egret .. .. .	60,451	134,991	390,068	464,774	709,787	775,234
Falcon .. .. .	105,699	52,889	33,615	18,257	13,143	7,780
Gamut .. .. .	174,460	54,816	15,944	7,961	7,021	(a)
Gatcher .. .. .	231,929	268,851	165,822	108,069	68,609	44,371
Halberd .. .. .	46,212	38,622	29,692	27,714	25,532	23,389
Heron .. .. .	126,239	52,856	22,610	12,097	7,756	4,047
Kite .. .. .	77,778	175,659	219,352	168,455	179,247	199,375
Olympic .. .. .	246,743	183,603	214,195	177,728	167,695	135,762
Shortim .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,883	183,132	184,039
Songlen .. .. .	(a)	(a)	347,653	531,231	514,798	459,058
Teal .. .. .	62,901	74,110	101,804	95,065	103,713	100,561
Timgalen .. .. .	573,653	794,565	579,359	383,023	250,839	163,652
Other varieties, unspecified, etc. .. .. .	344,579	300,066	132,924	174,639	153,072	230,938
Total area sown .. .. .	2,803,720	3,150,473	3,416,822	3,184,039	3,441,238	3,397,922

(a) Information not separately compiled and included in 'Other' or not planted in that year.

# WHEAT FOR GRAIN: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
AREA (hectares)						
Northern Tableland .. .. .	7,457	10,857	8,529	6,559	5,761	6,590
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	63,926	76,000	73,333	73,973	80,751	81,943
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	375,248	441,072	411,642	379,709	372,830	364,684
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	333,898	387,028	364,367	333,911	359,412	347,318
Central Slope .. .. .	593,642	726,297	732,531	661,163	743,620	754,370
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	327,800	265,297	405,145	367,723	409,947	407,909
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	102,609	100,029	132,415	120,353	142,001	139,815
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	444,441	508,726	512,569	494,078	488,758	390,718
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	234,027	287,521	293,007	311,577	318,414	343,795
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	100,540	106,355	171,989	164,391	187,355	189,587
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	125,141	118,735	193,111	162,551	205,916	210,054
Summary—						
Northern wheat areas .. .. .	1,395,071	1,635,204	1,590,114	1,525,834	1,545,175	1,453,105
Central and southern wheat areas .. .. .	1,313,658	1,392,713	1,708,524	1,550,154	1,769,590	1,783,678
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .. .. .	2,774,081	3,115,757	3,377,413	3,162,108	3,415,027	3,345,000
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Northern Tableland .. .. .	11,863	15,085	10,995	11,527	9,279	3,705
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	118,415	163,702	104,853	227,284	157,979	146,070
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	688,065	789,221	604,848	828,359	639,701	211,679
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	519,106	628,131	452,485	671,194	644,348	214,555
Central Slope .. .. .	850,896	1,247,097	653,826	1,342,500	1,231,834	566,311
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	537,694	426,237	429,573	851,147	875,807	652,217
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	172,768	146,075	132,500	265,408	307,366	222,277
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	694,778	873,637	642,661	961,991	768,767	127,540
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	285,116	399,608	327,232	606,869	410,757	152,222
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	155,805	174,031	188,232	343,363	371,778	244,081
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	172,641	136,449	192,498	344,584	397,362	252,578
Summary—						
Northern wheat areas .. .. .	2,198,928	2,705,682	2,038,221	3,079,940	2,472,852	709,701
Central and southern wheat areas .. .. .	2,008,219	2,293,591	1,701,482	3,374,286	3,342,126	2,083,534
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .. .. .	4,310,485	5,141,000	3,846,187	6,640,401	6,000,000	2,865,000
YIELD (tonnes per hectare)						
Northern Tableland .. .. .	1.59	1.38	1.29	1.76	1.61	0.56
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	1.85	2.15	1.43	3.07	1.96	1.78
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	1.83	1.78	1.47	2.18	1.72	0.58
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	1.55	1.62	1.24	2.01	1.79	0.62
Central Slope .. .. .	1.43	1.71	0.89	2.03	1.66	0.75
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	1.64	1.60	1.06	2.31	2.14	1.60
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	1.68	1.46	1.00	2.21	2.16	1.59
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	1.56	1.71	1.25	1.95	1.57	0.33
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	1.22	1.38	1.12	1.95	1.29	0.44
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	1.55	1.63	1.09	2.09	1.98	1.29
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	1.38	1.14	1.00	2.12	1.93	1.20
Summary—						
Northern wheat areas .. .. .	1.58	1.65	1.28	2.02	1.60	0.49
Central and southern wheat areas .. .. .	1.53	1.65	1.00	2.18	1.89	1.17
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .. .. .	1.55	1.65	1.14	2.10	1.76	0.86

## 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, which has been in continuous operation since 1939, 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).

*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 Agricultural Department, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

Five main grades were defined for New South Wales wheat in 1981-82: 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 Banks, Condor and Kite varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern A.S.W. (a predominantly hard wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content), 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).

'General Purpose Wheat' 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 but above 62 kilograms per hectolitre is classified as 'Feed'.

The test weights, in kilograms per hectolitre, determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1976-77 to 1981-82 seasons were:

Season	Prime hard kg per hl	Northern Hard kg per hl	Southern Hard kg per hl	Southern- Western A.S.W. kg per hl	Northern A.S.W. kg per hl
1976-77	79.5	79.6	79.5	79.0	78.5
1977-78	79.5	80.5	81.0	80.0	79.5
1978-79	79.5	79.0	81.0	79.5	79.0
1979-80	79.5	79.0	81.5	80.5	79.0
1980-81	78.0	80.0	79.5	79.0	79.0
1981-82	79.0	80.5	80.5	79.5	78.5

These five grades are New South Wales grades which are derived from four of the five annually determined Australian Standard classes.

*Bulk Handling of Wheat*

Bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales is carried out by the Grain Handling Authority of New South Wales which was constituted in 1980 under the Grain Handling Act 1954 to replace the Grain Elevators Board of New South Wales.

The Authority is controlled by a board of directors consisting of 11 members appointed by the Governor, six of whom are nominated by the government for terms of up to five

years—the managing director, two other members and three wheatgrowers representing all growers in the State. The other five (elected to the Board for terms of up to three years) comprise three wheatgrowers, elected by growers to represent them on an electoral zone basis, and two directors, elected by and representing employees affiliated with the Public Service Association and the Australian Workers' Union respectively. One of the directors (other than the managing director) is appointed Chairman by the Governor.

The main function of the Authority is the receipt, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and preference is given to this commodity. The Authority also handles, on behalf of various other State marketing authorities and, occasionally, private merchants, smaller quantities of other cereal grains and oilseeds.

The bulk handling system consists of some 480 bulk storages located at over 260 separate centres throughout the New South Wales wheat belt. The total storage capacity in country areas is 5,747,750 tonnes and the capacities of individual storage units vary 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 five sub-terminals (at Parkes, Werris Creek, Temora, Moree and Junee), with a combined capacity of 614,650 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 many 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 rate of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping rate is 4,000 tonnes per hour. The total storage capacity of the entire grain handling system for the 1981–82 wheat season was 6,149,750 tonnes.

Under a remuneration agreement between the Authority and the Australian Wheat Board, a fixed rate per tonne is levied by the Grain Handling Authority for the storage and handling of wheat delivered in a particular season. This charge is borne by the growers of New South Wales. The agreement also provides for payment by the Australian Wheat Board of additional costs incurred in handling wheat carried over from previous seasons. Such costs are regarded as 'pool' costs and are shared by all the wheatgrowers of Australia.

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 WHEAT: HANDLING SYSTEM N.S.W.

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
CAPACITY, RECEIVALS AND STOCKS							
Capacity of storages (a)	'000 tonne	5,829	5,855	5,854	5,967	6,059	6,150
Wheat received (b)	'000 tonne	3,867	4,585	3,287	6,061	5,264	2,241
Proportion of total crop received in storages	per cent	90.6	89.9	86.16	91.28	87.73	78.21
Carryover stocks (c)	'000 tonne	1,423	1,339	430	3,197	2,797	954
FINANCES							
Capital cost of bulk handling system (d)	\$'000	111,574	128,311	143,706	161,364	172,181	188,488
Receipts from Australian Wheat Board—	\$'000	28,094	41,229	37,916	(e)72,134	(e)65,214	(e)27,523

(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. (e) From 1 November 1978 reimbursement of costs incurred by the Authority is made at a fixed rate per tonne. Formerly remuneration included all handling and storage costs.

*Australian Wheat Stabilisation*

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by complementary Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by the Australian Wheat Board (A.W.B.). Since the 1947–48 season, under a series of Wheat Stabilization Acts, there have been seven 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 the first six plans are shown on page 827 of Year Book No. 64 and on page 446 of Year Book No. 65.

The seventh stabilisation plan was established under the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979. It 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 1974 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 price*. This price is set at 95 per cent of the simple average estimated net returns from the marketing of wheat from three seasons, that is, 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 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 1981–82, the guaranteed minimum price for A.S.W. wheat is \$141.55.

The guaranteed minimum 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 price for that season.

To enable the Australian Wheat Board to make the first advance to growers, and to meet pool marketing expenses, the Board borrows the necessary funds. Before the 1979–80 season, these funds were arranged through the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank. In later seasons, however, the majority of the required funds have been borrowed from the commercial market, with the Commonwealth Government meeting borrowing costs above those rates set by the Rural Credits Department.

The Wheat Finance Fund established by the Wheat Marketing Act is a \$100m revolving trust fund of growers' moneys. Funds of \$80m previously held in a former stabilisation fund were transferred into the Fund and it is 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 is returned to growers. The Fund provides a source of funds from which the Board is able to borrow on a seasonal basis to clear any outstanding debt to commercial markets and to the Rural Credits Department (on a seasons pool at the end of the statutory twelve months period). Borrowings from the Fund are made at a rate of interest determined by the Minister having regard to rates applying to Reserve Bank fixed deposits or Commonwealth securities.

Under the Act, wheat is sold domestically in three separate categories—for human consumption, for stockfeed, and for industrial purposes. Since 1979–80 the price of A.S.W. wheat for human consumption sold domestically has been 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 are 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 twelve 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)
1969-70	47.95	(e) 63.38	36.30	1975-76	116.14	99.32	86.68
1970-71	54.74	(e) 63.93	39.39	1976-77	96.40	105.40	(f) 66.54
1971-72	48.87	(e) 65.40	41.63	1977-78	107.22	111.16	(g) 72.11
1972-73	73.83	(e) 67.63	39.85	1978-79	128.19	116.61	(g) 80.86
1973-74	134.82	71.10	91.27	1979-80	150.82	130.78	(g) 84.30
1974-75	120.72	83.46	93.20	1980-81	n.y.a.	156.12	n.y.a.

(a) See text following table. (b) Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July. (c) Fixed annually under the terms of the Wheat Marketing Act (f.o.r. terminal ports). (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. (f) Stabilisation Fund (Wheat Finance Fund from 1979-80) reimbursements not yet finalised. (g) Pool not yet finalised.

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 the costs of shipment of wheat to Tasmania.

The return to wheatgrowers has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board. Net returns to wheat growers are dependent on the finalisation of harvest pools. Finalisation of specific pools may extend over several seasons. The net return includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund or Wheat Finance Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

### Wheat Pools

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.

#### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOLS

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
WHEAT RECEIVED IN							
New South Wales (a)	'000 tonnes	3,907	4,619	3,309	5,910	5,052	2,157
All States	'000 tonnes	11,258	10,932	8,540	17,456	15,327	10,058
ADVANCES (b)							
Per tonne (c)—							
Bulk	\$	99.35	82.80	(d) 86.00	(d) 125.50	(d) 124.71	(d) 131.92

(a) A small proportion of N.S.W. wheat is received into the Victorian wheat receipts system. (b) Including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund, Wheat Finance Fund from 1979-80. (c) Ex trucks terminal port, prior to deductions for bulk handling, freight, dockage, wheat tax and wheat levies. Additional amounts are paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State. (d) Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

*Consumption of Wheat*

For the year ended 30 November 1981, sales of wheat to markets within New South Wales totalled 1,110,333 tonnes, a decrease of 76,899 tonnes compared to the previous year's sale. This decrease reflects the 14 per cent reduction in stockfeed wheat sales which followed improved pastoral conditions and the availability of alternative feed grains, mainly grain sorghum.

**CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

(Source: Australian Wheat Board)

('000 tonnes)

Consumption	Year ended 30 November					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Flour .. .. .	592	573	569	538	543	560
Stockfeed .. .. .	320	194	246	291	632	538
Breakfast food, seed, etc .. .. .	15	15	16	12	13	12
	927	783	831	841	1,187	1,110

A proportion of wheat is retained on establishments with agricultural activity from the current harvest for seed, stockfeed purposes etc. In recent years this has been approximately 5 per cent of the total amount of wheat harvested for grain.

*Exports of Wheat*

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat and flour for export. The quantity of Australian wheat and wheaten products (expressed in their wheat equivalent) exported during the year ended 30 November 1981 amounted to 9.6 million tonnes. The principal commercial markets were the U.S.S.R., Egypt, the Peoples Republic of China and Japan.

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) .. .. .	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Wheat .. .. .	2,068	3,715	2,755	2,281	3,542	2,415
Flour .. .. .	102	103	85	48	57	64
Total .. .. .	2,170	3,818	2,840	2,329	3,599	2,479

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Australian Prime Hard</b>						
Northern .. .. .	223	846	801	308	326	291
South/west .. .. .	98	80	111	67	71	4
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	321	926	912	375	397	296
<b>Australian Hard (a)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	627	350	295	177	795	85
South/west .. .. .	210	367	530	221	295	185
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	837	717	825	398	1,090	270
<b>Australian Standard White (b)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	3	450	236	395	405	663
South/west .. .. .	812	1,345	736	826	1,521	1,179
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	815	1,795	972	1,221	1,926	1,842
<b>Australian General Purpose (c)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	—	7	—	267	129	7
South/west .. .. .	95	270	46	20	—	—
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	95	277	46	287	129	7
<b>Total</b>						
Northern .. .. .	853	1,653	1,332	1,147	1,655	1,046
South/west .. .. .	1,215	2,062	1,423	1,134	1,887	1,368
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	2,068	3,715	2,755	2,281	3,542	2,414

(a) Australian Hard includes Australian Hard No. 2. Soft and A.S.W. (soft varieties).

(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. 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. 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 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 and the *Wheat Tax 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.

## 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 grain. Average yields have increased due to more intensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 4.1 tonnes per hectare in 1979-80 is the highest on record. This compares with an average of about 1.7 tonnes per hectare achieved during the 1930's and 1940's, and a yield of 3.5 tonnes per hectare for the 1980-81 season.

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. About half the maize production in New South Wales now comes from the southern inland irrigation districts.

The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales for the past three seasons.

**MAIZE FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Coastal Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	4,564	2,985	3,211	12,930	8,440	10,550	2.83	2.83	3.29
Central .. .. .	1,829	872	469	5,931	2,905	1,394	3.24	3.33	2.97
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	562	545	338	1,774	1,729	962	3.16	3.17	2.85
Total .. .. .	6,955	4,402	4,018	20,635	13,074	12,906	2.97	2.97	3.21
Slope Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	1,953	1,253	2,154	7,336	5,027	3,819	3.76	4.01	1.77
Central .. .. .	408	80	—	1,025	360	—	2.51	4.50	—
Southern .. .. .	372	507	365	1,165	1,834	1,714	3.13	3.62	4.70
Total .. .. .	2,733	1,840	2,519	9,526	7,221	5,533	3.49	3.92	2.20
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	473	460	1,541	1,529	1,602	2,131	3.23	3.48	1.38
Southern .. .. .	3,554	4,438	3,782	18,728	25,588	21,498	5.27	5.77	5.68
Total .. .. .	4,027	4,898	5,323	20,257	27,190	23,629	5.03	5.55	4.44
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	1,501	993	1,171	4,980	2,437	3,418	3.32	2.45	2.92
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	15,216	12,133	13,031	55,398	49,922	45,486	3.64	4.11	3.49

The area of maize for green feed and silage in 1980–81 was 2,527 hectares. This was mainly grown for lot feeding of cattle for beef or milk production. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers purchase large quantities of grain. The local value of maize (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is shown earlier in this chapter in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops'.

## 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 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 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 Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Coastal Areas .. .. .	13,143	12,276	8,562	31,226	19,679	9,914	2·38	1·60	1·16
Tableland Areas .. .. .	2,339	1,564	2,210	4,820	3,645	3,672	2·06	2·33	1·66
Slope Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	115,053	90,106	83,200	254,960	139,256	96,934	2·22	1·55	1·17
Central and Southern .. .. .	8,380	2,289	1,302	16,338	7,282	3,791	1·95	3·18	2·91
Total .. .. .	123,433	92,395	84,502	271,298	146,538	100,725	2·20	1·59	1·19
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	38,356	35,813	28,959	66,004	14,538	22,677	1·72	0·41	0·78
Southern .. .. .	6,604	3,341	2,065	26,726	12,343	8,620	4·05	3·69	4·17
Total .. .. .	44,960	39,154	31,024	92,730	26,881	31,297	2·06	0·69	1·01
Western Plains Area .. .. .	3,045	2,469	996	8,305	7,785	2,220	2·73	3·15	2·23
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	186,920	147,858	127,294	408,379	204,528	147,828	2·18	1·38	1·16

The area sown with forage sorghum in 1980–81 was 27,549 hectares, compared with the average for the 5 seasons ended 1979–80 of 19,387 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 1971. The Board is responsible for marketing the New South Wales crop. It operates a voluntary pool (making an advance payment to growers and progress payments as the grain is sold) and a licensed merchant system whereby approved buyers can purchase the grain direct from growers for use on the domestic market. It sets quality standards for the grain it receives.

## OATS

Most of the oats grown in New South Wales is for sheep feed (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 Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Central and Southern Tablelands	50,179	41,466	47,756	71,107	52,367	53,567	1.42	1.26	1.12
Slope Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	84,473	64,943	57,177	100,831	77,033	22,890	1.19	1.19	0.40
Central .. .. .	101,971	81,841	102,303	138,451	100,555	64,965	1.36	1.23	0.64
Southern .. .. .	133,781	111,291	108,333	206,392	176,183	139,714	1.54	1.58	1.29
Total .. .. .	320,225	258,075	267,813	445,674	353,771	227,569	1.39	1.37	0.85
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	22,295	17,144	17,180	27,305	15,743	7,620	1.22	0.92	0.44
Southern .. .. .	23,343	18,620	19,127	32,538	24,593	16,729	1.39	1.32	0.87
Total .. .. .	45,638	35,764	36,307	59,843	40,336	24,349	1.31	1.13	0.67
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	15,424	13,438	11,374	17,627	14,178	4,382	1.14	1.06	0.39
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	431,466	348,743	363,250	594,251	460,652	309,867	1.38	1.32	0.85

In 1980–81, the area of oats sown for green fodder was 346,833 hectares which was a larger area than the average for the 5 seasons ended 1979–80 (243,317 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 1979–80, for 43 per cent and 22 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) is responsible for marketing the grain 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. The greater proportion of oats produced is normally retained on farms. Of the remainder, the quantity handled by the Board is usually small, with larger quantities bought through licensed grain merchants.

## 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, Southern and Northern Plains Areas. In the 1980–81 season these areas grew 72 per cent and 22 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 1980–81, 83 per cent was two-row barley for grain, 9 per cent six-row barley for grain, and 8 per cent for hay (3,451 hectares) and green fodder (35,989 hectares). The production of hay in 1980–81 was 6,190 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
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
1978-79	414,291	53,347	602,881	73,056	1.46	1.37
1979-80	401,960	43,235	621,966	64,364	1.55	1.49
1980-81	408,957	46,524	363,266	50,059	0.89	1.08

The (New South Wales) Barley Marketing Board, comprising seven members (five of whom are elected by growers), controls the marketing of the State's barley crop. From the 1975–76 season, the Board has acquired the malting barley crop each year, mainly to service its domestic customers (maltsters and breweries), but feed barley growers are able to deliver the grain to the Board's voluntary pool or sell to licensed merchants. In the 1979–80 season, the Board set up the Barley Trading Co. Pty. Ltd. to buy specified and limited quantities of barley outside the pool system for cash.

## RICE

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. Rice was first cultivated on a commercial basis in New South Wales in 1924–25.

In the 1980–81 season, approximately 56 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 96 per cent of the production was of the medium-grained Calrose variety and the balance was of the short-grained Caloro variety.

Over 96 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales. 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.

The area and production of New South Wales grown rice and the exports of rice from Australia since 1970–71 are illustrated in the next table. The largest area sown with rice

occurred in the 1979–80 season with 110,431 hectares sown, while the highest production recorded occurred in the 1980–81 season with 703,530 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 (\$A thous. f.o.b.)
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
1978-79	105,864	674,440	6.37	241,236	66,151
1979-80	110,431	585,980	5.31	457,295	129,928
1980-81	98,824	703,530	7.12	281,342	99,898

(a) Comprises both milled and unmilled rice.

In 1980–81, the major importers of Australian rice were Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Hong Kong and the Middle East. Between 85 to 90 per cent of New South Wales rice production is exported, the great bulk of it in milled form. 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 chapter. The average selling price of rice to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$176 per tonne in 1980–81.

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. Up to three crops may be harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting, which takes place between July and December, is now entirely mechanised.

The New South Wales Sugar Milling Co-operative Ltd. operates three conveniently located mills to 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 1969–70 and in the latest six seasons are shown in the following table.

## SUGAR-CANE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Sugar-cane	1969-70	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Area (hectares)—							
Cut for crushing .. .. .	8,028	11,010	11,632	14,713	14,052	11,839	14,018
Not cut (a) .. .. .	7,887	8,256	8,896	8,910	9,682	9,491	9,456
Total (b) .. .. .	15,915	19,266	20,528	23,623	23,734	21,330	23,474
Production of cane (tonnes) .. .. .	848,637	889,677	1,074,165	1,162,382	1,321,537	1,291,479	1,435,287
Average yield per hectare cut (tonnes)	105.71	80.81	92.35	79.00	94.05	109.09	102.39

(a) Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

(b) Excludes the small areas cut for green fodder and for plants.

Production of sugar-cane in New South Wales reached a record 1,435,287 tonnes in 1980—81. The total area of sugar-cane (excluding areas for green fodder and for plants) in 1978—79 was a record 23,734 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultivation 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 chapter.

The sugar industry in Australia is regulated by agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The present Sugar Agreement between these two Governments became effective on 1 October 1979 and will expire on 30 June 1984. The Agreement incorporates a single maximum price, \$390.28 per tonne for bulk IXD grade sugar on an ex-refinery basis for the year commencing 1 July 1981, 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.

The Sugar Board, acting for the Queensland Government, arranges for the domestic refining of raw sugar and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of domestic and 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 the Government each season. The mills retain approximately one-third of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

## 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 53,743 hectares in 1980—81. New South Wales now grows 65 to 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. About 80 per cent of the 1981 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, Macintyre, Barwon and Macquarie Rivers), which produces more than 95 per cent of the State's output. In 1981—82 there were 10 gins in the cotton growing areas.

The area and production of cotton-growing in New South Wales in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

## COTTON: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production of seed cotton ( <sup>000</sup> kg)			Average yield per hectare (kg)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (a)
Northern Slope .. .. .	3,909	4,113	2,705	11,461	11,911	7,773	2,932	2,896	2,874
Northern Plains .. .. .	31,022	49,472	50,245	103,261	173,344	162,818	3,329	3,504	3,240
Western Plains .. .. .	469	850	793	942	2,969	2,837	2,009	3,494	3,577
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	..	45	..	..	105	..	..	2,333	..
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	35,400	54,480	53,743	115,664	188,329	173,428	3,267	3,457	3,227

(a) Not strictly comparable, see 'Detailed Summary of all Crops Grown in N.S.W.' section of this chapter.

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 chapter.

## 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 1970s increased rapidly but subsequently declined owing to the relaxation of wheat quotas, poor seasonal conditions, and low yields. 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)					
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
1978-79	72,098	5,487	3,686	32,220	17,082
1979-80	42,969	20,731	5,021	39,639	21,710
1980-81	35,608	9,735	2,769	7,497	10,075
PRODUCTION (tonnes)					
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
1978-79	43,062	5,600	2,810	22,000	33,370
1979-80	26,606	18,555	3,140	25,962	39,857
1980-81	19,118	4,742	1,315	2,239	19,988
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)					
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
1978-79	0.60	1.02	0.76	0.68	1.95
1979-80	0.62	0.90	0.63	0.65	1.84
1980-81	0.54	0.49	0.47	0.30	1.98

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 chapter.

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. Rapeseed is also grown on the Central and Southern Slopes, sunflowers are grown under irrigation on the Southern Plains and soybeans are being grown increasingly as a rain-grown crop on the North Coast.

The (New South Wales) Oilseeds Marketing Board, comprising seven members (of whom five are elected by growers), controls 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, although most of these crops are sold on the domestic market.

## 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 chapter. The cultivation of tobacco leaf in recent seasons is illustrated in the next table.

TOBACCO: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area (hectares)			Production ('000 kg)			Average yield per hectare ('000 kg)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Tableland Areas .. .. .	189	152	165	361	369	266	1.91	2.43	1.61
Slope Areas .. .. .	542	499	438	936	853	700	1.73	1.71	1.60
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	37	39	41	69	74	77	1.86	1.90	1.88
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	768	690	644	1,366	1,297	1,043	1.78	1.88	1.62

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 1966).

The Commonwealth Government and the tobacco-producing States operate 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 AND VEGETABLES

### FRUIT

With the climate ranging from relative 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, passionfruit, strawberries, and grapes are the principal fruits planted, with apples being grown on the elevated parts of the central and south coast. 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 Hunter Valley and Mudgee regions, for wine grapes, and the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (N.S.W. Sunraysia), for drying and wine grapes, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation 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 1975-76 is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Area (hectares)—</b>						
Bearing vines .. .. .	13,161	13,590	13,739	13,632	13,103	13,279
Young vines (not yet bearing) .. .. .	1,442	1,468	1,250	972	908	978
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>15,059</b>	<b>14,990</b>	<b>14,604</b>	<b>14,011</b>	<b>14,257</b>
<b>Production (tonnes)—</b>						
Wine-making .. .. .	96,438	107,557	98,320	114,401	113,927	115,733
Drying (dried weight) .. .. .	9,882	9,537	12,826	9,747	11,867	11,696
Table and other purposes .. .. .	4,939	5,026	6,450	5,352	5,158	5,006
<b>Total (fresh weight (a)) .. .. .</b>	<b>143,009</b>	<b>152,748</b>	<b>156,074</b>	<b>158,741</b>	<b>166,554</b>	<b>167,523</b>
<b>Wine production (b) ('000 litres) .. .. .</b>	<b>73,774</b>	<b>78,555</b>	<b>72,759</b>	<b>81,124</b>	<b>97,009</b>	<b>91,993</b>

(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 refortified 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, production, and average yield of grapes in grape-growing regions in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

**GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN GRAPE GROWING REGIONS, N.S.W.**

Grape Growing Regions	Area (a) (hectares)			Production (tonnes, fresh weight)			Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes, fresh weight)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Hunter Valley (b) .. .. .	3,691	3,525	3,479	22,194	13,912	10,650	6.36	4.14	3.30
M.I.A. (c) .. .. .	5,210	5,160	5,232	69,513	79,717	86,043	14.59	16.73	17.64
Sunraysia (N.S.W.) (d) .. .. .	4,238	3,888	3,985	59,320	65,620	65,039	14.43	17.73	17.07
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	1,465	1,438	1,567	7,714	7,305	5,791	6.08	5.71	4.23
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	14,604	14,011	14,257	158,741	166,554	167,523	11.64	12.71	12.62

(a) Includes non-bearing area. (b) Comprising the local government areas of Greater Cessnock, Muswellbrook, Scone and Singleton. (c) Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area comprising local government areas of Leeton and Griffith. (d) Comprising the local government areas of Wakool, Balranald and Wentworth.

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 1979-80 and 1980-81 are shown in the following table.

**GRAPE VARIETIES, N.S.W.**

Variety	1979-80			1980-81		
	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 .. .. .	955	6,066	6.61	989	5,769	5.99
Chardonnay .. .. .	299	1,063	5.20	418	1,660	6.09
Currant (Zante, Cape) .. .. .	121	1,619	15.25	129	1,528	13.20
Doradillo .. .. .	303	5,091	18.20	302	5,607	19.72
Grenache .. .. .	313	4,677	14.98	297	4,457	15.00
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy) .. .. .	180	3,203	18.39	189	2,756	14.84
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel) .. .. .	865	12,331	16.47	911	14,817	18.28
Palamino (b) .. .. .	323	4,722	14.61	313	5,176	16.56
Rhine Riesling .. .. .	340	2,383	7.90	367	2,911	8.86
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling) .. .. .	2,014	23,241	12.39	2,126	23,951	12.22
Shiraz (c) .. .. .	2,741	21,224	8.01	2,577	19,715	7.98
Sultana .. .. .	2,711	49,767	18.77	2,737	47,670	17.96
Traminer .. .. .	244	1,568	6.99	312	2,212	8.71
Trebbiano (d) .. .. .	1,039	17,530	18.02	1,046	16,742	16.85
Waltham Cross (e) .. .. .	195	2,586	14.12	186	2,459	13.98
Other .. .. .	1,367	9,483	8.04	1,358	10,095	8.41
Total .. .. .	14,011	166,554	12.71	14,257	167,523	12.62

(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 1980-81 were Gordo Blanco (12,453 tonnes), Semillon (23,948 tonnes), Shiraz (19,702 tonnes), and Trebbiano (16,737 tonnes).

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes (currants, sultanas, and lexias) are shown later in this chapter.

The Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, and operating within the shires of Leeton, Griffith, Carrathool and Murrumbidgee, functions mainly as a negotiating body between local growers and the winemakers.

The Wine Grape Processing Act, 1979, provides for a scheme by which the minimum price paid by winemakers for grapes produced in New South Wales in specified controlled areas can be determined annually by negotiation or arbitration. The negotiating committees consist of an officer of the Department of Agriculture, as chairman without voting rights, three representatives of growers and three representatives of grape processors. In the event of a committee failing to agree on a minimum price for controlled grapes and controlled must for that season, the Act provides for the appointment of an arbitrator. Complementary legislation exists in Victoria. In respect of multi-purpose grape varieties grown in Murray Valley districts of New South Wales and Victoria, such as the Sunraysia region, the scheme provides for the determination of a common minimum price.

Under the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980*, an Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation was established to replace the Australian Wine Board. The Corporation is composed of six representatives of private and proprietary winemakers (chosen according to the size of their operations), two co-operative winemakers, four wine grape growers, a Commonwealth Government representative and a chairman appointed by the Government. The Corporation is funded by the levy imposed under the *Wine Grape 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 1981–82 was \$2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes. The Corporation promotes and controls the export of grape products, encourages and promotes their consumption in Australia and overseas, and conducts and arranges research into the production, handling and transport of grape products.

#### *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 1975–76.

**BANANAS: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Area (hectares)—						
Bearing .. .. .	4,875	4,796	4,757	4,698	4,732	4,938
Not bearing .. .. .	495	501	542	603	489	484
Total .. .. .	5,370	5,297	5,299	5,301	5,221	5,422
Production (tonnes) .. .. .	61,442	78,816	60,116	62,530	76,942	62,836
Yield per bearing hectare (tonnes) .. .. .	12.60	16.43	12.64	13.31	16.26	12.72

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 chapter.

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, Coffs 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, 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. In order to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices, the Committee 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, ripening and promotion 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
TREES OF BEARING AGE ('000)						
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	765.0	785.0	826.1	795.1	788.1	826.8
Valencia .. .. .	1,239.7	1,284.6	1,311.0	1,335.3	1,356.1	1,407.8
Other .. .. .	45.4	31.7	29.8	27.3	22.2	19.6
Total .. .. .	2,050.2	2,101.3	2,167.0	2,157.8	2,166.5	2,254.2
Lemons and limes .. .. .	271.2	258.9	272.1	262.9	260.4	252.6
Mandarins .. .. .	131.5	123.0	124.5	114.8	108.6	100.7
Grapefruit .. .. .	83.3	107.1	117.4	127.0	131.8	131.2
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	2,536.1	2,590.4	2,681.0	2,662.5	2,667.3	2,738.7
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples .. .. .	1,043.2	1,067.6	1,029.3	973.5	1,085.5	1,026.7
Apricots .. .. .	83.1	72.7	66.5	65.2	57.4	51.8
Avocados .. .. .	10.3	9.8	13.0	16.7	23.1	30.4
Cherries .. .. .	210.4	223.0	228.4	229.5	248.5	244.6
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia .. .. .	24.2	30.5	36.0	36.4	36.6	49.0
Other .. .. .	47.5	46.8	46.8	68.6	69.2	69.4
Nectarines .. .. .	31.1	27.3	26.2	26.1	29.8	33.7
Peaches .. .. .	419.5	369.5	339.6	323.4	322.4	338.7
Pears .. .. .	184.1	160.7	156.3	148.7	148.2	134.9
Plums .. .. .	113.4	109.6	106.7	103.2	104.6	105.1
Prunes .. .. .	226.0	232.5	221.3	225.7	221.3	228.2
Other .. .. .	12.2	12.5	14.8	13.0	13.2	20.8
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	2,405.0	2,362.4	2,285.0	2,230.0	2,359.8	2,333.4
Berry fruits .. .. .	(a) 58	(a) 59	(a) 69	(a) 71	n.a.	n.a.
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	50,127	46,693	50,890	53,878	53,306	66,128
Valencia .. .. .	97,144	83,406	100,213	103,011	108,158	121,106
Other .. .. .	2,880	1,437	1,200	1,803	1,106	1,030
Total .. .. .	150,151	131,536	152,303	158,693	162,570	188,264
Lemons and limes .. .. .	15,383	15,204	14,254	16,447	14,681	16,953
Mandarins .. .. .	5,208	4,728	4,764	4,698	4,572	5,681
Grapefruit .. .. .	6,898	7,676	9,134	11,162	11,741	13,058
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	177,640	159,144	180,455	191,000	193,564	223,956
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples .. .. .	55,810	70,565	55,835	65,815	47,721	60,993
Apricots .. .. .	4,925	4,293	2,534	5,085	2,531	3,633
Avocados .. .. .	293	207	244	394	399	519
Cherries .. .. .	5,765	3,356	3,730	3,567	3,306	3,508
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia .. .. .	57	30	77	78	170	249
Other .. .. .	22	3	232	375	n.a.	948
Nectarines .. .. .	1,462	874	853	955	773	1,047
Peaches .. .. .	22,447	21,528	17,043	17,491	17,263	18,457
Pears .. .. .	15,275	6,446	9,694	7,807	9,351	6,773
Plums .. .. .	5,159	3,479	2,995	3,601	3,017	3,214
Prunes .. .. .	8,830	7,660	5,707	10,317	5,881	7,246
Other .. .. .	484	480	317	306	n.a.	n.a.
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	120,530	118,921	99,261	115,792	n.a.	n.a.
Berry fruits .. .. .	469	316	336	412	n.a.	n.a.

(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.  
(<sup>000</sup> trees)

Fruit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Citrus fruit—</b>						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	112.3	99.2	101.1	103.5	112.6	145.5
Valencia .. .. .	256.4	308.4	345.1	360.9	439.8	468.2
Other .. .. .	7.1	7.0	3.8	6.1	4.9	6.7
Total .. .. .	375.9	414.6	450.0	470.5	557.4	620.4
Lemons and limes .. .. .	94.7	67.2	58.8	53.8	38.8	40.1
Mandarins .. .. .	15.3	14.3	15.0	12.5	11.8	15.4
Grapefruit .. .. .	59.5	37.2	27.8	17.0	12.8	8.5
<b>Total citrus fruit .. .. .</b>	<b>545.4</b>	<b>533.2</b>	<b>551.6</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>620.8</b>	<b>684.4</b>
<b>Other orchard fruit—</b>						
Apples .. .. .	249.7	210.2	218.4	210.1	205.7	235.3
Apricots .. .. .	5.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	9.1	11.6
Avocados .. .. .	25.4	28.4	28.5	40.0	45.4	54.9
Cherries .. .. .	112.3	94.2	82.0	74.8	66.9	56.4
<b>Edible nuts—</b>						
Macadamia .. .. .	60.5	66.1	96.5	106.6	233.7	183.2
Other .. .. .	34.3	38.3	37.2	23.1	18.4	27.0
Nectarines .. .. .	11.3	9.1	10.0	14.8	19.4	24.1
Peaches .. .. .	57.5	60.3	66.5	79.0	81.4	88.8
Pears .. .. .	21.0	23.8	40.5	21.1	20.8	19.2
Plums .. .. .	22.1	22.7	21.5	23.8	25.7	25.2
Prunes .. .. .	57.2	60.6	49.4	42.9	37.3	38.8
Other .. .. .	5.5	5.1	13.4	26.0	15.2	25.3
<b>Total other orchard fruit .. .. .</b>	<b>662.6</b>	<b>622.7</b>	<b>667.6</b>	<b>666.0</b>	<b>778.9</b>	<b>789.8</b>
<b>Berry fruits .. .. .</b>	<b>(a) 16</b>	<b>(a) 30</b>	<b>(a) 28</b>	<b>(a) 29</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

(a) Hectares of plantings.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated either in Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Gosford, and Wyong local government areas (which are within about 100 kilometres of Sydney) or in the irrigation areas of Leeton, Griffith, 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 Griffith Shires in the southern plains.

Apricots and peaches are grown mainly in the Leeton and Griffith 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 Griffith Shires in the southern plains.

Cherries are grown in the City of Orange and in Young, Harden 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.

The Central Coast (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board was constituted with the object of stabilizing the industry and to assist in marketing and promoting the sale of citrus (excluding lemons) grown in the Board's area. The crops are vested in and become the property of the Board but disposal is arranged through licensed agents.

All citrus fruit (excluding lemons) produced in the Murray Valley area is vested in the Murray Valley (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board. Marketing is carried out through the Citrus Marketing Company Pty. Ltd. which is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company formed by the Board and the Citrus Fruit Marketing Board in Victoria.

The Australian Apple and Pear Corporation, constituted under the *Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973*, promotes and controls the export of Australian apples and pears, promotes domestic sales, new products, and uses 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 7 cents per box in 1981–82), and on apples and pears used for processing (\$1.40 per tonne) and juicing (70 cents per tonne).

The Corporation also administers the Stabilization Scheme (covering apples exported 'at risk' to Europe) and the Underwriting Scheme (covering all apple and pear exports) which commenced in 1981 and will continue until 1985. *Stabilization assistance* for pears ceased after the end of the 1980 season and stabilization for apples is being phased-out over the four seasons 1981 to 1984. *Underwriting schemes* (authorised under the *Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Act 1981* for apples and for pears guarantee returns for exports of apples and pears at levels not less than 95 per cent of the weighted average returns for apples and pears exported over the preceding four seasons.

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 chapter.

#### *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					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Currants .. .. .	418	226	549	244	504	435
Lexias .. .. .	863	1,239	926	1,193	899	1,103
Prunes .. .. .	2,406	2,873	2,726	2,024	4,016	2,125
Sultanas .. .. .	8,562	8,417	8,062	11,389	8,421	12,397

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. The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, established by the *Australian Dried Fruits Corporation Act 1978*, is the statutory export authority which administers the 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. Quotas which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform in all States, apply only to prunes. The quotas fix the proportion of the production of prunes that may be sold within the State.

The *Dried Sultana Production Underwriting Act 1982* will operate for the seasons 1982 to 1986. The underwriting arrangement which replaces earlier stabilization schemes as a form

of market support is based on the Commonwealth Government guaranteeing minimum returns per tonne from production in the 1982, 1983 and 1984 seasons equal to 90 per cent of the average of net returns per tonne to packers in the preceding two seasons and the estimated net return for the current season. In the 1985 and 1986 seasons, the guaranteed minimum return proposed is 95 per cent of the three year average net return. If the net return for a season is less than the guaranteed level, an underwriting payment equal to the difference is made in respect to the total production in that season.

## VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal types 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)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Potatoes	8,256	7,443	6,262	124,156	102,408	86,526
Asparagus (a)	1,182	1,018	(c)	3,750	3,818	n.a.
Beans, french and runner	1,522	1,289	1,109	5,573	4,907	3,712
Beetroot	113	81	(c)	3,172	2,521	n.a.
Cabbages	826	714	636	15,062	12,210	11,143
Carrots	870	890	802	20,372	18,952	23,891
Cauliflowers	811	777	688	17,951	20,399	12,450
Lettuce	945	923	846	10,252	10,426	10,422
Onions	804	842	748	16,887	22,798	18,821
Parsnips	91	126	(c)	1,912	2,212	n.a.
Peas, green	1,958	1,597	1,118	(b) 11,174	(b) 6,495	(b) 3,077
Pumpkin	1,312	1,279	1,429	11,056	8,303	10,184
Sweet corn	2,311	1,686	1,924	26,854	19,097	18,186
Tomatoes	1,927	1,923	1,715	37,040	47,079	36,789
Other	2,447	2,498	3,237	..	..	..
Total, vegetables	25,375	23,085	20,556	..	..	..

(a) Includes area not yet bearing 26 hectares in 1978-79, 23 hectares in 1979-80.

(c) Included in 'Other'.

(b) Total weight including the pod.

All persons growing more than 0.5 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 and Southern Plains Areas.

Apart from manufacturing establishments located in Sydney, there are manufacturers engaged in the canning and preserving of vegetable products at Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, Cowra on the Central Slopes, Batlow on the Southern Slopes, and Leeton on the Southern Plains. Some vegetables grown in south-western N.S.W. are supplied to Victorian processors.

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 (for the fresh market) are grown along the coast. 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 on 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 Griffith Shire in the Southern Plains and Singleton Shire in the Central Coastal area.

The local value of vegetables produced for human consumption in each of the last 3 seasons is given in the following table.

**LOCAL VALUE OF VEGETABLES PRODUCED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Vegetable	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Vegetable	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Potatoes .. .. .	15,261	9,192	15,950	Onions .. .. .	3,080	2,819	10,867
Asparagus .. .. .	2,229	2,394	(a)	Peas, green .. .. .	1,584	1,176	743
Beans, french .. .. .				Pumpkin .. .. .	1,229	977	2,050
and runner .. .. .	2,396	2,663	2,470	Sweet corn .. .. .	3,335	2,521	2,470
Cabbages .. .. .	2,079	1,558	1,878	Tomatoes .. .. .	9,958	10,188	8,303
Carrots .. .. .	3,034	2,546	3,070	Other .. .. .	7,025	7,051	12,477
Cauliflowers .. .. .	3,554	2,951	2,875				
Lettuce .. .. .	3,512	3,457	5,094				
Mushrooms .. .. .	7,773	8,959	10,343	Total	66,050	58,452	78,589

(a) Included in 'Other'.

### MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled 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, for certain produce, also the quantities 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 under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 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 1982 the number of agents registered was 198, of which 183 were in the metropolitan area (including 181 at the Sydney Markets), 11 in Newcastle, and 4 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 and is stored in 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 drought and flood. 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



improved methods of constructing silos and pits. The production of hay has been aided by the continual improvement 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 1975-76.

#### HAY: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Type of hay	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
AREA (hectares)						
Wheaten .. .. .	13,430	18,605	20,007	11,989	13,547	33,081
Oaten .. .. .	20,322	25,874	27,044	28,474	28,128	42,716
Lucerne .. .. .	103,893	101,641	69,280	51,090	40,506	41,858
Grass and pasture .. .. .	103,248	84,632	55,251	140,755	79,513	86,658
Other (a) .. .. .	1,475	2,353	1,774	3,422	1,979	4,903
Total .. .. .	242,368	233,105	173,356	235,730	163,673	209,216
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Wheaten .. .. .	37,462	51,588	42,156	38,350	40,611	67,830
Oaten .. .. .	59,176	70,892	60,081	84,300	75,870	90,151
Lucerne .. .. .	445,104	394,628	241,550	227,213	191,905	197,469
Grass and pasture .. .. .	337,597	249,220	135,183	432,411	232,147	229,793
Other (a) .. .. .	3,416	5,331	3,679	6,665	3,619	8,551
Total .. .. .	882,755	771,659	482,649	788,939	544,152	593,794
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)						
Wheaten .. .. .	2.78	2.77	2.11	3.20	3.00	2.05
Oaten .. .. .	2.91	2.74	2.22	2.96	2.70	2.11
Lucerne .. .. .	4.28	3.88	3.49	4.45	4.74	4.72
Grass and pasture .. .. .	3.27	2.94	2.45	3.07	2.92	2.65
Other (a) .. .. .	2.32	2.27	2.07	1.95	1.83	1.74
Total .. .. .	3.64	3.31	2.78	3.35	3.32	2.84

(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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
HAY						
Production (tonnes) (b) .. .. .	882,755	771,659	482,649	788,939	544,152	593,794
Stocks at 31 March—						
Quantity (tonnes) .. .. .	1,414,883	1,049,949	814,531	1,142,031	932,550	798,415
Number of establishments with stocks .. .. .	18,149	15,282	13,619	14,436	13,387	14,779
SILAGE						
Production (tonnes) .. .. .	148,187	90,096	55,973	115,293	51,732	61,788
Stocks at 31 March—						
Quantity (tonnes) .. .. .	704,861	501,062	420,685	441,027	398,472	291,659
Number of establishments with stocks .. .. .	2,162	1,658	1,304	1,236	1,309	968

(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 a record 6,400,000 hectares in 1980.

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 by direct drilling, by overseeding with legumes, and by aerial sowing. They may also be sown with cereal grains (which are harvested first, leaving behind the pastures underneath). Some pastures have been 'self sown' by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has also encompassed the judicious management of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, 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 and legumes has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of agricultural land. A range of subterranean clovers and annual medics 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 over wide areas of the eastern half of the State, the north-west, and extending to inland rivers and lake beds.

The advent of the spotted alfalfa aphid, the blue green lucerne aphid and the pea aphid has had a serious effect on susceptible pasture species, such as lucerne and the annual medics. Replacement of susceptible cultivars is well advanced but a major problem still exists with the annual medics.

In 1980-81, irrigated pastures (sown and native) comprised 310,537 hectares of the 714,604 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. Irrigated pastures 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 Universities of Sydney and New England are 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, weather conditions in sowing seasons, the cost and availability of pasture seed and the price 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 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the subsection 'Detailed Summary of All Crops Grown in New South Wales' shown earlier in this chapter. The total area of native pastures and sown grasses and clovers by Statistical Agricultural Areas in 1980-81 and for New South Wales during the past six seasons, are given in the subsection 'Land Use on Establishments with Agricultural Activity' earlier in this chapter.

The Pastures Protection Act, 1934, is administered by Pasture Protection Boards which are described in the subsection 'Services by Government Authorities to the Agricultural Industry' earlier in this chapter.

#### 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
AREA OF PASTURE TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS ('000 hectares)						
Sown and native pastures—						
Coastal Areas .. .. .	235	308	312	403	517	389
Tableland Areas .. .. .	674	1,135	1,503	1,722	1,999	1,478
Slope Areas .. .. .	419	467	656	749	1,098	1,040
Northern and Southern Plains Areas .. .. .	57	73	69	69	105	118
<i>Total, New South Wales (a)—</i>						
<i>Sown pastures .. .. .</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>1,438</i>	<i>1,796</i>	<i>2,057</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
<i>Native pastures .. .. .</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>744</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
<b>Total pastures .. .. .</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>3,033</b>
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (b) ('000 tonnes)						
Sown and native pastures—						
Coastal Areas .. .. .	43	54	56	77	95	78
Tableland Areas .. .. .	78	128	166	198	241	172
Slope Areas .. .. .	43	46	66	79	119	115
Northern and Southern Plains Areas .. .. .	9	11	11	11	16	17
<i>Total, New South Wales (a)—</i>						
<i>Sown pastures .. .. .</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
<i>Native pastures .. .. .</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
<b>Total pastures .. .. .</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>383</b>

(a) Includes Western Plains Area. (b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. For 1975-76, includes quantities of 'double' and 'treble' strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent; from 1976-77 this conversion was not made.

In 1980-81, 93 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.

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 declined during the 1970's. In the last five years there has been an increased use but it is still below the peak usage of the mid 1960's.

#### 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 earlier in this chapter.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the subsection '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* and replaced the Australian Meat Board.

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, five members to represent livestock producers, two members 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 and export charges on the export of live cattle, sheep, and lambs.

### LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1971, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons.

LIVESTOCK (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
1861	2,272	5,615	146	n.a.	1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	18,731
1871	2,015	16,279	213	n.a.	1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	18,163
1881	2,597	36,592	214	n.a.	1974	8,456	53,296	835	19,378
1891	2,129	61,831	253	n.a.	1975	8,935	54,983	729	18,082
1901	2,047	41,857	266	n.a.	1976	9,138	53,200	709	19,979
1911 (c)	3,194	48,830	371	n.a.	1977	8,348	49,700	760	17,493
1921 (c)	3,375	37,750	306	n.a.	1978	7,330	48,000	737	19,161
1931	2,840	53,366	334	5,455	1979	6,484	48,400	759	19,437
1941	2,769	55,568	508	6,234	1980	6,097	48,600	829	22,629
1951	3,703	54,111	317	7,796	1981	5,459	46,000	787	22,455
1961	4,242	68,087	455	6,292					
1971	6,494	70,605	796	15,987					

(a) The number of horses from 1861 to 1970 is shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 64.  
at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

(b) At 31 December in 1861 to 1911,  
(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 (72,284,000 as compared with a record 72,396,000 in 1964–65), 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. Cattle numbers reached a record level in 1975–76 but have since declined. The drought which began in 1979–80, and is still continuing in many areas, has been responsible for the continuing decline in cattle and sheep numbers.

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 just over 50 per cent over the last decade, with pig numbers declining by 26 percent since the record year of 1972–73. 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

Sheep numbers in NSW had remained relatively stable in recent years, despite fluctuating seasonal conditions and rising production costs, until 1981 when continuing drought led to a reduction in the number of breeding ewes and, consequently, in the numbers of lambs and young sheep. The number of wethers has also declined in recent years.

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	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Lambs marked .. .. .	16,726	15,570	14,220	15,382	16,018	16,713	15,249
Sheep and lambs slaughtered .. ..	8,350	9,136	9,415	9,380	10,930	10,052	9,619
Net exports of sheep							
Approximate number of deaths on establishments (balance) }	6,690	8,217	8,305	7,702	6,688	6,461	8,230
Net increase (+) or decrease (–) ..	(+) 1,687	(–) 1,783	(–) 3,500	(–) 1,700	(+) 400	(+) 200	(–) 2,600
Sheep at 31 March .. .. .	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1971 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	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Coastal areas .. .. .	1,384	790	772	752	773	743	695
Tableland areas—							
Northern .. .. .	5,025	4,374	4,233	4,366	4,281	3,976	3,670
Central and Southern .. .. .	14,149	11,279	10,500	10,074	10,210	10,343	9,409
Slope areas—							
Northern .. .. .	9,792	6,223	5,752	5,648	5,617	5,985	5,855
Central .. .. .	8,704	6,403	6,091	5,994	6,029	6,085	5,910
Southern .. .. .	10,229	7,443	6,264	6,132	6,390	6,777	6,896
Northern and Southern Plains areas—							
Northern .. .. .	7,815	5,699	5,531	5,647	5,293	5,046	4,617
Southern .. .. .	6,361	4,149	3,646	3,382	3,767	4,152	4,236
Western Plains areas—							
.. .. .	7,146	6,840	6,911	6,005	6,040	5,493	4,713
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	70,605	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000

*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 following table gives lambing results and an approximate age and sex distribution of sheep in New South Wales in the 1971 season and for the last six seasons.

**SHEEP: SEX, AGE AND NATURAL INCREASE**

(Season ended 31 March)

Item	Unit of quantity	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Ewes mated (a)	'000	28,054	21,000	20,531	20,265	20,320	20,803	20,248
Lambs marked	'000	21,621	15,570	14,220	15,382	16,018	16,713	15,249
Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	per cent	77.1	74.1	69.3	75.9	78.8	80.3	75.3
Number of sheep at end of season								
Sheep 1 year and over								
Rams	'000	840	648	611	590	581	600	600
Ewes	'000	37,621	28,595	26,924	25,945	26,469	26,843	26,356
Wethers	'000	15,926	11,615	11,010	10,094	9,968	9,357	8,644
Lambs and hoggets under 1 year	'000	16,218	12,342	11,155	11,371	11,382	11,800	10,400
Total sheep	'000	70,605	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000

(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**

(Season ended 31 March)

Agricultural area	Ewes mated (a)		Lambs marked		Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	
	1980 ( <sup>'000</sup> )	1981	1980 ( <sup>'000</sup> )	1981	1980 (per cent)	1981
Coastal areas	264	246	230	182	87.1	74.3
Tableland areas—						
Northern	1,752	1,647	1,604	1,375	91.6	83.5
Central and Southern	4,047	3,901	3,537	3,059	87.4	78.4
Total	5,799	5,548	5,141	4,433	88.7	79.9
Slope areas—						
Northern	2,380	2,497	2,008	2,015	84.4	80.7
Central	2,608	2,644	2,127	1,962	81.6	74.2
Southern	3,014	3,124	2,438	2,419	80.9	77.4
Total	8,002	8,266	6,574	6,397	82.2	77.4
Northern and Southern Plains areas—						
Northern	2,319	2,081	1,769	1,393	76.3	67.0
Southern	1,941	2,055	1,527	1,626	78.7	79.1
Total	4,261	4,136	3,296	3,019	77.4	73.0
Western Plains area	2,477	2,052	1,472	1,218	59.4	59.3
Total, New South Wales	20,803	20,248	16,713	15,249	80.3	75.3

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

*Number and Size of Sheep Flocks*

Establishments with sheep in New South Wales in 1981 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 1981**

Size of sheep flock	Coastal areas	Tableland areas	Slope areas	Northern and Southern Plains areas	Western Plains area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 100	315	486	859	229	31	1,920
100- 499	200	1,676	2,324	897	73	5,170
500- 999	100	1,436	2,874	870	72	5,352
1,000- 1,499	85	1,108	2,366	536	67	4,162
1,500- 1,999	49	827	1,559	392	63	2,890
2,000- 2,999	50	910	1,508	477	163	3,108
3,000- 3,999	16	497	637	290	159	1,599
4,000- 4,999	12	250	289	224	131	906
5,000- 9,999	14	369	338	278	302	1,301
10,000-19,999	4	74	54	79	63	274
20,000-49,999	—	10	5	20	1	36
50,000 or more	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total establishments	845	7,643	12,814	4,292	1,125	26,719

About 67 per cent of the sheep flocks in the State contain from 500 to 4,999 sheep, while slightly less than 27 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 37 in the 1981 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.

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 1980, the latest year for which the data are available, in the following table.

**BREEDS OF SHEEP IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS AT 31 MARCH 1980**  
(<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 .. .. .	2,533	7,276	4,288	8,150	4,582	3,035	5,407	35,816
Other recognised breeds—								
Corriedale .. .. .	27	123	36	1,116	13	81	7	1,411
Polwarth .. .. .	12	49	15	136	—	21	—	236
Border Leicester .. .. .	73	132	105	168	62	47	3	597
Romney Marsh .. .. .	5	22	1	10	—	—	—	38
Dorset Horn .. .. .	44	120	78	173	30	82	12	550
Southdown .. .. .	—	7	1	2	—	1	—	12
Poll Dorset .. .. .	76	121	60	138	18	32	22	479
Zenith .. .. .	—	13	—	17	—	—	—	30
Other .. .. .	9	38	11	17	4	3	—	86
<i>Total, other recognised breeds</i> .. .. .	246	625	307	1,777	127	267	44	3,439
Merino Comeback (b) .. .. .	99	223	130	343	35	67	16	924
Crossbred (c) .. .. .	1,099	2,218	1,260	2,592	303	781	25	8,420
<b>Total, all breeds .. .. .</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>10,343</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>12,862</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>48,600</b>

(a) Includes Coastal S.A.A.'s, where the total number of sheep, of all breeds, was 743,000. (b) Finer than half-breed. (c) Half-breed or coarser.

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.

Limited exports of stud Merino rams have been permitted from Australia, on a trial basis, from 1970 to 1973, and again from July 1978. In 1979 the trial period was extended and the Merino Ram Export Committee was established to review its effects. The Committee presented a report of its findings to the Minister for Primary Industry in June 1982. Recommendations included a slight relaxation of existing restrictions and an extension of the period of review for a further 3 years. The export of Merino ewes, ova, semen, sheep embryos, and other sheep breeding material remains prohibited.



## 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 1971 and each of the last five years is given in the next table.

**CATTLE: SEX AND AGE**  
(At 31 March)

Type of cattle	1971	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Bulls (1 year and over)	115,035	133,854	119,421	110,772	107,034	102,929
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)—						
For commercial milk, etc. (a)	650,360	463,582	433,111	404,984	387,575	368,783
Other (b)	3,030,293	3,984,562	3,476,750	3,111,143	3,022,870	2,741,375
Bullocks, steers, etc.	757,192	1,284,372	1,174,764	1,012,239	853,394	755,137
Calves (under 1 year)—						
Heifer calves (a)	103,135	64,500	59,043	56,964	58,754	55,693
Other (b)	1,837,759	2,417,624	2,067,167	1,788,102	1,667,002	1,435,170
Total cattle	6,493,774	8,348,494	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629	5,459,087

(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 1971 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	1971	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calves born (a)	n.a.	2,852,556	2,515,506	2,185,960	2,113,625	1,857,899
Slaughterings—						
Calves	230,401	488,341	542,470	405,563	307,633	338,497
Other cattle	1,305,880	2,830,829	3,302,482	3,468,751	2,173,978	1,922,157
Deaths of cattle (disease, drought, etc.)	188,505	333,399	293,017	842,302	(-) 19,589	(-) 234,787
Net imports of cattle (b)	124,958	10,513	604,225			
Net increase (+) or decrease (-)	(+) 856,735	(-) 789,500	(-) 1,018,238	(-) 846,052	(-) 387,575	(-) 637,542
Total cattle at end of season	6,493,774	8,348,494	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629	5,459,087

(a) Excludes stillborn. Not collected prior to 1972-73 season.

(b) For 1972-73 and later seasons figures represent a balance.

## Cattle Types

The number of cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1971 and the last five years is classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of milk breed cattle continues to decline due, in part, to high costs and unsatisfactory net returns for milk and milk products. Meat breed cattle, after a period of strong expansion of herds, reached a peak in the 1976 season and have since declined. The increase in cattle numbers in the early 1970's was a result of rising meat prices on both domestic and export markets and increased breeding programmes to meet an unexpected increase in demand. 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 much higher 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 as continued increases in slaughterings were accompanied by a continued fall in the numbers of calves born. The widespread drought, which began in 1979-80 has further reduced cattle numbers.

### CATTLE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

(At 31 March)

Type	1971	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Bulls and bull calves, used, or intended for service—						
Bulls (1 year and over)						
Milk breeds	12,031	6,863	6,232	6,134	6,289	5,797
Meat breeds	103,004	126,991	113,189	104,638	100,745	97,132
Bull calves (under 1 year) (a)						
Milk breeds	3,413	1,573	1,252	1,445	1,395	1,419
Meat breeds	29,880	26,851	25,165	26,502	27,167	24,647
Total	148,328	162,278	145,838	138,719	135,596	128,995
Milk breed cows and heifers (b)						
Cows	526,591	361,973	339,894	321,048	307,608	288,721
Heifers (1 year and over)	123,769	101,609	93,217	83,936	79,967	80,062
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	103,135	64,500	59,043	56,964	58,754	55,693
Total	753,495	528,082	492,154	461,948	446,329	424,476
House cows and heifers (c)	73,896	46,531	41,695	31,639	32,291	29,711
Other cattle mainly for meat production—						
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	2,956,397	3,938,031	3,435,055	3,079,504	2,990,579	2,711,664
Calves (under 1 year) (d)	1,804,466	2,389,200	2,040,750	1,760,155	1,638,440	1,409,104
Bullocks, steers, etc.	757,192	1,284,372	1,174,764	1,012,239	853,394	755,137
Total	5,518,055	7,611,603	6,650,569	5,851,898	5,482,413	4,875,905
Total cattle	6,493,774	8,348,494	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629	5,459,087

(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 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 British (*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	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Coastal areas—</b>							
<b>Northern—</b>							
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	181,885	90,952	80,336	73,576	69,077	66,493	62,911
Clarence .. .. .	58,185	31,333	29,502	28,166	27,830	26,155	25,915
Hastings .. .. .	102,210	76,713	72,847	70,347	67,019	65,935	62,587
<b>Total, Northern</b> .. .. .	<b>342,280</b>	<b>198,998</b>	<b>182,685</b>	<b>172,089</b>	<b>163,926</b>	<b>158,583</b>	<b>151,413</b>
<b>Central</b> .. .. .	<b>147,783</b>	<b>125,294</b>	<b>117,981</b>	<b>109,755</b>	<b>103,552</b>	<b>98,201</b>	<b>90,557</b>
<b>Sydney and Southern</b> .. .. .	<b>180,822</b>	<b>160,244</b>	<b>147,785</b>	<b>135,406</b>	<b>128,865</b>	<b>126,353</b>	<b>122,251</b>
<b>Total, Coastal areas</b> .. .. .	<b>670,885</b>	<b>484,536</b>	<b>448,451</b>	<b>417,250</b>	<b>396,343</b>	<b>383,137</b>	<b>364,221</b>
<b>Tableland areas</b> .. .. .	<b>16,414</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>14,606</b>	<b>14,203</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>10,255</b>
<b>Slope areas</b> .. .. .	<b>27,229</b>	<b>22,143</b>	<b>25,480</b>	<b>23,359</b>	<b>19,662</b>	<b>18,853</b>	<b>17,550</b>
<b>Northern and Southern Plains areas</b> .. .. .	<b>37,859</b>	<b>43,281</b>	<b>38,869</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>32,631</b>	<b>33,789</b>	<b>32,315</b>
<b>Total, New South Wales (c)</b> .. .. .	<b>753,495</b>	<b>565,276</b>	<b>528,082</b>	<b>492,154</b>	<b>461,948</b>	<b>446,329</b>	<b>424,476</b>

(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 Coastal and the Northern Slope (both 17 per cent of the State total in 1981), Central and Southern Tableland (13 per cent), and Southern Slope (11 per cent).

**MEAT CATTLE (a), IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS  
(At 31 March)**

Agricultural area	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Northern Coastal area</b> .. .. .	<b>1,048,646</b>	<b>952,714</b>	<b>900,168</b>	<b>832,946</b>	<b>856,788</b>	<b>836,727</b>
<b>Central Coastal area</b> .. .. .	<b>697,189</b>	<b>654,772</b>	<b>622,268</b>	<b>565,480</b>	<b>521,785</b>	<b>442,365</b>
<b>Northern Tableland area</b> .. .. .	<b>859,071</b>	<b>815,098</b>	<b>790,825</b>	<b>723,992</b>	<b>619,689</b>	<b>488,840</b>
<b>Central and Southern Tableland areas</b> .. .. .	<b>1,266,136</b>	<b>1,140,960</b>	<b>928,821</b>	<b>802,569</b>	<b>759,329</b>	<b>628,375</b>
<b>Northern Slope area</b> .. .. .	<b>1,269,553</b>	<b>1,196,264</b>	<b>1,099,431</b>	<b>969,036</b>	<b>945,678</b>	<b>835,105</b>
<b>Central and Southern Slope areas</b> .. .. .	<b>1,431,967</b>	<b>1,227,100</b>	<b>983,610</b>	<b>854,025</b>	<b>833,711</b>	<b>812,750</b>
<b>Northern and Southern Plains areas</b> .. .. .	<b>1,341,541</b>	<b>1,221,934</b>	<b>1,019,229</b>	<b>871,931</b>	<b>762,855</b>	<b>675,771</b>
<b>Total, New South Wales (b)</b> .. .. .	<b>8,507,400</b>	<b>7,765,445</b>	<b>6,788,923</b>	<b>5,983,038</b>	<b>5,610,325</b>	<b>4,997,684</b>

(a) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production, including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service. (b) Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal, and Western Plains areas.

**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 1981, 40 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 1971 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	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Establishments with pigs .. .. .	11,692	8,308	7,698	6,781	6,400	6,480	5,817
Type of pig—							
Boars .. .. .	12,333	10,282	10,029	9,143	9,034	9,525	8,680
Breeding sows (a) .. .. .	118,313	108,225	109,527	103,378	104,965	125,135	118,953
Other .. .. .	665,538	590,278	640,838	624,564	644,626	694,381	659,320
Total pigs .. .. .	796,184	708,785	760,394	737,085	758,625	829,041	786,953

(a) Includes gilts intended for breeding.

Over 80 per cent of pig farming in New South Wales takes place on the Slopes and in the Coastal Areas. In 1981, 13 per cent of pigs were in the Northern Coastal Areas, 16 per cent were in the Central and Southern Coastal Areas, and 54 per cent were on the Slope Areas. In recent years there has been a significant trend towards pig production in the Southern Slope Area, 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 1971 and in recent years.

### PIGS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Coastal areas—							
Northern .. .. .	166,103	111,581	110,910	101,128	102,916	111,568	101,120
Central .. .. .	13,769	47,403	54,620	49,424	44,062	45,151	39,984
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	90,702	76,181	82,311	78,481	80,707	85,293	82,093
Total, Coastal areas .. .. .	270,574	235,165	247,841	229,033	227,685	242,012	223,197
Slope areas—							
Northern .. .. .	139,583	133,063	136,104	134,907	126,455	139,733	118,559
Central .. .. .	168,482	144,416	142,139	131,460	129,668	141,872	119,896
Southern .. .. .	81,678	64,331	99,365	114,643	150,295	164,560	184,845
Total, Slope areas .. .. .	389,743	341,810	377,608	381,010	406,418	446,165	423,300
Other areas .. .. .	135,867	131,810	134,945	127,042	124,522	140,864	140,456
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	796,184	708,785	760,394	737,085	758,625	829,041	786,953

### 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 number of fowls (including egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chicken and breeding stock) on establishments with agricultural activity is shown, for recent years, below:

	'000		'000
1971	15,453	1979	18,765
1977	17,008	1980	21,512
1978	18,713	1981	21,538

Poultry are kept on most establishments with agricultural activity (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 84 per cent of poultry for both meat and egg production are raised in the Sydney and Central Coast Agricultural Areas.

Details of poultry slaughtered and dressed weights are given later in this chapter, with data for turkeys and stags being aggregated into that for hens. A subsection on egg production and marketing can also be found later in this chapter.

### 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. A national campaign, headed jointly by the mainland States and the producers, the 'Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign' is aimed at the elimination of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. In New South Wales producers are fully compensated for cattle slaughtered under the brucellosis and tuberculosis campaign. The Commonwealth Government makes compensation of 50 percent and 75 percent of the net market value for cattle slaughtered for bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis respectively, with the State Government contributing to the remaining compensation costs.

The *Livestock Slaughter Levy Act* 1964 established the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account. The *Livestock Slaughter Levy Collection Act* 1964 and the *Livestock Export Charge Act* 1977 make provisions to impose, on livestock slaughtered or exported, a levy or charge which is paid into the Trust Account. The operative rates for the levy and the charge were \$3 per head in July 1982 (\$4 per head from October 1982). With the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry funds may be transferred from the Account to the States, or employed to meet the costs of the Commonwealth Government, for the purpose of the eradication of endemic cattle diseases, including bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis.

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 on livestock health matters in general. 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.

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*

To assist in the eradication of cattle disease 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. 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 interest on the Swine Compensation Fund's capital.

The Commonwealth Government makes payments to the States to supplement the funds available for compensation in respect of the diseases brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle. Income tax relief is available to farmers whose cattle are slaughtered for the purpose of eradicating or controlling disease.

#### *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 1,381 at 30 June 1981.

### MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK

#### *Control of Livestock Export Trade*

The export of livestock from Australia is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (AMLC) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. All cattle, sheep and lambs, and any other prescribed animals, may be exported only by the Corporation or by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation (on 1 July 1980, there were 14 livestock exporters licensed in New South Wales). The Corporation aims to ensure that livestock are exported according to the quality standards specified by the importer. To this end it carries out inspection of sheep and cattle prior to export and liaises with the livestock export industry, through the Live-stock Exporters Consultative Group, to develop and improve Australia's reputation as a supplier of quality livestock. In recent years, cattle for slaughter have been exported to Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and South Korea, whereas cattle for breeding purposes have been exported to Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Kuwait, South Korea and Saudi Arabia. Sheep for slaughter have been exported mainly to the Middle East countries such as Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya and in 1980-81 totalled 5.7 million head. The export of breeding sheep has been boosted in recent years due to the activity of Romania, which has imported over 125,000 Corriedale and Polwarth ewes in the two years to July 1981. The partial relaxation of the ban of Merino rams has resulted in limited numbers being exported in recent years to India, Hungary, Iraq, South Africa and South America.

Under the *Live-stock Export Charge Act 1977*, maximum export charge rates are imposed on livestock exports to raise funds for AMLC administration and research purposes. From 1 July 1982 operative rates of livestock export charges are 114.4 cents per head for cattle and 11.27 cents per head for sheep and lambs. The Commonwealth Government export charge of \$3 per head of cattle for national cattle disease eradication purposes (see later in this section), was increased to \$4 per head from 1 October 1982.

*Prices of Livestock*

The average price per kilogram (compiled by the Department of Agriculture) of certain classes of livestock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in the last two years is shown below. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for selected classes of stock sold during the month. The prices shown for cattle are quoted for liveweight whereas the prices for sheep and pigs are for dressed weights.

	1980 <i>r</i> (\$ per kg)	1981 (\$ per kg)
Sheep and lambs—		
Wethers, 22kg and under	0.64	0.64
Ewes, 22kg and under	0.62	0.62
Lambs, 16.1 kg to 19 kg	1.38	1.26
Cattle—		
Steers, 250 kg and under	0.85	0.76
Cows, 201 kg to 250 kg	0.69	0.56
Pigs—		
Baconers, 41 kg to 73 kg	1.43	1.75
Porkers, 27 kg to 41 kg	1.45	1.66

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. Prices also vary according to seasonal factors such as the times of shearing, mating, and lambing and with wool prices. 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.

## 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 (revised to 35 cents per head of adult cattle and 3.33 cents per head of sheep and lambs as of 1 October 1982) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the industry. Similar charges are imposed on the export of live animals. An additional levy of 3 cents per head of cattle and 0.3 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 is constituted by the *Meat Research Act* 1960 and comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat and Livestock 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 1981–82, the following monies were allocated by the committee, for livestock and meat research in Australia; \$4.8m for cattle and beef research, \$2.6m for lamb and mutton research, \$500,800 for meat processing research, and \$240,098 for studentships and administration.

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 improvement, 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 the Tamworth Agricultural Research Station, 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 Australian Dairy 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. The account is funded by a levy on wholemilk for human consumption and on butterfat for use in manufactured dairy products, and by a \$1 for \$1 contribution by the Commonwealth Government on approved projects (further details on levies are included later in this section).

For 1981-82 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1.2m on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities and colleges of advanced education.

These research projects comprise farm research, dairy manufacturing research, and the dairy education scheme. Farm research has been directed to the investigation of husbandry and management methods in order to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Approved projects cover a number of aspects of animal health, nutrition and productivity, milking systems and improved management techniques. The education scheme comprises travel and study grants, post graduate studentships and bursaries, to serve the industry from farm or factory through to technologists. Manufacturing research is covered under Dairy Industry Research later in this section.

#### *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 at Graham Park Breeding Service, Berry.

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 1980-81 was 75,011 of which 14,542 were recorded in the official herd recording section.

Farmers are required to meet a minimum of 40 per cent of the total costs of recording 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 the means of accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd. Its use is also valuable in controlling disease.



Insemination 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. Graham Park Breeding Services 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. Participants in the progeny testing component of the programme obtain incentives in the form of reduced charges for herd recording and semen.

#### *Pig Industry Research and Pig Meat Promotion*

Under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* an operative levy of 10 cents for research and 60 cents for promotional activities is collected on each pig slaughtered for human consumption. The Australian Pig Industry Research Committee's funds from the levy are matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government. Broad categories of research supported by funds from the Pig Industry Research Trust Account are health and disease, welfare, nutrition processing, effluent disposal or utilisation, marketing, and genetics and reproduction. The funds in the main are allocated to State Agricultural Departments, Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education, the C.S.I.R.O. and also assist other research institutions and studentships. The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research into pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast. The activities of the Pig Meat Promotion Committee are funded entirely by the promotion levy.

#### *Poultry (Meat) Research*

In terms of the *Meat Chicken Levy Act 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 0.1c. 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 Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, on behalf of the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee (which is constituted under the provisions of the *Chicken Meat Research Act 1969*), 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. 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, State Agricultural Departments and the C.S.I.R.O.

Research into poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry, and economic investigations, are undertaken by the State's 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 throughout the State. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local eggs and meat strain poultry are conducted at the Seven Hills Poultry Research Station.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT PRODUCED

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

The following table shows the number of stock slaughtered in the State during 1970-71 and recent years.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (a) N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

('000)

Livestock	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cattle—							
Bullocks and steers (b)	839	1,391	1,446	1,542	1,425	1,113	967
Cows (c)	508	1,209	1,550	1,747	1,473	1,032	896
Calves	230	402	503	553	359	331	321
Total cattle	1,577	3,002	3,499	3,841	3,256	2,476	2,184
Sheep—							
Sheep	7,069	3,695	4,058	3,972	3,470	4,018	4,164
Lambs	8,023	5,516	5,120	5,157	5,283	5,809	5,515
Total Sheep	15,092	9,211	9,178	9,129	8,753	9,827	9,679
Pigs	1,098	928	1,024	1,105	1,059	1,155	1,191

(a) Includes livestock slaughtered in slaughtering establishments and on establishments with agricultural activity. Excludes condemned, except for 1971.

(b) Includes a small number of bulls.

(c) 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 is responsible for regulating and licensing abattoirs, slaughter-houses, meat processing plants, meat markets, saleyards, meat vans, and animal food processing plants. The Authority provides, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a livestock market reporting service.

The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation, are located at Homebush Bay (Sydney). 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 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 to operate from 1 October 1982 are shown below.

	Cattle and buffaloes	Calves 41-90 kg	Bobby calves 0-40 kg cents per head	Sheep and lambs	Goats
A.M.L.C. administration	79.4	27	7.5	9.4	7.94
Aust. Meat Research Committee	35.0	9	2.5	3.33	3.33
C.S.I.R.O. industry research	3.0	1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Disease eradication scheme	400.0	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 Industry Research Committee and the Pig Meat Promotion Committee and at present is set at 70 cents per pig slaughtered (10 cents towards research and 60 cents towards promotion).

#### MEAT PRODUCED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1971 are illustrated in the following table.

#### MEAT PRODUCED, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

(tonnes)

Type of meat	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Beef and veal (a) (d)	282,390	535,502	598,341	654,652	592,422	444,814	327,831
Mutton (a) (d)	127,481	72,304	77,546	76,193	68,413	77,989	80,412
Lamb (a) (d)	135,236	94,300	86,515	87,981	91,596	97,993	93,537
Pig meat (b) (d)	50,231	44,698	50,081	55,324	54,434	58,944	59,671
Bacon and ham (c) (e)	18,834	21,344	21,679	22,940	25,859	24,146	25,644

(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) Excludes production on establishments with agricultural activity (negligible in recent years).

#### Beef and Veal

A revival in export markets and prices in the 1975–76 and 1976–77 seasons 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 reflected 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 were the main feature of the beef market in 1978–79.

Production of beef and veal has continued to decline in recent years due mainly to a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered, lower herd numbers generally, and only a modest level of herd replacement. Continuing drought conditions since 1979 have been largely responsible for this trend.

#### Sheep Meat

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, as a result of reduced sheep numbers. Prevailing drought conditions since 1979 caused a further reduction in sheep numbers as many producers sold surplus stock for slaughter. This has resulted in an increase in mutton production for this period.

*Pig Meat*

Pig numbers and meat production increased during 1977, 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 from 1979 to 1981. Largely because of the increased supply, pig meat has become more price competitive in recent years offsetting, at least partially, the lower beef and veal production.

## 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 1971 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	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
POULTRY SLAUGHTERED ('000)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	49,192	63,184	67,059	75,349	80,357	98,023	95,526
Hens, turkeys, and stags	4,374		5,513	6,165	6,105	7,162	6,028
Ducks and drakes	708	5,616	1,049	1,398	1,458	1,797	1,370
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED ('000 kg) (b)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	62,769	83,036	85,416	95,945	104,829	128,110	121,980
Hens, turkeys, and stags	9,971		13,521	14,966	16,346	20,887	15,809
Ducks and drakes	1,201	12,510	1,680	2,285	2,348	2,988	2,256
Total	73,941	95,546	100,618	113,196	123,523	151,985	140,045

(a) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory.  
individual producers.

(b) Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by

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 (New South Wales) 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 and Fisheries 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 1975-76 and later years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the 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.  
(\$'000)

Livestock	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (b)	1978-79 (b)	1979-80 (b)	1980-81 (b)
GROSS VALUE						
Cattle and calves .. .. .	197,731	327,157	326,332	564,471	669,842	568,338
Sheep and lambs (c) .. .. .	57,044	85,176	90,399	128,217	158,847	170,555
Pigs .. .. .	59,801	63,253	59,092	71,346	82,797	89,345
Poultry (d) .. .. .	72,906	81,912	101,469	108,108	140,431	176,971
Total .. .. .	387,482	557,499	577,292	872,142	1,051,917	1,005,209
LOCAL VALUE						
Cattle and calves .. .. .	175,940	294,099	294,722	526,332	628,251	529,302
Sheep and lambs (c) .. .. .	49,069	76,046	78,321	113,568	141,000	150,934
Pigs .. .. .	55,433	58,764	53,904	66,259	75,538	82,068
Poultry (d) .. .. .	72,899	81,897	101,446	108,068	140,380	176,922
Total .. .. .	353,341	510,805	528,393	816,227	985,169	939,226

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports overseas of live animals.  
New South Wales and Victoria. (c) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(b) Excludes interstate movements of livestock between  
(d) Includes poultry produced in the Australian  
Capital Territory but slaughtered in New South Wales.

Prices received for cattle and sheep suffered a severe reversal in the mid 1970's and, largely as a result of this, the local value of slaughterings and disposals fell considerably. Improving prices, and an increase in cattle slaughterings and disposals which followed from 1976 to 1978 assisted the recovery in the value of livestock production. Cattle slaughterings have declined since then, mainly due to continuing drought conditions which have discouraged herd replacement, affecting the availability of cattle for slaughter. This fall in cattle slaughterings, however, was slightly counterbalanced by increased slaughterings of sheep and lambs. Over recent years, the value of poultry slaughterings and disposals has risen substantially, due to a steady increase in both prices and production, notwithstanding the slight reduction in slaughterings in 1980-81.

## MEAT EXPORTS

The United States has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; Japan, the USSR and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton; and the Middle East is the major market for Australian lamb.

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 and value of meat exports in recent years, where New South Wales was the state of origin for the produce. *State of origin* is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

### OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF FRESH, FROZEN OR CHILLED MEATS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

(Year ended 30 June)

Type of meat	1979	1980	1981
QUANTITY EXPORTED (tonnes)			
Beef and veal .. .. .	210,220	132,531	95,844
Mutton .. .. .	27,067	29,545	40,360
Lamb .. .. .	8,622	8,788	6,683
Poultry .. .. .	4,780	5,326	5,962
VALUE OF EXPORTS (\$A'000 f.o.b.)			
Beef and veal .. .. .	346,701	302,456	203,776
Mutton .. .. .	33,611	34,833	46,677
Lamb .. .. .	11,852	13,724	12,079
Poultry .. .. .	5,668	7,690	9,310

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

### Control of Meat Export Trade

The export of Australian meat 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* and the Department of Primary Industry under the *Export Control Act 1982* (this later act had not been proclaimed at the time this manuscript was prepared). Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, and any other prescribed meat, meat products, and edible offal 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 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 mentioned earlier.

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, to ensure it reaches specific standards of quality, hygiene, and presentation, and its shipment is stringently regulated by that Department. The *Live-stock Slaughter (Export Inspection Charge) Collection Act 1979* provides for a charge (\$1.80 for cattle and buffaloes, and 18 cents on sheep, lambs, and goats) to be imposed on livestock slaughtered at registered export establishments, in order to cover part of the inspection expenses.

### Meat Agreement with the United States of America

Meat exports from Australia to the United States of America are determined by the U.S. Meat Import Law, introduced in December 1979. Import access is adjusted each year in accordance with the level of U.S. production and changes in the U.S. cattle herd. U.S. demand is a major determination of profitability within the Australian cattle industry. The U.S. regulation currently guarantees that a minimum of 567,000 tonnes of meat (comprising fresh, chilled, and frozen cattle meat; meat of goats and sheep other than lamb; and prepared, but not preserved, beef and veal) will be imported, and Australia's share will be approximately 50 per cent of this amount. The United States did not impose restrictions on imports in 1981, when Australia supplied 217,700 tonnes out of a total of 461,800 tonnes (or 46.1 per cent) of meat imports.

## WOOL PRODUCTION

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL PRODUCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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 1971 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	1971	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sheep and lambs shorn .. .. .	'000	71,720	49,900	49,000	50,000	49,300	48,300
Average clip (greasy) (a) .. .. .	kg	4.08	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1
Quantity of greasy wool produced—							
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	'000 kg	292,888	207,868	205,852	219,360	210,655	198,213
Total production .. .. .	'000 kg	314,314	232,883	230,991	239,649	232,476	220,605
Value of wool—							
Gross (b) .. .. .	\$'000	198,688	405,112	417,649	477,929	546,918	509,990
Local (c) .. .. .	\$'000	175,702	382,261	395,895	456,278	521,176	482,418
Average auction price per kg (d) .. .. .	cents	67.5	185.5	191.2	209.7	252.2	257.4

(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 market place 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.

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 the early 1970's 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. Particulars of wool exports from N.S.W. in recent years are given later in this subsection. 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 1970-71 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)

(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Mean micron group	Season ended 30 June						
	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
19 and finer	5.1	11.0	10.1	10.1	11.9	11.2	15.5
20	6.5	12.9	11.4	12.8	13.8	13.1	15.3
21	9.7	21.0	20.6	21.9	18.1	17.8	18.8
22	37.5	22.0	21.6	20.3	19.8	19.1	17.2
23 and 24	21.7	16.0	18.2	17.0	17.5	17.9	13.1
25 and 26	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.2	6.0
27 and 28	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.2
29 and 30	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.5
31 and coarser	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	1.7
Oddments	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

An increased trend in the production of 21 micron and finer wool has been experienced in recent years, due largely to an increase in the proportion of Merino sheep and a consequent fall in the proportion of crossbreds and English breeds. Other factors influencing this trend were dry seasonal conditions which caused a larger than normal production of 'hunger fine' wools, and the more widespread use of measurement of mean fibre diameter prior to 'sale by sample' allowing the true fineness of the wool to be recognised.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Since 1980 the Australian Wool Corporation has adopted a single classification for combing wool to reflect technical developments in processing which include the widespread use of multi-linear combs.

#### COMBING AND CARDING GROUP ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Type of wool	Season ended 30 June						
	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Combing wool	85.0	86.8	86.3	86.9	86.7	87.1	88.7
Carding wool	15.0	13.2	13.7	13.1	13.3	12.9	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).



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 IN N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)  
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Vegetable fault	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Free or near free .. .. .	38.4	38.6	39.1	33.7	36.4	25.4	29.9
Light burr and/or seed .. .. .	38.0	33.1	31.4	33.1	33.0	37.8	38.2
Medium burr and/or seed (combing) .. .. .	10.7	12.7	13.3	16.1	14.5	18.8	16.5
Heavy burr and/or seed (combing) .. .. .	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.5	5.8	6.7	5.8
Carbonising .. .. .	9.1	11.9	11.2	12.6	10.3	11.3	9.6
Total (b) .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

(b) Excludes 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 normally 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. Modern management practices, together with breeding programmes which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and climatic suitability, are also reflected in average fleece weights. 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	1979		1980		1981	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
Coastal areas .. .. .	4.58	1.50	4.52	1.55	4.16	1.32
Tableland areas—						
Northern .. .. .	4.20	1.61	4.07	1.47	3.86	1.47
Central and Southern .. .. .	4.74	1.53	4.57	1.37	4.26	1.32
Total .. .. .	4.59	1.55	4.43	1.39	4.15	1.34
Slope areas—						
Northern .. .. .	4.51	1.59	4.49	1.56	4.30	1.48
Central .. .. .	4.92	1.71	4.70	1.57	4.49	1.47
Southern .. .. .	4.76	1.65	4.61	1.52	4.47	1.44
Total .. .. .	4.74	1.65	4.60	1.55	4.42	1.46
Northern and Southern Plains areas—						
Northern .. .. .	5.05	2.07	5.00	1.91	4.88	1.82
Southern .. .. .	4.98	1.88	4.93	1.69	4.93	1.67
Total .. .. .	5.02	1.99	4.97	1.81	4.91	1.74
Western Plains area .. .. .	5.02	1.96	5.09	2.01	4.93	1.90
New South Wales .. .. .	4.78	1.75	4.68	1.63	4.48	1.55

## WOOL MARKETING

*Australian Wool Corporation*

The Australian Wool Corporation was established with the proclamation of the *Wool Industry Act* 1972. The Corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian wool growers appointed on the nomination of the Wool Council of Australia; 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 and promotion, administration of wool stores, sponsoring and co-ordination of 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 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 purchases wool at auction that attracts bids below the floor price determined at the beginning of each season for that type of wool. 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. The floor price is presently financed by the Market Support Fund, provided for by wool growers, through a 5 per cent levy on gross proceeds from shorn wool (see 'Wool Levy' later in this section). The main purpose of the Fund, which is administered by the Corporation, is 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.

The floor prices for 1974-75 and later seasons are shown below.

**Floor Price (cents per kilogram — clean 21 micron wool)**

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
250	250	234	284	298	318	365	410
		(a) 284					

(a) Revised following 17.5% devaluation of Australian dollar on 27 November 1976.

The *Wool Industry Amendment Act* 1980 and the five Wool Tax Amendment Acts of 1980 placed these arrangements on a continuing basis. The new statutes applied from the start of the 1980-81 season. The legislation also provides for repayments of growers' contributions to the Market Support Fund on a 'first-in-first-out' basis once the Fund has a satisfactory level of reserves.

*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 86 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. Wool receivals at sales centres are directly affected by wool prices current at the time, producers preferring to hold stocks of wool until market prices are judged more suitable. 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 80 per cent 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 receival, 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 87 per cent during the 1980-81 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 at principal selling centres in New South Wales are shown in the next table.

WOOL AUCTION SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year	Unsold in store at end of period	Wool sold during period				Amount realised	Average price realised per kg
		Sydney	Newcastle	Goulburn	Total		
	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	\$ thous.	Cents
1976-77	5,834	71,576	36,488	20,428	128,492	238,410	185.54
1977-78	3,573	67,160	36,079	20,187	123,426	236,010	191.22
1978-79	6,814	64,743	34,493	22,324	121,559	254,963	209.74
1979-80	8,753	55,732	36,721	23,526	115,978	292,518	252.22
1980-81	5,346	69,741	31,740	21,605	123,087	316,797	257.38
1981-82	8,912	72,342	36,060	22,927	131,329	344,140	262.04

(a) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with N.S.W. production statistics. Wool producers may retain stocks of wool on their holdings, especially in anticipation of improvements in market conditions. Fluctuations in the amounts of unsold wool held are gauged by means of an annual survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to assist with the calculation of annual wool production. 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 1980-81, 1,076,282 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were received in Australian auction centres. New South Wales centres (excluding Albury) received 72 per cent of these, while Melbourne and Albury accounted for 16 and 7 per cent respectively.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is unusual for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

*Exports of Wool from New South Wales*

The value of exports of wool where New South Wales is the 'state of origin' in 1978-79 and recent years is shown below.

<i>Wool (\$'000)</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
.. .. .	361,616	353,280	414,587

In 1980-81 the exports of wool represented approximately 10 per cent of total value of New South Wales exports.

The principal markets for Australian greasy wool in 1980-81 were Japan, U.S.S.R., Italy, France, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Poland, Taiwan and the USA. Approximately 79 per cent, by weight, of raw wool is exported from Australia in the greasy and slipe state, 10 per cent scoured and carbonised, and 11 per cent is exported on skins.

## WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

*Australian Wool Corporation*

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.

*Wool Council of Australia*

The Wool Council of Australia is an organisation which speaks, with authority, for the woolgrowing industry as a whole. The Council 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 Council 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 of 5 per cent (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 1980-81 the Government contribution to wool promotion and research was \$26.9m of which \$20m went to wool promotion and \$6.9m 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 Agricultural Departments.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the wool growers' levy, which is matched on a dollar for dollar basis by a contribution from the Commonwealth Government. Expenditure from the fund in 1980-81 amounted to \$13.3m.

## 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 (equivalent to number of registered suppliers excluding dormant dairies) is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

1933	23,550	1976	4,627
1940	20,949	1977	4,400
1950	16,960	1978	4,082
1960	14,871	1979	3,874
1970	9,061	1980	3,601
1975	4,834	1981	3,256

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies.

### PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

#### *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. However in recent years, the N.S.W. Dairy Industry (Marketing) Authority has provided data on the total whole milk production (receivals at processing factories) and the quantity of milk sold for human consumption, by these factories. From 1979 similar data collected from milk factories by the Australian Dairy Corporation (ADC) have been utilised. A comparability bridge between the data and derived values from these two sources is available in the Australian Bureau of Statistics bulletin, *Milk Statistics, Australia* September 1980 (Catalogue No. 7208.0).

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales in 1970-71 and recent years.

### PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK, N.S.W. (a)

(Year ended 30 June)

(million litres)

Particulars	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Market milk (b) .. .. .	(d) 603	(d) 553	(d) 569	(d) 542	500	511	519
Milk for other purposes (c) .. .. .	635	427	374	334	(d) 408	(d) 364	(d) 259
Total milk produced .. .. .	1,237	980	943	876	908	875	778

(a) Source: Prior to 1979, Dairy Industry Authority; from 1979 Australian Dairy Corporation. (b) Fluid milk for human consumption. (c) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products. (d) Includes milk for cream.

The total number of milk breed cows in New South Wales at 31 March 1970 and 1975 to 1980 (the last year the data were collected) are shown in a table in the previous subsection 'Livestock'.

### Butter and Cheese

The following table shows the total production of butter and cheese in New South Wales in 1970-71 and recent years. The figures include the butter and cheese made in manufacturing establishments from wholemilk and cream transferred to New South Wales from other States.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

('000 kg)

Product	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Butter (a) .. .. .	21,288	10,323	6,014	4,089	4,087	3,196	1,388
Cheese (b) .. .. .	7,686	12,418	9,683	10,225	11,828	12,720	10,823

(a) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (b) Source: Prior to 1980, Australian Bureau of Statistics; for 1980 and 1981, Australian Dairy Corporation. Not strictly comparable.

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 1976-77 to 1980-81, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was approximately 6 per cent of that produced in the five years ending with 1934-35. The virtual demise of the N.S.W. butter industry has been brought about by a combination of factors including less milk being available for manufacturing purposes due to the price differential between market milk and milk used for processing.

The production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from overseas and from interstate to meet demand.

### SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

#### Dairy Industry Marketing Authority

The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority Act, 1979 repealed the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970 and the Dairy Industry Act, 1915 and replaced the Dairy Industry Authority of NSW with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. Details of the former Authority are given on pages 494, 576, and 577 of Year Book No. 66.

The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority consists of 3 full-time members (appointed by the Governor) comprising the Chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a consumers' representative. In addition there are 4 part-time members (appointed by the Minister) representing milk vendors, milk processors, dairymen, and the Department of Agriculture.

The Authority is charged with the regulation and control of (a) the quality, supply, and distribution of milk and (b) the production, quality, and storage of dairy products and margarine for the purposes of ensuring the wholesomeness and purity of milk, dairy products, and margarine.

Milk which is supplied for human consumption in New South Wales or milk which is supplied for use in the production in New South Wales of dairy products is absolutely vested in, and is the property of, the Authority. The Authority allocates quotas to dairymen for the supply of milk for human consumption (see following subsection).

All dairymen and dairy produce merchants in the State are required to be registered by the Authority. Dairy premises are inspected by authorised officers of the Department of Agriculture whilst premises of dairy produce merchants, which includes milk stores, dairy produce factories, and dairy produce stores, are inspected by authorised officers of the Authority.

#### MARKETING OF LIQUID MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

##### *State Market*

A State Market for milk was introduced into New South Wales in 1980. The State market involves:

- (a) a common price to all milk producers irrespective of the factory they supply;
- (b) sharing of weekly sales of liquid milk and cream for human consumption by the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority among all producers pro rata according to their *quotas*; and
- (c) annual sharing of increased liquid milk and cream sales between all producers who meet the production requirements of the quota system.

Before the introduction of the State market, acceptance of milk from producers by the State milk authority had not been uniform throughout the State, and only some dairymen shared in local milk sales.

Further details on milk supplies in New South Wales are given in the chapter 'Retail Trade and Tourist Accommodation'.

##### *Milk Quotas*

Liquid milk for human consumption is supplied under a milk quota system in New South Wales. A quota is a weekly quantity of milk that has been determined by the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority and allocated against the name of a registered dairyman in respect of a particular dairy farm. Although the Authority determines and issues quotas, it does not have to accept all or any milk from a particular quota holder. One of the effects of the quota system is to limit access to the liquid milk market which offers prices in excess of those offered for milk for manufacturing into processed dairy products. The existence of a quota system also ensures that milk supplies are maintained throughout the year and guards against over-production in the industry.

At the present time, no new quotas are being offered, but variations to quota allocations can be achieved in the following ways:

- (a) purchase or sale of an operating dairy farm having a quota attached,
- (b) additions to quotas resulting from increased liquid milk sales in New South Wales,
- (c) loss of part of a quota because of inability to meet quota during any part of the year, and
- (d) addition or sale of part of, or the entire, quota by way of the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme.

Additional quotas are allocated only if the dairyman demonstrates his ability to fulfil that quota throughout the entire year. During 1982 the D.I.M.A. determined to accept under limited conditions registration of new dairies, which would be effected through reactivation of dormant dairies, transfer of quotas or allocation of surrendered quotas. These registrations will not be permitted to supply manufacturing milk except as a prerequisite to quota qualifications.

Under the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme, lump sum payments are made to dairyfarmers who surrender quotas (currently \$4.50 per litre of weekly farm quota). The cost of these payments is met by those dairyfarmers who are allocated additional quota (known for the first year as 'provisional quota'). The price paid to dairyfarmers for milk supplied under provisional quota has an amount deducted (approximately 10 cents per litre), which is paid into the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme.

#### *Milk Prices*

Since July 1980, the price paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are examined by the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee, which comprises three members who are also the three full-time members of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Minister for Agriculture reviews the prices recommended by the Prices Committee and fixes the minimum price payable to dairymen and the wholesale price payable for milk by agents of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Prices Commission reviews the prices recommended by the Pricing Committee and fixes retail prices and the wholesale prices payable by dairy produce merchants. Previously all these prices were fixed by the Minister after recommendation by the former Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal. Further details on the prices for milk distributed in the Sydney metropolitan area are contained in chapter 21 'Prices'.

### DAIRY MARKETING, PROMOTION, 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.

The Corporation has eleven members and is 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.

#### *Equalisation and Stabilisation of Dairy Products*

Stabilisation and equalisation schemes operating between 1934 and 1976, which were based on a voluntary agreement between manufacturers, are described in Year Book No. 66 on pages 494 and 495.

Dairy industry marketing arrangements are currently provided for in the *Dairy Industry Stabilization Act 1977*, *Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act 1977*, and *Dairy Produce Amendment Act 1977*.

The legislation protects the domestic price structure for prescribed products and, through a compulsory levy disbursement scheme, provides 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 equalisation values (i.e. to guarantee floor prices). For a period of two years from 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth is underwriting gross equalised pool



returns for the total production of each of the prescribed (leviable) dairy products, butter, skim milk powder, buttermilk powder mixtures, casein, certain cheese and whole milk powder. 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 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 at, or 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 provides the Australian Dairy Corporation with the necessary technical back-up 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 average retail prices of cheese and butter in Sydney are given in chapter 21 'Prices'.

### *Levies on Dairy Products*

The Commonwealth Government imposes levies on all whole milk or the butterfat content of cream produced throughout Australia to finance the administration and promotional activities of the Australian Dairy Corporation and the research activities of the Australian Dairy Research Committee described earlier in this chapter. The operative rates payable during 1981-82 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> .. ..	4.0	100.0
<i>Domestic sales promotion</i> .. .. .	9.0	225.0
<i>Dairy industry research</i> .. .. .	0.8	20.0

The total amounts raised in recent years by the above levies on dairy products are summarised below.

	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Overseas marketing and administration (\$'000) ..	1,773	2,084	1,987	1,969	2,093	2,082
Domestic sales promotion (\$'000) .. .. .	955	1,099	3,298	3,282	3,712	4,685
Research (\$'000) .. .. .	349	427	435	459	422	416
Total levies imposed (\$'000) .. .. .	3,077	3,610	5,720	5,710	6,227	7,183

### *Exports of Dairy Products*

The following table shows the quantity and value of principal dairy exports in recent years, where New South Wales was the state of origin for the products.

**OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF SELECTED DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Dairy products	1979	1980	1981
Butter (incl. ghee)—			
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,368	942	497
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	2,155	1,618	1,093
Cheese—			
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,265	832	639
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	1,843	1,547	1,301
Preserved milk (b)—			
Quantity ('000 kg)	7,830	5,337	3,843
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	6,901	5,501	6,098

(a) Includes ships' stores.

(b) Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

*Dairy Industry Research*

The Australian Dairy 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.

In addition to dairy cattle research (mentioned earlier in this section), funds are allocated for dairy product manufacturing research. Importance has been placed on the maintenance and improvement of the quality of products, the development of new processes, whey utilisation, and energy conservation.

## 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.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1970–71 and the last six years are given in the following table.

**OPERATIONS OF THE EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR N.S.W.**  
(Pool year)

Particulars	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Eggs under control of Board ('000 dozen)—							
Consigned to Board for disposal	69,968	66,307	65,647	67,456	61,629	63,279	68,146
Sold by producer-agents	19,696	15,865	15,623	15,712	15,735	15,271	15,525
Total	89,663	82,172	81,270	83,168	77,365	78,549	83,671
Payments to consignors—							
Amount (\$'000)	28,075	47,242	50,371	55,161	50,706	57,901	71,953
Average realised price (a) (cents per doz.)	40.1	71.2	76.7	81.8	82.3	91.5	105.6
Average net return (b) (cents per doz.)	27.6	49.5	56.4	62.2	63.5	70.3	79.0
Liquid egg pulp produced (c) ('000 kg)	17,610	13,424	13,093	14,192	19,683	19,966	12,595

(a) Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales. (b) Average realised price less Board 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 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 (11·8c per dozen in 1980–81 and 13·5c per dozen in 1981–82). Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (6·0c per dozen on private sales in 1980–81 and 4·0c in 1981–82) towards the Board's administrative expenses.

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 1972 and more recent years is shown below.

1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
54·9c	90·2c	94·5c	\$1.00	r \$1.14	\$1.34	\$1.41

These prices are the Egg Marketing Board prices to retailers for eggs weighing 55g.

#### *Production Quotas*

The Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971 introduced a quota system to limit the number of hens producing eggs for human consumption. Base quotas, based on flock size, were introduced and administered by the Egg Marketing Board and became effective in 1974; the State quota then being 5·5 million hens. This was subsequently changed to 4·9m in 1977, 4·5m in 1978, 4·6m in 1979, and 4·3m in 1981 and remained at this level throughout 1982.

#### 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 is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all flocks in excess of twenty hens. It relates mainly to egg strain hens for egg production for human consumption. 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 operative rate being \$1.95 per hen in 1981–82). (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 1980–81 was \$20·4m, of which \$8·3m was from N.S.W., in this same period \$20·5m was returned to Australian producers of which \$8·6m 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 hen levy on owners of egg strain hens (described above) 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 1981–82, the programme of technical and biological research for the poultry industry was estimated to cost \$352,000 and involved individual projects to be carried out principally by egg marketing boards, State agricultural departments, C.S.I.R.O. and universities.

#### 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 and associated acts, 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 being a chairman, an industry representative and an employees' representative. 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 since 1978–79, on a 'state of origin' basis are shown below.

	Eggs	Year ended 30 June —		
		1979	1980	1981
In shell ('000 doz)	.. .. .	342	541	479
Other ('000 kg)	.. .. .	3,119	1,806	3,877
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	.. .. .	4,957	2,748	5,609

#### 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 apiaries each year with the Department of Agriculture. Registration fees are based on the number of hives in the apiary.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1970–71 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	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of beekeepers (at 30 June)	.. n.a.	833	785	776	766	759	798
Bee hives (number)—							
From which honey was taken	.. 141,675	133,225	125,168	136,328	142,608	159,637	125,859
From which no honey was taken	.. 47,215	58,609	57,654	50,400	55,429	43,725	74,367
Total	.. 188,890	191,834	182,822	186,728	198,037	203,362	200,226
Honey produced ('000 kg)	.. 7,918	7,085	5,077	7,073	7,444	9,935	5,701
Yield of honey per productive hive (kg)	.. 55.9	53.2	40.6	51.9	52.2	62.2	45.3
Beeswax produced (kg)	.. 109,243	122,329	97,537	129,302	149,871	187,731	106,071

(a) From 1971–72, statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives.

On a State of origin basis, overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1980-81 to 1703 tonnes, valued at \$2.3m.

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. The operative rate of levy for 1981-82 was 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. The *Honey Research Act* 1980 imposes an additional levy of 0.25 cents per kilogram to finance research activities into the scientific, technical, and economic aspects of beekeeping and the production, packing and marketing of hive products. This includes the training of research personnel, publication of research findings, and dissemination of information and advice.

### 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.  
(\$'000)

Livestock product	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
GROSS VALUE						
Wool—						
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	300,126	370,879	377,289	442,603	497,462	477,406
Other (a) .. .. .	21,691	34,233	40,360	35,326	49,456	32,584
Total, wool .. .. .	321,817	405,112	417,649	477,929	546,918	509,990
Production of milk—						
Market milk (b) .. .. .	108,130	115,164	114,756	130,136	137,138	151,581
Milk for other purposes (c) .. .. .	20,159	19,104	21,390	23,637	28,231	36,000
Total, whole milk .. .. .	128,289	134,268	136,146	153,773	165,369	187,581
Eggs .. .. .	72,057	76,668	83,213	78,822	88,562	98,677
Honey and beeswax .. .. .	3,763	3,071	5,701	5,869	8,338	4,912
Total, livestock products .. .. .	525,925	619,120	642,710	716,393	809,186	801,160
LOCAL VALUE						
Wool—						
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	278,932	348,027	355,535	420,952	471,720	449,834
Other (a) .. .. .	21,691	34,233	40,360	35,326	49,456	32,584
Total, wool .. .. .	300,623	382,261	395,895	456,278	521,176	482,418
Production of milk—						
Market milk (b) .. .. .	93,804	99,412	99,873	112,750	119,578	133,783
Milk for other purposes (c) .. .. .	20,159	19,105	21,390	23,637	28,231	36,000
Total, whole milk .. .. .	113,963	118,517	121,263	136,387	147,809	169,783
Eggs .. .. .	65,656	69,645	75,634	71,290	80,605	88,316
Honey and beeswax .. .. .	3,583	2,993	5,556	5,686	8,132	4,912
Total, livestock products .. .. .	483,824	573,416	598,349	669,641	757,721	745,429

(a) Includes the value of dead and fellmongered wool and the value of wool on skins.  
consumption.

(c) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

(b) As milk or cream for human

## FURTHER REFERENCES

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## CHAPTER 16

# FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

## FORESTRY

### THE FOREST ESTATE

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales estimates that the total area of forested land in New South Wales is about 16,250,000 hectares. In addition to over 3 million hectares of State Forest and 315,000 hectares of timber reserve, this total area includes nearly 5 million hectares in private ownership and about 8 million hectares of land in other forms of Crown ownership, including leasehold, vacant Crown land and National Park. 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 considered for dedication as State Forests. 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 1980 there were 753 State Forests, covering 3,351,000 hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. These State Forests provide more than half of all the timber product 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 used in some areas for grazing by domestic stock under forest lease or occupation permits.

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Forestry Commission's principal forest management policies are:

- (a) managing the forests to play an expanding role in recreation, education, wildlife conservation, catchment protection and scientific research;
- (b) managing the forests to provide a continuing supply of forest products; and
- (c) providing an exotic softwood plantation resource.

Timber harvesting on State Forests and other Crown-timber lands is regulated by a quota system, and is carried out with regard to the subsequent regeneration of the areas logged. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but planting is necessary in some circumstances. Management plans have been prepared for most State Forest and other Crown-timber areas, laying down the general basis for the care and management of the forests.

Manuscript of this section prepared in June 1982.

Because the native forests are unable to provide either the quantities or the full range of types of timbers used in New South Wales considerable attention has been paid to the establishment of high yielding conifer plantations in suitable districts, notably the Central and Southern Tablelands. The total area of conifer plantation on State Forest at 31 March, 1980, was 133,170 hectares with a further 41,000 hectares established on private lands. These plantations consist mainly of radiata pine. By early next century it is expected that these plantations will be providing more than half of all the timbers produced in N.S.W.

AREA (a) OF FOREST PLANTATIONS, N.S.W.  
(Hectares)

Type	At 31 March					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government—						
Coniferous	108,322	116,118	120,521	125,638	129,508	133,170
Broad-leaved	(b) 15,983	(c) 7,159	7,159	8,004	8,556	9,029
Private—						
Coniferous	25,936	27,943	29,869	35,423	37,896	41,209
Broad-leaved	7,486	7,871	8,340	8,999	9,352	9,318
Total, N.S.W.						
Coniferous	134,258	144,061	150,390	161,061	167,404	174,379
Broad-leaved	23,469	(c) 15,030	15,499	17,003	17,908	18,347
Total	157,727	(c) 159,091	165,889	178,064	185,312	192,726

(a) Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.  
broad-leaved enrichment plantings.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) From 1976 excludes government

### Forest Protection

Forests are subject to damage by many agencies, including fire, insects, fungi, weeds and certain mammals, such as rabbits and pigs. Protection against these is an important part of the work of the Forestry Commission. Fire protection involves the establishment of roads and trails providing access into various parts of the forest estate; look-out towers; an extensive radio communication network; water supplies; trained staff located in appropriate areas of the State; and specially designed fire-fighting equipment. It also involves the use of prescribed burning to reduce the fire hazard over extensive areas during safe periods of the year. Aircraft are widely used for this hazard reduction, and in fire control.

### SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

#### Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The constitution, powers, objects, and duties of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales are prescribed in the Forestry Act 1916. The Commission comprises one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years. The Commission is responsible for the management and protection of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce from State Forests, timber reserves and certain categories of Crown lands, 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 forestry 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.

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Logs for sawing, slicing, or peeling—						
Forest hardwoods .. .. .	1,369	1,412	1,485	1,405	1,487	1,497
Brushwoods and shrubwoods .. .. .	88	93	105	88	72	65
Softwoods—						
Native .. .. .	126	126	124	114	131	133
Exotic .. .. .	286	303	307	361	442	481
Hewn (including mining timber) .. .. .	235	239	227	228	231	240
Poles and piles .. .. .	55	63	75	70	61	73
Pulpwoods .. .. .	770	667	831	633	840	944
Total (excluding firewood) .. .. .	2,929	2,904	3,155	2,899	3,263	3,433

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Hardwoods .. .. .	657	678	713	674	714	719
Brushwoods .. .. .	40	42	47	40	32	29
Softwoods—						
Cypress pine .. .. .	54	54	53	48	56	57
Plantation conifers .. .. .	146	155	157	185	226	245
Total, softwoods .. .. .	200	209	210	233	282	302
Total, sawn timber .. .. .	897	929	970	947	1,028	1,050

(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.

### 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 waters.

### MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

#### *New South Wales State Fisheries*

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated by the New South Wales 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, or as to seasons, methods, or species), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons fishing within New South Wales waters (generally those persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing), the regulation of the use of nets and other methods of fishing, and the prohibition of the possession of undersized fish. Other provisions govern oyster farming, dredging and reclamations, 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.

*Oyster Farming*

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.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years.

**OYSTER LEASES, N.S.W.**

(Source: N.S.W. State Fisheries)

Leases	At 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of leases .. .. .	5,426	5,443	5,357	5,322	5,369	5,241
Length of foreshore in leases (metres) .. .. .	838,609	847,368	823,836	816,603	835,402	814,205
Area of off-shore leases (hectares) .. .. .	3,555	3,580	3,520	3,566	3,572	3,483

*Inland Fisheries*

Suitable streams and lakes are stocked with trout and Australian native fish (golden and silver perch, Murray cod and bass). 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.

*Fishing Beyond Coastal Waters*

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of commercial fisheries beyond coastal waters, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act* 1952 and the *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act* 1968, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. Under these Acts commercial fishermen and their boats must be licensed for operation beyond coastal waters. An amendment to the *Fisheries Act* 1952, which became operative in 1979, established 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 Acts on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. A 1980 amendment to the *Fisheries Act* provides mechanisms for the Commonwealth and a State, or States, to consult and agree on management of a particular fishery and then for one or the other to apply its laws to implement agreed measures throughout the fishery irrespective of whether the fishery is within or beyond coastal waters. These arrangements will not be possible until all States enact complementary legislation. A 1982 amendment to the (N.S.W.) Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935 to provide the complementary State legislation for New South Wales was assented to in May 1982. At the time of preparing this manuscript, the N.S.W. Act had not been proclaimed.

The *Whale Protection Act* 1980 which came into force on 1 October 1981 prohibits killing, capturing, injuring or interference with a whale, dolphin or porpoise in the Australian fishing zone and by Australians domiciled in Australia and Australian fishing vessels and aircraft and their crews beyond the 200 mile Australian fishing zone, with penalties up to \$100,000.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species of fish are listed according to their common name.

## PRODUCTION OF FISH, SELECTED MOLLUSCS AND CRUSTACEANS, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

'000 kilograms (a)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
FISH						
Freshwater species—						
Carp .. .. .	280	445	548	238	370	218
Golden Perch .. .. .	293	242	204	165	116	99
Murray Cod .. .. .	20	17	19	19	10	20
Other .. .. .	60	52	51	33	52	35
Total .. .. .	653	756	822	455	548	372
Marine species—						
Australian Salmon .. .. .	850	613	467	182	263	327
Bream .. .. .	308	356	322	318	494	559
Flathead .. .. .	1,346	1,164	1,010	1,054	1,159	1,231
Garfish .. .. .	87	70	63	70	126	129
Gemfish .. .. .	739	2,109	2,382	4,533	3,784	3,931
Gurnard .. .. .	135	147	38	80	112	127
John Dory .. .. .	229	251	248	170	224	206
Latchet .. .. .	155	59	149	122	178	164
Leatherjacket .. .. .	136	124	88	74	127	157
Luderick .. .. .	565	577	421	325	349	390
Mackerel .. .. .	71	91	113	87	77	132
Mirror Dory .. .. .	(b)n.a.	394	357	609	290	197
Morwong .. .. .	1,476	1,300	1,058	1,038	1,276	1,974
Mullet .. .. .	2,721	2,595	3,041	2,664	3,159	3,409
Mulloway .. .. .	242	280	246	216	211	260
Pilchard .. .. .	219	236	273	217	142	228
Redfish .. .. .	928	1,421	1,003	1,665	2,523	2,397
Shark .. .. .	722	802	876	873	1,049	1,003
Snapper .. .. .	700	757	712	849	911	929
Tailor .. .. .	175	141	120	96	133	146
Teraglin .. .. .	87	111	75	69	78	37
Trevally .. .. .	268	272	292	244	298	444
Tuna (c) .. .. .	2,465	380	5,277	4,471	3,817	5,164
Whiting .. .. .	334	400	261	417	757	799
Yellowtail-kingfish .. .. .	272	266	187	243	208	233
Other .. .. .	1,351	1,548	1,526	1,446	1,912	2,049
Total .. .. .	16,581	16,460	20,603	22,132	23,657	26,620
Total fish production .. .. .	17,234	17,216	21,425	22,587	24,205	26,992
MOLLUSCS AND CRUSTACEANS						
Oysters .. .. .	10,175	10,644	9,632	6,620	8,143	8,078
Abalone .. .. .	452	396	372	520	650	543
Prawns .. .. .	2,472	2,619	2,430	1,981	2,436	2,792
Crabs and crayfish .. .. .	287	281	328	298	437	417

(a) Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

(b) Included in 'Other'.

(c) Source: C.S.I.R.O.

## Value of Fisheries Production

The following table shows the value of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1975-76 and later years. A description of the terms 'gross' and 'local' value is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' in the chapter 'Agriculture'.

**VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**  
(S'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>GROSS VALUE</b>						
Fish .. .. .	12,417	12,509	16,731	17,905	25,072	28,121
Molluscs and crustaceans—						
Oysters .. .. .	10,936	12,907	11,812	13,721	17,350	20,762
Prawns .. .. .	6,302	8,327	8,845	8,283	10,901	13,318
Other .. .. .	1,943	2,317	2,277	2,788	5,338	10,848
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,599</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>39,665</b>	<b>42,698</b>	<b>58,661</b>	<b>73,048</b>
<b>LOCAL VALUE</b>						
Fish .. .. .	9,870	10,501	13,885	14,728	20,702	23,390
Molluscs and crustaceans—						
Oysters .. .. .	8,749	10,325	9,450	10,977	13,880	16,642
Prawns .. .. .	5,042	7,494	7,731	7,041	9,266	11,307
Other .. .. .	1,674	2,032	1,927	2,367	4,556	9,476
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25,334</b>	<b>30,352</b>	<b>32,993</b>	<b>35,114</b>	<b>48,405</b>	<b>60,815</b>

### MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which is constituted under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 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 20 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.

In addition to co-ordinating marketing, the Authority promotes the sale of locally caught fish.

### *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. Under the *Fish (Export Inspection Charge) Act* 1981, fishery products for export are subject to Commonwealth Government inspection to ensure that minimum standards of quality, hygiene and presentation are maintained. The fish export inspection fees are payable by persons with the export permit.

Particulars of the overseas trade in edible fisheries products in 1975-76 and later years are given in the next table.

#### OVERSEAS TRADE IN EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTS, N.S.W.

Trade	Year ended June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
QUANTITY ('000kg)						
Imports (a) .. .. .	20,636	25,370	23,931	33,662	28,013	32,689
Exports						
Australian produce .. .. .	433	618	1,322	1,287	1,956	1,995
Re-exports .. .. .	405	226	253	340	350	357
Total exports .. .. .	839	844	1,576	1,628	2,306	2,352
VALUE (\$A'000 f.o.b.)						
Imports (a) .. .. .	33,211	53,271	56,250	61,830	74,616	95,127
Exports						
Australian produce .. .. .	(b) 2,286	(b) 4,656	8,293	8,414	6,713	5,609
Re-exports .. .. .	(b) 631	(b) 799	853	1,246	1,159	1,402
Total, exports .. .. .	2,917	5,455	9,145	9,660	7,872	7,011

(a) Excludes live fish whether or not fit for human consumption. (b) Total values include value for which no quantities have been included. In 1976-77 the value of exports, for which no quantities have been included, was \$A176,146.

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1980-81, the imports included 14.9 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (46 per cent of the total fish imported), 1.3 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (4 per cent), 3.3 million kg of fresh, frozen, salted or dried crustaceans and molluscs (10 per cent), and 13.2 million kg of prepared or preserved fish, crustaceans and molluscs (40 per cent). Most of the fresh and frozen fish came from Singapore, New Zealand, the Republic of South Africa and Japan. Salmon from the United States of America, Canada and the USSR, and sardines from Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan 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.

#### 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.

#### ***FURTHER REFERENCES***

**A.B.S. Publications:** *Fisheries, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7603.0), Pocket Year Book of New South Wales (1302.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the Department of Primary Industry, Fishing Industry Research Committee, Forestry Commission of New South Wales, New South Wales State Fisheries, and the Fish Marketing Authority. *Timber Supply Review* and *Australian Fisheries* from the Department of Primary Industry.





## CHAPTER 17

# MINING AND ENERGY

## 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 over two thirds of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales. The Broken Hill area continues to be the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides 14 per cent of the value of New South Wales mineral production. The silver-lead-zinc-copper mine at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, which commenced production during 1978 achieved planned output during 1980-81. A new lead, zinc, silver mine is currently being constructed at Elura, near Cobar.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a significant mining industry. However, since 1972 the output of the industry has steadily declined due to lower metal prices and environmental constraints permitting only some high grade reserves to be mined. 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 and surveys are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1982.

## 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 minerals 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 or ores (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 1975–76 and 1976–77 are based on the 1969 preliminary edition and those for 1977–78 and later years 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* (Catalogue No. 8401.1).

*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 and Surveys'.

*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 1980-81 is given in the next table.

**MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS, 1980-81**

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments at 30 June (b)	Average employment over whole year (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value added (e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (f)
S'000						
Metallic minerals—						
Mineral sands .. .. .	1124	8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Silver-lead-zinc ores .. .. .	1126	9	4,530	78,890	167,756	57,832
Tin ores .. .. .	1127	24	380	5,061	17,255	5,497
Other metallic minerals .. .. .	1111, 1122, 1123, 1129	19	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total, metallic minerals .. .. .	11	60	6,104	103,727	222,210	66,109
Coal (black) (g) .. .. .	1201	91	19,433	464,182	(h) 888,089	418,577
Construction materials—						
Sand and gravel .. .. .	1401	189	977	14,808	58,220	6,052
Construction materials, n.e.c. .. .. .	1404	153	1,175	19,067	59,528	9,816
Total, construction materials .. .. .	14	342	2,152	33,875	117,747	15,868
Other non-metallic minerals—						
Limestone .. .. .	1501	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clays .. .. .	1502	72	170	2,110	6,033	1,204
Salt .. .. .	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	1505	56	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total, other non-metallic minerals .. .. .	15	140	1,109	17,005	34,796	5,068
Total, mining .. .. .		633	28,798	618,789	1,262,843	505,622

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, 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) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes the drawings of 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 stock, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also Appendix B).

(f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. (g) 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. (h) 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 1980-81, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$10-8m.

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last six years is given in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments at 30 June (b)	Average employment over whole year (c) (i)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value added (e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (f)
				\$'000		
1975-76						
Metallic minerals .. .. .	11	49	5,820	61,575	162,029	10,374
Coal (g) .. .. .	12	87	15,920	204,019 (h)	497,670	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, mining .. .. .		456	24,892	295,056	737,328	100,066
1976-77						
Metallic minerals .. .. .	11	48	5,726	70,673	183,777	20,624
Coal (g) .. .. .	12	87	16,277	260,103 (h)	590,960	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, mining .. .. .		453	24,672	358,158	857,396	134,931
1977-78						
Metallic minerals .. .. .	11	37	5,610	77,164	174,399	69,188
Coal (g) .. .. .	12	87	16,251	287,642 (h)	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, mining .. .. .		518	24,523	394,908	939,442	193,015
1978-79						
Metallic minerals .. .. .	11	42	5,738	84,454	256,146	55,174
Coal (g) .. .. .	12	90	16,786	304,592 (h)	699,436	130,207
Construction materials .. .. .	14	251	1,774	23,818	71,897	9,622
Other non-metallic minerals .. .. .	15	144	1,060	12,552	22,265	2,317
Total, mining .. .. .		527	25,358	425,416	1,049,744	197,320
1979-80						
Metallic minerals .. .. .	11	58	5,918	103,938	395,318	35,647
Coal (g) .. .. .	12	89	17,783	336,642 (h)	658,765	169,086
Construction materials .. .. .	14	281	1,926	27,752	94,455	9,197
Other non-metallic minerals .. .. .	15	152	1,082	15,614	26,808	6,296
Total, mining .. .. .		580	26,709	483,945	1,175,346	220,225
1980-81						
Metallic minerals .. .. .	11	60	6,104	103,727	222,210	66,109
Coal (g) .. .. .	12	91	19,433	464,182 (h)	888,089	418,577
Construction materials (j) .. .. .	14	342	2,152	33,875	117,747	15,868
Other non-metallic minerals .. .. .	15	140	1,109	17,005	34,796	5,068
Total, mining (a) .. .. .		633	28,798	618,789	1,262,843	505,622

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h). For these footnotes see preceding table. (i) For years prior to 1977-78, employment figures shown represent the number of persons employed at 30 June (including working proprietors). (j) Details for 1980-81 are not strictly comparable with previous years due to improved coverage of establishments classifiable to this industry category.

## VALUE ADDED

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table. Further details regarding the composition of these components is given in Appendix B.

**MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN N.S.W.: VALUE ADDED, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS, 1980-81**  
(S'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)
Metallic minerals—						
Mineral sands .....	1124	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Silver-lead-zinc .....	1126	286,867	62,305	68,113	124,920	167,756
Tin ores .....	1127	28,752	1,553	1,863	11,808	17,255
Other metallic minerals .....	1111, 1122, 1123, 1129	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Total, metallic minerals .....	11	371,287	79,304	93,770	163,543	222,210
Coal (black) .....	1201	(d) 1,506,600	111,433	161,850	668,928	(d) 888,089
Construction materials—						
Sand and gravel .....	1401	98,178	5,204	6,454	41,208	58,220
Construction materials, n.e.c. ....	1404	106,471	9,109	12,163	49,997	59,528
Total, construction materials .....	14	204,649	14,312	18,616	91,205	117,747
Other non-metallic minerals—						
Limestone .....	1501	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Clays .....	1502	14,153	1,008	1,211	8,322	6,033
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	76,257	9,687	8,774	40,548	34,796
Total, mining .....		2,158,794	214,736	283,009	964,224	1,262,843

(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 1980-81, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$10.8m.

## MINERALS PRODUCED

## STATISTICS OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced are obtained from returns collected by the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources in respect of:

- all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- 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.

## 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 (a) AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED**

Mining activity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)</b>						
Asbestos .. .. .	482	484	449	472	476	437
Copper .. .. .	285	197	211	223	259	282
Mineral sands .. .. .	1,222	1,198	843	730	762	730
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	4,091	3,928	4,150	4,281	4,458	4,352
Coal .. .. .	15,175	15,787	16,063	16,343	17,124	19,669
Construction materials .. .. .	2,048	1,949	1,740	1,789	1,997	2,169
Clay and limestone .. .. .	498	473	472	474	525	515
Tin .. .. .	485	558	637	696	507	523
Other .. .. .	1,312	1,432	1,505	1,586	1,681	(c) 1,746
<b>Total, all mining activities .. .. .</b>	<b>25,598</b>	<b>26,006</b>	<b>26,070</b>	<b>26,594</b>	<b>27,789</b>	<b>30,423</b>
<b>VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$'000)</b>						
Asbestos .. .. .	18,406	20,382	20,514	21,149	27,240	25,735
Copper .. .. .	7,870	8,194	8,357	11,431	14,083	8,860
Mineral sands .. .. .	64,132	56,585	32,031	35,449	37,263	39,187
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	130,050	149,091	151,196	233,684	387,021	267,291
Coal (b) .. .. .	631,690	757,898	859,912	908,823	880,776	1,318,104
Construction materials .. .. .	90,349	91,904	104,242	126,631	171,807	202,152
Clay and limestone .. .. .	13,086	13,944	14,606	16,981	25,213	28,217
Tin .. .. .	6,854	9,488	21,004	28,970	29,798	22,755
Other .. .. .	14,338	18,650	18,965	24,453	31,047	(c) 29,672
<b>Total, all mining activities .. .. .</b>	<b>976,775</b>	<b>1,126,136</b>	<b>1,230,827</b>	<b>1,407,571</b>	<b>1,604,247</b>	<b>1,941,973</b>

(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.

(b) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1980-81 such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$10.8m.

(c) Includes Gems; estimated, coverage known to be incomplete; persons employed, 1,390; value produced \$18.5m.

Of the 30,423 persons employed in mining activities during 1980-81, 28,545 (94 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 446 (1 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 1,432 (5 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census of the mining industries 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 1980-81, \$1,888m (97 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$38m (2 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$15m (1 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 65 per cent and 68 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 14 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 14 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 metallic ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales in the last 3 years are given in the following tables.

## METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	1,518	1,270	1,071	1,409	1,530	1,321
Antimony ore (a)	tonne	3	7	—	2	4	—
Bauxite	tonne	3,786	2,890	1,789	6	5	4
Copper concentrates	tonne	34,352	56,581	45,556	10,622	23,485	13,748
Copper-lead-zinc ore (a)	tonne	37,580	—	—	5,345	—	—
Copper ore (a)	tonne	18	—	—	1	—	—
Copper oxide (a)	tonne	15	3	—	16	3	—
Gold concentrates (a)	tonne	32	188	342	746	2,209	1,790
Gold-antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	—	63	—	—	314	—
Gold ore (a)	tonne	14	55	30	1	13	11
Gold—other forms (a) (b)	kilogram	9	14	19	52	193	241
Ilmenite concentrates (a) (c)	tonne	44,158	28,186	34,704	316	268	335
Iron oxide (a)	tonne	3,722	4,397	7,378	21	38	74
Lead concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	326,771	324,705	317,018	160,576	269,588	155,414
Lead concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	14,286	24,718	21,819	3,154	12,218	4,922
Lead-zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	—	6,386	9,896	—	4,369	6,074
Monazite concentrates (a)	tonne	537	1,662	433	156	593	132
Rutile concentrates (c)	tonne	127,418	102,439	99,380	24,254	27,809	30,481
Silver concentrates	tonne	1,268	—	—	2,657	—	—
Silver ore (a)	tonne	—	—	353	—	—	88
Silver-lead ore (a)	tonne	2,552	1,176	—	1,421	601	—
Tin concentrates (d)	tonne	4,639	4,390	3,728	28,970	29,343	22,753
Tin-wolfram concentrates	tonne	—	83	—	—	455	—
Wolfram concentrates	tonne	7	123	23	54	1,019	182
Zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	515,371	548,779	528,114	57,531	80,578	88,168
Zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	20,530	21,200	18,229	3,784	10,247	6,884
Zinc-lead ore (a)	tonne	—	—	4,860	—	—	833
Zircon concentrates (c)	tonne	142,702	108,902	114,150	10,602	8,418	8,161
Total	..	..	..	..	311,695	473,298	341,617

(a) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production. (b) Bullion, alluvial, and retorted gold, etc.  
(c) Includes concentrates finally separated in Queensland from zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W.; excludes concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (d) Production by large producers; despatches from the mine by small producers.

## CONTENTS (a) OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of quantity	1980-81				
		1978-79 Total	1979-80 Total	Available for recovery in Australia	Destined for export in ores, etc.	Total
Alumina	tonne	1,439	1,098	680	—	680
Antimony	tonne	1,588	1,435	468	739	1,207
Cadmium	tonne	1,053	1,174	643	513	1,156
Cobalt	tonne	86	84	35	39	74
Copper	tonne	17,675	19,043	13,543	3,619	17,162
Gold	kilogram	469	518	503	70	572
Lead	tonne	244,665	237,189	204,422	20,516	224,938
Manganese	tonne	5,595	5,031	2,304	2,166	4,470
Monazite	tonne	484	1,493	(b)	(b)	391
Silver	kilogram	314,925	291,017	241,657	42,010	283,667
Sulphur	tonne	223,952	243,216	141,584	94,660	236,244
Tin	tonne	2,588	2,424	1,323	730	2,053
Titanium dioxide (c)	tonne	142,192	111,057	(b)	(b)	111,021
Tungstic oxide	tonne	5	116	—	15	15
Zinc	tonne	297,454	322,173	164,107	145,074	309,181
Zircon (c)	tonne	141,275	106,477	(b)	(b)	113,009

(a) These are gross contents of metallic minerals produced, as determined by assay, and make no allowance for losses in smelting or refining. (b) Dissection not available—mainly for export. (c) Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; 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.' is based on advice received from mineral producers and ore buyers.

*Antimony*

In recent years antimony concentrates have become the principal source of antimony within New South Wales, accounting for about 60 per cent of the total antimony produced. The only significant producer is located in the Northern Tablelands, near Armidale. 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 and/or small size of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Woodlawn 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Copper ore .. .. .	1	4	—	1	—	—
Copper concentrates .. .. .	8,525	6,945	8,151	7,973	12,467	10,210
Copper-lead-zinc ore .. .. .	—	—	118	4,235	—	—
Copper oxide .. .. .	2	7	1	12	2	—
Copper precipitates .. .. .	38	10	15	—	—	—
Copper slag .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold concentrates .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	5
Lead concentrates .. .. .	2,570	2,779	3,162	4,260	4,956	5,188
Lead-zinc concentrates .. .. .	—	—	—	—	77	119
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	114	260	8	—	—	—
Silver concentrates .. .. .	—	—	—	14	—	—
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	784	783	830	1,180	1,538	1,499
Zinc-lead ore .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	141
<b>Total copper .. .. .</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>10,788</b>	<b>12,285</b>	<b>17,675</b>	<b>19,043</b>	<b>17,162</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. Expanded production and improved recovery techniques at the antimony mines near Armidale are responsible for these mines emerging as important gold producers.

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. Despite the extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers the demand for Australian rutile concentrates has fallen steadily in recent years.

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. Normally they are used for pigment manufacture but a chrome impurity in NSW ilmenite renders them unsuitable for this use and they are used in limited quantities in sand blasting and as a supplement to normal steel furnace feed. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table shows 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Titanium dioxide</b>						
Contents of—						
Rutile concentrates (a)	183,786	172,199	119,463	122,321	98,369	95,404
Ilmenite concentrates (a)	9,003	8,071	25,316	19,871	12,688	15,617
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>192,789</b>	<b>180,270</b>	<b>144,779</b>	<b>142,192</b>	<b>111,057</b>	<b>111,021</b>
Zircon contents of zircon concentrates (a)	183,585	171,900	131,337	141,275	106,477	113,009
Monazite contents of monazite concentrates	864	916	—	484	1,493	391

(a) Includes the metallic content (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland. (In 1980-81, 45,573 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 21,884 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 19,323 tonnes of zircon) were recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland.) Excludes the metallic content of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (Nil during 1980-81.)

#### Silver, Lead, and Zinc

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, situated 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia). The only other significant producers being the Cobar mines and the new lead-zinc-silver-copper mine at Woodlawn.

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 open stoping and 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 1980-81, 140 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 7.9 per cent lead, 86 grams silver per tonne, and 9.4 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 through 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 are produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar. 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 Woodlawn copper-lead-zinc deposit, situated 50 km south of Goulburn, was discovered in 1969. The surface gossan and supergene ore were mined by open pit in 1977-78 and open pit mining of the main sulphide ore body commenced in 1978. Reserves are estimated to be 6·3 million tonnes of complex copper-lead-zinc ore with an average grade of 1·7 per cent copper, 5·5 per cent lead, and 14·4 per cent zinc, and 3·7 million tonnes of copper ore with an average grade of 1·9 per cent copper. Ore concentration is carried out at the mine, there being two circuits — a copper ore circuit and a complex ore circuit. Copper concentrate from the copper circuit is sent to Port Kembla for smelting. The complex ore concentrating circuit produces copper, lead and zinc concentrates. Part of these concentrates are smelted in Australia (copper concentrate at Port Kembla, lead concentrate at Newcastle and Port Pirie, and the zinc concentrate at Newcastle) with the remainder being exported overseas.

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)

Mineral in which contained	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
LEAD						
Lead concentrates .. .. .	216,320	216,373	223,448	230,413	220,591	207,725
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	6,693	6,405	7,882	9,642	11,473	11,203
Other minerals .. .. .	2,795	2,356	699	4,610	5,125	6,010
Total lead .. .. .	225,808	225,134	232,029	244,665	237,189	224,938
ZINC						
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	256,432	259,152	265,002	275,053	292,589	279,228
Lead concentrates .. .. .	10,432	13,026	15,745	18,500	23,561	22,438
Other minerals .. .. .	4,794	10,544	1,505	3,901	6,023	7,515
Total zinc .. .. .	271,658	282,722	282,252	297,454	322,173	309,181

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. This latter use will decline as State governments legislate for lead free petrol.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1980-81, 145,074 tonnes (47 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.

Employees of the Broken Hill mining companies receive a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$77.34 in 1980-81.

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.

(kilograms)

Mineral in which contained	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Copper concentrates .. .. .	6,309	4,893	5,532	8,890	12,630	12,495
Lead concentrates .. .. .	217,832	225,417	230,260	242,824	232,222	218,847
Lead-zinc concentrates .. .. .	—	—	—	—	6,194	9,451
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	13,674	21,764	200	—	—	—
Silver concentrates .. .. .	—	—	13,945	13,338	—	—
Silver-lead ore .. .. .	1,051	—	180	1,610	496	—
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	20,448	17,138	27,931	31,940	39,452	40,377
Other minerals .. .. .	1,555	125	566	16,322	22	2,497
Total silver .. .. .	260,869	269,337	278,614	314,925	291,017	283,667

#### Sulphur

There are no known deposits of elemental sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported elemental 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Lead concentrates .. .. .	42,992	46,029	49,729	53,877	59,786	60,565
Lead-zinc concentrates .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1,820	2,820
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	2,702	6,172	179	—	—	—
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	158,184	158,311	161,701	170,075	181,610	172,859
Total sulphur .. .. .	203,878	210,512	211,609	223,952	243,216	236,244

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 65 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 Ardlathan (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.

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF TIN, N.S.W.

(tonnes)

Tin	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Tin concentrates produced	2,787	2,700	4,059	4,639	4,390	3,728
Tin content of concentrates	1,464	1,413	2,209	2,588	2,402	2,053
Tin-wolfram concentrates produced	—	—	—	—	83	—
Tin content of concentrates	—	—	—	—	22	—

#### 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
LONDON PRICES (a) (sterling values)							
Copper (electrolytic)	pounds per tonne	654.49	824.35	680.12	838.62	978.35	838.28
Silver	new pence per oz. fine	221.47	262.94	267.37	329.53	860.22	652.11
Lead	pounds per tonne	193.95	323.45	325.50	470.22	500.94	337.87
Zinc (virgin)	pounds per tonne	364.31	390.66	290.01	354.47	325.60	345.01
Tin	pounds per tonne	3,401.52	5,256.64	6,440.75	7,222.52	7,397.46	6,502.84
AUSTRALIAN PRICES (b)							
Copper (electrolytic)	\$ per tonne	1,021.90	1,245.40	1,106.75	1,477.21	1,980.94	1,682.40
Lead	\$ per tonne	305.61	474.46	517.26	769.50	1,049.21	684.71
Zinc (electrolytic)	\$ per tonne	634.87	699.00	563.82	642.31	725.07	734.39
Tin	\$ per tonne	5,708.91	8,406.94	10,966.43	13,115.59	15,325.77	13,610.22

(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-smelter, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc: delivered buyers' works Sydney; tin: ex-works Sydney, spot price.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

#### 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. Steaming and coking coals are important overseas exports from New South Wales.

## ORGANISATION AND CONTROL OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Departments of Mineral Resources and of Industrial Relations.

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 sub-section 'Workers' Compensation Insurance' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Two important Acts relating to the New South Wales coal mining industry are the (New South Wales) Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 and the (New South Wales) Coal Mining Act, 1973. 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 administration of the Coal Mines Regulation Act is the responsibility of the Department of Industrial Relations. The legislation empowers members of the Inspectorate, comprising mining, electrical and mechanical engineers, to enter mines at any time to determine compliance with legal requirements and to conduct investigations. The Inspectorate provides engineering advice to other government departments, mine operators and the public generally. The Coal Mining Act, which is administered by the Department of Mineral Resources, sets out conditions regarding the issue of mining titles which are discussed later in this chapter in the sub-section 'Administration of Mining Laws in New South Wales'. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1982 and associated acts were assented to in May 1982 but had not been proclaimed at the time this manuscript was prepared. The acts repeal the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 and make new provisions for regulating coal mines and related places.

*Electricity Commission Coal Mines*

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates collieries (Awaba State, Liddell State, Munmorah State, Wyee State, Huntley, Newstan, Newvale No. 1, Newvale No. 2, Angus Place, Myuna and Cooranbong). 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 13.7 million tonnes in 1980-81, and represented 23.5 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 Singleton north-west district (to supply the new Bayswater power station), and in the Lithgow area.

## 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.

Prior to 1850 the majority of Crown grants made in New South Wales contained a provision reserving minerals, including coal, to the Crown. In 1850 this policy was abandoned and the Crown gave to grantees reserves of coal contained in many Crown grants. By 1884 this decision had been totally reversed so that all Crown grants contained a reservation of minerals to the Crown. During the intervening period many reserves of coal had passed into private ownership. The Coal Acquisition Act, 1981 provided for the vesting of all coal in the Crown from 1 January 1982. The Act provides for compensation to be paid in respect of the loss of private coal rights.

#### COAL PRODUCTION

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1981, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,445 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Northern district—						
Underground mines .. .. .	15,027	16,543	17,807	17,538	16,138	19,278
Open cut mines .. .. .	8,468	9,589	11,405	12,285	13,334	15,003
Total all mines .. .. .	23,495	26,132	29,213	29,822	29,472	34,281
Southern district—						
Underground mines .. .. .	13,925	15,892	16,176	16,373	14,809	17,912
Western district—						
Underground mines .. .. .	3,515	3,961	4,129	4,294	4,612	6,275
Open cut mines .. .. .	—	—	17	28	81	81
New South Wales—						
Underground mines .. .. .	32,467	36,396	38,112	38,205	35,560	43,465
Open cut mines .. .. .	8,468	9,589	11,423	12,312	13,415	15,084
Total, all mines .. .. .	40,935	45,986	49,534	50,517	48,975	58,549

(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 50 million tonnes in 1978–79. In 1979–80 a high level of industrial disputes was responsible for coal production falling below 49 million tonnes. 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 25.8 per cent in 1980–81. Approximately 36 per cent of the production of open cut mines in 1980–81 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 30 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 11 per cent from the western district. Currently 53 per cent of the coal exported overseas from

New South Wales has come from the northern district, about 14 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 1980-81.

#### RAW AND WASHED COAL: PRODUCTION, DISPOSALS, AND COLLIERY STOCKS, N.S.W.

('000 tonnes)

Production, disposals, and stocks	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81			Total NSW
	Total NSW	Total NSW	Northern district	Southern district	Western district	
Raw coal—						
Production .. .. .	50,517	48,975	34,281	17,912	6,356	58,549
Disposals—						
Sales and transfers (a) .. .. .	21,312	19,843	14,971	5,843	3,849	24,662
Washed (b) .. .. .	29,749	28,938	19,869	11,986	2,180	34,035
Washed coal (c)—						
Production .. .. .	21,505	21,339	14,203	8,746	1,924	24,874
Sales and transfers (a) .. .. .	21,140	23,356	13,948	8,351	1,781	24,079
Colliery stocks—						
Raw coal at 30 June .. .. .	(e) 1,933	1,439	432	376	718	1,525
Washed coal at 30 June .. .. .	(e) 3,583	1,945	1,762	1,067	430	3,259
Increase during year (d) .. .. .	(-)-1163	(-)-1,827	335	412	389	1,136

(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. (e) Includes purchases from outside the mining industry.

#### 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 1980-81, 6.8 million tonnes of coal (including some washed coal produced by coal industry washeries) was treated in consumers' washeries to produce 5.3 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 (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$'000)

Location	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81		
						Raw coal (b)	Washed coal	Total
Northern district .. .. .	282,142	311,998	367,286	429,169	438,959	202,225	450,418	652,643
Southern district .. .. .	313,887	401,677	445,833	427,048	379,441	172,571	359,168	531,739
Western district .. .. .	35,662	44,223	46,792	52,606	62,376	90,483	43,239	133,722
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	631,690	757,898	859,912	908,823	880,776	465,279	852,825	1,318,104

(a) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1980-81, such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$10.8m. (b) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.



## 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, NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$ per tonne)

Location	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Northern district .. .. .	14.07	13.49	14.67	17.09	17.28	22.97
Southern district .. .. .	30.64	32.18	36.19	34.86	32.40	39.46
Western district .. .. .	11.68	12.13	12.33	13.43	14.16	22.83
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	18.10	18.37	19.77	20.80	20.48	26.65

## EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 67 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying activities 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.**  
(Source: Joint Coal Board)

Location	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>UNDERGROUND MINES</b>						
Northern district .. .. .	6,839	6,862	7,014	7,010	7,416	8,389
Southern district .. .. .	6,998	7,227	7,127	7,390	7,617	8,010
Western district .. .. .	879	949	990	1,120	1,223	1,613
Total, N.S.W.—						
Below ground .. .. .	10,335	10,548	10,553	10,889	11,553	12,886
Above ground .. .. .	4,381	4,490	4,578	4,631	4,703	5,126
Total .. .. .	14,716	15,038	15,131	15,520	16,256	18,012
<b>OPEN CUT MINES (b)</b>						
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	762	877	1,014	1,218	1,423	1,855
<b>TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES</b>						
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	15,478	15,915	16,145	16,738	17,679	19,867

(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 of a small number in the western district (56 in 1980-81).

## Manshifts Worked

The next table 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.

## UNDERGROUND COAL MINES, N.S.W.: MANSHIFTS WORKED

(Source: Joint Coal Board)

Manshifts	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Manshifts worked ('000)						
Northern district .. .. .	1,533	1,631	1,658	1,660	1,607	1,856
Southern district .. .. .	1,571	1,758	1,733	1,706	1,706	1,958
Western district .. .. .	202	239	252	269	279	357
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	3,306	3,628	3,643	3,635	3,592	4,171
Manshifts possible ('000) .. .. .	3,794	4,057	4,004	4,042	4,247	4,694
Ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible (per cent) .. .. .	87.1	89.4	91.0	89.9	84.6	88.9

The proportion of possible manshifts lost in underground coal mines as a result of industrial disputes was 2.8 per cent in 1980-81, 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, however, in 1979-80 the reverse situation was experienced.

Further details of industrial disputes are shown in the section 'Employment' in the chapter, 'Labour'.

*Output per Manshift Worked*

The following table shows production of coal per manshift worked in underground and open cut mines in New South Wales. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

## RAW COAL PRODUCED PER MANSHIFT WORKED (a)

(Source: Joint Coal Board)

(tonnes)

Type and location of mine	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Underground mines--						
Northern district .. .. .	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.0	10.4
Southern district .. .. .	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.6	9.1
Western district .. .. .	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.9	16.5	17.4
Total, underground mines .. .. .	9.7	10.2	10.4	10.5	9.8	10.4
Open cut mines .. .. .	44.2	45.9	45.1	41.4	39.9	37.6
Total, all mines .. .. .	11.6	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.8

(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 1980, these bonuses averaged \$72.30 per employee per week. Current award rights include severance pay (after five years' service), accident pay, long service leave and from 1 July 1980, five weeks annual leave.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 13 weeks for each 8 years of continuous service and employers are reimbursed for long service leave payments under the coal mining industry Long Service Leave Scheme. This 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 was 15c per tonne from 1977 until 1 April 1982 when it was increased to 25c per tonne. One-third of the duty 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 \$6.6m in 1980-81.

Particulars of industrial arbitration and industrial dispute statistics in the coal mining industry are shown in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

#### 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Total production	40,935	45,986	49,534	50,517	48,975	58,549
Mine washery, refuse, etc.	6,236	7,171	7,566	8,157	7,519	8,930
Exports—						
Interstate	817	562	428	843	508	862
Overseas	14,054	16,447	17,736	19,442	21,866	23,712
Available for consumption in N.S.W.	19,828	21,806	23,804	22,075	19,082	25,045
Changes in stocks held in N.S.W.—						
Held at mines, in transit etc.	(+ )672	(+ )506	(+ )1,675	(- )296	(- )1,492	(+ )1,832
Held by consumers	(- )41	(+ )1,211	(+ )390	(+ )410	(- )2,815	(- )1,046
Actual consumption in N.S.W.	19,197	20,089	21,739	21,961	23,389	24,259

#### Coal Consumption in New South Wales

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1980-81 amounted to 8.8 million tonnes, or about nine weeks supply at current rates of production. Of the total, 4.7 million tonnes were held at collieries and 2.8 million tonnes were held by consumers, while the balance was held at ports and sidings, 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 33 per cent) and in electricity generating stations (about 62 per cent), and only small quantities are now used for other purposes.

The following table shows consumption of coal in New South Wales, by the principal users.

#### PRINCIPAL CONSUMERS OF COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Joint Coal Board)

('000 tonnes)

Consumer	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Public utilities—						
Electricity	9,047	11,692	12,328	12,732	14,421	15,063
Town gas	48	50	33	29	21	24
Other (incl. hospitals)	170	165	160	146	130	107
Industrial—						
Iron, steel, and metallurgical coke	8,293	7,739	7,849	8,005	7,576	8,154
Cement	553	453	390	430	426	450
Food processing	244	234	216	204	198	188
Bricks, tiles, and pottery	83	60	51	50	43	48
Other industrial	475	475	418	338	313	326
Total, public utility and industrial users	18,913	20,868	21,445	21,934	23,128	24,360

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

*Exports of Coal*

The following table shows exports from New South Wales in each of the last six years.

**EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES**

(Source: Joint Coal Board)

('000 tonnes)

Destination	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Interstate .. .. .	817	562	428	843	508	862
Overseas—						
United Kingdom .. .. .	2,359	1,463	942	985	1,125	1,265
Other Europe .. .. .	495	1,175	2,479	3,067	3,135	2,673
India .. .. .	—	—	—	215	591	—
Japan .. .. .	10,432	12,464	11,935	12,265	13,849	15,740
Korea, Rep of .. .. .	645	1,053	1,069	1,464	1,734	2,275
Taiwan .. .. .	59	195	643	1,055	1,392	1,588
United States of America .. .. .	—	—	624	314	30	46
Other .. .. .	64	97	44	77	10	125
Total overseas .. .. .	14,054	16,447	17,736	19,442	21,866	23,712
Total exports .. .. .	14,871	17,009	18,164	20,285	22,374	24,574
Proportion of total production exported from N.S.W. (percent) .. .. .	36.3	37.0	36.7	40.2	45.7	42.0

(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 19 million tonnes annually while the present combined annual capacity of Balmain and Port Kembla is in excess of 12 million tonnes.

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 (administered by the Joint Coal Board) to divert some coal from the southern ports to Newcastle. Under the scheme a charge of \$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 in May 1978, and operated until December 1978. A similar scheme was introduced in July 1979 and operated until August 1981.

During 1981-82 the New South Wales Government continued to upgrade existing coal loading facilities at Balmain and Port Kembla. Work at Balmain has been completed and has increased the capacity of the coal loader from 3 to more than 4.5 million tonnes annually. Work is nearing completion on construction of a new coal loader at Port Kembla. Specifications for the new coal loader provide for an initial capacity of 14 million tonnes per annum by 1983. Work is also underway to upgrade the capacity of the Port Waratah coal loader and to deepen Newcastle harbour. This work is expected to increase the overall coal loading capacity at Newcastle to about 25 million tonnes annually by 1983. In addition, work has commenced on the construction of an additional coal loader at Kooragang Island near Newcastle.

**METHANE**

With a view to recovering valuable methane resources presently being vented from operating coal mines, two petroleum mining leases have been granted on the South Coast. The commercial viability of recovering this energy is currently being assessed.

## COAL RESEARCH

Coal research in Australia is currently concerned with three principal fields of investigation: the feasibility of coal conversion (into oil or gas); developing coal firing as a substitute for liquid fuelling of industrial plants; and technological improvements to mining methods and coal handling.

The N.S.W. Government with the Victorian, Queensland, and Commonwealth Governments in a joint study with West Germany to assess the feasibility of establishing a commercial coal liquefaction plant at selected priority sites in each of the three states. This study was completed in 1981 and reports have been submitted to the Australian partners. The total cost of the study was \$4m, of which the New South Wales share was \$500,000.

A three-year \$1.5m exploration programme by the Department of Mineral Resources has identified large coal reserves in the West Muswellbrook area, samples of which have shown good potential as a liquefaction feedstock. Following completion of this programme, an inter-departmental Task Force on Coal Liquefaction, responsible to the Minister for Energy, was established in April 1981. The Task Force invited private companies to register interest, details of qualifications, and broad project outlines for the development of a coal liquefaction industry in New South Wales. Selected tenderers have been asked to submit specific proposals for the project.

Within the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, which is described in the sub-section 'Energy Management and Research' later in this chapter, committees have been formed to co-ordinate research into coal mine site technology and coal utilization. Emphasis has been placed on the need for research and development into improved coal seam recovery, especially in deep mines. In 1980-81, grants were made for projects to improve mining methods, strata control, roof support, mine ventilation, and gas drainage. In the area of coal utilization, aspects of combustion are receiving the highest priority. The Council has provided funds for a design study for the establishment of a national coal combustion testing facility at a power station in N.S.W. Research into, and testing of, pulverised black coal firing and the development of test methods for forecasting the operational characteristics of steaming coal, are being undertaken. The Council is also supporting research into coke and char making because of the importance for steel making and for export sales of coking coal.

The principal organisations receiving grants from the Council are universities, the C.S.I.R.O., the Australian Coal Industry Research Laboratories, State electricity commissions and some companies involved in steel making and coal mining. Australian projects valued at \$0.6m were approved in 1980-81 for funding from the Coal Research Trust Account. A further \$7.5m was approved for funding through the Energy Research Trust Account from appropriations to the Department of National Development and Energy.

## 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, Prospect, 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	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Dimension stone (building, ornamental, and monumental) (a)	16,466	456	13,582	619	24,476	1,097
Crushed and broken stone (b)						
Basalt (incl. dolerite)	6,822,388	36,140	7,908,866	50,930	8,506,342	55,635
Breccia	1,426,271	8,595	1,874,101	10,817	1,240,628	9,354
Granite	539,626	1,953	214,016	879	280,020	1,213
Limestone (incl. marble)	35,755	651	43,018	576	33,559	463
Porphyry (incl. rhyolite)	337,852	1,444	794,575	3,933	773,676	3,432
Sandstone (incl. quartzite)	853,972	2,350	1,203,728	4,099	1,453,579	6,729
Other	2,065,626	7,940	2,397,501	10,833	2,255,340	10,227
Gravel (c)	4,333,673	23,721	4,736,112	27,883	4,612,171	34,167
Sand (d)	8,263,371	24,637	9,553,148	33,119	10,737,977	44,304
Other materials (unprocessed) (e)	22,014,210	17,751	25,034,806	27,377	23,988,890	33,851
Total, construction materials	..	125,638	..	171,066	..	200,472

(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	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Asbestos, chrysotile (b)	67,514	21,149	90,524	27,240	73,416	25,735
Clays—						
Brick clay and shale	2,507,499	6,127	3,665,845	12,053	3,408,017	12,666
Cement clay and shale	128,653	324	161,337	549	203,956	769
Fireclay	48,085	457	50,883	546	43,116	380
Kaolin and ball clay	41,527	1,026	44,467	1,401	59,424	2,331
Stoneware clay	59,393	137	78,829	220	105,290	394
Terra cotta clay	92,440	265	82,400	253	95,405	361
Other clay, n.e.c.	..	24	..	94	..	43
Gems—						
Opal (c)	..	12,272	..	12,798	..	13,681
Sapphire	..	3,817	..	4,672	..	4,783
Other gems, n.e.c.	..	5	..	5	..	2
Gypsum	20,086	295	28,733	417	22,760	368
Limestone (d)	3,038,602	8,393	3,500,031	9,951	3,599,277	11,190
Magnesite crude	25,663	1,493	29,034	1,979	27,808	2,626
Pyrophyllite	13,318	345	18,519	519	10,452	324
Quartzite (d)	69,853	1,000	102,855	1,314	79,571	1,203
Sand (d)	498,585	3,950	479,264	4,586	464,074	4,381
Sandstone (d)	2,335	37	3,762	65	3,692	83
Other non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. (a)	..	298	..	446	..	460
Total non-metallic minerals (a)	..	61,416	..	79,108	..	81,780

(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 deposit at Woodsreef near Barraba (where mining commenced early in 1972) has been the only mine of significant size worked in recent years.

*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). Most kaolin is produced from the Coorabin-Oakland and the Gulgong-Home Rule-Mudgee areas.

*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.

*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, and Kandos.

The next table shows particulars of disposals of limestone produced in N.S.W. by intended use in recent years.

**DISPOSALS OF LIMESTONE (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W. BY INTENDED USE**

Intended use	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Cement manufacture .. .. .	1,783,230	4,388	2,024,751	5,155	2,124,136	6,020
Flux .. .. .	845,073	2,230	1,008,648	2,655	978,043	2,853
Dead burnt lime .. .. .	180,394	514	208,038	586	238,959	711
Agricultural purposes .. .. .	174,741	705	56,395	562	65,930	556
Chemical manufacture .. .. .	1,954	73	1,613	59	1,353	52
Other .. .. .	48,671	418	194,767	912	208,767	1,098
Total limestone .. .. .	3,034,063	8,329	3,494,212	9,929	3,617,188	11,290

(a) Excludes material for use as a building or road material.

*Magnesite*

Magnesite deposits are being mined at Fifield near Condobolin and at Thuddungra.

**EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN N.S.W.****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 increased significantly from \$104,000 in the year ended December 1978 to \$2.4m in the year ended December 1979 and \$5.6m in the year ended December 1980. This compares with \$3.0m 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 the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources 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 next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last six years.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.:  
METRES DRILLED  
(\*000 metres)

Type of exploration	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
On production leases—						
Core drilling (a) .. .. .	25	39	25	26	31	39
Non-core drilling (b) .. .. .	69	93	57	76	73	47
Total .. .. .	94	132	82	102	104	86
On other areas—						
Core drilling (a) .. .. .	58	77	85	72	101	183
Non-core drilling (b) .. .. .	138	114	256	217	248	389
Total .. .. .	196	191	341	289	349	572
Total private exploration—						
Core drilling (a) .. .. .	82	116	110	98	132	221
Non-core drilling (b) .. .. .	207	207	313	293	321	436
Total .. .. .	290	323	423	391	453	658

(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.



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 AND OIL SHALE), N.S.W.**

(\$'000)

Type of exploration	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>PRIVATE EXPLORATION</b>						
On production leases—						
On drilling .. .. .	1,782	2,709	3,925	2930	4351	4,591
Other (b) .. .. .	993	3,123	2,910	3,252	2,990	2,660
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>6,835</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>7,341</b>	<b>7,251</b>
Other—						
On drilling .. .. .	2,845	3,878	6,184	5,468	8,908	16,339
Other (b) .. .. .	7,442	14,004	12,474	15,956	28,010	45,569
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,287</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>18,658</b>	<b>21,424</b>	<b>36,918</b>	<b>61,908</b>
<b>Total private exploration—</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	4,627	6,587	10,109	8,397	13,259	20,930
Other (b) .. .. .	8,434	17,128	15,384	19,208	31,000	48,229
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>23,715</b>	<b>25,493</b>	<b>27,605</b>	<b>44,259</b>	<b>69,159</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION (a)</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	1,173	277	1,866	2,365	1,668	2,624
Other (b) .. .. .	1,631	1,772	1,666	1,887	3,647	5,613
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>8,237</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EXPLORATION</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	5,800	6,864	11,975	10,762	14,927	23,554
Other (b) .. .. .	10,065	18,901	17,050	21,095	34,647	53,842
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>25,765</b>	<b>29,025</b>	<b>31,857</b>	<b>49,574</b>	<b>77,396</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 1980–81 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, 1980-81**

(\$'000)

Type of expenditure	Type of exploration		
	Production leases	Other	Total
Salaries and wages paid .. .. .	1,951	10,340	12,291
Materials purchased .. .. .	n.p.	n.p.	5,748
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets .. .. .	n.p.	n.p.	5,791
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc. .. .. .	3,470	26,960	30,429
Other exploration expenditure .. .. .	1,014	13,886	14,900
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>61,908</b>	<b>69,159</b>

## 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, the Department of Industrial Relations 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.

#### 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 to the owner of the land (the Crown or a private owner). An additional annual rent is payable to the Crown (as owner of all coal in the State) in respect of the area of land containing the coal.

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 over Crown and private lands authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, oil shale, and petroleum. 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 on behalf of the owner and a small

collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. From 1 January 1982, ownership of all coal has been vested in the Crown under the Coal Acquisition Act, 1981. As a result, all royalty on coal is now payable to the Crown.

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. The current prescribed rate for minerals other than coal and oil shale is 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and is between 25c and 85c per tonne if payable on a tonnage basis depending upon the particular mineral won. A rate of \$1.70 per tonne is currently prescribed in the case of coal and oil shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the prescribed 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 and other mining revenue 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.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM MINING (a), N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Royalty on minerals—						
Coal .. .. .	20,959	31,042	32,848	33,438	34,520	51,785
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	12,390	16,048	17,566	6,936	55,033	68,006
Other minerals .. .. .	2,293	3,455	3,622	3,104	3,280	5,648
Total royalty .. .. .	35,642	50,545	54,036	43,478	92,833	125,439
Royalty repayments (b) .. .. .	4,202	5,449	6,227	9,294	7,728	10,038
Net royalty .. .. .	31,440	45,095	47,809	34,184	85,105	115,401
Mining leases .. .. .	188	252	897	913	963	996
Other receipts .. .. .	75	132	224	321	448	589
Total net receipts .. .. .	31,702	45,478	48,929	35,419	86,516	116,986

(a) Revenue represents amounts received during the year rather than amounts receivable. (b) Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SAFETY AND INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by the officers of the Department of Industrial Relations 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, exploration activities and dredging operations).

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 colliery owners are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

The Mines Inspection Act requires that every mine shall be under a manager, who shall exercise daily personal supervision and be responsible for the control, management and direction of the mine. Such a manager may be a holder of a Certificate of Competency (above or below ground), Permit or Certificate of Service. Prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver and the initiation of explosives be undertaken by a holder of a Shotfirer's Certificate of Competency, Permit (aboveground) or by an experienced miner (below ground). The Act specifies the powers of inspectors, and regulates mine drainage, the making of special rules by the Governor, legal proceedings, and the reporting of accidents. The general rules and requirements relate to the health and safety of all persons employed in mines, and in particular, ventilation, use of explosives, diesel equipment, electrical standards, mechanical standards, sanitation, allaying and control of dust, installation of surface plant and mine decommissioning.

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 the chapter, 'Labour'.

## 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 to take account of environmental considerations 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.

From 29 July 1982 duty will apply only on high quality coking coal (defined to have a carbon content on a dry ash free basis equal to or more than 85 per cent) from open cut mines extracting coal at depths of up to 60 metres which commenced operations up to 30 June 1980 at a rate of \$3.50 per tonne. All other coals will be exempt.

### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service in certain circumstances) to some exploration activities. 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 may be 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 \$708,504 in 1980-81. 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 1980-81 amounted to \$1,764,585.

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 (C.S.I.R.O.) 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.

## ENERGY

Sources of energy utilised in New South Wales in the 19th century included colza (rapeseed oil), whale oil, tallow, oil shale (which was mined in New South Wales until 1952), horses, cattle, wind, hydraulic mechanisms, gas, coal, and wood. Most of these sources of power were replaced when new modes of transport were developed, mechanisation of industry and agriculture occurred, and domestic consumption patterns altered. Initially the increased demand was met by coal and electricity but in the last few decades a major portion of the increased consumption of energy has been of oil. However, in the late 1970's the trend towards oil in industrial plants was reversed with an increase in coal, and later, natural gas usage. Improvements in coal combustion technology and pollution control, the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Moomba in South Australia to Sydney and certain other regional centres in N.S.W. (see the section of Natural Gas), and the rising cost of oil, have been contributing factors to these recent changes.

### PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY

The six primary sources of energy utilised in New South Wales are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a burnable waste production of the sugar industry), and wood. The Energy Authority of New South Wales, which is described later

in this section, has estimated the primary and end use energy sources in the State in 1979–80. The following tables and accompanying text are drawn from the Authority's study.

The first table shows the primary energy sources in New South Wales. All of the oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal is mined locally.

### SOURCES OF PRIMARY ENERGY (a), N.S.W.

(Source: Energy Authority of New South Wales)

Energy source	Petajoule PJ (b)			Proportion of total energy		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Oil						
Crude						
Interstate	300	250	274	18	14	15
Overseas	85	114	132	5	6	7
Refined						
Interstate	43	46	24	3	3	1
Overseas	26	13	8	2	1	—
Total	454	423	438	28	24	24
Natural gas	23	37	51	1	2	3
Coal	1,112	1,260	1,321	68	71	72
Water power (c)	36	47	26	2	3	1
Bagasse and wood	5	5	5	—	—	—
Total, all sources	1,630	1,772	1,841	100	100	100

(a) Adjusted for stock movements.  
 (c) Used for hydro-electricity production.

(b) Quantities of individual energy sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent.

All crude oil is refined before being distributed to final consumers. The refinery process utilises about 8 per cent of the total crude oil available as plant fuel. Approximately 20 per cent of natural gas is processed through reformer plants which add liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha and refinery gas to produce processed natural gas. Of the 1,321 PJ of coal available in 1979–80, 8 per cent went into stocks, 49 per cent was exported, 25 per cent was made available to power stations (including coal stocks held by them), and 17 per cent was used by the commercial and industrial sector. The remaining 9 per cent of coal consisted of coal washery wastes which are not currently utilised.

Substantial losses of primary energy occur during electricity generation and transmission. In 1979–80, the total input of primary energy into power stations was 368 PJ (333 PJ being of coal, 33 PJ of water power for hydro-electricity, and 2 PJ of refined oil). Output from power stations was 106 PJ with 262 PJ being lost in generation and transmission. However, as it is a high grade form of energy, electricity is utilised very efficiently in most end applications.

### CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

In 1979–80, the transport, commercial, industrial, and domestic sectors of New South Wales used 36 per cent, 5 per cent, 51 per cent, and 8 per cent respectively of the energy available for end use.

In 1979–80, oil, gas, coal, and electricity supplied 50 per cent, 6 per cent, 30 per cent, and 13 per cent respectively of end use energy requirements in New South Wales. A total of 766 PJ of energy was available for consumption.

Consumption of energy in New South Wales in 1979-80 by consumer sector expressed as a proportion of the energy source used and proportion of consumers usage is shown in the following table.

### CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY IN N.S.W., 1979-80

Consumer sector	Secondary energy source					
	Oil	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Bagasse and wood	All sources
Proportion of energy source used — expressed as a percentage						
Transport .. .. .	71	—	—	2	—	36
Commercial .. .. .	4	8	2	16	—	5
Industrial .. .. .	23	79	98	39	60	51
Domestic .. .. .	2	13	..	43	40	8
All sectors .. .. .	100	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of sector's usage — expressed as a percentage						
Transport .. .. .	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial .. .. .	38	10	10	42	—	100
Industrial .. .. .	23	10	57	10	1	100
Domestic .. .. .	13	10	2	72	3	100
All sectors .. .. .	50	6	30	13	1	100

### CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products.

The following table shows sales of the major petroleum products in the New South Wales State Marketing Area during the last six years. Total sales for Australia in 1980-81 was 32,183 megalitres (29,790 megalitres in 1975-76).

### SALES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Department of National Development and Energy)

megalitres

Product	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Auto diesel oil .. .. .	1,461	1,579	1,707	1,762	1,994	2,060
Aviation gasoline .. .. .	28	30	30	35	30	28
Aviation turbine fuel .. .. .	804	801	855	823	846	822
Fuel oil (b) .. .. .	1,825	1,906	1,668	1,580	1,196	1,017
Heating oil .. .. .	255	291	255	255	166	106
Industrial diesel .. .. .	525	535	537	473	425	335
Lighting kerosene .. .. .	65	75	67	65	45	36
L.P.G. .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	313	294
Motor spirit .. .. .	4,511	4,634	4,849	4,928	4,951	5,025
Power kerosene .. .. .	9	5	5	5	5	4
Total .. .. .	(c) 9,483	(c) 9,586	(c) 9,973	(c) 9,926	9,971	9,728

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the N.S.W. State Marketing Area which includes A.C.T. but excludes the Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia, and Riverina districts. (b) Excludes refinery fuel. (c) Excludes L.P.G.

### ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The Australian Atomic Energy Commission's responsibilities are defined in the Atomic Energy Act 1953. The Commission's functions include encouragement of the exploration, mining and treatment of uranium and the development of uses for, and the sale of, products of atomic energy. An establishment of the Commission at Lucas Heights, near Sydney, carries out the scientific and technical research activities, as well as producing radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research.

The National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, which was established in 1978, advises the Minister for National Development and Energy on the

development and co-ordination of a national program of energy research, development and demonstration. The Council also advises on the disbursement of funds from both the coal research levy and additional funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the advancement of energy research. Research grants approved by the Minister in 1980–81 totalled \$18·6m: \$0·6m from the Coal Research Trust Account and \$18·1m from the Energy Research Trust Account. This brought the total committed to June 1981 under the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Program to \$61·2m.

The *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)* has a substantial program of energy research covering research into such areas as coal, petroleum and oil shale, substitute liquid fuels, renewable energy, and energy storage and conservation. A significant proportion of this research is carried out in New South Wales by the various divisions and units of this organisation. The Division of Fossil Fuels undertakes research in basic and applied sciences to improve methods of exploring for and characterising fossil fuels; to achieve a better understanding of the chemical and physical processes that occur during coal conversion and coal combustion; to improve existing processes and develop new ways of treating fossil fuels and certain minerals; to identify and, where possible, rectify any adverse environmental consequences resulting from the production, treatment or use of these resources. The Division of Mineral Physics applies fundamental principles of physics, engineering, mathematics and geology to the identification and solution of problems in the mineral industry. The Physical Technology Unit conducts research aimed at solving specific problems associated with the recovery and utilization of coal.

The *Energy Authority of New South Wales* advises the State Government on the location, development, extraction, transportation, distribution, conservation, and utilisation of energy and energy resources in the State. The Authority, which is constituted under the Energy Authority Act, 1976 consists of a full-time general manager and six part-time members, one of whom is the chairman. It participates in, and encourages, research and development relating to existing and new sources of energy and energy substitution, and the evaluation of energy related technology. It is also 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 of New South Wales. 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 and licensing of electricians.

In 1979 an energy policy, prepared by the Authority, in co-operation with the (State) Ministries of Transport, Mineral Resources, and Planning and Environment, was announced. The policy recognises that the State's future energy problems will initially result from a current dependence on oil, particularly for transport systems, and that the supply of oil is finite. Although coal is a major alternative, it too is a finite resource. The policy recommends the transition from dependency on finite fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) wherever possible, to a more diversified energy pattern with increasing use of renewable energy sources.

The *Electricity Commission of New South Wales* is principally engaged in the generation of electricity and its bulk transmission to local government authorities for retail distribution, to several large industrial undertakings, and to the State Rail Authority for traction purposes. The activities of the Commission are described in detail later in this section.

The *Joint Coal Board* is responsible for ensuring that coal production in New South Wales satisfies Australian and trade requirements and that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest. More details on the Board are given in the section 'Mining' earlier in this chapter.



## SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

Since the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968–69, Censuses of Electricity and Gas Establishments have been conducted in respect of the years 1968–69, 1969–70, 1971–72, 1972–73, 1974–75, 1977–78, 1979–80 and 1980–81. In future, it is proposed to conduct annual censuses.

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 and Surveys'.

## 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.

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 since 1969–70.

**ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS (a)**

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1974-75	1977-78	1979-80
NUMBER						
Establishments operating at 30 June	51	49	48	47	47	42
Persons employed at end of June (b)–						
Males	23,628	23,469	23,073	22,988	24,709	26,626
Females	2,358	2,395	2,354	2,370	2,323	2,648
Persons	25,986	25,864	25,427	25,358	27,032	29,274
VALUE (\$'000)						
Wages and salaries paid	113,152	139,734	150,268	218,299	314,744	382,101
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue	579,836	707,288	764,112	973,662	1,483,797	1,961,210
Stocks at–						
Beginning of year	45,122	49,522	54,119	73,283	107,234	137,323
End of year	47,166	54,141	62,112	83,369	131,557	129,754
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	276,900	345,021	371,310	461,606	726,662	988,228
Value added (c)	304,980	366,885	400,791	522,142	781,459	(e) 965,414
Fixed capital expenditure (d)	165,271	154,313	144,268	172,902	249,124	378,219

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1970-71, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1978-79.  
 (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. (e) Due to a change in calculation methods, figures for 1979-80 are not comparable with those of earlier years.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 28,800 million kWh in 1974–75 and 37,418 million kWh in 1979–80. Electricity generating establishments used 9,544,000 tonnes of coal and 99,900 tonnes of fuel oil in 1974–75, and 14,612,923 tonnes and 94,736 tonnes, respectively, in 1979–80.

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 with the completion of the Snowy Mountains Scheme in 1974. Output from hydro-electric stations may vary due to seasonal conditions and system operational requirements. The installed capacity of generating plant of public electricity suppliers (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority) at 30 June 1981 was 8,218 MW comprising hydro 298 MW, steam 7,846 MW, internal combustion 50 MW, and gas turbine 24 MW. 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 1981 there were 27 separate authorities engaged in the supply of electricity in N.S.W., these being 23 county councils, one city and one shire council, one governmental authority, and one private franchise holder. At 30 June 1981, these authorities supplied 2,038,230 consumers (including 1,827,380 residential and 210,000 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1981 supplied 939,350 consumers (including 850,120 residential, 73,020 commercial and 16,170 industrial consumers) in 32 metropolitan local government areas. For details on electricity prices see the chapter 'Prices' and for details on electricity trading undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales, see the section 'Local Government' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

#### ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission 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 Electricity Commission Act, 1950 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. Construction is proceeding on a station of four units of 660 MW located at Eraring, a similar station at Bayswater near Liddell, and a two unit station at Mount Piper near Wallerawang. 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. A 500,000 volt double circuit transmission line is under construction from Eraring Power Station to the Sydney metropolitan area and design work is proceeding for additional 500,000 volt transmission lines to connect new power stations to the main load areas.

In December 1981 the Eraring Power Station was sold to the Eraring Power Company of New South Wales Limited, which was established to act as a nominee of the partnership of Australian companies, and agreements were drawn up between the Company and the Electricity Commission whereby the Electricity Commission undertook to purchase all electricity generated by the power station and to staff and maintain the station and pay all operating costs on behalf of the Company under the Station Management Agent's Agreement. It was further agreed that the Commission would be recouped by the Company for the running cost of the station. Unit I of the power station was synchronised and commissioned in March 1982. The provisions of the financial and other arrangements are provided for in the Eraring Power Station Act, 1981.

The Commission presently 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.

#### *Finances of Electricity Commission*

Particulars of Electricity Commission finances in 1980-81 are summarised in the following tables.

**ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES: BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE**  
**1981**  
**\$'000**

FUNDS EMPLOYED	
Capital and capital reserves—	
Loan liability to treasurer .. .. .	503,839
Public and private loans and deposits .. .. .	992,509
Other .. .. .	92,638
Total .. .. .	1,588,986
Provisions and other reserves (b) .. .. .	272,954
Current liabilities—	
Bills payable .. .. .	80,000
Accounts payable .. .. .	132,246
Other .. .. .	9,543
Total .. .. .	221,789
Total .. .. .	2,083,729
FUNDS REPRESENTED BY—	
Fixed assets—	
Property, plant and equipment (a) .. .. .	1,598,159
Investments—	
Shares at cost and advances .. .. .	62,895
Investments, property and net assets (b) .. .. .	167,902
Long term debtors .. .. .	5,260
Current assets—	
Stores and materials and fuel stocks .. .. .	77,305
Accounts receivable .. .. .	155,842
Other .. .. .	16,366
Total .. .. .	2,083,729

(a) At cost, less provision for depreciation.

(b) Includes loan repayment fund (\$117,978 in 1981).

**ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES: REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR**  
**ENDED 30 JUNE 1981**  
**(\$'000)**

INCOME	
Sales of electricity .. .. .	787,511
Other .. .. .	8,252
Total .. .. .	795,763
EXPENDITURE	
Generation—	
Fuel .. .. .	231,917
Other .. .. .	86,114
Total .. .. .	318,031
Purchases of electricity .. .. .	29,881
Transmission .. .. .	42,530
Development, design and construction .. .. .	27,364
Administration .. .. .	26,080
Interest, exchange (a) .. .. .	105,814
Provision for depreciation .. .. .	110,341
Other (b) .. .. .	118,209
Balance (c) .. .. .	17,513
	795,763

(a) Includes loan flotation expenses.  
accrued entitlements and payroll tax.(b) Includes general and miscellaneous operating expenses, provision for employees'  
(c) Balance of income prior to providing for repayment of loans.

## 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 and maintain 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.

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 the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, 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.

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 by the Authority 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, Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority personnel carry out routine maintenance of power and switching stations and man all works (other than power and switching stations) erected under the Scheme. The New South Wales Electricity Commission and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Under the Rural Electricity Subsidy Scheme which operated until 31 December 1981, the Energy Authority encouraged the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Local electricity suppliers received subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The Scheme had been in operation since the former Electricity Authority's inception in 1946. The basic subsidy ranged up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeded \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, was granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies were payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. During 1980-81, 399 applications for subsidy were approved in respect of rural electricity extensions to service 875 farming properties and 127 other rural consumers. Subsidies actually paid during 1980-81 amounted to \$776,000 compared with \$858,000 in the previous year. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with nearly 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 has been offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967–68. The scheme has provided an amount of \$2.5m to be distributed annually to appropriate local supply authorities. From 1 January 1979 an increase of 40 per cent applied in respect of the special assistance payments to local supply authorities other than Sydney, Prospect, Shortland, and Illawarra County Councils. The amount payable to individual authorities has been calculated according to the proportion which its financial burden for rural electricity development in New South Wales bore to the total. The amount distributed under the scheme in 1980–81 was \$4.3m.

Since 31 December 1981 subsidies for rural electrification have been under review and proposals for their future operation are currently being considered by the Minister.

### 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 since 1969–70.

GAS ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS (a)

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1974-75	1977-78	1979-80
NUMBER						
Establishments operating at 30 June .. .. .	34	23	23	22	21	22
Persons employed at end of June (b)–						
Males .. .. .	2,769	2,352	2,298	2,385	2,345	2,498
Females .. .. .	502	524	516	550	511	576
Persons .. .. .	3,271	2,876	2,814	2,935	2,856	3,074
VALUE (\$'000)						
Wages and salaries paid .. .. .	11,814	12,976	14,157	21,890	31,624	40,746
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue ..	44,304	48,570	48,596	79,440	111,506	141,797
Stocks at–						
Beginning of year .. .. .	2,989	3,391	3,394	8,953	12,746	13,763
End of year .. .. .	3,017	3,397	5,014	15,867	13,605	17,858
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses ..	17,750	18,378	18,514	35,854	43,361	65,746
Value added (c) .. .. .	26,582	30,199	31,702	50,500	69,005	(e) 80,147
Fixed capital expenditure (d) .. .. .	2,034	4,208	2,920	35,655	11,122	16,591

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1970-71, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1978-79.  
 (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. (e) Due to a change in calculation methods, figures for 1979-80 are not comparable with those of earlier years.

Gas available for issue through mains amounted to 24,716 terajoules in 1977–78 and 50,390 terajoules in 1979–80.

For details on gas prices, see the chapter 'Prices'.

### NATURAL GAS

Natural gas from Moomba in South Australia was made available to consumers in Sydney during 1976. Lateral pipelines brought natural gas to Wollongong in 1978, Bowral-Mittagong in 1979, Goulburn in 1980 and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga in 1981. Completion of the Sydney-Newcastle pipeline is expected to make natural gas available to Newcastle in July 1982.

**FURTHER REFERENCES**

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Directory of ABS Energy Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1107.0); *Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8402.0); *Mineral Production, Australia* (8405.0); *Mineral Exploration, Australia* (8408.0); *Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (8409.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1)

**Other Publications:** Annual report and Australian Energy Statistics of the Department of National Development and Energy. Annual reports of Australian Atomic Energy Commission, the Pipeline Authority, the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, the Snowy Mountains Council, Joint Coal Board, Energy Authority of New South Wales, Electricity Commission of New South Wales and the Sydney County Council; *Major Energy Statistics*, Department of National Development and Energy; *Energy Policy Summary and Background Paper*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *Engineering and Financial Statistics of Electricity Supply Authorities in New South Wales*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *New South Wales Gas Works Undertakings*, Energy Authority of New South Wales. Annual reports of Joint Coal Board, *Black Coal in Australia*; Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, *Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review*; N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources, *Metal and Mineral Prices*, *Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal and Mineral Production*; Annual Reports of the Joint Coal Board, National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, and the Department of Mineral Resources.

## **CHAPTER 18**

### **MANUFACTURING**

#### **TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES**

Two of the means of providing assistance to Australian industries are through customs duties and quotas on imported goods, and by way of bounties and subsidies paid by the Commonwealth Government.

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence in 1974 replacing the Tariff Board. 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 the Temporary Assistance Authority to inquire into and report on the desirability of imposing temporary protective measures. 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, drilling bits, injection moulding equipment, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), non-adjustable wrenches, paper, penicillin, phosphate fertilisers, printed fabrics, refined tin, ships and textile yarns.

### **INDUSTRIAL REGULATION**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

The New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations 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.

### **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES**

The role of the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce is to advise the Government on policy for the development of secondary and tertiary industries (including small business, tourism, and munitions and defence aerospace industries) and to administer the Government aircraft and munitions factories. The Department is also the

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principal point of contact between industry and the Commonwealth Government. In addition, the Bureau of Industry Economics within the Department undertakes research into industry and commerce matters and publishes findings.

The Commonwealth Department of Science and Technology is responsible for providing advice to the Government on policies and strategies designed to stimulate and support basic and applied research into technological and industrial related services. The Department, through the Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, endeavours to promote the development and improve the efficiency of Australian industry by encouraging industrial research and development by industry based and associated bodies (including those bodies concerned with the development of standards, industrial design and quality control). The Department also controls the granting of Letters Patent of inventions, and registration of trade marks and designs.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation is a statutory corporation, established in 1970 to facilitate and encourage the establishment, development and advancement of Australian industry (see also the section 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance').

### STATE AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Government's policies on commercial and industrial development are implemented within the administration of the Premier's Department and the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

The Industrial Investment 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 acts in co-operation with the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to promote the expansion of existing industries and to assist in the establishment of new ventures. The Unit has also been charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating public infrastructure development required for major investment proposals in the Hunter, Lithgow, Mudgee and Gunnedah regions, in accordance with Government policy of promoting greater industrialisation of those areas. Other functions of the Unit include servicing the Manufacturing Industries Advisory Council (a forum for the exchange of views between the Government, manufacturing industries and the trade unions, under the chairmanship of the Premier) and providing support to the Government's overseas offices, in both policy and administrative matters relating to industry and commerce.

The main aim of the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation is to assist in the balanced and orderly development of industry and commerce in New South Wales with particular emphasis on employment generating investment. To this end, it administers State Government policy for the promotion of commercial and industrial development through co-operation with the private sector, Government instrumentalities and the State's overseas representatives; provides advice and practical assistance to local and overseas companies which intend to develop new or expand existing industries in New South Wales; and assists in the co-ordination of major industrial projects in New South Wales. The Department services the Development Corporation of New South Wales, a body set up to advise the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation 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 industrial and commercial interests. The Department also includes the Small Business Agency, a specialist group designed to help small businesses by providing advice and viability assessments and, in some instances, arranging financial assistance.



The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also 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 Fund is used to assist in the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and wholesaling industries in country centres. For further details see Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

The Department also administers, within the ten State regions, Industry Development Boards designed to advise the Minister on resource and industry development and helps to promote the growth centres of Macarthur (centred on Campbelltown, Camden and Appin). For further details, see Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

## **INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION**

### **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 Technology. The functions of the Organization are to carry out scientific research relevant to Australian industry, the community, national objectives, national or international responsibilities, or for any other purpose determined by the Minister; 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 liaise with 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 radioisotopes 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. Many Australian standards are mandatory, having been specified in Commonwealth and State legislation.

The Association also operates certification and approval schemes for determining compliance with Australian standards.

### 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 aims of the Industrial Design Council of Australia are 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 State Governments and 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 products, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

The Council also operates the Australian Design Centre in The Rocks, Sydney to promote, to the Australian consumer and visitors from overseas, Australian designed and manufactured products of excellence.

## 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 and Surveys'.

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.

From the 1977–78 manufacturing census, the classification of census units to industry has been based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C. The 1978 edition of the Classification replaced the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968–69 economic censuses.

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.

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 establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Employ- ment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expen- diture (f) (\$'000)
1977-78						
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
1978-79						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	955	61,300	663,201	1,336,065	151,249
Textiles	23	224	10,942	108,787	212,350	9,747
Clothing and footwear	24	774	26,396	215,357	348,628	9,701
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,280	25,449	230,897	432,820	23,018
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	1,102	36,817	414,475	748,593	66,484
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	404	29,921	375,259	959,116	169,338
Non-metallic mineral products	28	548	16,323	199,406	390,315	62,355
Basic metal products	29	206	52,754	681,396	1,248,208	109,145
Fabricated metal products	31	1,537	39,610	398,048	702,788	36,846
Transport equipment	32	397	37,620	408,410	597,305	25,920
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,577	71,108	742,518	1,232,665	77,844
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	799	24,987	250,800	465,710	38,188
Total, manufacturing		9,803	433,227	4,688,553	8,674,562	779,835
1979-80						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	1,002	60,210	720,704	1,435,238	113,249
Textiles	23	228	10,813	118,283	227,173	18,674
Clothing and footwear	24	767	26,272	229,175	359,380	8,546
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,361	26,728	265,633	496,140	28,907
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	1,155	37,804	471,154	863,307	88,590
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	420	30,254	419,723	1,094,170	159,557
Non-metallic mineral products	28	563	16,796	228,841	460,417	87,274
Basic metal products	29	214	54,907	803,687	1,437,459	137,191
Fabricated metal products	31	1,603	40,544	462,592	837,107	42,841
Transport equipment	32	445	37,202	447,239	658,965	26,749
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,567	69,749	807,328	1,355,267	70,301
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	833	25,154	278,546	520,834	29,947
Total, manufacturing		10,158	436,433	5,252,904	9,745,457	811,826

(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) Value added data for 1978-79 and later years are not directly comparable to earlier years. For definition of value added and explanation of changes see Appendix B. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

## 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., 1979-80

Industry group	A.S.I.C. code no.	Number of establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Employ- ment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expend- iture (f) (\$'000)
Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
Meat products .. .. .	211	220	17,957	199,359	320,159	23,140
Milk products .. .. .	212	75	5,093	64,418	110,308	6,042
Fruit and vegetable products .. .. .	213	56	2,877	33,624	71,419	5,903
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c. .. .. .	214	7	1,268	20,773	50,962	(-)-21,415
Flour mill and cereal food products .. .. .	215	54	4,076	49,862	120,324	14,157
Bread, cakes, and biscuits .. .. .	216	320	10,917	111,493	178,460	16,402
Other food products .. .. .	217	148	8,876	116,266	264,349	24,630
Beverages, malt, and tobacco products .. .. .	218-219	122	9,146	124,909	319,258	44,389
Textiles—						
Textile fibres, yarns, and woven fabrics .. .. .	234	75	5,612	65,218	115,409	7,679
Other textile products .. .. .	235	153	5,201	53,065	111,763	10,995
Clothing and footwear—						
Knitting mills .. .. .	244	56	2,791	27,437	42,658	(-)-1,657
Clothing .. .. .	245	648	20,435	173,237	274,038	8,318
Footwear .. .. .	246	63	3,046	28,501	42,685	1,884
Wood, wood products, and furniture—						
Wood and wood products .. .. .	253	874	15,951	157,951	310,330	19,974
Furniture and mattresses .. .. .	254	487	10,777	107,681	185,810	8,934
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing—						
Paper and paper products .. .. .	263	102	7,498	96,229	180,248	59,814
Printing and allied industries .. .. .	264	1,053	30,306	374,926	683,059	28,775
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products—						
Basic chemicals .. .. .	275	90	6,274	101,214	263,215	80,993
Other chemical products .. .. .	276	313	21,772	275,924	705,362	42,384
Petroleum refining .. .. .	277	4	1,845	37,380	108,768	35,800
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c. .. .. .	278	13	363	5,205	16,824	380
Non-metallic mineral products—						
Glass and glass products .. .. .	285	18	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clay products and refractories .. .. .	286	91	5,627	75,275	138,838	13,648
Cement and concrete products .. .. .	287	377	4,780	63,673	155,629	53,278
Other non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	288	77	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Basic metal products—						
Basic iron and steel .. .. .	294	116	46,390	690,075	1,132,828	70,157
Basic non-ferrous metals .. .. .	295	29	2,723	38,024	125,184	48,326
Non-ferrous metal basic products .. .. .	296	69	5,794	75,589	179,447	18,708
Fabricated metal products—						
Structural metal products .. .. .	314	510	11,345	131,642	235,722	8,108
Sheet metal products .. .. .	315	387	11,702	133,137	241,713	12,843
Other fabricated metal products .. .. .	316	706	17,497	197,813	359,672	21,890
Transport equipment—						
Motor vehicles and parts .. .. .	323	273	14,161	161,742	280,056	11,206
Other transport equipment .. .. .	324	172	23,041	285,498	378,908	15,543
Other machinery and equipment—						
Photographic, professional, and scientific equipment .. .. .	334	110	3,185	34,233	70,901	2,537
Appliances and electrical equipment .. .. .	335	509	39,494	450,411	739,288	40,312
Industrial machinery and equipment .. .. .	336	948	27,070	322,684	545,078	27,451
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Leather and leather products .. .. .	345	99	2,178	22,125	38,493	(-)-532
Rubber products .. .. .	346	93	3,236	38,588	74,428	2,564
Plastic and related products .. .. .	347	329	13,887	158,680	295,520	20,589
Other manufacturing .. .. .	348	312	5,853	59,152	112,393	7,326
Total, manufacturing .. .. .		10,158	436,433	5,252,904	9,745,457	811,826

(a) See footnote (a) on preceding page. (b) See footnote (b) on preceding page. (c) See footnote (c) on preceding page.  
 (d) See footnote (d) on preceding page. (e) See footnote (e) on preceding page. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible  
 assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing  
 establishments not yet in operation. (-) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

## 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.	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21	46,241	16,395	44,909	16,391	43,408	16,802
Textiles .. .. .	23	6,119	4,818	6,094	4,848	6,072	4,741
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	5,889	21,024	5,576	20,820	5,529	20,743
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	25	20,578	3,807	21,469	3,980	22,639	4,089
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing .. .. .	26	25,845	10,853	25,822	10,995	26,275	11,529
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	27	20,565	9,263	20,545	9,376	20,744	9,510
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	14,928	1,895	14,450	1,873	14,864	1,932
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	48,539	3,420	49,324	3,430	51,347	3,560
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	30,076	7,940	31,705	7,905	32,583	7,961
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	32,863	3,350	34,025	3,595	33,591	3,611
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	51,271	18,966	51,645	19,463	51,101	18,648
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	15,346	9,003	15,790	9,197	15,718	9,436
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>318,260</b>	<b>110,734</b>	<b>321,354</b>	<b>111,873</b>	<b>323,871</b>	<b>112,562</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.

## VALUE ADDED

The following table shows the components of value added in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision. Further information regarding value added and its calculation is given in Appendix B.

**TURNOVER, STOCKS, PURCHASES, ETC., AND VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W., 1979-80**  
(\$'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	4,511,613	490,666	568,313	3,154,022	1,435,238
Textiles .. .. .	23	588,960	94,978	122,106	388,916	227,173
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	866,423	141,594	158,285	523,734	359,380
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	25	1,142,854	129,572	153,379	670,519	496,140
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing .. .. .	26	1,762,891	194,879	238,983	943,688	863,307
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	27	2,696,181	433,937	565,358	1,733,432	1,094,170
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	1,041,726	137,714	157,229	600,823	460,417
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	4,040,109	664,994	805,948	2,743,603	1,437,459
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	1,839,404	261,688	318,942	1,059,550	837,107
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	1,494,085	225,571	260,858	870,407	658,965
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	2,948,184	593,535	687,932	1,687,313	1,355,267
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	1,176,575	168,893	208,336	695,183	520,834
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>24,109,002</b>	<b>3,538,022</b>	<b>4,245,668</b>	<b>15,071,191</b>	<b>9,745,457</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, capital work done for own use and rent, leasing and hiring revenue. (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 1980. 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 1980, 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	375	386	96	145	1,002
Textiles	23	84	98	19	27	228
Clothing and footwear	24	311	329	72	55	767
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	735	519	66	41	1,361
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	588	436	55	76	1,155
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	124	159	60	77	420
Non-metallic mineral products	28	358	140	27	38	563
Basic metal products	29	59	85	25	45	214
Fabricated metal products	31	815	618	87	83	1,603
Transport equipment	32	213	153	28	51	445
Other machinery and equipment	33	681	628	115	143	1,567
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	407	310	60	56	833
Total, manufacturing		4,750	3,861	710	837	10,158
EMPLOYMENT (INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS) AT 30 JUNE 1979						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	2,222	8,394	6,276	38,056	54,948
Textiles	23	513	2,170	1,392	6,226	10,301
Clothing and footwear	24	1,851	6,940	4,957	11,741	25,489
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	4,285	10,626	4,629	7,204	26,744
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	3,388	9,017	3,609	21,306	37,320
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	713	3,801	4,236	19,126	27,876
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,554	3,084	1,914	9,414	15,966
Basic metal products	29	402	1,814	1,894	50,269	54,379
Fabricated metal products	31	4,956	12,759	6,013	16,574	40,302
Transport equipment	32	1,310	3,047	1,980	30,533	36,870
Other machinery and equipment	33	4,115	13,228	8,088	43,214	68,645
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	2,323	6,654	4,254	10,910	24,141
Total, manufacturing		27,632	81,534	49,242	264,573	422,981
VALUE ADDED (b) (\$'000)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	34,637	217,484	175,062	998,291	1,425,475
Textiles	23	8,489	37,804	35,925	143,316	225,535
Clothing and footwear	24	21,666	94,789	60,101	176,410	352,967
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	59,763	188,379	96,039	150,670	494,851
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	56,293	178,710	91,778	534,206	860,988
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	24,210	159,785	170,122	739,985	1,094,102
Non-metallic mineral products	28	53,521	82,381	55,790	268,581	460,274
Basic metal products	29	7,474	43,918	48,062	1,336,768	1,436,221
Fabricated metal products	31	74,454	241,444	134,198	380,635	830,732
Transport equipment	32	18,730	58,817	35,290	544,525	657,362
Other machinery and equipment	33	68,983	257,855	157,241	865,218	1,349,296
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	36,680	135,138	90,549	257,412	519,778
Total, manufacturing		464,901	1,696,505	1,150,158	6,396,018	9,707,581

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four employees and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (b) Represents turnover, 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		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21	25,600	31,050	105,953	91,523	120,199	7,296
Textiles .. .. .	23	3,469	(-) 435	14,446	7,386	10,183	4,228
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	1,262	1,563	4,244	6,296	8,138	4,302
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. ..	25	3,166	6,991	20,739	14,054	16,027	8,169
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing .. .. .	26	4,765	11,272	70,827	32,705	55,212	17,763
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products ..	27	41,617	13,862	133,968	96,193	155,476	25,589
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	5,083	12,025	79,264	36,142	50,330	8,009
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	13,489	9,833	114,140	84,814	99,312	23,051
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	6,252	4,766	30,681	21,980	32,080	12,160
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	4,124	5,537	22,209	15,463	20,383	4,540
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	11,354	10,027	65,030	55,783	67,818	5,271
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	3,586	1,137	30,609	23,836	37,050	(-)662
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>123,768</b>	<b>107,627</b>	<b>692,111</b>	<b>486,176</b>	<b>672,208</b>	<b>119,715</b>

(a) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

(b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

## 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., 1979-80

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 .. .. .	7,588	321,827	3,848,954	7,166,017	485,998
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	531	38,726	479,261	844,029	101,012
Balance .. .. .	92	1,809	20,045	35,162	2,795
Total .. .. .	623	40,535	499,306	879,191	103,807
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	239	32,894	479,596	854,119	43,460
Balance .. .. .	109	3,209	38,202	78,903	46,483
Total .. .. .	348	36,103	517,798	933,022	89,943
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	177	4,183	41,042	79,062	20,348
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	296	6,464	61,872	123,038	5,937
Northern .. .. .	237	4,984	52,722	105,123	11,186
North-Western .. .. .	133	2,183	21,866	40,464	3,523
Central West .. .. .	199	8,057	82,449	150,298	17,351
South-Eastern .. .. .	218	3,507	35,671	78,319	3,989
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	201	5,230	55,379	111,747	10,710
Murray .. .. .	123	3,215	34,196	76,605	58,690
Far West .. .. .	15	145	1,649	2,571	344
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	10,158	436,433	5,252,904	9,745,457	811,826

(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 turnover *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (For further information regarding value added, turnover, etc., see Appendix B.) (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

## 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) from materials owned and supplied by the latter 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 1979-80. 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, N.S.W., 1979-80

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers out	
			Quantity	Value
				\$'000
Aluminium and alloy rolled, drawn and extruded (solid and hollow)— rods, bars and sections (excluding wire rods) .. .. .	tonne	35,539	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Bacon and ham, finished (excluding canned)— Bone-in .. .. .	'000 kg	5,474	5,217	18,468
Bone-out .. .. .	'000 kg	11,271	11,267	42,388
Bags and packets, made from plastic sheet or film—polyethylene .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	38,299
Batteries, new, wet cell— Automotive S.L.I. (including motor cycle) .. .. .	number	758,773	720,396	20,427
Bed bases (b) .. .. .	number	228,550	215,866	15,166
Biscuits (excluding dog biscuits) .. .. .	'000 kg	46,959	46,746	89,498
Boats less than 5 tonnes gross (fibreglass) .. .. .	number	5,246	5,239	13,467
Bread— Loaves from 450g to 900g (including 900g equivalent of 1,800g loaves) ..	'000	324,152	303,441	172,059
Rolls, buns and other loaves .. .. .	'000 kg	34,413	33,018	
Bricks, clay (excluding refractory bricks) (c) .. .. .	'000	841,935	842,456	134,011
Butter (d) .. .. .	'000 kg	4,256	2,562	(e)4,323
Cable, wire and strip (insulated)— For power transmission and distribution .. .. .	tonne	18,368	18,538	90,035
Cereal and cereal products— Prepared breakfast foods .. .. .	'000 kg	54,641	55,268	70,441
Cheese (excluding processed cheese) .. .. .	'000 kg	13,565	14,132	(e)24,508
Chickens, fresh and frozen, for human consumption (dressed weight) ..	'000 kg	127,105	121,134	174,023
Commercial job printing .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	344,224
Concrete, readymixed, for sale as such .. .. .	'000 cu m	3,904	3,935	217,354
Confectionery— Chocolate (excluding couverture) .. .. .	'000 kg	13,700	13,745	44,601
Other than chocolate .. .. .	'000 kg	21,872	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Containers, etc.— Metal packers' cans, canisters and containers .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	155,145
Paperboard containers, bags and packets .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	121,087
Cordials and syrups .. .. .	'000 litres	58,291	54,993	33,793
Cloth, broad woven (f)— Cotton .. .. .	'000 sq m	11,148	9,667	16,985
Synthetic (including cellulosic) .. .. .	'000 sq m	54,713	52,323	37,051
Woollen (including worsted wool) .. .. .	'000 sq m	1,307	1,283	7,628
Electric motors (excluding automotive)— 130 W and under .. .. .	'000	623	486	39,803
over 130 W but under 720 W .. .. .	'000	1,159	<i>n.p.</i>	
720 W and over .. .. .	'000	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	
Fabrics, knitted (excluding elastic and elastomeric fabrics) .. .. .	'000 kg	3,424	3,072	33,646
Feeds, prepared, for stock and poultry .. .. .	'000 tonne	1,038	1,063	179,360
Floor coverings, textile (i) .. .. .	'000 sq m	5,996	5,865	58,773
Flour, white (including sharps) .. .. .	tonne	488,067	484,179	101,964
Footwear (g)— Children's .. .. .	'000 pairs	701	777	6,068
Men's and youths' .. .. .	'000 pairs	2,157	2,244	37,262
Women's and maids' .. .. .	'000 pairs	2,375	2,396	32,517
Frocks, women's and maids' (other than for uniforms, sports and bridal wear) (h) .. .. .	'000	5,858	4,452	78,326
Furniture— Furniture and storage equipment predominantly of sheet metal .. ..	"	(a)	(a)	42,742
Other metal or partly metal furniture and office equipment .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	61,657
Wooden .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	202,341
Hot water systems, complete (excluding in combination with space heaters) (j) .. .. .	number	174,675	160,108	30,036
Insecticides formulated .. .. .	"	(a)	(a)	59,959
Iron and steel— Pig iron .. .. .	'000 tonne	(k)5,616	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Raw steel .. .. .	'000 tonne	(k)6,670	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Jeans, men's and youths' .. .. .	'000	1,554	1,468	19,762

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, N.S.W., 1979-80 (continued)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers out	
			Quantity	Value
				\$'000
Leather, dressed or finished—				
Chrome tanned, grain, cattle .. .. .	sq m	638,315	676,612	13,020
Lighting units, incandescent .. .. .		(a)	(a)	26,289
Margarine, table .. .. .	'000 kg	52,088	50,975	77,112
Mattresses, inner spring .. .. .	number	289,342	276,091	23,550
Meat, fresh, for human consumption (excluding poultry and rabbit meat)—				
Boned (h) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	319,387
Carcasses, whole or butchered (h) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	295,671
Metals, non-ferrous basic forms, smelting, refining and recovery—				
Primary recovery (excluding alumina) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	281,070
Secondary recovery .. .. .		(a)	(a)	122,391
Milk, whole (pasteurised, including sterilised and homogenised but excluding flavoured and standardised milk) (c) .. .. .	'000 litre	682,188	522,493	185,200
Mining and drilling machinery and parts .. .. .		(a)	(a)	93,232
Paints, enamels and clears (h)—				
Architectural and decorative—				
Water thinned .. .. .	'000 litre	18,221	18,073	43,436
Industrial (excluding automotive paints and coatings) .. .. .	'000 litre	20,154	20,325	52,941
Pharmaceutical products of all types for human use .. .. .		(a)	(a)	335,378
Refractories—				
Bricks, blocks and other constructional shapes (m) .. .. .	tonne	91,123	90,251	32,995
Refrigerators, electric domestic units (including in combination with freezers) .. .. .	number	165,910	168,898	69,466
Rolling stock, railway and tramway .. .. .		(a)	(a)	(n)69,980
Shirts, knitted, men's, youths' and boys' (o) .. .. .	dozen	n.p.	815,468	21,309
Smallgoods (c) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	108,590
Soap and detergents—				
For personal toilet use .. .. .	tonne	30,163	29,281	62,672
For other purposes—				
Soap and soap-based products .. .. .	tonne	n.p.	13,390	13,643
Other detergents (including acid cleaners) .. .. .	tonne	155,924	154,437	157,035
Steel, constructional, fabricated (c) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	172,552
Television sets with cabinets, colour .. .. .	number	231,266	232,114	97,731
Tiles, roofing, terra cotta and concrete .. .. .	'000	81,315	79,687	41,862
Timber, undressed, recovered from sawn logs (p)—				
From native forest hardwood .. .. .	cubic metre	748,688	(q)	(q)
From Australian grown plantation pines (c) .. .. .	cubic metre	265,571	(q)	(q)
Toys and games (excluding electronic games) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	13,798
Vegetables, preserved (canned or bottled) (r) .. .. .	'000 kg	41,408	37,026	41,594
Waters, carbonated and aerated—				
Bottled .. .. .	'000 litre	201,008	195,951	76,051
Canned .. .. .	'000 litre	115,204	115,066	52,889
Window frames, aluminium (including curtain walls) (s) .. .. .		(a)	(a)	88,461
Wine, beverage (including fortifying spirits added) .. .. .	'000 litre	70,898	63,143	43,875
Wire fabric, welded .. .. .	tonne	81,004	73,778	38,517
Yarns, spun from cellulosic and synthetic fibres (t) .. .. .	'000 kg	1,691	1,541	8,164

(a) Value of sales and transfers out only collected. (b) Excludes unsprung bed platforms. (c) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory. (d) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream. (e) Includes all equalisation payments received during the year. (f) Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre; Includes blanketing and rug material. (g) Excludes thongs, and boots, with uppers and outer soles of either rubber or synthetic materials. (h) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table. (i) Includes non-woven and non-pile floor coverings but excludes floor coverings of hard fibre (e.g. sisal, coir). (j) Excludes solar absorber units. (k) Year ended 31 May. (l) Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints and marine coatings. (m) Includes insulating bricks and blocks, but excludes ladle bricks. (n) Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of value of deliveries. (o) Includes 'T' and similar shirts not specifically designed as singlets. (p) Excludes timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers. (q) Quantity produced only collected. (r) Includes pickled vegetables (other than 'pickles' and chutney). (s) Excludes the value of glass and glazing. (t) Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

**FURTHER REFERENCES**

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (Catalogue No. 8202.0); *Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0); *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0); *Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced* (8303.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (8201.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, by Industry* (8202.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry* (8203.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size—Group and Industry Class* (8204.1); *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual Reports of the Australian Manufacturing Council, Australian Industry Development Corporation, Department of Science and Technology, Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, C.S.I.R.O., Department of Industry and Commerce, Industries Assistance Commission, New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations, and the New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

## CHAPTER 19

### EXTERNAL TRADE

#### OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900, 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, 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 protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) or the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA) is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also 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 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 subsection 'Services by Government Authorities to the Agricultural Industry' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

The New South Wales Government has representatives engaged in export promotion in London, Los Angeles, Tokyo, and Wiesbaden (West Germany). The New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority promotes, encourages and co-ordinates trade between New South Wales and overseas countries. More detailed functions of this authority are shown on page 558 of Year Book No. 66.

#### *Export Finance and Incentives*

The Export Development Grants Board administers two acts of the Commonwealth Parliament: the *Export Market Development Grants Act* 1974, and the *Export Expansion Grants Act* 1978. In July 1981, the Government extended both schemes to operate to 30 June 1983. An Industries Assistance Commission inquiry has been undertaken to report to the Government on what arrangements might apply from July 1983, for export incentives or alternative forms of assistance to exporters.

The Export Market Development Grants Scheme provides for taxable cash grants, and aims to encourage Australian exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for goods, services, industrial property rights, and know-how, which are substantially of Australian origin. The scheme also encourages eligible internal services, tourist services, and services provided by way of computer maintenance, management consultancy and leasing and hiring.

Under the Export Expansion Grants Scheme, taxable cash grants are provided on a formula applied to the increase in exports in the grant year, over the average annual exports in the three immediately preceding years in respect of specified eligible goods, services, internal services, industrial property rights, and know-how. This scheme also covers services provided by way of computer maintenance, management consultancy and leasing and hiring.

The *Export Finance 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.

#### AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS PROJECTS CORPORATION

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established as a statutory authority, by the *Australian Overseas Projects Corporation Act* 1978, to assist Australian 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. The functions of the Corporation in relation to overseas development projects are to assist Australian organisations in negotiations with overseas governments and organisations; to assist Australian organisations to carry out such projects; to act as prime contractor to carry out such projects with a view to subcontracting the work to the Australian organisations; and to assist Australian organisations with information relating to opportunities in such projects.

#### 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 in 1974, as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act* 1973. Some additional information regarding the Commission is given in the chapter 'Manufacturing'. The Industries Assistance Commission Act provided for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority, the function of which 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 chapter 'Manufacturing'.

## 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 in 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. They are based on the 'Australian Export Commodity Classification' and the 'Australian Import Commodity Classification.'

Prior to 1 July 1978, overseas trade statistics for N.S.W. were based on those entries lodged at N.S.W. ports. The port of lodgement of the import or export entry was not necessarily the port of discharge or loading of the goods. From 1 July 1978, the bases were changed to the state of origin of Australian produce and the state of final shipment of re-exported goods. The *state of origin* is defined as the state in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

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 (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

New South Wales is Australia's largest trading state. In 1980-81 the State handled some 42 per cent of Australian imports and 23 per cent of exports, most of which passed through Sydney ports.

The main imports into New South Wales in 1980-81 included petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (\$712m), office machines and automatic data processing equipment (\$526m), road vehicles (\$515m), machinery specialised for particular industries (\$410m), and general industrial machinery and equipment (\$399m). The following table summarises New South Wales imports in 1979-80 and 1980-81.

**OVERSEAS IMPORTS INTO N.S.W. BY DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPORT  
COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION**  
(\$m)

Division No.	Description	1979-80	1980-81
00	Live animals chiefly for food .. .. .	15.1	15.0
01	Meat and meat preparations .. .. .	6.4	7.7
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs .. .. .	13.0	14.3
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof .. .. .	75.0	95.5
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations .. .. .	7.0	9.0
05	Vegetables and fruit .. .. .	52.0	54.7
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey .. .. .	4.6	5.3
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof .. .. .	85.6	46.0
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals) .. .. .	12.2	10.8
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations .. .. .	13.4	14.3
11	Beverages .. .. .	48.1	60.8
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures .. .. .	40.5	46.9
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw .. .. .	0	0
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit .. .. .	3.9	7.5
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) .. .. .	20.8	20.4
24	Cork and wood .. .. .	104.2	108.5
25	Pulp and waste paper .. .. .	21.4	32.1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric) .. .. .	29.7	27.3
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones) .. .. .	47.2	57.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .. .. .	27.0	15.2
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s. .. .. .	20.4	18.9
32	Coal, coke and briquettes .. .. .	1.8	3.7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials .. .. .	490.5	712.7
34	Gas, natural and manufactured .. .. .	2	1
41	Animal oils and fats .. .. .	2	2
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	29.2	13.5
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin .. .. .	8.6	8.5
51	Organic chemicals .. .. .	243.0	227.0
52	Inorganic chemicals .. .. .	54.2	56.8
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .. .. .	37.4	34.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .. .. .	103.4	99.2
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .. .. .	62.0	61.8
56	Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	2.0	3.0
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products .. .. .	2.5	2.9
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers .. .. .	162.2	149.6
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .. .. .	84.2	98.3
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins .. .. .	15.1	12.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. .. .. .	73.6	90.9
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture) .. .. .	36.3	44.0
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard .. .. .	201.2	210.2
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products .. .. .	384.7	379.9
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .. .. .	164.4	177.4
67	Iron and steel .. .. .	134.8	150.5
68	Non-ferrous metals .. .. .	48.8	58.0
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. .. .. .	188.6	203.4
71	Power generating machinery and equipment .. .. .	164.2	195.4
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries .. .. .	303.2	410.0
73	Metalworking machinery .. .. .	51.3	80.2
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s. .. .. .	326.2	398.8
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment .. .. .	409.6	526.3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment .. .. .	235.8	327.0
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment) .. .. .	341.5	381.2
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) .. .. .	386.5	515.4
79	Other transport equipment .. .. .	108.4	99.5
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s. .. .. .	17.1	17.4
82	Furniture and parts thereof .. .. .	35.3	42.0
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers .. .. .	28.1	35.7
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories .. .. .	147.1	151.2
85	Footwear .. .. .	45.5	50.9
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s. .. .. .	148.9	186.6
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.: watches and clocks .. .. .	165.7	189.4
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. .. .. .	436.7	504.2
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified .. .. .	110.9	136.8
9B	Non-merchandise .. .. .	66.8	237.5
	<b>Total imports .. .. .</b>	<b>6,704.6</b>	<b>7,951.7</b>

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.

Coal exports, mainly to Japan, represented 22 per cent of total value of exports in 1980-81. 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 8 per cent, respectively.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF N.S.W. ORIGIN (a) BY DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION  
(Sm)

Division No.	Description	1979-80	1980-81
00	Live animals chiefly for food .. .. .	12.0	9.0
01	Meat and meat preparations .. .. .	398.2	309.3
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs .. .. .	13.4	14.9
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof .. .. .	6.7	5.6
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations .. .. .	596.8	528.0
05	Vegetables and fruit .. .. .	17.9	19.9
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey .. .. .	12.2	16.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof .. .. .	3.2	3.7
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals) .. .. .	3.7	4.3
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations .. .. .	7.9	7.8
11	Beverages .. .. .	7.8	5.9
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures .. .. .	9.1	7.3
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw .. .. .	96.6	51.3
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit .. .. .	2.8	0.5
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) .. .. .	0.8	0.5
24	Cork and wood .. .. .	30.7	3.2
25	Pulp and waste paper .. .. .	0.4	0.7
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric) .. .. .	407.4	487.3
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones) .. .. .	21.2	21.7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .. .. .	183.0	141.1
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s. .. .. .	10.5	14.1
32	Coal, coke and briquettes .. .. .	759.5	912.4
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials .. .. .	63.5	103.1
34	Gas, natural and manufactured .. .. .	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats .. .. .	8.8	5.6
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	0.8	2.7
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin .. .. .	3.0	2.8
51	Organic chemicals .. .. .	14.7	16.9
52	Inorganic chemicals .. .. .	19.4	20.3
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .. .. .	5.5	6.7
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .. .. .	38.7	45.4
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .. .. .	19.7	22.3
56	Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	2.6	1.1
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products .. .. .	0.3	0.1
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers .. .. .	10.1	8.4
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .. .. .	25.9	15.7
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins .. .. .	22.6	16.9
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. .. .. .	2.7	2.4
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture) .. .. .	2.6	2.5
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard .. .. .	15.2	18.5
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products .. .. .	46.1	18.0
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .. .. .	61.0	45.3
67	Iron and steel .. .. .	402.8	344.2
68	Non-ferrous metals .. .. .	196.4	142.3
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. .. .. .	60.7	61.9
71	Power generating machinery and equipment .. .. .	11.8	12.2
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries .. .. .	42.9	53.0
73	Metalworking machinery .. .. .	9.9	15.4
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s. .. .. .	50.5	61.2
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment .. .. .	12.0	11.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment .. .. .	5.2	9.7
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment) .. .. .	36.0	39.9
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) .. .. .	24.6	28.0
79	Other transport equipment .. .. .	37.9	31.6
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s. .. .. .	3.3	3.4
82	Furniture and parts thereof .. .. .	4.7	4.8
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers .. .. .	0.2	0.2
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories .. .. .	9.2	7.8
85	Footwear .. .. .	1.2	1.3
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s. .. .. .	29.6	36.7
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.: watches and clocks .. .. .	9.9	11.6
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. .. .. .	43.0	51.6
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified (c) .. .. .	86.5	211.3
9B	Non-merchandise .. .. .	60.8	43.4
	Total exports .. .. .	4,104.0	4,103.5

(a) Excludes re-exported goods. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. (b) Included in Division 9A. (c) Includes Division 34.

## EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table.

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*. Index numbers shown for financial years are simple averages of monthly index numbers.

## EXPORT PRICE INDEX, AUSTRALIA

Base of each group index: 1974-75 = 100

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
All groups .. .. .	109	122	128	144	174	185
Selected AECC Divisions						
Meat, meat preparations .. .. .	115	125	154	234	285	274
Dairy products, eggs .. .. .	93	94	107	113	123	141
Cereals, cereal preparations .. .. .	94	89	81	86	107	121
Sugar, sugar preparations .. .. .	89	83	72	74	95	143
Textile fibres and their wastes .. .. .	105	135	139	153	181	190
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .. .. .	119	140	151	157	189	207
Coal, coke, briquettes .. .. .	152	164	176	178	180	189
Iron and steel .. .. .	84	91	96	118	145	142
Non-ferrous metals .. .. .	93	123	125	161	255	210

## 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.

## IMPORT PRICE INDEX, AUSTRALIA

Base: 1966-67 = 100

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Food, beverages and tobacco .. .. .	153	163	240	297	286	308	300
Crude materials, inedible .. .. .	181	210	226	234	261	313	324
Mineral fuels and lubricants .. .. .	571	668	736	807	842	1,456	1,874
Chemicals .. .. .	162	173	195	214	236	303	311
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material .. .. .	157	171	198	222	254	300	314
Textiles .. .. .	137	143	162	188	214	245	246
Machinery, except electrical .. .. .	150	177	207	240	274	318	333
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances .. .. .	140	160	184	211	239	275	284
Transport equipment .. .. .	134	158	185	221	256	302	313
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .	142	160	186	222	261	308	328
All groups .. .. .	189	215	247	280	308	405	453

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

In New South Wales, customs and excise duties are collected by the Customs Collectorate. The Australian Customs Tariff is the prime means of developing and assisting manufacturing industry in Australia. Tariffs also give preference, through lower rates of duty, to selected imports from certain Commonwealth and developing countries.

Some duties are also levied, mainly for revenue purposes, on selected imported goods such as potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol while excise duties are levied on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia (beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, crude oil, gasoline, aviation turbine kerosine, and automotive diesel fuel).

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, 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.

**CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED IN N.S.W.**  
(\$'000)

Customs tariff division and excise tariff item		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES</b>						
1. Live animals and animal products .. .. .		417	402	386	569	425
2. Vegetable products .. .. .		710	655	626	1,246	1,402
3. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes .. .. .		870	1,367	711	1,347	543
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco—						
(i) Spirits not falling within tariff item 22.08, liqueurs						
and other spirituous beverages, tariff item 22.09 .. .. .		57,108	63,967	76,821	88,103	93,055
(ii) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc. .. .. .		32,423	30,472	34,602	32,378	30,559
(iii) Remainder of division .. .. .		5,622	6,611	8,101	5,994	9,694
5. Mineral products .. .. .		706	758	862	1,301	1,433
6. Products of chemical and allied industries .. .. .		10,740	10,915	13,528	25,721	25,550
7. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and						
articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof .. .. .		22,600	24,872	29,694	40,177	40,135
8. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods .. .. .		6,597	7,066	9,277	10,031	6,785
9. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware,						
etc. .. .. .		7,389	6,812	7,717	9,663	11,063
10. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc. .. .. .		8,284	9,634	13,557	16,724	17,620
11. Textiles and textile articles .. .. .		66,916	66,305	87,974	90,003	93,976
12. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc. .. .. .		11,441	13,006	17,100	18,924	20,056
13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar ma-						
terials, ceramic products, glass, glassware .. .. .		9,924	9,803	11,816	14,219	17,454
14. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and						
articles, imitation jewellery, coin .. .. .		3,832	4,219	5,024	6,060	5,108
15. Base metals and articles of base metal .. .. .		25,722	24,572	29,398	38,100	42,695
16. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts .. .. .		111,825	98,532	115,216	144,940	177,365
17. Transport equipment .. .. .		78,838	82,728	109,127	109,942	146,626
18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical						
instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments,						
sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts .. .. .		16,903	15,498	14,420	18,815	22,570
19. Arms and ammunition, parts .. .. .		184	232	256	512	252
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .		16,312	17,009	21,683	25,798	29,085
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces, antiques .. .. .		77	66	45	36	51
Miscellaneous .. .. .		7	62	36	43	9,638
Other and undistributed customs revenue .. .. .		158	11	176	44	70
Primage duty .. .. .		4,315	4,597	4,898	4,040	2,425
Total gross customs and primage duty .. .. .		499,922	500,368	613,052	704,731	805,635
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid (a) .. .. .		20,675	20,870	24,901	34,845	35,177
Total net customs and primage duties (b) .. .. .		479,247	479,499	588,151	669,886	770,457
<b>EXCISE DUTIES</b>						
Beer .. .. .		266,891	269,894	363,748	372,642	343,303
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc. .. .. .		18,494	19,919	25,381	24,627	25,855
Tobacco (manufactured) .. .. .		7,301	6,503	7,661	7,766	6,937
Cigars and cigarettes .. .. .		190,879	193,100	223,307	246,372	237,977
Gasoline (a) .. .. .		267,393	278,518	297,297	296,464	308,068
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc. (a) .. .. .		13,699	15,241	15,525	15,299	15,491
Automotive diesel fuel .. .. .		34,389	38,156	44,967	47,927	52,133
Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (c) .. .. .		168,974	238,320	591,115	1,108,251	62,320
Other and undistributed excise revenue .. .. .		3,424	6,515	7,660	7,883	(d) 7,287
Total gross excise duties (a) .. .. .		971,444	1,066,166	1,576,661	2,127,231	1,059,371
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid (a) .. .. .		757	1,122	885	1,203	1,595
Total net excise duties (b) .. .. .		970,687	1,065,044	1,575,776	2,126,028	1,057,776

(a) Understated because of exclusion of some refunds on petroleum products. See text preceding table. (b) Overstated because of exclusion of some refunds on petroleum products. See text preceding table. (c) Liquid petroleum gas obtained from unstabilised crude petroleum oil or from naturally occurring petrol gas. (d) Includes coal, \$6.7m.

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last five years are given in the previous 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. Australian government departments, most Commonwealth authorities and all diplomatic missions can claim a refund of the duty paid on certain petroleum products. As details of these refunds are not available to the ABS, refunds and drawbacks statistics contained in this table are understated and net revenue statistics overstated.

## 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 raw sugar, molasses, coal and anhydrous alumina from Queensland, bulk oil from Victoria, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum and bulk oil from South Australia, cement, paper and newsprint, and woodpulp from Tasmania, and ironstone and bulk oil from Western Australia. Principal exports from New South Wales include iron and steel (mainly to Victoria), coal (mainly to South Australia), coke (mainly to Tasmania), and bulk oil (mainly to Queensland and Victoria).

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay (Port Botany), 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 Port Botany) in 1980–81 consisted of bulk oil, 6,859,000 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 219,000 tonnes; cement, 190,000 tonnes; gypsum, 139,000 tonnes; and raw sugar, 134,000 tonnes.

The principal interstate exports from the Sydney ports in 1980–81 consisted of 457,000 tonnes of bulk oil; 42,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda; 27,000 tonnes of motor vehicles; and 22,000 tonnes of iron and steel.

In 1980–81, approximately 78 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate imports into the Sydney ports came from Victoria. In the same year, 62·1 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate exports from the Sydney ports were to Queensland; 21·5 per cent to Victoria; 11·2 per cent to Tasmania and 5·0 per cent to Western Australia, and Northern Territory combined.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel and aluminium industries located in the area. In 1980–81, the principal interstate imports into the port of Newcastle were 3,196,000 tonnes of ironstone, 189,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 188,000 tonnes of anhydrous alumina (bauxite), while the main exports interstate by sea from Newcastle were 128,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, and 117,000 tonnes of coke.

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 1980–81 were 6,408,000 tonnes of ironstone, 474,000 tonnes of dolomite, 169,000 tonnes of ores and concentrates, and 163,000 tonnes of bulk oil. In that year, iron and steel products (1,211,000 tonnes), coal (835,000 tonnes), and coke (88,000 tonnes) were the principal commodities exported interstate by sea from this port.

## 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
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
1980	1,583.4	2,530.3	1,338.2	37.5	413.3	36.5
1981	1,584.4	2,554.8	1,376.5	40.1	466.5	82.7

(a) Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil is the principal intrastate commodity handled at Sydney ports. In 1980-81, the imports included 451,500 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products, 192,600 tonnes of crude fertilisers and crude minerals, 146,900 tonnes of coal and coke, and 139,400 tonnes of raw sugar. In that year, 2,536,400 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products were exported.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (36,300 tonnes in 1980-81), and the principal import is bulk oil (1,297,300 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is bulk oil (466,500 tonnes in 1980-81).

## FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (Catalogue No. 1203.0), *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (1204.0), *Exports, Australia* (5404.0), *Imports, Australia* (5406.0), *Exports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0), *Imports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0), *Customs and Excise Revenue, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5427.0), *Export Price Index, Australia* (6405.0). Overseas trade statistics are also available on microfiche in a variety of tabular formats. Each tabular format covers commodities exported or imported at various levels of aggregation.

**A.B.S. Publications (NSW Office):** *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1) *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the Export Development Grants Board, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, Australian Overseas Projects Corporations, Industries Assistance Commission, Department of Trade and Resources, Department of Industry and Commerce, the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority, and the Bureau of Customs; *Port Statistics* and annual report of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales; and statistical bulletins of the Reserve Bank of Australia.



## CHAPTER 20

# RETAIL TRADE AND TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

### 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 and Surveys'. 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 stock and station agents, import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Statistics from the 1968–69 Wholesale Census are contained in Year Book No. 63, 1974, pages 1039-1045. As part of the ongoing program of economic censuses and surveys, a wholesale trade survey is to be undertaken in respect of the year 1981–82.

### 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 was that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1980. This was the eighth Retail census undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947–48, 1948–49, 1952–53, 1956–57, 1961–62, 1968–69, and 1973–74.

The 1968–69 and later retail censuses have been conducted throughout Australia as part of the programme of integrated economic data collections of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'). Within the programme, data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. The results of these retail censuses are therefore comparable with the economic data collections undertaken annually for the mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas industries, and periodically for the wholesale trade and construction industries.

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 1979–80 Census were motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), accommodation establishments, licensed clubs, hairdressing and beauty salons, and laundries and dry cleaners.

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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. Results of a new sample survey based on the 1979-80 Census will be available for publication in the next issue of the Year Book.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), has been used since 1968-69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and surveys and to classify establishments to particular industries. The 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. which was used in the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Retail Censuses, has been replaced by the 1978 edition. The 1978 edition of A.S.I.C. was used in the 1979-80 Retail Census.

In the A.S.I.C., 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, etc. and clubs are not included in the Retail Trade Sub-division of A.S.I.C. but in the Division 'Recreation, Personal and Other 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.

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) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844);
- (b) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (c) Making or installing curtains (Class 4847);
- (d) Repairing locks or providing key duplicating services (Class 4853);
- (e) Repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4856);
- (f) Repairing or installing household electric appliances (except heating equipment) not requiring electrical work (Class 4857); and
- (g) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865 and 4866), except engine reconditioning.



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.

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 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments may be seen in the next table, which summarises the results of the Census.

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1979-80 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments includes establishments classified to the Retail Trade sub-division of A.S.I.C. together with establishments classified to 'selected service' classes from the A.S.I.C. division 'Recreation, Personal and Other Services'. The 'selected service' classes are motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), accommodation establishments, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

Because of difficulties in ensuring adequate coverage, some types of retailing are excluded from the Census even though they would be classified to industries covered by the Census. These are door to door salesmen, independent van salesmen (other than independent bread and milk vendors), and occasional stall holders. In addition, data were not collected from organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses. Refreshment rooms, kiosks and bookstalls operated by the State Rail Authority also were not covered. Details for bread and milk vendors are not included in published figures from the 1979-80 Census but certain statistics have been compiled and are available on request.

It is possible that coverage may be deficient for accommodation establishments that do not hold liquor licences (such as guest houses and hostels), which have been included in these censuses for the first time.

With the exception of businesses classified to A.S.I.C. classes 9232 (Hotels, etc., mainly drinking places) and 9233 (Accommodation), for which the full range of data was obtained, single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with an annual turnover of less than \$50,000 were not required to supply the full range of census data. Only details relating to employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floor space (for retail businesses) were collected from these small businesses. Generally, these small businesses contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments; total figures for these small retail businesses are shown in the next paragraph and a summary of the operations of small selected service establishments is given in a table in the following sub-section.

#### *Results of the 1979-80 Retail Census*

The next table summarises the operations of retail establishments in New South Wales as compiled from the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service

Establishments. The table excludes data for single establishment retail enterprises with a turnover of less than \$50,000. Total figures for the State for these small retail businesses (excluding bread and milk vendors), as compiled from Census results, were: Number of establishments 11,096, Employment at the end of June 1980 (including working proprietors) 18,958 persons, Wages and salaries paid \$19,556,000, Turnover \$284,015,000.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS,  
N.S.W., 1979-80**

Industry class and group	A.S.I.C. code	Establishments in operation at end of June (b)	Persons employed at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Turnover (e)	Value added (f)	Fixed Capital expenditure less disposals
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Department and general stores—							
Department stores .. .. .	4814	147	35,125	257,314	1,550,917	407,414	14,260
General stores .. .. .	4815	129	3,025	17,211	142,792	32,280	88
<i>Total department and general stores</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>38,150</i>	<i>274,525</i>	<i>1,693,709</i>	<i>439,694</i>	<i>14,347</i>
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores—							
Men's and boys' wear stores .. ..	4843	980	4,531	32,844	236,790	70,281	(-)-6,709
Women's and girls' wear stores ..	4844	2,937	13,567	76,278	572,300	159,487	5,026
Footwear stores .. .. .	4845	795	3,477	22,021	164,322	46,903	1,336
Shoe repairers .. .. .	4846	91	232	1,705	5,538	3,505	458
Fabrics and household textile stores .. .. .	4847	774	3,456	18,903	131,447	39,303	482
Floor coverings stores .. .. .	4848	278	1,340	11,045	127,609	24,180	3,066
Furniture stores .. .. .	4849	583	3,421	27,346	290,331	58,918	3,395
<i>Total clothing, fabrics and furniture stores</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>6,438</i>	<i>30,024</i>	<i>190,141</i>	<i>1,528,336</i>	<i>402,578</i>	<i>7,054</i>
Household appliance and hardware stores—							
Domestic hardware stores .. .. .	4853	560	2,574	14,165	118,861	32,969	895
Watchmakers and jewellers .. ..	4854	750	3,640	24,707	173,708	61,063	1,110
Music stores .. .. .	4855	398	1,361	8,353	96,735	29,458	629
Household appliance stores .. ..	4856	995	7,171	66,056	611,931	151,647	12,683
Electric appliance repairers n.e.c. ..	4857	199	1,293	10,473	31,166	16,705	516
<i>Total household appliance and hardware stores</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>2,902</i>	<i>16,039</i>	<i>123,755</i>	<i>1,032,402</i>	<i>291,842</i>	<i>15,833</i>
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers—							
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers (except smash repairers) .. .. .	4861	3,045	28,626	263,005	3,726,060	620,471	23,797
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers .. .. .	4862	859	4,257	38,629	624,838	90,522	3,041
Service stations .. .. .	4864	3,027	16,017	79,134	g)1,159,740	166,291	6,868
Smash repairers .. .. .	4865	1,302	7,877	57,547	220,154	95,219	3,320
Motor cycle dealers .. .. .	4866	221	1,044	7,353	104,849	21,764	771
Boat and caravan dealers .. .. .	4867	320	1,336	10,460	149,898	29,071	1,908
Tyre and battery retailers .. .. .	4868	525	3,120	28,043	236,751	55,391	1,782
<i>Total motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>9,299</i>	<i>62,277</i>	<i>484,171</i>	<i>6,222,289</i>	<i>1,078,729</i>	<i>41,486</i>
Food stores—							
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists .. .. .	4881	5,515	50,079	232,028	2,784,241	390,593	33,982
Butchers .. .. .	4882	2,718	9,374	60,437	573,359	128,152	6,142
Fruit and vegetable stores .. .. .	4883	1,244	4,815	13,400	200,636	39,815	3,115
Liquor stores .. .. .	4884	613	2,570	18,283	307,803	61,235	4,131
Bread and cake stores .. .. .	4885	683	3,783	18,132	70,170	31,301	2,022
Fish shops, take away food and milk bars .. .. .	4886	3,221	18,018	54,994	410,940	130,250	9,686
<i>Total food stores</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>13,994</i>	<i>88,639</i>	<i>397,273</i>	<i>4,347,148</i>	<i>781,345</i>	<i>59,077</i>
Other retailers—							
Pharmacies .. .. .	4891	1,967	11,314	64,744	481,309	142,408	4,876
Photographic equipment stores ..	4892	216	814	6,797	53,395	13,974	359
Sports and toy stores .. .. .	4893	953	3,182	15,840	163,538	40,851	2,252
Newsagents, stationers, and booksellers .. .. .	4894	1,519	8,407	45,966	408,164	115,330	5,660
Secondhand goods dealers .. .. .	4895	495	1,306	7,142	68,736	20,368	581
Nurserymen and florists .. .. .	4896	542	2,098	9,235	63,635	21,360	1,698
Retailers, n.e.c. .. .. .	4897	537	1,696	8,102	62,868	20,290	947
<i>Total other retailers</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>6,229</i>	<i>28,817</i>	<i>157,826</i>	<i>1,301,645</i>	<i>374,581</i>	<i>16,374</i>
<b>Total, retail establishments</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39,138</b>	<b>263,946</b>	<b>1,627,691</b>	<b>16,125,529</b>	<b>3,368,769</b>	<b>154,173</b>

(a) Excludes all bread and milk vendors and single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded. (d) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (e) Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise. (f) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (g) For service stations which sell petrol on commission the commission earned is included in 'turnover' but the sales themselves are not included.

Statistics summarising the operations of the selected service establishments included in the 1979-80 Census are shown in the next table. This table excludes single establishment enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000, except for 'hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)' and 'accommodation', for which all establishments are included.

**SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS  
BY INDUSTRY, 1979-80**

Industry class and group	A.S.I.C. code	Establishments in operation at end of June	Persons employed at end of June (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Value of retail sales	Turnover (d)
					\$'000	
Motion picture theatres .. .. .	9133	150	2,004	15,199	10,515	59,422
Restaurants, hotels and accommodation—						
Cafes and restaurants .. .. .	9231	2,669	24,344	120,548	113,662	461,911
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places) .. .. .	9232	1,946	23,172	118,272	689,641	765,439
Accommodation .. .. .	9233	1,982	16,058	99,620	30,547	338,788
<i>Total restaurants, hotels and accommodation</i> .. .. .	923	6,597	63,574	338,440	833,849	1,566,138
Licensed clubs—						
Licensed bowling clubs .. .. .	9241	566	5,941	49,804	93,958	188,983
Licensed golf clubs .. .. .	9242	247	3,558	30,699	42,121	98,075
Licensed clubs n.e.c. .. .. .	9243	724	27,795	240,123	295,792	836,604
<i>Total licensed clubs</i> .. .. .	9241-9243	1,537	37,294	320,626	431,871	1,123,662
Laundries and dry-cleaners .. .. .	9340	477	4,262	32,999	430	80,131
Hairdressers, beauty salons—						
Men's hairdressers .. .. .	9351	81	330	1,981	619	5,012
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons .. .. .	9352	773	4,077	26,988	3,452	57,966
<i>Total hairdressers, beauty salons</i> .. .. .	935	854	4,407	28,969	4,070	62,977

(a) Except for A.S.I.C. classes 9232 and 9233, excludes single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. (b) Includes full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) Retail sales and all other operating revenue.

In the following table, a summary of the operations of single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000 is shown. The table excludes establishments classified to 'hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)' and 'accommodation'.

**SELECTED SERVICE SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT ENTERPRISES (a) WITH TURNOVER OF  
LESS THAN \$50,000: SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY, 1979-80**

Industry class and group	A.S.I.C. code	Establishments in operation at end of June	Persons employed at end of June (b)	Wages and salaries paid (c)	Turnover (d)
				\$'000	\$'000
Motion picture theatres .. .. .	9133	33	97	100	683
Cafes and restaurants .. .. .	9231	749	2,090	2,627	19,962
Licensed clubs .. .. .	9241-3	43	62	299	1,198
Laundries and dry-cleaners .. .. .	9340	640	1,496	2,306	15,252
Hairdressers, beauty salons—					
Men's hairdressers .. .. .	9351	768	1,086	1,518	12,062
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons .. .. .	9352	2,107	4,908	16,349	47,290
<i>Total hairdressers beauty salons</i> .. .. .	935	2,875	5,994	17,867	59,352

(a) Excludes A.S.I.C. classes 9232 and 9233. (b) Includes full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) All operating revenue.

**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 (for details of the scope and coverage of the 1973-74 Census see the previous issue of the Year Book). Retail sales by establishments not included in the scope of the 1973-74 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	1979-80	1980-81		
	Value of retail sales	Value of retail sales	Value per head of population	Proportion of total sales
	\$m	\$m	\$	per cent
Groceries (a)	1,871.6	2,166.9	414	17.2
Butchers' meat	700.7	760.1	145	6.0
Other food (b)	1,077.4	1,255.5	240	10.0
Total foodstuffs	3,649.7	4,182.5	799	33.2
Beer, wine, and spirits (c)	1,681.4	1,897.2	362	15.1
Clothing and drapery	1,624.1	1,836.4	351	14.6
Footwear	254.0	284.0	54	2.3
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware (d)	509.2	572.8	109	4.5
Electrical goods (e)	748.7	875.5	167	6.9
Furniture and floor coverings	576.4	688.0	131	5.5
Chemists' goods	580.1	646.0	123	5.1
Newspapers, books, and stationery	412.0	501.7	96	4.0
Other goods (f)	994.9	1,104.2	211	8.8
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.)	11,030.5	12,588.3	2,404	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.

#### 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 the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority Act, 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 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 16 '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 Sub-section 'Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the 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 Dried Fruits Act, 1939, and a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the 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 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 and other meat 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 Industry and Commerce. 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 the chapters 'Agriculture' and '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 also established 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.

The Bread (Returns) Act, 1977 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.

The Bread Research Institute of Australia is a scientific research organisation,

established and supported by the Australian bread industry. 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. The Institute works in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Information about bread prices is given in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

### MILK

Responsibility for regulation and control of the quality, supply and distribution of milk and cream throughout New South Wales rests with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority in terms of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority Act, 1979. All milk supplied for human consumption is vested in the Authority which includes producer, processor, milk vendor, consumer, and Department of Agriculture representatives.

Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating and controlling the quality, supply and distribution of milk and dairy products, the inspection of dairy produce merchants (milk intake and treatment factories, vehicle, and shop vendors of milk) and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied by farmers to the Authority. Distribution 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 consumers. The Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, the quantity accepted being determined by reference to *quotas* allocated to each dairyman. Since 1976 adjustments made to quotas have given small dairymen, predominantly outside the former Milk Zone, a greater share of the liquid milk markets. A scheme of quota surrenders and reallocation has assisted in the redistribution of quotas. The prices paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are given in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

Milk supplies for Sydney come from the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra; the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale; 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. The supply is 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 such as Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts.

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 vehicle vendor registered with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

Sales of milk by the Authority in 1980–81 totalled 570.9 million litres, comprising 523.7 million litres of liquid whole milk (including milk used in the production of flavoured milk), and 47.2 million litres used for separation for sweet cream. These sales were an increase of 1.86 per cent compared with those for 1979–80. Sales in the metropolitan area in 1980–81 totalled 351.5 million litres including 39.0 million litres for separation for sweet cream.

At 30 June 1981 there were 3,256 dairymen registered by the Authority compared with 3,601 in the previous year. There were 2,378 vehicle vendors and 13,171 shop vendors registered at 30 June 1981. The value of milk sold by the Authority to distributors in 1980–81 was \$161.7m. In 1980–81 the cost of treatment at factories was \$7.0m and transport to distributing centres was \$6.8m while payments to dairymen totalled \$137.5m.

### 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.

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, are described below.

A publican's licence authorises the sale of liquor on the premises (hotel) as specified in the licence. This type of licence may also be endorsed as an *accommodation hotel*, a *tourist hotel*, a *Section 57B permit*, or a *tavern*, depending upon the availability of public accommodation, entertainment, and meals. The fee for a new publican's licence is assessed by the Licensing Court and the annual renewal fee is 10 per cent of expenditure on liquor in the preceding assessment year. The hours of trading are described in a following subsection.

A *spirit merchant's licence* authorises the sale, on specified premises, of liquor not for consumption on the premises. The fee for a new licence in the metropolitan district, Wollongong, and Newcastle is \$20,000 and up to \$10,000 in other areas. The annual renewal fee is the same as for a publican's licence. Spirit merchants may sell liquor, under certain restrictions, on any day of the week.

An *Australian wine licence* permits the sale or disposal on the specified premises of wine, cider, mead, or perry, the produce of fruit grown or honey produced within Australia, not containing more than 35 per cent proof spirit, in quantities up to 9 litres. No new licences are being issued and the renewal fee is the same as for a publican's licence.

A *restaurant permit* authorises the holder to sell and supply liquor in a restaurant. The restaurant permit may also be endorsed with a *reception area permit*, allowing the supply of liquor in a reception area as distinct from a dining area, or endorsed with a *cabaret permit* which allows the supply of liquor with food and entertainment. The hours during which liquor may be sold varies according to the type of endorsement held. The cost of a new licence or endorsement is between \$250 and \$1,000 and the annual renewal fee is the same as for a publican's licence.

A *registered club* may be permitted to sell liquor, under certain conditions, on club premises. The fee for a new licence may not exceed \$2 per member at the date of application and renewal fees are the same as for a publican's licence.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last six years is shown in the table below.

#### LIQUOR LICENCES, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Licensing Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

Type of licence	1977 (c)	1978 (c)	1979 (c)	1980 (c)	1981 (d)	1982 (c)
Publicans' (a)	1,980	1,981	1,984	1,989	1,990	1,993
Club	1,523	1,535	1,542	1,558	1,562	1,568
Spirit merchants'	1,062	1,113	1,153	1,214	1,260	1,300
Australian wine	322	292	273	273	257	242
Restaurant permits	1,182	1,322	1,422	1,672	1,793	1,918
Other (b)	162	181	201	216	206	259

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Includes (with 1982 figures shown in brackets)

railway refreshment rooms (9), packets (68), public halls (11), theatres (21), tourist hotels (113), brewers (17), universities and colleges of advanced education (19), and the Sydney Opera House.

(c) At 30 June.

(d) At 30 July.

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 Magistrates 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)	
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
1979	377,663	201,734	305,204	7,339	34,363	5,484	931,788
1980	437,773	218,167	327,707	5,372	41,612	6,059	1,036,690
1981	420,371	235,606	406,159	7,545	47,005	7,188	1,123,874

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Comprises railway refreshment rooms, packets (vessel or aircraft), public halls, theatres, tourist hotels, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the Sydney Opera House.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the current 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 Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

(\$'000)

Licence	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Publicans' (a)	22,981.7	23,757.4	26,737.3	28,754.7	32,356.7	41,841.1
Club	11,888.2	12,327.8	14,497.3	16,304.9	17,296.3	23,545.1
Spirit merchants'	15,651.8	18,148.3	22,753.5	25,042.1	28,845.1	41,650.4
Australian wine	329.5	315.1	359.1	405.7	358.7	537.1
Restaurant permit	1,571.5	1,831.0	2,497.0	2,971.9	3,368.2	4,944.1
Other (b)	366.3	330.0	393.1	590.2	534.6	794.3
Total fees assessed	52,788.9	56,709.6	67,237.4	74,069.5	82,759.6	113,312.1

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Includes railway refreshment rooms, packets, public halls, tourist hotels, theatres, brewers, Sydney Opera House, universities, and colleges of advanced education.

### 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. Monday to Saturday and 12 noon to 10 p.m. on Sundays. 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 for a period longer than fourteen hours each day.

Liquor may be supplied with meals or with food and entertainment, outside normal trading hours, by hotels holding the necessary permits or licences.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to residents of hotels.

### SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Liquor may not be supplied on licensed premises to persons under the age of 18 years. Proof of age may be required by licensees, who are subject to penalties for supplying under-aged persons.



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 Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

#### ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

('000 litres)

Beverage	Quantity purchased (a)					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Beer .. .. .	704,020	712,885	744,945	711,371	807,555	768,968
Wine .. .. .	82,767	83,180	87,146	97,755	n.a.	110,616
Spirits (b) .. .. .	19,875	21,609	21,838	17,010	20,728	20,316

(a) See text above table.

(b) Total quantity, not alcoholic content.

#### ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first 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.

The most recent census data available for accommodation establishments was collected in connection with the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (see also the Retail Trade sub-section of this Chapter).

#### ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS FROM THE 1979-80 CENSUS

The accommodation statistics shown below have been compiled from information reported in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments by establishments classified to A.S.I.C. Classes 9232 'Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)', and which provided accommodation, and 9233 'Accommodation'. All of the activities of hotels, motels, etc. (liquor sales, provision of meals, etc. as well as the provision of accommodation) are included in the statistics except where activities were leased to another enterprise.

It is possible that some types of accommodation establishments may not have been fully covered. Accommodation establishments not holding liquor licences, e.g. guest houses and hostels, have been excluded from previous economic censuses, and consequently coverage for these types of establishments may be deficient.

*Classification by Type of Establishment*

Establishments included in the statistics have been classified to a type of accommodation establishment depending on their method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The basis for classification to either *tourist* or *other* was as follows:

- (a) *Providing tourist accommodation.* An establishment providing, to the general public, predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months). Hotels, motels, etc. must make breakfast available in some form for guests, and caravan parks must provide powered sites and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.
- (b) *Providing other accommodation.* An establishment providing predominantly long-term accommodation (i.e. for continual occupation over two months or longer) or short-term accommodation on other than the basis described above.

*Licensed hotels* are establishments licensed to operate a public bar and which also provide accommodation. *Motels*, etc. include all motels, private hotels, guest houses and boarding houses, except those licensed to operate a public bar.

The table below gives details of the employment, wages and salaries, capacity and turnover of establishments providing accommodation which operated during the year ended June 1980.

**ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1979-80**

Particulars	Establishments providing tourist accommodation			Establishments providing other accommodation	Total, establishments providing accommodation
	Licensed hotels	Motels, etc.	Caravan parks		
Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1980	927	926	494	909	3,256
Employment at end of June 1980 (b)—					
Males—	No.				
Full-time	6,446	2,643	862	2,959	12,910
Other	3,381	1,893	626	1,479	7,379
Females—	No.				
Full-time	3,065	750	236	1,480	5,531
Other	8,233	6,196	723	4,141	19,293
Wages and salaries paid (c)	No.				
Powered (d)	2,902	2,538	441	1,490	7,371
Unpowered	5,331	3,658	282	2,651	11,922
Capacity at 30 June 1980—	\$'000				
Rooms, units, suites, cabins	87,219	48,791	7,029	37,329	180,368
Beds—Single (incl. three-quarter)	15,438	23,318	751	14,793	(f)54,300
—Double	19,564	30,869	1,935	21,583	73,951
Sites for caravans and tents—	5,626	16,914	638	2,251	25,429
Powered (d)	55	336	43,240	8,571	52,202
Unpowered	38	198	20,090	4,662	24,988
Turnover—					
Beer, wine and spirits sales	\$'000				
Accommodation takings	311,279	11,145	249	155,817	478,490
Other (e)	62,809	128,096	29,972	32,818	253,695
Total	75,172	42,607	3,420	23,592	144,791
	\$'000				
	449,261	181,849	33,641	212,227	876,978

(a) See text preceding table which outlines the scope of these statistics and defines the establishments included. (b) Includes working proprietors. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) Sites with provision for connection to electric power supply. (e) Includes takings from meals, other retail sales and other operating revenue. (f) Includes 31,784 rooms, units, etc. with a bath or shower and toilet.

**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. The current scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (i.e. provides bath or shower and toilet 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.

The following tables show details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments and caravan parks 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**

Item	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82		
			Licensed hotels (b) with facilities	Motels etc. with facilities	Total
Number of establishments at 30 June .. .. .	1,121	1,175	261	1,016	1,277
Capacity at 30 June—					
Number of guest rooms .. .. .	28,473	30,081	7,789	24,707	32,496
Number of bed spaces (c) .. .. .	79,271	84,007	17,916	73,695	91,611
Room occupancy rates .. .. . Per cent	60.2	61.6	55.8	61.4	60.1
Bed occupancy rates .. .. . Per cent	38.4	39.2	37.0	38.1	37.9
Accommodation takings (d) .. .. . \$'000	184,770	218,294	73,180	184,146	257,326

(a) Excludes caravan parks. (b) Licensed to operate a public bar. (c) Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds, and double beds are counted as two bed spaces. (d) Revenue received from the provision of both short-term and long-term accommodation.

**CARAVAN PARKS, N.S.W. (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS**

Item	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number of establishments at 30 June .. .. .	521	531	602
Capacity at 30 June—			
Powered sites .. .. . No.	43,096	45,044	51,371
Unpowered sites .. .. . No.	23,044	23,129	24,313
Cabins, flats, etc. .. .. . No.	950	973	1,062
Site occupancy rates .. .. . Per cent	22.3	23.6	25.2
Accommodation takings .. .. . \$'000	27,556	32,299	41,550

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

**FURTHER REFERENCES**

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8503.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Wholesale Establishments: Detailed Statistics of Operations* (8606.1), *Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8622.1); *Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Hotels and Accommodation Establishments* (8624.1), *Tourist Accommodation* (8608.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority and Licenses Reduction Board.



## CHAPTER 21

### PRICES

#### 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 on any item. The Prices Commission, which is constituted under the Prices Regulation Act, commenced operations in 1977 and 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.

Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Prices Regulation Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them. The holding of public inquiries has, in recent years, assumed a far greater significance in the Commission's function. Apart from the Prices Regulation Orders affecting both bread and petrol, public inquiries have been held into the pricing of bread and petrol, the funeral industry, pest control in domestic premises, the motor vehicle replacement parts industry, the book industry and medical fees.

Government controls over the prices of milk, gas and electricity are described later in this chapter.

#### PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the (Commonwealth) *Prices Justification Act* 1973. Following the Review of Commonwealth Functions by a Ministerial Committee (chaired by Sir Phillip Lynch) the Tribunal was abolished on 26 June 1981. The functions of the Tribunal were to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister the results of every such inquiry.

#### PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICING AUTHORITY

Concurrent with the abolition of the Prices Justification Tribunal, the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority was established by the (Commonwealth) *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981, and took over from the Tribunal the responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry in Australia. The Authority's surveillance of prices extends to defined petroleum products and to services related to the production or supply of such products.

#### 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 (C.P.I.), 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 of living or level of consumption.

The index covers a large and representative 'basket' of commodities and services currently 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 the six State capital cities, and for the weighted average of the seven capital cities. As from the June quarter 1982 the Consumer Price Index will be revised and will include the following changes:

- (a) The geographic coverage of the Consumer Price Index will be expanded to a full Consumer Price Index for Darwin,
- (b) The reference base will be changed to 1980-81 = 100.0,
- (c) The weighting pattern of the index will be revised to reflect, in general, estimated household expenditure in 1979-80,
- (d) The following new areas of expenditure will be included in the regimen of the index
  - (i) holiday travel and accommodation overseas,
  - (ii) education fees,
  - (iii) child care fees, and
  - (iv) pharmaceutical prescriptions
- (e) The timing and frequency of price collections will be reviewed and a number of changes made.

The C.P.I. has been constructed as a chain of 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 ninth series was introduced 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. Detailed weighting patterns are available from the Bureau on request.

The C.P.I. 'basket' of goods and services covers items which are considered representative of metropolitan household spending patterns, and whose prices can be associated with an identifiable and specific quantity and quality of a commodity or service (eg. income taxes and personal savings do not form part of the C.P.I. 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 and public housing authorities. In total, some 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter.

In the ninth CPI series food items were priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices were collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other Consumer Price Index items were 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 were 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. 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.

The following table shows the index numbers for each group and for 'all groups' of the Consumer Price Index for Sydney over the last six years. The annual index numbers are a simple average of the index numbers for the four quarters of each financial year.

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SYDNEY

(Base of each group index: 1966-67 = 100.0 (a))

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Food .. .. .	181.8	200.2	220.1	247.7	284.3	314.0
Clothing .. .. .	201.0	231.9	256.4	275.1	293.8	315.4
Housing .. .. .	233.7	264.5	288.7	313.0	344.1	383.5
Household equipment and operation .. .. .	186.4	205.5	220.7	232.2	248.9	275.5
Transportation .. .. .	220.0	231.7	248.6	273.0	307.2	335.8
Tobacco and alcohol .. .. .	214.3	236.6	245.2	282.8	308.1	333.5
Health and personal care (a) .. .. .	152.3	246.8	294.6	286.0	316.5	349.0
Recreation (a) .. .. .	n.a.	104.4	113.5	119.7	130.1	140.3
All groups .. .. .	199.0	223.4	243.2	264.4	292.4	320.8

(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 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 over time in each city; 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Sydney .. .. .	199.0	223.4	243.2	264.4	292.4	320.8
Melbourne .. .. .	189.5	216.6	238.2	256.8	282.5	309.1
Brisbane .. .. .	190.9	218.0	238.4	258.0	283.0	309.3
Adelaide .. .. .	190.5	220.1	241.8	259.7	285.8	312.0
Perth .. .. .	189.6	219.4	243.1	262.8	287.4	312.7
Hobart .. .. .	190.0	217.7	239.1	257.7	284.0	310.1
Six capitals (a) .. .. .	193.3	220.0	241.0	260.7	287.2	314.2

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in June Quarter 1976 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 simple averages of the average prices for April, May and June.

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, JUNE QUARTER, SYDNEY

(cents)

Item	Unit (a)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Dairy produce—</b>							
Milk, bottled, delivered .. .. .	2 x 600ml bottles	47	47	51	55	58	66
Milk, powdered, full cream .. .. .	300g can/1kg can	61	64	67	79	88	(b) 329
Cheese, processed .. .. .	250g pkt/500g pkt	44	48	52	55	60	(c) 134
Butter .. .. .	500g	85	91	93	96	105	122
<b>Cereal products—</b>							
Bread, milk loaf, sliced & wrapped, super-market sales .. .. .	680g	48	50	52	56	61	68
Flour, self raising .. .. .	1 kg pkt	38	43	40	41	44	51
Rice, medium grain .. .. .	500g pkt	27	31	34	35	33	38
<b>Meat—</b>							
<b>Beef</b>							
Rump steak .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*258	*291	352	560	631	634
Silverside, corned .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*156	*165	211	374	441	418
<b>Lamb</b>							
Leg .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*163	*197	245	333	375	357
Loin chops .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*163	*209	271	394	420	395
Chicken, frozen .. .. .	1 kg	154	169	169	172	194	222
Bacon, middle rashers .. .. .	250g pkt	97	101	113	146	160	178
<b>Fruit and vegetables—</b>							
Potatoes .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*28	*21	26	41	39	51
Onions .. .. .	*2 lb/1 kg	*42	*37	46	53	47	113
Peaches .. .. .	825g can	48	54	58	61	65	76
Pineapple pieces .. .. .	450g can	n.a.	36	41	41	46	50
<b>Other food—</b>							
Eggs .. .. .	55g, dozen	91	95	99	105	126	148
Sugar, white .. .. .	2 kg pkt	51	57	63	80	85	94
Jam, strawberry .. .. .	500g jar	n.a.	n.a.	79	76	92	108
Tea .. .. .	250g pkt	46	71	82	74	72	75
Coffee, instant .. .. .	150g jar	136	262	280	231	288	279
Margarine, polyunsaturated .. .. .	500g pkt	73	78	66	74	81	89

(a) An asterisk (\*) shown in the table indicates an imperial unit of measurement and the price for the imperial unit of measurement.  
 (b) From 1981 price is for 1kg can.  
 (c) From 1981 price is for 500g pkt.

Prices of milk and bread are dealt with in more detail below.

## MILK PRICES

The price paid to dairymen (farmers) and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are examined by the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee, which comprises three members who are also the three full-time members of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. (The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority is responsible for the regulation and



control of (a) the quality, supply and distribution of milk and (b) the production, quality and storage of dairy products in New South Wales. All milk supplied for human consumption and for use in the production of dairy products is vested in the Authority. Further details regarding the Authority are contained in the subsection 'Dairy Products' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture' and the subsection 'Marketing of Foodstuffs' in Chapter 20 'Retail Trade and Tourist Accommodation'. The Pricing Committee's recommendations for the prices of milk up to the point of pasteurisation are reviewed by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries who fixes the minimum price payable to dairymen and the price for milk payable by Agents of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Prices Commission reviews the Pricing Committee's recommendations for the prices of milk subsequent to the point of pasteurisation and fixes the wholesale prices payable by dairy produce merchants, and retail milk prices.

From 21 March 1980, uniform prices are paid to all dairymen in New South Wales replacing variable prices paid for milk accepted for distribution in different districts.

The fixed prices for milk accepted by the Authority for distribution in Sydney at each date of change since September 1977 are shown in the following table.

#### PRICES FOR MILK DISTRIBUTED IN SYDNEY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

(cents per litre)

Date of change	Price payable to dairymen (delivered at factory) (a)	Price payable by dairy marketing authority	Wholesale price				Retail price (b)	
			To milk-round vendor		To shop vendor			
			Bulk	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton	
1977: Sept. 30	20.41	23.27	30.75	31.25	33.75	35.41	38.25	41.66
1978: Sept. 8	22.19	25.05	32.75	32.91	35.75	37.07	40.25	43.33
1979: Mar. 9	22.43	25.39	33.75	33.75	37.60	38.25	42.16	45.00
1980: Mar. 21	22.81	25.97	35.73	35.56	39.78	40.16	44.43	46.67
1980: Jun. 27	22.81	26.29	35.73	35.56	39.78	40.16	44.43	46.67
1980: Oct. 10	26.11	29.66	38.73	39.56	43.78	44.56	48.83	51.67
1980: Oct. 17	26.31	29.66	38.73	39.56	43.78	44.56	48.83	51.67
1981: Apr. 3	28.35	31.83	43.12	42.28	46.17	47.53	51.46	55.00
1981: Nov. 20	30.85	34.50	46.92	46.08	49.97	52.41	56.34	60.00

(a) Variable costs are deducted by the Authority for transportation of milk from a receiver factory to a processor. Prices prior to 17 October 1980 exclude stabilisation reserve of 0.20 cents per litre. (b) Excludes household delivery fee, 1 cent per delivery to 9 March 1979; 1 cent per unit up to a maximum of 2 cents per delivery day from 21 March 1980.

#### BREAD PRICES

The maximum retail prices of bread were fixed in terms of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948 by the Prices Commissioners until 1977 and then by the Prices Commission until October 1980 when, under the Bread (Prices Determination) Act, 1980, price control of bread was temporarily transferred to the State Government. From 14 May 1982, following a public inquiry held by the Prices Commission in late 1981, the determination of maximum retail prices for specified categories of bread is again being undertaken by the Prices Commission in terms of the Prices Regulation Act. The maximum retail prices of a 680 gram loaf of sliced and wrapped milk bread in the Sydney metropolitan area, at each date of change since July 1975 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)
1975: July 24	45	46	1980: Mar 3	61	62
1975: Dec 9	47	48	1980: July 14	64	65
1976: Mar 8	48	49	1980: Oct. 7	65	66
1977: Apr 4	50	50	1980: Dec. 4	67	68
1978: Jan 23	52	53	1981: Jan. 16	68	69
1978: June 12	54	55	1981: May 19	69	70
1979: Jan 19	56	57	1981: Oct. 2	71	72
1979: July 30	57	58	1982: Jan. 22	73	74
1979: Nov 19	59	60	1982: May 14	74	75

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 such factors as the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the sub-section 'Wheat' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

### GAS CHARGES

Reticulated gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies (including companies related to the Australian Gas Light Company) 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 May 1982 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>Additional over 2,880</i>	<i>0.684</i>	<i>Next 108,000</i>	<i>0.627</i>
		<i>Next 162,000</i>	<i>0.569</i>
		<i>Additional over 324,000</i>	<i>0.511</i>

*(1 cubic metre = 19.42 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 Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its interconnected system, to distributing authorities (mainly county councils), to the State Rail Authority of New South Wales for rail transport, and to certain large industrial consumers. For further details on the Commission and electricity generation and distribution in N.S.W., see Chapter 17, 'Mining and Energy'.

The principal rates being charged in May 1982 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council (the largest distributing authority) are as follows: Domestic Tariff: First 1,000 kWh per quarter at 4·24c per kWh, remainder at 5·55c (in April 1981, there was a single rate of 3·64c per kWh); General Supply Tariff: First 25,000 kWh per quarter at 10·21c per kWh, remainder at 9·27c per kWh (in April 1981, 7·75c and 7·02c). A service charge of \$12.00 per quarter (in April 1981, \$10) is applied to each account. Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled under certain conditions (on application to the Council) to have their rates reduced by a minimum of \$10.00 per quarter (up to a maximum of \$15.00 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; and Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. The Bureau also compiles the Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index. The Export Price Index is described in the subsection 'Export Prices' in Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

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 is available from the Bureau on request.

#### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities.

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.

Details of the price index of building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined are shown in the following table.

## PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. .. .	216.5	239.7	261.9	284.9	317.1	367.6
Cement products .. .. .	226.4	251.1	272.3	287.3	322.8	370.5
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	200.8	224.2	241.2	256.3	285.9	317.2
Timber, board, and joinery .. .. .	228.5	255.0	276.0	296.9	344.0	385.9
Steel products .. .. .	225.8	258.4	285.2	309.1	345.8	393.6
Other metal products .. .. .	189.2	209.6	222.9	244.0	286.1	314.9
Plumbing fixtures, etc. .. .. .	208.8	228.5	248.1	247.6	278.3	315.6
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	185.2	204.5	220.0	245.4	289.0	323.1
Installed appliances .. .. .	177.1	195.6	211.5	224.7	232.9	253.7
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	171.6	183.9	197.9	211.4	230.9	251.7
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	190.5	209.1	230.8	255.6	283.8	325.0
All groups .. .. .	211.1	234.5	254.0	272.7	309.5	347.6
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. .. .	195.1	217.8	239.0	255.5	292.8	334.1
Cement products .. .. .	227.0	258.9	284.6	303.8	336.3	383.1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	205.1	227.8	245.8	262.2	294.8	334.9
Timber, board, and joinery .. .. .	226.2	254.1	275.0	290.8	331.5	377.8
Steel products .. .. .	229.3	263.2	287.7	307.6	341.0	389.4
Other metal products .. .. .	187.1	207.9	220.1	239.7	281.7	314.7
Plumbing fixtures, etc. .. .. .	201.5	224.3	239.1	244.1	278.1	319.3
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	183.5	201.8	215.5	240.0	282.1	316.0
Installed appliances .. .. .	165.9	181.9	193.3	202.9	217.6	240.6
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	167.7	178.8	191.8	204.3	222.8	244.6
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	187.9	210.7	230.4	248.2	278.2	319.6
All groups .. .. .	208.1	232.9	252.0	268.1	302.9	344.0

(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. The index is calculated monthly.

A revised index was introduced in February 1981 on reference base 1979-80 = 100.0. The previous index, on reference base 1966-67 = 100.0, was discontinued in January 1981; details of it are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The revised index excludes materials which are no longer important in the construction of buildings other than houses and includes new important materials.

The items included in the revised index were selected and allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings, other than houses, commenced in the three years ended June 1977. The weighting pattern relates to the six State capital cities combined and index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes, the weighting being determined by the extent of building other than house building in each city.

Prices for the index are collected at the mid-point of each month and, in general, the point of pricing is 'delivered on site'. Sales taxes levied on building materials are included in the prices used.

Index numbers are published for the weighted average of the six State capital cities for 68 items combined into ten 'industry of origin' groups defined in terms of the Groups (3-digit level) of the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*. Index numbers are also published for 'All groups' for the weighted average of the six State capital cities and for each of the six State capital cities. In addition, index numbers are published for:

- (a) selected materials for the weighted average of the six State capital cities;

- (b) selected major materials for each State capital city;
- (c) special combinations of materials (ie 'Electrical materials', 'Mechanical services components', 'Plumbing materials', and 'All groups, excluding electrical materials and mechanical services components') for the weighted average of the six State capital cities and for each State capital city.

The price index series for 'Electrical materials' is a continuation of the previously published *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* (6409.0) discontinued in February 1981.

A broad description of the revised index is included in the monthly bulletin *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6407.0); an appendix to the February 1981 issue of this publication contains a more detailed description of the index and its relationship with previous indexes, while an appendix to the September 1981 issue contains a technical note concerning the treatment of sales tax.

Details of the 'All groups' index numbers for Sydney and for the weighted average of the six State capital cities, for the last six years, are shown in the next table. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of monthly index numbers. The index series for 1975-76 to 1978-9 are based on the series previously published on a reference base 1966-67 = 100.0 and have been converted to the reference base 1979-80 = 100.0 by linking the old and new series in the year 1979-80.

#### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: Year 1979-80 = 100.0)

All groups	1975-76(a)	1976-77(a)	1977-78(a)	1978-79(a)	1979-80	1980-81
Sydney .. .. .	67.8	75.5	81.8	88.3	100.0	113.1
Weighted average of six State capital cities .. .. .	68.1	76.0	82.4	88.5	100.0	112.9

(a) See text immediately preceding table.

#### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, SYDNEY AND SIX CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each group index: 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	December		
	1979	1980	1981
SYDNEY			
Structural timber .. .. .	98.8	108.1	114.7
Clay bricks .. .. .	97.3	111.3	120.8
Ready mixed concrete .. .. .	97.4	112.4	127.1
Precast concrete products .. .. .	98.3	110.2	126.4
Galvanised steel, decking, cladding .. .. .	98.0	112.5	125.8
Structural steel .. .. .	101.4	112.6	123.1
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh .. .. .	100.2	113.4	122.3
Aluminium windows .. .. .	95.7	109.9	128.1
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc. .. .. .	99.8	112.3	125.9
Builders hardware .. .. .	98.0	111.4	124.6
Sand, aggregate and filling .. .. .	98.6	125.1	151.4
Carpet .. .. .	97.8	109.2	121.4
Paint .. .. .	97.6	117.2	126.0
Non-ferrous pipes .. .. .	99.4	95.5	94.8
Plumbing materials .. .. .	98.2	109.2	121.3
Electrical materials .. .. .	99.3	109.3	120.5
Mechanical services components .. .. .	99.5	110.0	120.7
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services components .. .. .	98.3	112.4	125.1
Total, All groups .. .. .	98.6	111.7	124.0
SIX CAPITAL CITIES (a)			
Total, All groups .. .. .	98.6	111.8	122.8

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

## PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

This index, which is compiled monthly, measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia.

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 including overseas imports of manufactured materials) 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 following table shows index numbers for broad 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. The index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

## PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (per cent)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Food, live animals, and tobacco (a)	45.87	132.5	154.9	166.6	232.5	285.1	299.5
Crude materials (excl. fuels) (a)	20.66	163.0	191.7	199.2	227.4	288.8	286.9
Electricity, gas, and fuels (a)	15.83	229.0	254.8	291.0	362.4	554.6	695.5
Chemicals (b)	6.67	149.4	160.3	170.7	180.9	225.1	244.7
Metal manufactures etc. (b)	5.21	179.6	211.6	246.6	271.6	294.2	310.3
Other manufactured materials (b)	5.76	148.4	164.5	185.1	201.3	230.3	242.9
All groups	100.0	158.6	182.2	198.5	248.8	321.8	353.2
Imported materials	27.16	202.9	233.2	257.0	275.7	366.4	413.0
Home produced materials	72.84	142.0	163.2	176.7	238.7	305.2	330.9

(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 are compiled monthly and 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 for Australia. The index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

### PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Net subdivision indexes	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4	266.5	290.9
Textiles .. .. .	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1	228.8	252.7
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4	255.3	276.5
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4	315.5	357.3
Paper, paper products, and printing .. .. .	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0	269.6	304.2
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1	307.4	366.9
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8	265.2	300.2
Basic metal products .. .. .	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2	282.7	297.8
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7	323.9	371.6
Transport equipment .. .. .	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2	252.2	275.7
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances .. .. .	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2	261.3	289.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing products .. .. .	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8	252.5	273.9
All manufacturing industry index .. .. .	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4	274.9	305.2

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Consumer Price Index* (Catalogue No. 6401.0), *Consumer Price Index, Monthly Food Group Index, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6402.0), *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6403.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6407.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6408.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6411.0), *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0).

**Other Publications:** Annual reports of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, the Sydney County Council, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Gas Light Company.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The author points out that the history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted one, and that it is important to study it from a variety of perspectives. The author also points out that the study of the history of the United States is important for the development of a sense of national identity and pride.

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## CHAPTER 22

### CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer affairs in New South Wales are administered by both Commonwealth and State authorities. Consumers are protected by special consumer legislation as well as by common law. Apart from government involvement there has been the development, in recent years, of voluntary consumer bodies.

Consumers are protected against such practices as misleading statements, failure to comply with an express warranty, failure to supply reasonable spare parts and repair facilities, exclusive dealing arrangements, resale price maintenance, anti-competitive mergers, misleading advertisements, dangerous or defective goods, and inadequate or deceptive labelling and packaging. Controls over consumer credit are also exercised.

#### STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is described in the chapter 'Manufacturing', is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards for materials and products and also of codes of practice. The Trade Practices Act provides that standards published by the Association may be adopted under the Act.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

#### TRADE PRACTICES ACT

The *Trade Practices Act* 1974 has the two-fold purpose of (a) strengthening the competitiveness of private enterprise at all levels of production and distribution of goods and services and (b) strengthening the position of consumers relative to manufacturers and distributors. It prohibits a number of restrictive trade practices and misleading, deceptive and other (specified) unfair conduct by suppliers.

#### DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Department's role, in consumer protection is to advise the government on the provisions of the Trade Practices Act and to formulate, develop, and implement all aspects of competition and consumer affairs policies. (In May 1982, this Department was abolished and these responsibilities were, in the main, transferred to the Attorney-General's Department.) The Commonwealth/State Consumer Products Advisory Committee and the Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs have been established to ensure co-operation between Commonwealth and State authorities on consumer affairs of mutual interest.

#### TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION

The Trade Practices Commission administers the Trade Practices Act and has three major functions:

- (a) it adjudicates in Authorization and Notification matters — two procedures whereby the prohibition of some restrictive trade practices may be set aside in certain individual cases; any party dissatisfied with a Commission adjudication decision may apply to the Trade Practices Tribunal for review of the determination;
- (b) it investigates possible contraventions of the Act, instituting enforcement proceedings where necessary;
- (c) it provides information and guidance on the operation of the Act to consumers and to the business community.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in April 1982.

In contrast to State consumer protection bodies, the Commission directs its resources to matters arising in a multi-State or national context, to contraventions which call for exemplary action or for the special remedies provided by the Act.

#### PRICE CONTROL

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the (Commonwealth) *Prices Justification Act* 1973. The functions of the Tribunal were to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services. The Tribunal was abolished in 1981.

The *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981 established the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority which took over, from the Prices Justification Tribunal, the specific responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry. For further information on the Authority see Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

### NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT

#### LEGISLATION

The Consumer Protection Act, 1969 makes provisions for the general protection of consumers in New South Wales. In addition there are over twenty acts and numerous regulations which relate to specific aspects of consumer affairs. Legislation which controls prices and rents in the State is described in Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs is empowered to receive and investigate complaints related to fraudulent or unfair practices affecting goods, services or real estate; to grant legal assistance to consumers; to obtain an injunction to restrain breaches of consumer protection legislation; to advise the public on matters affecting their interests as consumers; to disseminate information collated; and to encourage or undertake consumer education.

The Department of Consumer Affairs, which operates under the Commissioner, was established in 1976. The Department regulates the conduct of consumer transactions relating to a wide range of commercial activities including lay-by sales, door-to-door sales, pyramid selling, trading stamps, mock auctions, referral selling, insurance, and auctions. The Department may investigate complaints about advertising practices, including double ticketing, bait and false or misleading advertising. It may also investigate complaints into professional services, including those provided by doctors, dentists, architects, and members of the legal profession. In addition, the Department administers legislation relating to labelling and packaging, weights and measures, consumer credit, motor dealers, product safety, strata title units, and some landlord and tenant matters.

#### *Weights and Measures*

Legislation has been enacted 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.

The application of weights and measures legislation in Australia involves the States controlling weighing and measuring practices in the market place and the Commonwealth establishing the units and standards of measurements to be used in transactions in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960. The administering authorities are the States' consumer affairs departments and the (Commonwealth) National Standards Commission, which has its headquarters in Sydney.

The Commonwealth Act requires the CSIRO to maintain the Commonwealth standards

of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney which 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.

To prevent deceptive packaging, standards are set regarding packaging in opaque containers.

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.

### *Consumer Credit*

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the Hire Purchase Act, 1960 and also the Moneylending Act, 1941, which is described in Chapter 24, 'Private Finance', later in this Year Book. These Acts, although currently in force, are to be repealed by the Consumer Credit Act, 1981 (see text later in this sub-section) when the provisions contained in that Act are proclaimed. At the time of preparation of this chapter no sections of the Act had been proclaimed.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of 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 annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Legislation passed in 1981 will repeal the Hire Purchase Act, 1960, the Moneylending Act, 1941, and the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957 and establish a single Act, the Consumer Credit Act, 1981, to encompass the regulation of consumer credit transactions. The new provisions are to be introduced in stages with sufficient time given for the finance industry to prepare for its implementation. At the time this manuscript was prepared in April 1982, no sections of the Act had been proclaimed.

The Act, in general, regulates the provision of credit to persons (but excluding corporations) to pay for goods and services where the credit given, or cash price

- (a) does not exceed \$15,000; and
- (b) exceeds \$15,000 but is applied in the purchase of specified commercial vehicles or farm machinery

unless in the case of a loan, the annual percentage interest rate does not exceed 14 per cent.

The credit contracts dealt with by the Act are:

- (a) credit sales contracts which are similar to present hire purchase agreements and credit sale agreements;
- (b) loan contracts (personal loan type contracts); and
- (c) continuing credit contracts such as store charge accounts.

The principal features of the Consumer Credit Act, 1981 include:

- (a) the abolition of hire purchase as a form of consumer credit transaction (ie, the title of goods purchased on credit will pass immediately to the purchaser);
- (b) the deletion of the existing stipulation that credit transactions are unenforceable if the spouse of the borrower has not provided written consent;
- (c) credit providers will be able to impose their own minimum deposit requirements;
- (d) borrowers will receive a copy of the contract which in general will outline, in plain English, such details as the interest rate (expressed according to a standard definition), the credit charge as an amount of money, and the instalment obligations;
- (e) the introduction of special moratorium provisions for farmers for periods of up to 12 months upon application to a Court of Petty Sessions;
- (f) new provisions for the innocent purchaser of encumbered goods;
- (g) the introduction of the concept of 'linked credit provider' whereby the credit provider may be held liable for the losses sustained by a borrower as a result of a dishonest or disreputable dealer;
- (h) all credit providers, with the exception of those already covered by State or Commonwealth legislation, such as banks and building societies, must be licensed. Similarly persons, unless specifically exempted, must be licensed to carry on business as a finance broker; and
- (i) provision for original agreements to be varied (by 'short variation agreements') with consent of both parties or by an order from the Credit Tribunal;
- (j) provision for the constitution of the Credit Tribunal of New South Wales with the members appointed by the Governor. The tribunal will consist of between 6 and 9 persons including a full-time chairman who is a judge of the District Court. Of the part-time members, two will be persons with experience in the business of providing credit for goods and services, two in the business of supplying goods or services, with the remainder representing consumer interests.

The main function of the Tribunal will be to administer the licensing of credit providers, to discipline them where necessary, to resolve disputes, and to conduct general inquiries into the credit industry.

#### *Motor Dealers*

The Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for the administration of the Motor Dealers Act, 1974. Motor dealers, and certain other categories of persons involved in the buying and selling of specific categories of motor vehicles or accessories, must be licensed and maintain records of their activities. At 30 June 1981 a total of 4,100 licences were on issue, including 3,111 motor dealers (1,264 in Sydney). In addition, specific warranties on new and used cars and motor vehicles as regards obligations to repair defects, must be given. The warranties, which cover a specified period of time or distance travelled after purchase, vary with the cash price of the vehicle. Dealers are not required to repair, or make good defects in motor vehicles sold for less than \$1,500 (\$500 for motor cycles), although these must have a current certificate of roadworthiness.

#### *Product Safety*

The Products Safety 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 or the Pure Food Act. Regulations imposing requirements on design, construction etc. are in force over various categories of goods including child restraining devices in cars and night garments for children.

#### CONSUMER AFFAIRS COUNCIL

The Consumer Affairs Council advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interest 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 manufacturing, retailing, distribution, advertising, or other aspects of trade or commerce.

#### CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

The Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against persons in respect of the supply of goods or the provisions of services including those of a professional nature. 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 the 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 and the approval of the relevant tribunal. The tribunals' orders are final and binding, and are not subject to appeal except in the areas of jurisdiction and natural justice.

#### OTHER CONSUMER PROTECTION

Controls over prices and rents are given in Chapter 21, 'Prices' and Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction' respectively.

The Contracts Review Act, 1980 enables relief to be granted to a consumer (or unincorporated farmer) of goods, services or land, for personal, domestic or household use only, against certain contracts that prove to be harsh, oppressive, unconscionable, or unjust. Jurisdiction has been conferred on the Supreme Court and, to a monetary consideration limitation, on the District Court. If a Court finds a contract or its provisions

to be unjust, having regard to the prevailing circumstances at the time it was made, it may refuse to enforce it or may vary any or all of the provisions.

The New South Wales Consumer Protection (Date Stamping) Regulation, 1978 requires all pre-packed foods, with certain limited exceptions, having a durable life of less than two years, to be packed in a prescribed manner, with a date of packing or an expiry ('use by') date. Pre-packaged bread and bread products are marked with a 'day of baking identification'.

Other controls over the sale of food are described in Chapter 20 'Retail Trade and Tourist Accommodation'.

The Builders Licensing Board was established to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Board also provides an inspection service for existing homes. For further details about the Board, and supervision over the construction industry see the sub-section 'Builders' Licensing Board' in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'.

The Funeral Funds Act, 1979, which is administered by the Registrar for Co-operative Societies, includes controls over funeral funds contributions and those businesses which operate them.

The Motor Vehicle Repairs Act, 1980 established two statutory authorities. Firstly the Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council which regulates, by a system of licences and certificates, the carrying out of motor vehicle repairs. The Council, which consists of a Chairman and eight members appointed by the Governor, includes representatives of technical institutes, employer groups, trade unions, and consumers. The Act provides for motor vehicle repair businesses to be licensed to carry out only specific classes of work, and for persons employed to hold a tradesman's certificate in respect of the type of work they perform. The Council also provides a system for controlling, by revoking or suspending licences and certificates, low standards or incompetence. Appeals against the Council may be made to an Industrial Magistrate. The Act also requires motor vehicle repairers to maintain adequate standards of equipment and to ensure that apprentices receive satisfactory training. The Motor Vehicle Repair Disputes Committee, which is a specialist committee, was established to resolve disputes between motor vehicle owners and repairers about the standard or fair cost of repair.

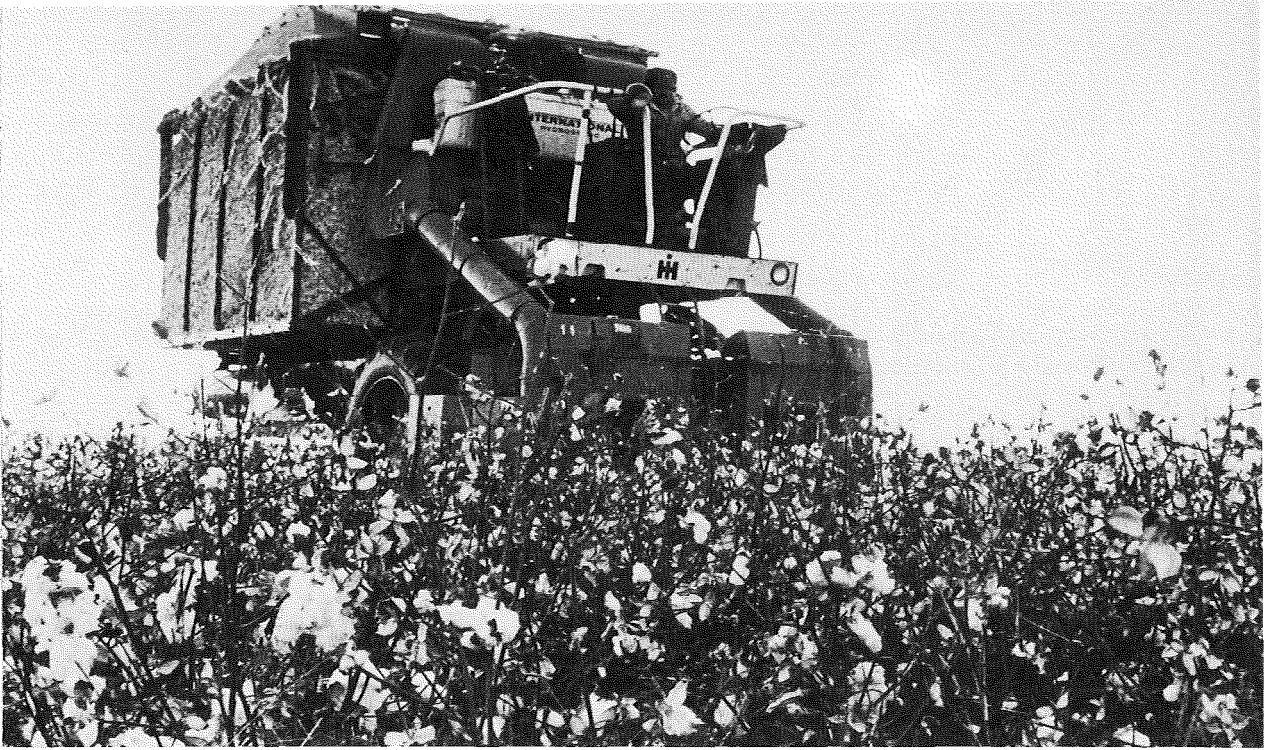
#### ***FURTHER REFERENCES***

**Annual reports** of the Trade Practices Commission, Petroleum Products Pricing Authority, the (Commonwealth) Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, (Commonwealth) Attorney-General's Department, (State) Department of Consumer Affairs and the Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council.



An aluminium smelter is being constructed at Tomago, on the Hunter River, 9 km from the Port of Newcastle. The first of two potlines with a capacity of 110,000 tonnes per year, is due to begin operations in mid 1983, while the second is planned to commence one year later.



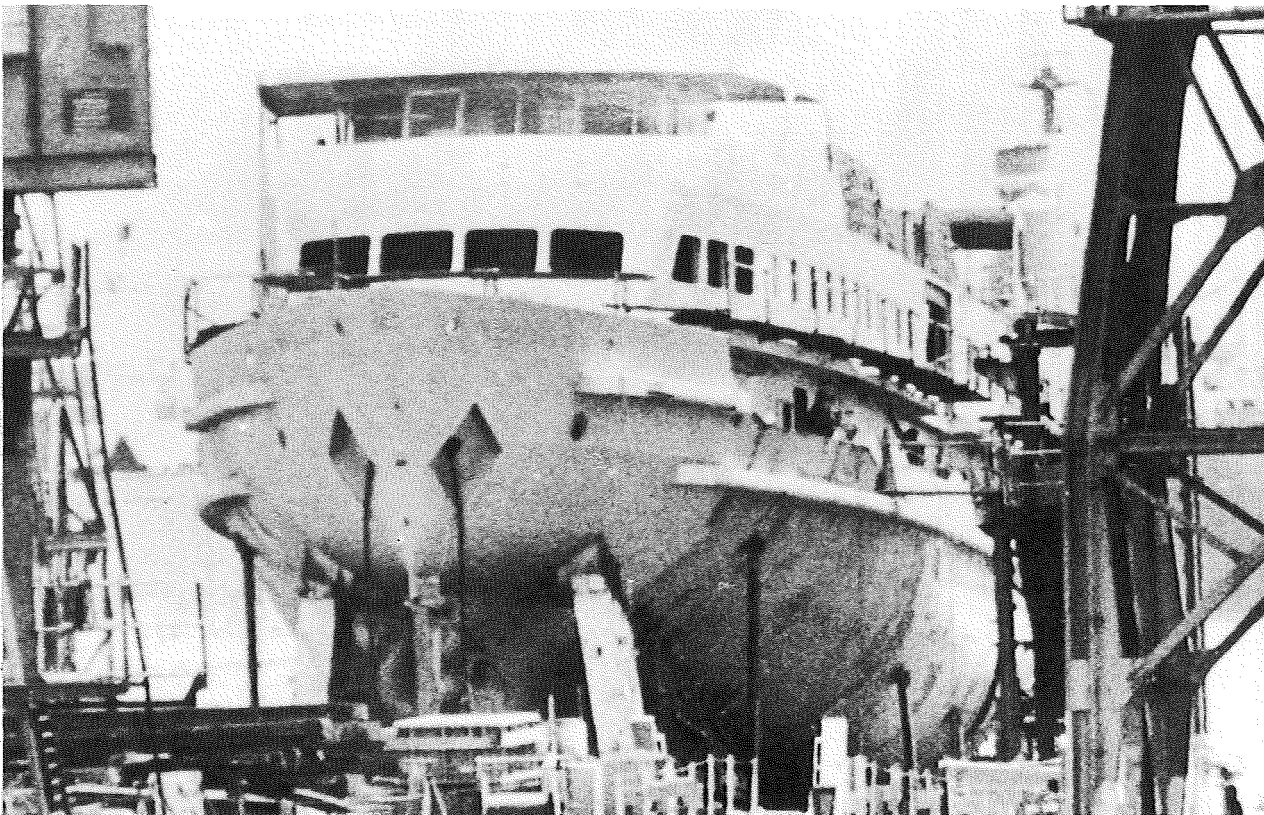


*The Land Newspaper*

New South Wales is the largest cotton producing state in Australia. The main growing area is on irrigated land on the Northern Plains Area, along the Namoi, Gwydir and Macquarie Rivers. The picture shows a cotton harvester.

The Queenscliff, one of two new ferries commissioned by the Urban Transit Authority, for the run between Circular Quay and Manly will be the last ship built at the Newcastle State Dockyard. It is due to arrive in Sydney in 1983.

*Sydney Morning Herald*





# CHAPTER 23

## 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 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 on 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 local government, 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 that of the government, but some of them are required to pay part of their net income to the government.

The 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 public transport authorities 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.

The public borrowings of both the Commonwealth and State governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in accordance with the *Financial Agreement of 1927*. The central loan raisings for New South Wales are made by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State, and are described later in 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 in most cases (if in excess of \$1.5m) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1980-81 were as follows:

	\$m	Per cent of total
Commonwealth Government authorities .. .. .	32,776.3	81.2
State Government authorities .. .. .	6,046.3	15.0
Local government authorities .. .. .	1,558.7	3.9
All government authorities in Australia .. .. .	40,381.3	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$2,727 per head of mean estimated resident 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 precisely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States while 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 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
AMOUNT COLLECTED (\$m)						
From individuals (a) .. .. .	9,213	11,047	12,122	12,797	15,032	17,532
From companies (b) .. .. .	2,523	2,824	3,095	3,037	3,414	4,706
Withholding tax .. .. .	95	96	118	114	141	161
Total .. .. .	11,831	13,967	15,335	15,948	18,587	22,399
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED (per cent)						
From individuals (a) .. .. .	77.9	79.1	79.0	80.2	80.9	78.3
From companies (b) .. .. .	21.3	20.2	20.2	19.0	18.4	21.0
Withholding tax .. .. .	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes Medibank levy payable from 1 October 1976 till 1 November 1978.

(b) Includes income tax paid by public enterprises (\$55m in 1980-81) and superannuation funds (\$11m in 1980-81).

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 through 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 payable by companies resident in Australia (including external Australian territories) to non-residents who are not engaged in business in Australia through a permanent establishment. The tax does not apply to income of foreign charities, organisations, and funds which are usually exempt from taxation. 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 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; and certain invalid and repatriation pensions and allowances.

### *Income Taxation of Resident Individuals*

*'Pay as you earn' System.* Income tax is collected from wages and salaries of employees on a 'pay as you earn' system by means of deduction at source by employers. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum *provisional tax* which, for the 1981-82 year, was calculated on the basis that taxable income of the previous year was increased by a factor of 10% for the determination of provisional tax. 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 1981–82 income year, is shown below.

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)	
1	4,195	NIL
4,195	17,894	32 cent for each \$1 in excess of \$4,195.
17,894	35,788	\$4,383.68 + 46 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$17,894.
35,788		\$12,614.92 + 60 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$35,788.

*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 1981–82, 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, was suspended for 1979–80. For the 1980–81 and 1981–82 income years an indexation adjustment of 3.8 per cent was applied to the rate scales.

*Rebates for Dependants* allowed to resident taxpayers for 1981–82 are:

	Maximum rebate (\$)
(a) Spouse of a taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for a widowed taxpayer .. .. .	830
(b) Parents or parents-in-law dependent on a taxpayer each .. .. .	749
(c) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or more, each	376

Where a dependant's separate net income exceeds \$282 the rebate is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income exceeds \$282.

*Housekeeper Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$830 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 \$580 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 \$1,786.

*Basic Health Insurance Rebates.* Since 1 July 1981 a rebate of 32 cents in the dollar is allowed on the cost of basic medical and/or basic hospital insurance cover paid to a registered health fund by a taxpayer. For a taxpayer contributing for a full year at the family rate to one of the major registered health funds in New South Wales, the rebate allowed for the maximum rebatable cover was \$178.

*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 32 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.

*Housing-loan interest rebates.* In March 1982 the Commonwealth Government announced the introduction of a home loans interest rebate scheme to apply from 1982-83. This scheme is described in Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

*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 (32 per cent in 1981-82).

*Capital Subscription Rebate.* A rebate is allowable on moneys subscribed to eligible petroleum exploration and mining companies. The rebate is allowable on moneys subscribed to companies engaged in petroleum exploration or mining operations and the companies comply with certain provisions of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*.

*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 on incomes for individuals in New South Wales and 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)
1974-75	(a) 1,963	11,635	2,392	5,551	32,336	6,571
1975-76	(a) 1,864	14,932	3,079	5,335	42,604	8,768
1976-77	(b) 1,952	17,376	3,861	5,527	48,698	10,750
1977-78	(b) 1,960	19,079	4,033	5,568	53,245	11,113
1978-79	(b) 1,934	20,878	4,433	5,538	58,755	12,272
1979-80	(b) 2,029	23,743	5,262	5,663	65,214	14,173

(a) By office of assessment.

(b) By state of residence.

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of taxable income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1979-80.

**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA,  
1979-80 INCOME YEAR: GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME**

Grade of taxable income (\$)	Number of taxpayers	Taxable income (\$'000)	Net Tax assessed (\$'000)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
				Taxpayers	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
NEW SOUTH WALES (a)						
Under 5,000	162,722	715,156	28,643	8.4	3.1	0.6
5,000 to 5,999	130,315	716,434	65,606	6.7	3.1	1.3
6,000 to 6,999	126,241	819,686	101,145	6.5	3.6	2.0
7,000 to 7,999	130,090	976,543	146,692	6.7	4.3	2.9
8,000 to 8,999	144,798	1,233,191	210,737	7.5	5.4	4.2
9,000 to 9,999	166,983	1,586,071	294,946	8.6	6.9	5.8
Total, under 10,000	861,149	6,047,082	847,769	44.3	26.5	16.7
10,000 to 10,999	162,246	1,702,928	335,982	8.3	7.5	6.6
11,000 to 11,999	154,648	1,777,548	366,925	8.0	7.8	7.2
12,000 to 12,999	134,412	1,678,148	360,125	6.9	7.3	7.1
13,000 to 13,999	112,238	1,513,536	335,594	5.8	6.6	6.6
14,000 to 14,999	96,298	1,395,121	317,926	5.0	6.1	6.3
Total, under 15,000	1,520,991	14,114,362	2,564,321	78.3	61.8	50.6
15,000 to 15,999	82,308	1,274,354	297,135	4.2	5.6	5.9
16,000 to 16,999	67,463	1,111,933	265,223	3.5	4.9	5.2
17,000 to 17,999	54,457	951,816	236,479	2.8	4.2	4.7
18,000 to 19,999	76,326	1,443,694	380,382	3.9	6.4	7.5
20,000 to 21,999	45,363	948,815	267,257	2.3	4.2	5.3
22,000 to 23,999	28,022	642,439	190,491	1.4	2.8	3.8
24,000 to 25,999	18,186	453,490	140,182	0.9	2.0	2.7
26,000 to 29,999	20,477	568,337	184,355	1.0	2.5	3.7
30,000 to 39,999	20,236	684,015	242,824	1.0	3.0	4.7
40,000 to 49,999	5,554	245,389	99,901	0.3	1.1	2.0
50,000 or more	5,505	413,580	201,601	0.4	1.8	3.9
Total, all incomes	1,944,888	22,852,226	5,070,152	100.0	100.0	100.0
AUSTRALIA						
Under 5,000	496,134	2,180,304	87,152	8.8	3.3	0.6
5,000 to 5,999	396,426	2,179,058	197,847	7.0	3.3	1.4
6,000 to 6,999	384,617	2,498,050	306,623	6.8	3.8	2.2
7,000 to 7,999	393,175	2,950,795	439,759	6.9	4.5	3.1
8,000 to 8,999	438,496	3,734,654	630,856	7.7	5.7	4.5
9,000 to 9,999	506,390	4,812,657	884,834	8.9	7.4	6.2
Total under 10,000	2,615,238	18,355,518	2,547,071	46.1	28.0	18.0
10,000 to 10,999	493,333	5,176,859	1,009,800	8.7	7.9	7.1
11,000 to 11,999	446,970	5,136,040	1,049,760	7.9	7.9	7.4
12,000 to 12,999	379,395	4,736,822	1,007,898	6.7	7.3	7.1
13,000 to 13,999	316,400	4,266,738	937,609	5.6	6.5	6.6
14,000 to 14,999	267,010	3,867,921	873,610	4.7	5.9	6.2
Total under 15,000	4,518,346	41,539,898	7,425,748	79.7	63.5	52.4
15,000 to 15,999	225,742	3,494,584	808,160	4.0	5.4	5.7
16,000 to 16,999	184,423	3,039,818	720,205	3.3	4.7	5.1
17,000 to 17,999	142,582	2,491,833	614,358	2.5	3.8	4.3
18,000 to 19,999	200,113	3,786,421	989,784	3.6	5.9	7.0
20,000 to 21,999	121,407	2,540,474	709,036	2.1	3.9	5.0
22,000 to 23,999	76,229	1,747,750	513,690	1.4	2.7	3.6
24,000 to 25,999	49,692	1,239,173	379,829	0.9	1.9	2.7
26,000 to 29,999	56,207	1,560,361	501,077	1.0	2.4	3.6
30,000 to 39,999	57,709	1,950,209	684,657	1.0	3.0	4.8
40,000 to 49,999	15,515	685,203	275,849	0.3	1.1	2.0
50,000 or more	15,006	1,138,684	551,034	0.2	1.7	3.8
Total, all incomes	5,662,971	65,214,407	14,173,429	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The figures in this table relate to assessments made in Sydney and Parramatta offices. Assessments issued to New South Wales residents from the Australian Capital Territory office are not included.

*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). The rates of primary tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1980-81 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.* (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 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.

*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 Chapter 19, 'External Trade'.

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$5,301m in 1978-79, \$6,594m in 1979-80, and \$7,718m in 1980-81.

*SALES TAX*

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 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. In August 1981 the general rate was increased from 15 per cent to 17.5 per cent and the other rates were increased from 2.5 per cent and 27.5 per cent to 5 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

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 17.5 per cent, includes soft drinks, potable spirits, passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motor spare parts. The list of goods, to which the 30 per cent rate applies, includes jewellery, cosmetics, cameras, television sets, radios, and tape recorders; the 5 per cent rate applies to furniture, domestic appliances, cutlery, crockery, and kitchen hardware.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$1,770m in 1978-79, \$1,865m in 1979-80, and \$2,102m in 1980-81.

#### 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, 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 15, 'Agriculture'.

### 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 <sup>p</sup>
<b>State—</b>						
Pay-roll tax	462,032	522,286	567,889	613,177	686,960	786,594
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	191,537	219,862	236,644	294,901	395,560	508,813
Death duties	90,351	105,468	96,476	97,460	80,326	92,762
Land tax	99,197	111,638	122,654	128,031	133,048	135,825
Lottery taxes (a)	27,285	29,505	31,133	33,375	61,593	83,567
Poker machine taxes	83,417	91,992	98,173	107,975	120,703	138,989
Racing taxes (b)	62,845	70,605	78,802	84,720	99,281	104,823
Motor vehicle taxes (c)	194,322	234,280	257,460	273,561	267,676	315,922
Fire brigade contributions (d)	23,849	28,577	31,634	33,734	39,943	50,314
Liquor licences	38,226	50,649	54,586	60,900	67,673	80,670
Business franchise licences	64,360	34,820	36,758	38,998	41,490	45,370
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	14,002	16,731	18,608	20,240	23,121	26,918
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	44,966	50,046	54,825	62,240	73,325	78,542
<b>Total State taxation</b>	<b>1,396,389</b>	<b>1,566,459</b>	<b>1,685,642</b>	<b>1,849,312</b>	<b>2,090,699</b>	<b>2,449,109</b>
<b>Local authority (e)—</b>						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges	358,090	431,924	448,106	473,027	511,580	537,657
Licences and registration fees	8,046	9,932	11,050	12,540	18,720	24,004
<b>Total local authority taxation</b>	<b>366,136</b>	<b>441,856</b>	<b>459,156</b>	<b>485,567</b>	<b>530,300</b>	<b>561,661</b>
<b>Total State and local taxation</b>	<b>1,762,525</b>	<b>2,008,315</b>	<b>2,144,798</b>	<b>2,334,879</b>	<b>2,620,999</b>	<b>3,010,770</b>

(a) Includes gross profits, etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs, and, from November 1979, Lotto duty. (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 (\$62m in 1980-81), 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 mean estimated resident population.

**STATE AND LOCAL TAXES, N.S.W., PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION**  
(dollars)

Type of tax	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 <sub>p</sub>
<b>State—</b>						
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	93.41	104.87	112.96	120.81	133.84	151.17
Stamp duties, n.e.i. .. .. .	38.72	44.14	47.07	58.10	77.07	97.79
Death duties .. .. .	18.27	21.18	19.19	19.20	15.65	17.83
Land tax .. .. .	20.05	22.42	24.40	25.23	25.92	26.11
Lottery taxes .. .. .	5.52	5.92	6.19	6.58	12.00	16.06
Poker machine taxes .. .. .	16.87	18.47	19.53	21.28	23.52	26.71
Racing taxes .. .. .	12.70	14.18	15.68	16.69	19.35	20.15
Motor vehicle taxes .. .. .	39.28	47.04	51.21	53.90	52.15	60.72
Fire brigade contributions .. .. .	4.82	5.74	6.29	6.65	7.79	9.67
Liquor licences .. .. .	7.73	10.17	10.86	12.00	13.19	15.51
Business franchise licences .. .. .	13.01	6.99	7.32	7.69	8.09	8.72
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i. .. .. .	2.83	3.36	3.71	3.99	4.51	5.17
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc. .. .. .	9.09	10.05	10.91	12.27	14.29	15.09
<b>Total State taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>282.30</b>	<b>314.55</b>	<b>335.31</b>	<b>364.34</b>	<b>407.32</b>	<b>470.69</b>
<b>Local authority (a)—</b>						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges .. .. .	72.39	86.73	89.14	93.19	99.67	103.33
Licences and registration fees .. .. .	1.63	1.99	2.20	2.47	3.65	4.61
<b>Total local authority taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>74.02</b>	<b>88.73</b>	<b>91.34</b>	<b>95.67</b>	<b>103.32</b>	<b>107.94</b>
<b>Total State and local taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>356.32</b>	<b>403.28</b>	<b>426.64</b>	<b>460.00</b>	<b>510.63</b>	<b>578.63</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 under the provisions of the Pay-roll Tax Act, 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. There are some pay-roll tax concessions offered to employers, in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people.

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 \$120,000 per annum. The exemption is reduced by \$2 for each \$3 by which annual wages exceed \$120,000, so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding \$300,000 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.

From 1 September 1981 a supplementary pay-roll tax of 1 per cent is payable where the total wages of the employer (or group of employers) is \$1m or more (\$833,334 or more for the part year the supplementary tax operates in 1981-82). A deduction of \$10,000 (\$8,334

for 1981-82) is allowed but this deduction is reduced by \$1 for every \$10 that the payroll exceeds \$1m (\$833,334 for 1981-82) and the full rate is payable at \$1.1m (\$916,667 for 1981-82).

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 1981, rebates paid totalled \$10.1m.

#### STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on numerous legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document, although there are certain exemptions and exceptions specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920.

The rates of duty payable in 1982 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 .. .. .	1.5% on total amount payable under the hiring arrangement.
Instalment purchase arrangements .. .. .	Amount equal to 1.5 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 17.75% .. .. .	1.5%
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 insurance (sum insured \$100 or more)—	
(a) Sum insured is \$2000 or less .. .. .	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum insured
(b) Sum insured is over \$2000 .. .. .	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 less \$1
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 up to \$14,000, plus \$1.50
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000 .. .. .	\$1.25 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 way of sale—	
(a) short-dated marketable securities .. .. .	2.5c per \$100 or part thereof for each month or part thereof from the date of sale to the date repayable.
(b) Other shares .. .. .	6c per \$10 or part thereof.
Transfer of short-dated marketable securities (effected by brokers) .. .. .	Buyer and seller, each: 1.25c for every \$100 for each month from the date of sale to the date repayable.
Transfer of other 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

No death duty is payable on the estate of any person who dies on or after 31 December

1981. Prior to this date, death duties had been imposed in New South Wales since 1865. Details of the basis on which the 'duty' was formerly levied are given on pages 601 and 602 of Year Book No 67.

### 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 1956.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate land values of all lands held by a person, company, etc. on 31 December each year. For a definition of land value refer 'Valuation of Property' subsection later in this chapter. 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 environmental planning instrument within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979)—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 land 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 land 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 1979, 'Special' and 'Jackpot' lotteries have been conducted regularly since 1947 and 1954 respectively. The 'Opera House' lottery was introduced in 1957, initially to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House. The 'Ten Dollar' lottery was introduced in 1974 and, from 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 1980, is conducted on an irregular basis. In 1980 a 'Million Dollar' lottery and a 'Gift' lottery, both conducted on an irregular basis, were introduced.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is \$1 in the Special lottery, \$2 in the Jackpot lottery, \$5 in the Gift 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, \$175,000, \$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, \$312,000, \$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. In May 1982 the mechanical means of determining prize winning numbers using numbered balls was replaced by an electronic random number generator device.

#### STATE LOTTERIES

Particulars	Unit	Year ended 30 June					
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Lotteries completed (a)–							
Ordinary (b)–							
Special .. .. .	Number	77	67	57	48	..	..
Jackpot .. .. .	Number	137	134	127	127	112	89
Gift (c) .. .. .	Number	148	168	188	204	201	187
Opera House .. .. .	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..
Half-Million Dollar .. .. .	Number	44	39	40	42	39	35
Million Dollar (d) .. .. .	Number	15	22	24	27	27	22
Subscription .. .. .	\$'000	88,935	96,085	101,435	108,340	105,800	103,800
Cash prizes allotted (e) .. .. .	\$'000	57,312	61,987	65,484	69,964	68,334	66,940
Excess of subscriptions over cash prizes .. .. .	\$'000	31,623	34,098	35,951	38,376	37,466	36,860
Administrative expenses .. .. .	\$'000	4,478	4,602	4,828	5,020	(f) 7,163	9,761

(a) Includes lotteries fully subscribed but not drawn at 30 June.

(b) Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 8 December 1980.

(c) Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 3 March 1980.

(d) Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

(e) From 1979-80 includes the administration expenses of the Lotto Division.

(f) Sales in this class of lottery ceased on 30 May 1979.

(g) Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 3 March 1980.

(h) From 1979-80 includes the administration expenses of the Lotto Division.

#### LOTTO

Under the terms of the Lotto Act, 1979, a joint licence was issued to the Director of State Lotteries and Lotto Management Services Pty Ltd to conduct the game of Lotto within the State for seven years. The Director is accountable for the control of the network of

agencies as well as the Lotto Subscriptions Account including the Lotto Prize Fund. The other licensee is responsible for provision of the equipment for processing entries, identifying the prize winners, and for promoting the game. Lotto has operated on a weekly basis since the first draw in November 1979.

In accordance with both the Act and licence, 60 per cent of subscriptions for each game is transferred to the Prize Fund while 7 per cent, reducing to 6 per cent for annual subscriptions in excess of \$100m, is paid to the company. The government's share comprises duty at 31 per cent of subscriptions, with a further 2 per cent, increasing to 3 per cent for annual subscriptions in excess of \$100m, applicable towards operational expenses as well as commission collected on sales made through lottery branches. Duty accruing from subscriptions to the game in the Australian Capital Territory is shared equally with the Territory.

In 1980-81, the first full year the game was conducted, subscriptions were \$159m and duty of \$53m was paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS

Under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, a sole licensee will conduct this weekly competition in New South Wales for ten years. Entry forms are made available, and subscriptions received, at approved agencies. A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory. During spring, summer and part of autumn, the competitions 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. Two-thirds of the State's share of the pool contributions is paid into the Sport and Recreation Fund. These moneys, which amounted to \$3.6m in 1980-81, 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 and this amounted to \$1.8m in 1980-81.

#### POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 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, as determined under the Gaming & Betting (Poker Machines) Taxation Act, 1956. 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 .. .. .			1,800	1,600
11th to 20th machine .. .. .	700	1,400	2,400	2,100
Machines in excess of 20 .. .. .			3,000	2,500

(a) Tax on single and (since 1972) multi-coin machines, additional tax is also payable on 'multiple-coin' machines.

Concessions from the basic tax are 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 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

An additional supplementary tax 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 1.5 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 1980-81, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$34m, and from the supplementary taxes, \$105m; 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.

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Consolidated Revenue Fund—						
Racing clubs and associations .. .. .	2,425	(a) 1,237	(a) 13	(a) 3	(a) 1	(a) ..
Bookmakers' licences .. .. .	138	147	149	136	140	135
Bookmakers' turnover .. .. .	8,654	9,859	8,321	9,156	11,206	12,069
Betting tickets (stamp duty) .. .. .	754	413	396	383	373	368
Totalizator (b)—						
On-course .. .. .	8,720	9,481	12,930	14,812	18,104	18,064
Off-course .. .. .	40,862	48,011	55,056	58,195	67,321	72,075
Special Deposits Account—						
Racecourse Development Fund (c) .. .. .	1,293	1,456	1,937	2,035	2,136	2,111
Total .. .. .	62,845	(a) 70,605	(a) 78,802	(a) 84,720	(a) 99,281	(a) 104,822

(a) Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued from 1 January 1977. (b) Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1980-81 these amounted to \$590,000 for on-course and \$6.9m 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, being \$2.1m in 1980-81, and \$5.6m derived as 20 per cent of the TAB surplus.

#### 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	(a) 10	(a) 10
Other racecourses .. .. .	5	(a) 7	(a) 7
Race club's commission—			
Six major racecourses .. .. .	6	6	7
Other racecourses .. .. .	9	9	10
Off-course—			
Government tax .. .. .	6·5	(a) 8·5	(a) 8·5
Totalizator Agency Board commission .. .. .	7·5	7·5	8·5

(a) Includes 0·5 per cent payable to Racecourse Development Fund.

#### 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 subsection 'Motor Taxes, Fees, and Charges' in Chapter 14, '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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Vehicle registration fees and taxes .. .. .	122,800	145,330	163,293	171,532	181,421	221,582
Drivers', etc. licences and fees .. .. .	25,539	26,382	27,563	27,943	28,343	30,732
Stamp duty on vehicle registration .. .. .	24,673	41,661	46,453	53,097	55,222	61,887
Road transport taxes .. .. .	1,042	1,097	1,128	1,411	1,467	1,698
Road maintenance contributions .. .. .	20,268	19,810	19,023	19,578	(a) 1,223	(a) 24
Total .. .. .	194,322	234,280	257,460	273,561	267,676	315,923

(a) Contributions fell as a consequence of the Road Maintenance (Contributions) Repeal Act, 1979.

#### 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

subsection 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 20, 'Retail Trade and Tourist Accommodation'. 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 \$42m in 1979–80 and \$45m in 1980–81.

### 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 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); on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948–49 to 1958–59). The financial assistance grants arrangements which were instituted in 1959 replaced 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. Further details on these grants are given on page 602 of Year Book No. 66. The amounts paid in recent years to each State under these 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 were 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 was subject to the guarantee that the States' Stage 1 entitlements in any year were not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and for the years 1976–77 to 1979–80, their entitlements were not 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 guarantee arrangement, adopted at the December 1979 Premiers' Conference, to apply during 1980–81, was embodied in the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Amendment Act 1980*. This guarantee ensured that each State received no less in real terms than the amount it received in 1979–80, as measured by the Consumer Price Index in the capital city of each State for the four quarters to March 1981, compared with the four quarters to March 1980. It was not necessary to invoke the minimum guarantee provision for New South Wales. The minimum entitlement for New South Wales was calculated on an increase of 10·2 per cent. The tax sharing arrangements were reconsidered by the end of 1980–81 and a further review of State relativities was arranged to be undertaken by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

#### TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS IN 1981–82 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

Arising from the Premiers' Conference (4 May 1981) and concomitant issues, the Commonwealth Government made new proposals on tax sharing and health expenditure programs which varied previous arrangements. The principal features were:

- (a) For 1981–82, there would be an increase of 9 per cent in the total basic tax sharing grants for the States;
- (b) After a transitional year for 1981–82, there would be a shift to a *total tax base* instead of the former net personal income tax base;
- (c) New identifiable, general purpose health grants were to replace the scheme of hospital cost-sharing assistance to most States; and
- (d) An additional \$73m was to be added to the tax sharing grants in lieu of certain specific purpose grants which were to be terminated as a result of the intended transfer of particular functions to the States.

Some aspects of prior agreements were retained including a guarantee that the grant payable to each State in any year would not be less, in absolute terms, than in the preceding year.

A later Premiers' Conference (20 June 1981) made further minor changes so that the total grant to the States and Northern Territory for 1981–82 was \$7,005m (exclusive of identifiable health grants), and comprised the following items:

	\$m
Tax sharing grants to the States and Northern Territory in 1980–81	6,285·5
Plus 9 per cent increase over 1980–81 (less \$27m)	538·7
Allocations in respect of <i>States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981</i>	105·1
Other	75·5
Total general revenue payments for 1981–82	\$7,004·8

Of the \$7,004·8, New South Wales received \$2,035m and the other states (ie excluding Northern Territory) \$4,655m.

The provisions of the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981* expire at 30 June

1985. Tax sharing for the States, in 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, are broadly as follows:

- (a) Calculate the total tax sharing grant to the States for 1981-82 as a percentage of total Commonwealth tax collections in 1980-81; and
- (b) Apply that percentage (20.72 per cent) in 1982-83, and in each subsequent year to the previous year's total Commonwealth tax collections to ascertain the total tax sharing grant payable in the relevant year.

In the light of decisions taken at a Premiers' Conference, in June 1982, the States' total share will be divided into two pools, with:

- (a) 20.323 per cent of relevant Commonwealth tax collections to take the form of a 'basic' tax sharing pool.

The distribution of the basic tax sharing pool in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 will be calculated on the basis of the populations of each State at 31 December in each year weighted by the new per capita relativities settled at the June 1982 Premiers' Conference phased-in over the three years to 1984-85. These are shown in the following table—

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas
1982-83	1.01960	1.00000	1.43516	1.49634	1.54072	1.87261
1983-84	1.01880	1.00000	1.48508	1.47567	1.45686	1.75931
1984-85	1.018	1.000	1.535	1.455	1.373	1.646

- (b) 0.397 per cent of such collections to form a 'supplementary' tax sharing pool to be used to assist in moving to the new relativities settled at the Conference. The amounts to be set aside from the supplementary pool will ensure that the sum of each State's basic and total supplementary tax sharing grants increases by 2 per cent in real terms in 1982-83 over the previous year (one per cent in real terms in both 1983-84 and 1984-85). Any portion of the pool not used for this purpose is to be distributed between all the States on the basis of the phased-in relativities effective in the year concerned.

The following table shows the total estimated tax sharing grants payable to each State in 1982-83.

#### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL TAX SHARING GRANTS TO THE STATES IN 1982-83

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
BASIC TAX SHARING GRANTS							
(1) Estimated population at 31 Dec 1982 ('000 persons) (a)	5,330.3	4,010.6	2,457.6	1,334.7	1,344.5	431.6	14,909.3
(2) Per capita relativities	1.01960	1.00000	1.43516	1.49634	1.54072	1.87261	..
(3) Row (1) weighted by Row (2)	5,434.8	4,010.6	3,527.0	1,997.1	2,071.5	808.3	17,849.3
(4) Percentage distribution of Row (3) between States (per cent)	30.44804	22.46929	19.75995	11.18869	11.60560	4.52843	100.0
(5) Estimated Distribution of Basic Tax Sharing Grants (\$ million)	2,321.2	1,713.0	1,506.4	853.0	884.8	345.2	7,623.6
SUPPLEMENTARY TAX SHARING GRANTS (\$ million)							
Distribution of supplementary pool	36.4	26.8	23.6	13.4	30.1	18.6	148.9
TOTAL TAX SHARING GRANTS (\$ million)							
Basic plus supplementary grants	2,357.6	1,739.8	1,530.0	866.4	914.9	363.8	7,772.5
INCREASE OVER 1981-82 (per cent)							
Increase	15.9	15.8	21.5	13.8	13.0	13.0	16.2

(a) Projections of resident population at 31 December 1982. Subject to revision.

The general purpose revenue grants to the States in the last five 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)							
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
1979-80	1,663,466	1,233,934	964,933	630,392	662,888	272,696	5,428,310
1980-81	1,839,065	1,354,860	1,099,778	691,540	734,172	298,602	6,018,018
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (dollars) (p)							
1976-77	227.59	220.12	325.38	338.38	369.86	450.97	269.73
1977-78	262.49	255.61	369.02	392.76	426.56	515.65	310.95
1978-79	288.50	281.38	393.62	430.75	466.46	576.62	340.23
1979-80	324.08	316.73	429.15	483.10	524.77	647.58	380.49
1980-81	353.45	344.81	476.53	526.69	571.12	702.10	416.06

(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 1979-80 were \$81m when the entitlement was 1.75 per cent and in 1980-81 were \$110m when the entitlement was raised to 2 per cent. In 1981-82 they are expected to be \$128m. 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)

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
137,057	143,958	154,289	154,489	134,146	140,854

## COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The Commonwealth Government provides grants to all States for specific current and capital purposes. The next table shows all such grants made to New South Wales in recent years, grouped under functional headings.

### COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (\$'000)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>FOR CURRENT PURPOSES</b>						
General public services .. .. .	2,708	4,454	3,904	4,359	4,613	131
Education .. .. .	393,874	475,854	523,099	548,267	606,430	696,056
Health .. .. .	344,843	268,186	382,479	407,177	452,972	499,931
Social security and welfare .. .. .	15,495	5,731	8,285	11,945	13,997	14,549
Housing and community amenities .. .. .	3,465	2,047	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848
Economic services (a) .. .. .	8,748	12,374	14,871	18,046	16,201	16,554
Other purposes (b) .. .. .	46,054	69,335	79,081	83,980	99,937	144,282
<b>Total grants for current purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>815,187</b>	<b>837,981</b>	<b>1,013,567</b>	<b>1,075,622</b>	<b>1,195,998</b>	<b>1,373,351</b>
<b>FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES</b>						
General public services .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education .. .. .	104,350	104,558	106,588	120,747	111,770	108,241
Health .. .. .	45,157	41,864	20,364	3,579	2,367	1,020
Social security and welfare .. .. .	7,822	3,243	5,134	6,895	13,696	14,536
Housing and community amenities .. .. .	31,391	13,525	2,822	3,452	25,993	27,698
Recreation and related cultural services .. .. .	3,153	1,570	942	665	410	330
Economic services (a) .. .. .	149,391	167,098	184,539	186,416	198,899	221,318
Other purposes .. .. .	12,596	10,006	6,945	1,895	—	815
<b>Total grants for capital purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>353,860</b>	<b>341,864</b>	<b>327,334</b>	<b>323,649</b>	<b>353,135</b>	<b>373,956</b>
<b>Total specific purpose grants .. .. .</b>	<b>1,169,047</b>	<b>1,179,845</b>	<b>1,340,901</b>	<b>1,399,271</b>	<b>1,549,133</b>	<b>1,747,307</b>

(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 *Commonwealth Government Finance: Australia* (Catalogue No. 5502.0).

## REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES

### REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES RECEIVED BY N.S.W. (\$'000)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Defence-housing for servicemen .. .. .	18,005	15,280	7,947	5,423	1,360	120
Housing and community amenities .. .. .	207,706	167,172	147,621	122,108	71,827	75,783
Economic services—						
Soil and water resources management .. .. .	2,800	1,875	—	—	—	—
Forest resources management .. .. .	2,456	2,497	374	3,175	1,840	1,891
Assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries .. .. .	9,076	6,487	8,137	10,065	3,485	3,570
Other .. .. .	10	384	—	—	1,179	5,222
Natural disaster relief .. .. .	672	1,490	1,485	984	—	27,869
<b>Total gross advances .. .. .</b>	<b>240,725</b>	<b>195,185</b>	<b>165,564</b>	<b>141,755</b>	<b>79,690</b>	<b>114,455</b>

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 above 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 chapter.

## STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The principal operating accounts in the public accounts of N.S.W. 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 General Loan Account.* Proceeds of borrowings for the State under the *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 of 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.

*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 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'.

## REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the State Revenue Budget is shown in the next table. Though not embracing all State activities, the table includes the Consolidated Revenue Fund and, until recently, the 'principal business undertakings' of the State (ie railway, bus and harbour services). From July 1980 the railway and bus services and from June 1981, harbour services, were placed outside the budget process.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is shown on a 'cash' or 'receipts and payments' basis denoted by cash movements only within a fiscal year. The accounts of the business undertakings follow an 'income and expenditure' principle, in which by accrual, costs incurred are matched with income generated.

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 unrecovered 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 unrecovered 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 certain inter-fund payments from the Fund to the business undertakings.

## STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	2,496,151	2,888,929	3,231,248	3,499,899	4,015,134	4,655,528
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	323,562	358,286	389,139	388,382	506,829	..
Buses .. .. .	45,395	40,513	44,328	44,936	61,274	..
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	49,311	66,930	77,657	109,082	125,972	163,970
Total .. .. .	418,268	465,729	511,124	542,400	694,075	163,970
Total budget (c) .. .. .	2,909,110	3,347,647	3,733,273	4,032,114	4,691,173	4,819,498
EXPENDITURE (a) EXPENSES (EXCLUDING DEBT CHARGES)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	2,100,993	2,368,117	2,617,426	2,822,583	3,356,921	4,300,922
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	472,560	569,055	639,229	672,283	757,996	..
Buses .. .. .	81,653	92,617	105,665	115,085	121,414	..
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	40,034	56,572	65,889	88,366	98,680	128,680
Total .. .. .	594,247	718,244	810,783	875,734	978,090	128,680
Total budget (c) .. .. .	2,689,931	3,079,350	3,419,110	3,688,132	4,316,976	4,429,602
EXPENDITURE (a) INTEREST AND EXCHANGE ON INTEREST (d)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	128,372	155,201	182,101	192,291	235,169	336,062
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	45,847	55,631	66,597	73,634	63,456	..
Buses .. .. .	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704	—	..
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	7,715	8,723	10,051	17,597	21,580	28,807
Total .. .. .	56,575	67,732	80,207	94,935	85,036	28,807
Total budget (c) .. .. .	184,946	222,933	262,308	287,226	320,205	364,869
EXPENDITURE (a) CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUNDS (e)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	24,289	35,352	38,999	40,001	40,427	48,214
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	9,027	8,227	11,382	13,810	13,360	..
Buses .. .. .	375	690	552	547	—	..
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	1,490	1,550	1,619	3,001	3,745	5,833
Total .. .. .	10,892	10,467	13,553	17,358	17,105	5,833
Total budget (c) .. .. .	35,182	45,819	52,552	57,359	57,531	54,047
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	2,253,654	2,558,672	2,838,526	3,054,875	3,632,517	4,685,196
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	527,434	632,913	717,208	759,727	834,812	..
Buses .. .. .	85,041	96,685	109,776	119,336	121,414	..
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	49,238	66,845	77,559	108,964	124,005	163,320
Total .. .. .	661,713	796,443	904,543	988,027	1,080,231	163,320
Total budget (c) .. .. .	2,910,059	3,348,104	3,733,970	4,032,717	4,694,712	4,848,516
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	242,497	330,257	392,722	445,024	382,617	(—) 29,668
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways .. .. .	(—) 203,872	(—) 274,627	(—) 328,069	(—) 371,345	(—) 327,983	..
Buses .. .. .	(—) 39,646	(—) 56,172	(—) 65,448	(—) 74,400	(—) 60,140	..
Harbour services (b) .. .. .	73	85	98	118	1,967	650
Total .. .. .	(—) 243,445	(—) 330,714	(—) 393,419	(—) 445,627	(—) 386,156	650
Total budget (c) .. .. .	(—) 949	(—) 457	(—) 697	(—) 603	(—) 3,539	(—) 29,018

(a) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$86m in 1980-81) have been deducted from both revenue and expenditure. (b) Refers to the 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 have been omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the previous table include:

- (a) unrecovered State debt charges (amounting to \$59m, \$66m, \$76m, \$80m, and \$56m in the years up to 1979–80 covered by the table); and
- (b) contributions (amounting to \$184m, \$261m, \$315m, \$365m, and \$331m in the same years) towards the accumulated losses of the railway and bus services.

Inter-fund items contained in outlays of the Fund and also in revenue of the railways and buses but omitted from the item 'Total budget' to avoid duplication, include:

- (a) annual contributions of \$1.6m to Railways towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions towards superannuation costs (amounting to \$3.7m, \$5.4m, \$7.5m, \$8.6m, and \$10.3m in the years up to 1979–80 covered by the table).

#### TRANSPORT SERVICES ACCOUNTS

The Audit Act 1902 requirements relating to the incorporation of the annual results of the Rail and Bus Services with that of the Consolidated Revenue Fund were dispensed with as from 1 July 1980 under amendments to the Act. In June 1981 the requirement for the Harbour Services to be included was deleted, however for 1980–81 the aggregate statement has been prepared incorporating the results of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and those of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

By virtue of the Transport Authorities Act 1980, the former Public Transport Commission was dissolved and from 1 July 1980, the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority were constituted. The Authorities are described in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'.

The finances of the government rail and bus services are shown in Chapter 14. Debt charges are no longer payable to the Treasurer in respect of the loan liability of either transport authority. However, each authority is to pay to the Treasurer such amounts out of its annual surplus as the Minister for Transport may determine. Provision also exists for certain capital repayments to be made to the Treasurer as may be prescribed by the Minister.

From Parliamentary appropriations, the Treasurer may pay revenue supplements to the transport authorities, from time to time, to assist them in the exercise of their functions. During 1979–80, an interim waiver of debt and cognate unpaid debt-servicing charges amounting to some \$302m was allowed by the government for the transport services. These erasures of debt have no direct effect on the tables shown for 1979–80. In 1980–81 further extensive capital restructuring took place. It was determined what assets, debts and liabilities of the disbanded Public Transport Commission should be transferred to the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority. The effect of the Transport Authorities Act is to exclude virtually all components of capital financing from the accounts, and to give import to the operating subsidies contributed by the State.

#### GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts credited to the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* during the last six years.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: RECEIPTS

(\$'000)

Classification	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Grants from Commonwealth Government for—						
General purposes—financial assistance grants ..	946,660	1,133,400	1,319,609	1,464,397	1,663,466	1,839,065
Interest on public debt .. .. .	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
National disaster relief .. .. .	13,905	12,729	9,667	3,144	45	43,555
Education—						
Schools .. .. .	78,993	91,452	98,540	101,500	107,745	120,474
Technical education .. .. .	16,755	16,500	19,442	21,706	22,432	26,340
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	3,600	3,447	3,022	2,304	4,310	4,993
Education of migrant children .. .. .	2,713	—	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	588	830	675	1,120	3,850	7,130
Health—						
Pharmaceutical benefits .. .. .	10,415	860	3,147	1,600	—	1,666
Community health services .. .. .	16,898	25,172	25,052	19,033	21,116	23,102
Tuberculosis control .. .. .	3,030	390	1,626	—	—	—
School dental scheme .. .. .	1,536	2,486	2,405	2,544	2,657	4,191
Blood transfusion service .. .. .	1,391	1,437	1,495	1,619	2,207	1,303
Other .. .. .	—	11	—	—	—	—
Social security and welfare—						
Unemployment relief works .. .. .	11,392	—	—	1,230	1,189	993
Assistance for deserted wives .. .. .	2,344	3,836	6,376	9,521	7,538	6,379
Home care services .. .. .	487	1,967	1,933	1,875	2,768	3,588
Economic services—						
Water resources investigations .. .. .	—	1,435	682	—	1,258	727
Other .. .. .	—	—	—	97	91	78
Other purposes .. .. .	655	323	385	414	474	458
Total of foregoing .. .. .	1,117,196	1,302,110	1,499,891	1,637,939	1,846,982	2,089,877
Taxes .. .. .	1,107,791	1,247,359	1,338,390	1,477,313	1,678,474	1,946,596
Land revenue—						
Land alienations and leases .. .. .	15,648	17,407	17,658	21,530	26,076	37,193
Mining royalties .. .. .	31,702	45,479	48,952	35,447	86,542	117,233
Forestry (a) .. .. .	6,648	7,317	7,558	8,994	10,343	11,770
Other .. .. .	1,623	1,599	1,475	1,638	1,660	1,972
Receipts for services rendered—						
Harbour, tonnage, and light rates, pilotage, etc. ..	14,357	17,055	20,486	—	—	—
Fees—						
Registrar-General and Corporate Affairs						
Commission .. .. .	18,323	20,503	26,221	30,941	34,579	38,901
Other fees .. .. .	22,799	27,712	26,252	28,989	31,596	34,156
Architectural service charges .. .. .	19,638	11,590	17,162	18,418	16,963	21,262
Police services — traffic control (b) .. .. .	23,755	19,899	19,751	14,514	4,943	6,374
Other .. .. .	22,888	27,581	33,042	38,181	46,745	54,661
Interest and debt redemption receipts .. .. .	47,451	78,476	94,997	95,141	102,909	111,812
Other .. .. .	46,330	64,842	79,413	90,854	127,323	183,721
Total receipts (c) .. .. .	2,496,151	2,888,929	3,231,248	3,499,899	4,015,134	4,655,528

(a) Net receipts. Excludes transfer to Special Deposits Account (\$11.9m in 1980-81).  
 Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

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

(b) Reimbursement primarily from the

Receipts from the Commonwealth Government constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 45 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1980-81, whilst State taxation represented 42 per cent, land revenue 4 per cent, and other receipts 9 per cent. Certain Commonwealth grants (such as 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 subsection 'Commonwealth Grants to the States' earlier in this chapter.

## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last six 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**  
(S'000)

Classification	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Ordinary departmental—					
Legislature and general administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below) .. ..	197,067	214,266	248,015	259,590	737,239
Maintenance of law, order, and public safety .. ..	284,376	318,387	347,163	422,069	493,517
Regulation of trade and industry .. ..	12,701	14,195	15,913	19,444	22,104
Education .. ..	1,012,921	1,139,819	1,251,905	1,434,839	1,686,564
Science, art, and research .. ..	24,980	32,200	41,639	37,071	43,247
Health, the environment and recreation .. ..	449,470	457,024	507,499	615,186	721,943
Unemployment relief (a) .. ..	32,300	34,403	15	17,509	11,619
Social amelioration .. ..	103,709	121,750	130,648	227,441	231,593
War obligations .. ..	3,723	3,623	3,491	4,440	4,363
Development and maintenance of State resources (b) .. ..	226,663	259,823	253,698	292,642	320,332
Local government .. ..	20,207	21,936	22,597	26,690	28,398
Total ordinary departmental (c) .. ..	2,368,117	2,617,426	2,822,583	3,356,921	4,300,922
Public debt charges—					
Interest .. ..	140,409	166,496	177,063	220,204	320,582
Sinking fund .. ..	22,953	25,901	26,801	34,174	44,017
Total public debt charges (d) .. ..	163,361	192,397	203,864	254,378	364,599
Commonwealth advances—					
Interest .. ..	14,795	15,606	15,228	14,965	15,480
Principal repaid .. ..	12,399	13,097	13,200	6,253	4,196
Total Commonwealth advances .. ..	27,194	28,703	28,428	21,218	19,675
Total payments (c) .. ..	2,558,672	2,838,526	3,054,875	3,632,517	4,685,196

(a) Funds provided for employment—creating activities and distributed by the Department of Local Government to State and local government authorities. (b) Includes rural, public works, land settlement, forestry, navigation, tourist bureau and tourist resorts, water resources, and assistance to public transport authorities. (c) Excludes State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$86m in 1980-81). (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*. The Loan Council is comprised of the Prime Minister (or a Minister or person nominated by him — the Treasurer is the present nominee and is also Chairman) and the Premier of each State (or a Minister or person nominated by him). All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments (except borrowings for temporary purposes and defence borrowings) 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. Borrowings by Commonwealth and State semi-government and local authorities (except borrowings under \$1.5m or for temporary purposes) are also subject to Loan Council approval under the terms of the 'Gentlemen's Agreement'. 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 the chapter 'Private Finance'). In June 1982 the Loan Council made three major changes to its loan raising controls. Firstly it decided to introduce a tender system for selling Treasury Bonds and to delegate to the Treasurer, as Chairman of the Loan Council, the power to decide the maturities, coupons, quantities and timing of stock to be offered. This system will replace the 'tap' system. Secondly the Council delegated to the Treasurer, as Chairman, the power to determine terms and conditions of Australian Savings Bonds. Thirdly it was agreed that major electricity authorities would, for a trial period of 3 years, be allowed to borrow locally outside Loan

Council constraints. The interest rates terms and conditions of local electricity authority borrowings will be determined by the respective government.

Since 1978, the Loan Council has 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 as well as repayment of some Commonwealth advances, 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>RECEIPTS</b>						
Loan raisings (a) .. .. .	274,114	287,915	308,978	308,978	268,293	281,707
Commonwealth Government grants .. .. .	136,457	143,448	154,289	154,489	134,146	140,854
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Works and services—						
Gross expenditure .. .. .	544,962	583,577	603,122	585,931	521,008	562,600
Less						
Repayments .. .. .	134,788	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185	124,764
Net expenditure .. .. .	410,173	430,478	461,441	467,361	399,823	437,836
Stamp duty, loan flotation expenses .. .. .	627	751	627	1,049	1,277	1,169

(a) Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

The principal items of gross loan expenditure by the State Government during recent years are given in the following table.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Work or service	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE</b>						
Transport—						
Railways .. .. .	86,634	118,836	124,215	100,100	130,233	104,000
Buses .. .. .	1,866	1,164	—	2,000	—	5,500
Ferries .. .. .	445	—	2,785	600	1,767	4,500
Highways, roads, and bridges .. .. .	7,325	8,600	9,500	40,500	10,950	10,100
Ports, harbours, and rivers .. .. .	11,808	17,991	28,724	7,860	8,091	10,243
Electricity undertakings .. .. .	20,558	20,508	20,501	468	429	388
Trading and service undertakings .. .. .	1,005	6,575	9,801	8,295	9,396	4,873
Water conservation and irrigation—						
Construction of dams .. .. .	16,863	18,290	19,171	12,427	9,332	17,659
Other .. .. .	16,223	21,494	22,751	24,169	26,065	25,367
Soil conservation .. .. .	2,350	2,900	4,322	4,950	5,290	6,700
Forestry .. .. .	9,950	12,500	13,280	14,340	12,150	15,000
Land settlement .. .. .	5,100	5,670	5,400	4,500	5,400	6,406
Water, sewerage, and drainage works—						
Metropolitan .. .. .	28,000	28,000	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	18,430	20,301	30,698	31,531	35,465	40,205
Local government works, n.e.i. .. .. .	4,653	3,748	3,245	2,924	3,570	4,520
Housing .. .. .	8,614	2,417	3,110	13,805	2,550	3,464
Rural and agricultural institutions and services .. .. .	1,068	1,221	1,927	2,303	2,500	2,199
Decentralisation and development .. .. .	5,000	7,000	2,800	6,035	4,000	2,000
Hospitals and health services .. .. .	88,216	96,187	88,994	78,589	23,502	38,029
Education .. .. .	180,131	152,968	169,459	186,308	172,951	190,738
Administrative and miscellaneous service—						
Justice .. .. .	10,700	14,300	15,000	16,474	29,553	32,120
Administrative establishments, etc. .. .. .	9,978	8,834	13,154	11,276	7,171	12,902
Recreation .. .. .	3,684	5,918	6,191	3,990	4,254	9,342
Other .. .. .	6,360	8,156	8,094	12,487	16,388	16,346
Total gross loan expenditure .. .. .	544,962	583,577	603,122	585,931	521,008	562,600
<b>REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT</b>						
Transport—						
Railways .. .. .	6,360	25,061	20,852	14,654	17,172	20,750
Buses .. .. .	276	400	328	563	576	18
Ferries .. .. .	280	—	—	—	82	—
Highways, roads, and bridges .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports, harbours, and rivers .. .. .	11,908	662	1,779	1,433	2,006	2,233
Electricity undertakings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trading and service undertakings .. .. .	30	29	2,304	15	1,393	95
Water conservation and irrigation .. .. .	5,009	6,147	6,906	9,198	8,905	7,958
Soil conservation .. .. .	—	—	30	400	1,000	1,000
Forestry .. .. .	2,458	2,499	379	3,190	1,841	1,951
Land settlement .. .. .	2,955	3,312	8,242	4,011	8,172	5,031
Water, sewerage, and drainage works .. .. .	9,349	10,196	11,251	11,722	11,178	11,399
Local government works, n.e.i. .. .. .	62	73	74	66	812	59
Housing .. .. .	276	135	190	141	188	358
Rural and agricultural institutions and services .. .. .	885	893	913	888	885	855
Decentralisation and development .. .. .	46	20	21	14	15	15
Hospitals and health services .. .. .	44,807	44,176	21,436	2,218	2,928	2,423
Education .. .. .	49,520	53,222	60,327	68,222	63,741	69,728
Administrative and miscellaneous services .. .. .	569	6,274	6,647	1,835	291	891
Total repayments .. .. .	134,788	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185	124,764
Total, net loan expenditure on works and services .. .. .	410,173	430,478	461,441	467,361	399,823	437,836

*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 bodies. *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 authorities have 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.

Issues of short-dated *promissory notes* have been employed as bridging finance to supplement loan raisings. For some intermediate-term projects generating a cash-inflow fairly quickly, these negotiable instruments are likely to replace longer term borrowing as a means of providing such funds.

### 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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Credit balances—</b>						
Government railways .. .. .	30,039	43,416	52,168	80,140	28,309	(b)
Government railways renewals .. .. .	18,401	29,711	36,477	10,806	22,742	(b)
<b>Special deposits—</b>						
Cash .. .. .	421,069	496,006	419,214	441,057	453,038	418,247
Securities .. .. .	33,969	36,528	35,866	40,796	44,957	53,235
Other credit balances .. .. .	21,227	27,037	39,479	35,856	31,161	25,275
<b>Total credit balances .. .. .</b>	<b>524,705</b>	<b>632,698</b>	<b>583,205</b>	<b>608,655</b>	<b>580,207</b>	<b>496,757</b>
<b>Debit balances—</b>						
Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	62,956	60,052	58,175	57,871	62,330	91,997
General Loan .. .. .	1,865	1,732	533	5,476	4,137	20,582
Other debit balances .. .. .	9,314	5,371	5,095	3,840	4,308	12,047
<b>Total debit balances .. .. .</b>	<b>74,135</b>	<b>67,156</b>	<b>63,804</b>	<b>67,187</b>	<b>70,774</b>	<b>124,626</b>
<b>Net credit balance held in—</b>						
New South Wales: current accounts .. .. .	2,645	1,953	2,639	(-) 70,600	(-) 87,903	(-) 107,800
New South Wales: fixed deposits .. .. .	412,500	525,650	479,500	569,979	549,860	425,500
Overseas funds (a) .. .. .	1,302	1,258	1,242	1,139	2,365	1,042
Securities .. .. .	34,123	36,682	36,020	40,950	45,111	53,389
<b>Total net credit balance .. .. .</b>	<b>450,570</b>	<b>565,542</b>	<b>519,402</b>	<b>541,467</b>	<b>509,432</b>	<b>372,131</b>

(a) Comprises cash at bankers at 31 May and remittances in transit.

(b) From 1 July 1980 the Public Transport Commission was split into the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority. These authorities' financial transactions are now included in the Special Deposits Accounts.

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 State government operates many statutory corporations which provide an extensive range of goods and services to other governmental bodies, the general public, industry, and commerce.

For the most part, the capital fabric has been furnished from State loan funds. However, in many cases, authorised direct borrowings from non-State lenders have been made. Since November 1978, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, and the State Rail Authority have been permitted to borrow money under approved conditions from overseas sources.

This direct borrowing debt has been growing rapidly in recent years and now shows signs of reaching the level of the central loan liability to the Commonwealth; as can be seen by comparison of the two tables shown later in this section 'Loans Guaranteed by the State' and 'Public Debt of New South Wales'.

Most enterprises aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue from the sales of goods and services. Others engage in the provision of services at prices significantly below their cost as a matter of governmental policy. The revenue and expenditure of *selected* State enterprises during 1979–80 and 1980–81 are summarised in the next table.

SELECTED STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W.: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1979-80			1980-81		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit (—)	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit (—)
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	652,105	651,882	223	795,763	798,068	(—) 2,305
Totalizator Agency Board	76,125	45,141	30,983	83,294	52,176	31,118
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (a)	26,274	26,237	37	29,665	35,724	(—) 6,059
State Brickworks (a)	9,103	9,001	102	10,548	8,900	1,648
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,460	27,267	(—) 5,807
Dairy Industry Marketing Authority of N.S.W.	139,422	139,031	392	162,884	162,791	93
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	7,209	7,949	(—) 739	8,299	8,608	(—) 309
Water supply—						
South West Tablelands (b)	1,746	2,862	(—) 1,116	2,071	3,195	(—) 1,124
Fish River (b)	1,580	1,240	340	1,510	1,407	103
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	182,301	167,140	(c) 15,161	207,211	192,633	(c) 14,578
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. (d) (f)	84,146	66,457	17,689	43,860	56,953	(—) 13,093
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority (e)	2,967	2,012	955	3,231	2,365	866

(a) Year ended 31 March.

(b) Year ended 31 December.

(c) Result after allowing for rebates of rents of \$31m in

1979-80 and \$41m in 1980-81.

(d) Year ended 31 October in next financial year.

(e) Year ended 30 September in the next

financial year.

(f) Prior to April 1981 known as Grain Elevators Board.

## 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 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. At 30 June 1981, 99·8 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, with the remainder in New York, London, and the Netherlands.

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 1981 are given in the following table.

## PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(at 30 June)

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Australia—</b>							
Debt .. .. .	\$'000	3,650,375	3,904,051	4,179,735	4,428,372	4,630,824	4,875,799
Annual interest .. .. .	\$'000	259,743	292,737	329,151	354,095	383,655	437,116
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	7·12	7·50	7·87	8·00	8·28	8·97
<b>London—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	48,745	34,158	27,258	25,311	26,548	4,335
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	2,722	1,836	1,584	1,493	1,566	238
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·58	5·38	5·81	5·90	5·90	5·50
<b>New York—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	18,322	17,299	13,112	10,051	7,299	5,008
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	999	945	718	551	401	275
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·45	5·46	5·48	5·48	5·50	5·50
<b>Canada—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	2,324	2,290	1,911	1,654	1,549	—
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	134	132	110	95	89	—
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·77	5·76	5·76	5·74	5·75	—
<b>Netherlands—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	1,231	1,254	1,083	915	622	228
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	62	63	54	46	31	11
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5·04	5·02	4·99	5·03	5·00	4·50
<b>Total—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$'000	3,720,997	3,959,053	4,223,099	4,466,303	4,666,843	4,885,370
Amount .. .. .	\$	£750·26	£791·30	£836·29	£875·18	£903·52	£932·84
Per capita p .. .. .							
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$'000	263,659	295,711	331,617	356,281	385,743	437,641
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	7·09	7·47	7·85	7·98	8·27	8·96

(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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>LOANS RAISED</b>						
Conversion and renewal loans .. .. .	458,879	381,538	425,866	386,936	301,074	916,441
New loans (b) .. .. .	274,114	287,937	308,978	308,978	268,737	284,109
Total face value of conversions, renewals, and new loans .. .. .	732,993	669,475	734,844	695,914	569,811	1,200,549
<b>LOANS REPAYD</b>						
From conversion and renewal loans—						
Australia .. .. .	458,531	381,136	425,029	386,509	300,693	907,519
Overseas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From sinking fund and revenue account—						
Australia .. .. .	41,270	34,663	34,132	60,768	66,665	44,398
Overseas .. .. .	10,029	21,208	12,877	11,134	2,823	21,883
Total loans repaid .. .. .	509,829	437,008	472,038	458,411	370,182	973,800
<b>NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT</b>						
Australia .. .. .	233,193	253,676	275,684	248,637	202,452	244,975
Overseas (c) .. .. .	(- )15,948	(- )15,620	(- )11,638	(- ) 5,433	(- ) 1,912	(- )26,447
Total net increase (c) .. .. .	217,245	238,055	264,046	243,204	200,540	218,528

(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 1981 is shown in the table 'Public Debt of New South Wales' as \$438m. 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)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Amount of interest paid on—							
Public debt held in Australia .. .. .	\$'000	226,697	269,845	308,763	332,273	355,179	413,182
Public debt held overseas .. .. .	\$'000	4,628	3,437	2,857	2,346	2,855	1,398
Total interest paid on public debt .. .. .	\$'000	231,326	273,282	311,620	334,619	358,034	414,580
Moneys in temporary possession and bank advances .. .. .	\$'000	4,442	5,378	8,215	9,211	9,804	10,341
Total interest paid—							
Amount .. .. .	\$'000	235,768	278,660	319,835	343,830	367,838	424,921
Per head of population p (b) .. .. .	\$	47.66	55.96	63.62	67.74	71.66	81.67

(a) Payments in Australian currency.

(b) Per head of mean estimated resident population.

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Railways .. .. .	44,815	53,265	61,140	64,915	49,110	(a) —
Buses .. .. .	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704	(a) —	(a) —
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	7,589	8,496	9,795	16,512	16,413	17,104
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund .. .. .	3,000	4,000	4,500	4,300	3,000	3,500
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	32,940	36,915	39,871	41,308	41,827	43,644
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	15,755	18,310	19,774	19,514	19,199	19,315
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	668	698	742	754	768	1,552
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	1,258	1,405	1,532	1,569	1,536	802
Main Roads Department .. .. .	3,599	4,270	4,846	6,016	8,004	10,361
Grain Handling Authority (b) .. .. .	1,590	1,330	1,592	1,476	1,460	1,446
Other .. .. .	3,420	6,185	5,989	6,699	6,318	6,614
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>117,647</b>	<b>138,252</b>	<b>153,340</b>	<b>166,767</b>	<b>147,634</b>	<b>104,338</b>

(a) The Urban Transit Authority and the State Rail Authority have not been required to pay capital debt charges since 1 July 1979 and 1 July 1980 respectively. (b) Prior to April 1981 known as the Grain Elevators Board.

**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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Total, 1928-29 to 1980-81
<b>Receipts—</b>							
Contributions by—							
Commonwealth Government ..	9,900	10,506	11,168	11,876	12,580	13,152	229,791
New South Wales Government ..	41,500	44,096	46,936	49,967	52,986	55,436	866,910
Interest .. .. .	82	13	113	790	357	87	3,549
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>51,482</b>	<b>54,615</b>	<b>58,217</b>	<b>62,633</b>	<b>65,924</b>	<b>68,675</b>	<b>(b) 1,101,187</b>
<b>Payments (a)</b>							
Australia .. .. .	41,194	34,652	34,100	60,705	66,661	44,396	792,073
Overseas .. .. .	9,377	18,596	12,645	10,317	2,868	25,461	306,963
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>50,571</b>	<b>53,247</b>	<b>46,745</b>	<b>71,023</b>	<b>69,530</b>	<b>69,857</b>	<b>1,099,036</b>
<b>Cash balance at 30 June .. .. .</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>15,330</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>—</b>

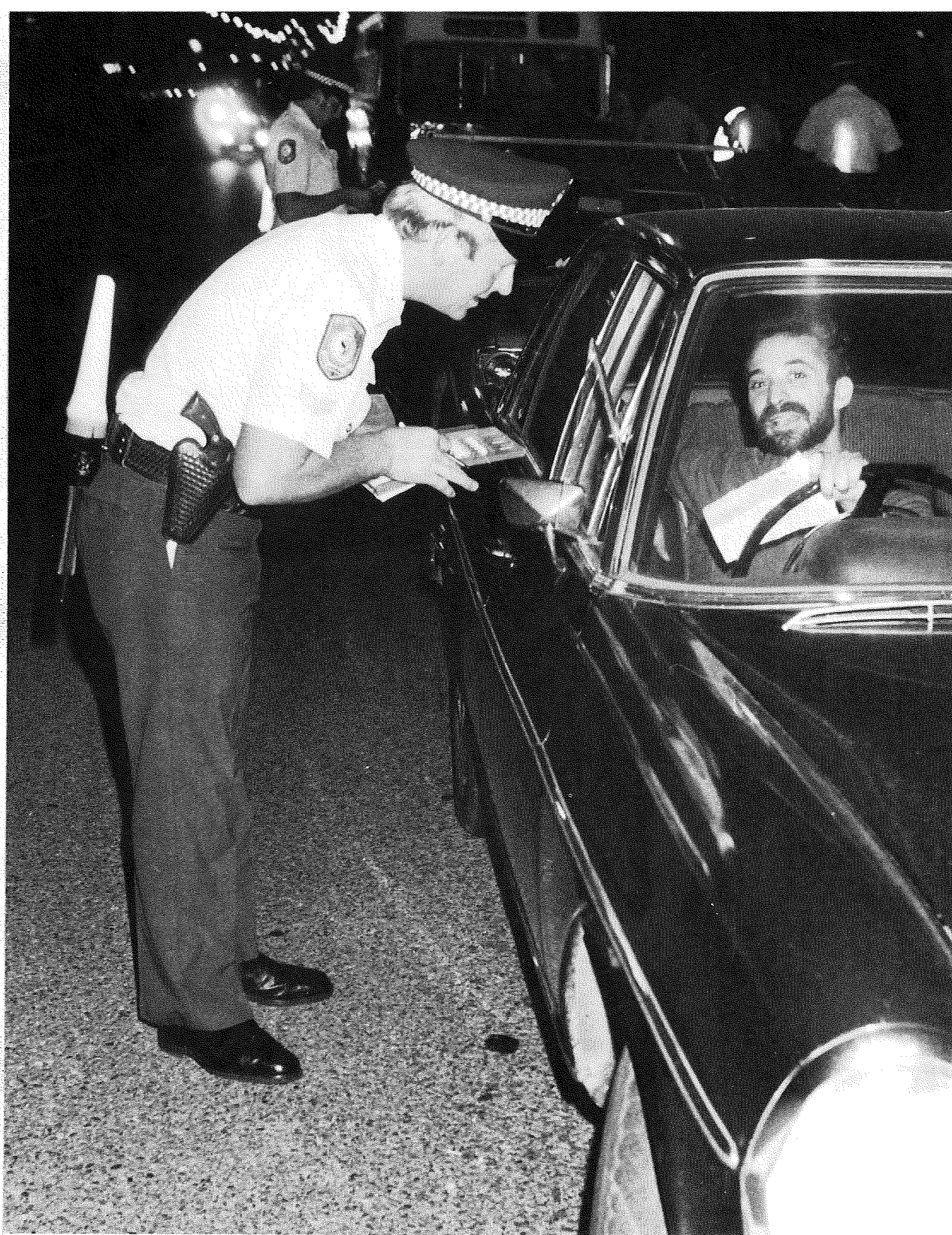
(a) Net cost (in Australian currency) of securities re-purchased and redeemed. (b) Includes contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.





*The Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.*

Development of Darling Harbour, Sydney. Finger wharves have been demolished and major reclamation work undertaken to fill in areas required to support new-style cargo sheds and handling facilities. In the picture, reclamation work is progressing for the southern end of No. 4 Berth which extends into the foreground beyond the Port Operations and Communications Centre tower.



*Sydney Morning Herald*

Random breath-testing was introduced, on a trial basis, in New South Wales in December 1982. The prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood level (above which a person may not legally drive) is 0.05 grams per 100 millilitres.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the fifty-four 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 \$99.53, the average price for 1980-81 being \$99.99. 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Total, 1928-29 to 1980-81
Australia .. (\$A'000)	41,270	34,663	34,132	60,768	66,665	44,398	795,838
London .. (£ stg. '000)	1,020	11,599	5,359	3,726	—	10,490	106,653
New York .. (U.S.\$'000)	3,781	3,340	4,249	3,777	2,817	2,699	112,556
Canada .. (Can. \$'000)	118	67	248	299	104	2,060	5,278
Netherlands (Guilders '000)	692	692	692	692	692	692	9,688

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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Railways .. .. .	8,622	7,175	8,782	9,386	6,678	(a) —
Buses .. .. .	375	690	552	547	(a) —	(a) —
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	1,284	1,373	1,433	2,479	2,431	2,391
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	4,044	7,607	6,062	6,227	6,149	6,072
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	848	144	125	124	220	278
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	199	16	12	12	20	50
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	523	—	—	—	52	112
Main Roads Department .. .. .	377	835	692	907	989	1,489
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. (b) .. .. .	320	(-) 93	186	127	126	130
Other .. .. .	464	1,118	873	981	901	898
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,056</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>18,717</b>	<b>20,790</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>11,420</b>

(a) The Urban Transit Authority and the State Rail Authority have not been required to pay capital debt charges since 1 July 1979 and 1 July 1980 respectively. (b) Prior to April 1981 known as Grain Elevators Board.

**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.

Under the 1975 Supplemental Agreement, debts totalling \$1,000m were assumed from the States by the Commonwealth government as from 30 June 1975. As a result the sinking fund provisions were varied in the following manner:

- (a) Specified contributions were made by the States (\$122m) 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 States are also obligated for financial assistance given by the Commonwealth as 'repayable advances' for various projects controlled or administered by or on behalf of the States. The following table shows the composition of the liability of New South Wales in this regard at 30 June 1981, which necessitates redemption payments to the Commonwealth.

	\$'000
Housing .. .. .	1,437,586
Urban and regional development (a) .. .. .	121,051
Backlog sewerage works .. .. .	83,077
Rural reconstruction .. .. .	40,554
Dairy adjustment (b) .. .. .	1,671
Rural adjustment (b) .. .. .	23,601
Softwood forests .. .. .	25,123
Natural disasters .. .. .	32,542
Railway mainline upgrading .. .. .	5,000
Other—non-current projects .. .. .	35,339
	<hr/> 1,805,546

(a) Excludes capitalized interest repayments by farmers.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth loan assistance, the return of which is contingent upon

New South Wales loan liability to the Commonwealth outside the Financial Agreement at 30 June in recent years is shown below.

1976 (\$'000)	1977 (\$'000)	1978 (\$'000)	1979 (\$'000)	1980 (\$'000)	1981 (\$'000)
1,292,544	1,454,068	1,582,554	1,684,137	1,727,684	1,805,546

Details of the new Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and that of earlier years are given in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'. Some of the other more significant matters entailing Commonwealth assistance outside the 1927 *Financial Agreement* have been:

- (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 country 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 five 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 (a)	Guaranteed loans, etc. outstanding at 30 June				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Loans raised by—</b>					
Board of Fire Commissioners .. .. .	—	2,956	4,581	4,138	4,822
Broken Hill Water Board .. .. .	3,369	3,143	3,028	3,164	3,297
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation .. .. .	3,693	12,365	18,851	20,939	20,657
Cobar Water Board .. .. .	1,831	1,735	1,631	1,530	6,913
County councils .. .. .	22,049	19,828	13,352	12,658	9,407
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	311,629	365,809	490,492	677,522	975,000
Environment and Planning Department .. .. .	38,699	58,020	68,827	80,059	88,492
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. .. .. .	63,375	74,532	86,454	93,094	99,389
Heritage Council of NSW .. .. .	—	—	—	500	3,299
Homebush Abattoir Corporation .. .. .	19,173	21,798	23,811	23,126	22,493
Housing Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	18,401	18,693	18,881	16,497	17,020
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	129,005	138,494	150,764	163,115	176,086
Industrial Development and Decentralisation Department .. .. .	4,338	5,261	6,067	6,957	7,629
Land Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	—	10,000	10,905	10,802	966
Main Roads Department .. .. .	84,406	95,612	131,618	199,013	295,176
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. .. .. .	3,075	3,955	47,610	75,406	144,145
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority .. .. .	5,305	6,429	7,185	7,885	6,898
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	979,280	1,111,343	1,237,088	1,356,481	1,418,761
N.S.W. Film Corporation .. .. .	—	—	1,000	2,200	3,380
Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W. .. .. .	1,451	2,373	3,268	4,334	5,357
State Bank of N.S.W. .. .. .	21,124	22,124	23,124	24,322	25,522
State Rail Authority .. .. .	24,208	58,859	105,359	154,578	243,950
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority .. .. .	40,335	46,845	49,366	52,317	57,285
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	31,539	32,208	32,546	32,595	32,920
Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W. .. .. .	1,500	2,448	3,334	4,449	5,552
Tourist Industry Development Corporation .. .. .	—	—	—	2,151	3,254
Various public hospitals .. .. .	28,518	34,626	32,751	64,871	60,994
Other authorities .. .. .	76	65	110	101	57
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,836,377</b>	<b>2,149,520</b>	<b>2,572,005</b>	<b>3,094,804</b>	<b>3,738,721</b>
<b>Overdraft and advances of—</b>					
Co-operative building societies .. .. .	165,628	162,755	155,511	154,347	150,714
Other co-operative societies .. .. .	5,263	722	2,280	2,234	9,869
Other .. .. .	3,911	3,730	6,057	11,203	7,593
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>174,802</b>	<b>167,207</b>	<b>163,848</b>	<b>167,784</b>	<b>168,176</b>

(a) The names of some corporations or bodies have changed since 1977. The name current in 1981 has been used in the table.

The Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981, introduced a common code to apply to borrowings by prescribed State authorities unless the contrary is indicated in the authority's own governing act.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The system of local government in New South Wales is described in Chapter 2.

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.

### TYPES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

The following summary table shows, for recent years, the number of local government authorities and classifies their annual revenue, outlay, and long-term debt into *ordinary services* and *trading activities*.

#### MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: REVENUE, OUTLAY, AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Year	Number of authorities at 31 December	Current revenue		Current Outlay from revenue		Long-term debt	
		Ordinary services (a)	Trading activities	Ordinary services (a)	Trading activities	Ordinary services	Trading activities
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1974 .. .. .	276	473,619	576,327	387,686	547,504	335,442	635,766
1975 .. .. .	269	679,524	686,744	495,550	643,684	396,386	697,701
1976 .. .. .	266	736,476	823,293	548,899	762,951	471,397	769,843
1977 .. .. .	257	799,264	933,193	624,696	868,285	525,838	835,390
1978 .. .. .	258	883,386	1,035,617	712,467	985,694	610,025	897,113
1979 —							
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	202	972,184	176,032	768,796	178,258	670,553	363,013
County councils .. .. .	53	3,907	983,811	3,548	945,626	4,287	630,625
Total, 1979 .. .. .	255	975,211	1,159,843	771,464	1,123,884	674,840	993,638

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted from total New South Wales figures to avoid duplication.

#### MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities (usually centres of population) and shires (for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural land as well as towns and villages). At 1 January 1982 there were 62 municipalities and 113 shires. The principal functions of these areas are set out in the Local Government section of the Government chapter, and comprise the provision of *ordinary services* (such as the construction and maintenance of roads; the provision of sanitary and garbage services; the maintenance of parks, reserves, baths, etc.; town planning and building control) and *trading undertakings* (such as the supply of electricity and gas and for the operation of water supply, sewerage works, and abattoirs).

#### COUNTY COUNCILS

County councils have been constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in areas which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. County councils provide *ordinary services* (such as the eradication of noxious weeds, flood mitigation, or the control of aerodromes) as well as conduct *trading undertakings* (for the supply of electricity and gas and for the operation of water works and abattoirs). At 1 January 1982 there were 43 county councils.

## 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 expanded 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.

### REVISED ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES, 1979

Until 1 January 1979 the system of accounts used by local authorities was based on the report of the Committee of Expert Accountants appointed by the Minister for Local Government in May 1920. On 22 July 1977, the Minister for Local Government approved the establishment of another committee to report to the Minister on whether existing practices and procedures were suitable and appropriate to modern local government needs and what changes were necessary. Some of the major recommendations of the 1977 Committee included:

- (a) the existing form of revenue account and balance sheet be retained for general, local, special, water supply and sewerage funds and commercial accounting procedures be adopted for electricity, gas and abattoir funds;
- (b) the income and expenditure system of accounting be retained;
- (c) National Accounting classifications be adopted; and
- (d) accounts continue to be kept on the historical cost basis.

As a result of recommendations made by this committee, revised accounting schedules for councils' general funds were introduced from 1 January 1979 with revised accounting schedules for other funds being introduced progressively in subsequent years. The main feature of these revised schedules was that they followed the broad level purpose classification of government outlays used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to compile public authority finance statistics.

Although a large number of individual accounts are directly comparable between the new and former schedules, many of the former accounts have been redefined and a large number of new accounts have been created. In providing data for 1978 and earlier years in the following statistical tables, every attempt has been made to make the figures presented as comparable as possible with 1979 data. However, this has not been possible in all cases and accordingly care should be taken when interpreting time series data presented. While it is not possible to publish comprehensive comparable time series of outlays classified by purpose, a limited range of data for some purpose classifications can be made available on request.

## VALUATION AND RATING OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

The services provided by councils are financed mainly from rates levied on the valuation 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 valuation of property for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires.

For 55 years prior to 1973 the general valuations of property made by the Valuer-General were the *unimproved values*, the *improved values*, and the *assessed annual values* (described later in this subsection). These valuations were carried out in all areas over a 6-year cycle.

From January 1973, the obligation to make *improved values* (and to record the nature of the improvements on the land with the valuation) was dispensed with for general valuation purposes. The basis for the annual rate levy on properties used for residential purposes became the *unimproved value* of land. For non-residential properties, *assessed annual values* of land continued to be made by the Valuer-General and were used for land rating of non-residential properties by the Water Boards. Also from 1973, a 2-year general valuation cycle was introduced in the metropolises and general valuations were made at 3 to 6-year intervals in other areas. In addition, all general valuations were to be determined at the first of January in the year of valuation.

In the three years from 1 July 1978 a new basis of valuation, *land value* (also often referred to as 'site value') was progressively introduced by the Valuer-General as an alternative to *unimproved value*. In addition, all general valuations were to relate to the first of July in the year of valuation. *Land value* was introduced in order to provide a more equitable distribution of the rural rate burden because it relates more directly to the present productive capacity of land than the *unimproved value*. For rating purposes during this period, municipal and shire councils were permitted to use either the *unimproved value* or the *land value* (if the latter valuation was available).

From 1 January 1982, the Valuer-General no longer determines the *unimproved value* of land and it is now mandatory for statutory authorities which previously used *unimproved values* for rating purposes to use *land values*. The Valuer-General continues to provide the *assessed annual value* of land for use by the Water Boards in rating non-residential properties. The Valuer-General has indicated that all valuations in the area served by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board will be revised every three years and they will all be valued at a common date. Elsewhere in the State, valuations in most major cities and the majority of the eastern seaboard will be revised every three years, lands in the Central Division of the State (described in the subsection 'Land Divisions' in Chapter 11) will be revalued every four years, and in some remote areas a 5-yearly cycle of revision will apply. The Valuation of Land Act still provides that a valuation list shall be furnished at least once in every six years and that general valuations are to relate to the first of July in the year of valuation.

The definition of the various bases of valuation are given in the following paragraphs.

The *unimproved value* is the value of land disregarding any improvements, but taking into account surrounding development and services available. The value is determined on the assumption that the land is held in fee-simple with vacant possession. Some invisible improvements such as the clearing of timber or rocks 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.

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.



The *improved value* is the amount for which the fee-simple estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

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 land value (unimproved value prior to 1982).

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 were determined for each council at intervals of two to 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>
1974	19,506	1977	27,953
1975	23,676	1978	28,126
1976	26,008	1979	28,884

#### RATING BY MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates (based on land valuations) of five kinds: a general rate, differential general rates, and special, local, and loan rates. 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.

The State Government has introduced measures to control the revenue which councils raise from rates for ordinary services. The Local Government (Rating) Amendment Act, 1977, set the conditions under which councils may vary their rates. 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 or land value in the council's area, will determine the maximum income that the council can raise from ordinary services rates in that year. The control applies to the total rate yield from general purpose rating and not to individual assessments. Some

individual rate increases may move beyond the allowable increase due to valuation variations on individual properties. 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, 1980, 1981, and 1982 rating years were increases of 9.5 per cent, 8.0 per cent, 10.0 per cent, 12.5 per cent, and 12.0 per cent respectively. With respect to minimum rates (the lowest amount that can be levied as determined by council), maximum values of \$130 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.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards 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 May 1982 was \$150 for general rates, \$75 for water rates, and \$75 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 amount recouped for ordinary services rates from the State Government for the year ended 31 December 1979 was \$20.5m.

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) for ordinary services owing to councils for the years 1974 to 1979 are shown in the table below which also gives an analysis of rates levied for ordinary services by municipalities and shires in these years.

**MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES, RATING ANALYSIS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Rate arrears at beginning of year .. .. .	20,862	27,682	36,886	46,261	48,902	47,030
Rates accrued during year —						
Gross rates levied (a) .. .. .	264,646	351,366	424,127	438,226	466,729	504,554
Less reduction in pensioner rates (b) .. .. .	8,280	11,531	14,593	16,223	18,465	31,726
Add government subsidies (c) .. .. .	8,280	11,531	14,593	16,223	18,465	20,459
Penalties charged on overdue rates .. .. .	2,360	4,450	5,481	5,972	6,058	6,188
Total rates accrued .. .. .	267,006	355,816	429,608	444,198	472,787	499,476
Total rates receivable .. .. .	287,868	383,498	466,494	490,459	521,689	546,506
Cash collections of rates .. .. .	260,186	346,612	420,233	441,557	474,659	501,351
Rate arrears at end of year .. .. .	27,682	36,886	46,261	48,902	47,030	45,155

(a) Figures recorded for 1978 and previous years for gross rates levied are net of other reductions in rates and reductions in pensioner rates under section 160B of the Local Government Act, 1919 (\$4,308,000 in 1979). Accordingly, figures for 1978 and previous years are not strictly comparable with figures for 1979.

(b) Figures for 1978 and previous years relate only to reductions in pensioner rates under section 160AA of the Local Government Act, and accordingly, are not strictly comparable with figures for 1979.

(c) Relates to recoupments of pensioner rates reductions.

### 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.

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 a fixed percentage of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year. This was initially 1.52 per cent, but was increased to 1.75 per cent in 1979-80, and to 2 per cent in 1980-81.
- (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 income tax sharing arrangements and the allocation to New South Wales since 1976-77 are as follows:

Year	All States	New South Wales \$'000
1976-77	140,000	51,289
1977-78	165,328	60,342
1978-79	179,427	65,487
1979-80	221,739	80,930
1980-81	300,786	109,780
1981-82	350,865	128,058

#### 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. For 1981-82 \$9.5m was made available by the NSW Government to the Fund of which \$9.0m was distributed to councils as unconditional grants.

## 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* 1980, most of the motor bus tax proceeds and approximately half the bus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs.

**BORROWING POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES**

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 \$9.4m at 30 June 1981.

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 preceeding 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.

An analysis of long term debt for municipalities, shires and county councils by type of service for recent years is presented in the table below.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W. LONG TERM DEBT BY TYPE OF SERVICE**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES</b>						
New long term debt raised during year .. .. .	66,445	88,605	106,275	87,969	122,739	119,403
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	24,324	27,535	30,557	33,380	37,964	43,641
From sinking funds .. .. .	357	126	707	148	588	953
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	335,442	396,386	471,397	525,838	610,025	684,834
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>						
New long term debt raised during year .. .. .	32,170	49,293	57,530	54,786	45,226	52,408
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	14,543	15,844	17,040	18,692	21,123	23,019
From sinking funds .. .. .	1,147	1,144	1,163	2,745	2,629	1,545
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	436,315	468,620	507,947	541,296	562,770	590,614
<b>GAS</b>						
New long term debt raised during year .. .. .	710	433	1,396	646	1,098	584
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	440	503	569	932	667	726
From sinking funds .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	6,890	6,820	7,647	7,360	7,788	7,646
<b>ABATTOIRS</b>						
New long term debt raised during year .. .. .	5,996	7,840	7,432	3,434	5,312	44,529
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	1,110	1,057	1,444	1,578	2,011	1,849
From sinking funds .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	26,156	32,939	38,823	40,679	43,981	46,661
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
New long term debt raised during year .. .. .	7,668	12,050	18,180	21,505	26,761	24,790
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	2,480	2,683	3,202	3,741	4,483	5,041
From sinking funds .. .. .	—	—	—	15	—	99
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	108,450	117,817	132,795	150,544	172,822	192,472
<b>SEWERAGE</b>						
New long term debt raised during year .. .. .	7,859	18,032	20,421	17,749	20,040	17,435
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	1,662	1,827	2,078	2,670	3,241	3,749
From sinking funds .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	76,133	92,338	110,681	125,760	142,559	156,245
<b>TOTAL, ALL SERVICES</b>						
New long term debt raised during the year .. .. .	120,848	176,253	211,234	186,089	221,176	259,149
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue .. .. .	44,559	49,449	54,890	60,993	69,489	78,025
From sinking funds .. .. .	1,510	1,270	1,870	2,908	3,217	2,597
Gross long term debt at end of year .. .. .	989,386	1,114,920	1,269,290	1,391,477	1,539,945	1,678,472

## 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.

After extensive consultation with major users of local government finance statistics, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has developed a fully standardised and integrated system of local government finance statistics for Australia. This *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (SLGFS) system, which has been used for presentation of data in the following tables, enables a standardised data set of statistics to be produced for each local government authority in Australia and facilitates comparison between these authorities and also between State aggregates.

A users' manual *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (Catalogue No 1212.0) is available from the Bureau, and this provides information regarding the availability of the data, the definition of items used in SLGFS, the background information on the history and development of SLGFS, special treatments adopted for particular transactions of local authorities, and a detailed description of the purpose classification used in compiling SLGFS data. SLGFS data for all municipalities and shires in Australia and for aggregates of these authorities at the State level are available on microfiche and on magnetic tape from the Bureau. It should be noted however, that although aggregate data from county councils (classified according to the SLGFS system) are included in some of the statistical tables in this chapter, County Councils, data for the 1979 accounting year are not included on the microfiche or magnetic tape referred to above.

### THE SLGFS PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION

Under the SLGFS system, the outlay on ordinary services by local government authorities is classified by purpose, according to a standard classification based on the purpose classification of government outlays used in the Australian National Accounts. (This classification was, in turn, derived from an international system presented in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*). The basic aim of the purpose classification is to bring together outlays with like objectives or purposes so that the nature and effectiveness of government financial initiatives can be more readily understood. The classification used in SLGFS is described below.

1. *General Administration* includes only those expenses relating to council members, executive staff and general office (including council chamber expenses) — i.e. 'head office' type expenses only. The amounts shown are net of recoveries from separate trading activities and outside bodies, see also No. 39 (Other Unclassified).

#### LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

2. *Fire Protection* includes contributions to volunteer fire brigades, payments to fire brigade boards, roadside clearing operations (slashing, clearing, mowing verges, burning) and other fire prevention costs.
3. *Animal Control* includes dog registration, pounds, straying cattle and veterinary costs.
4. *Other Law Order and Public Safety* includes beach inspectors, lifesaving and beach patrols, and contributions to State emergency services for rescue operations during emergencies; includes financial assistance to persons and other welfare payments.

#### EDUCATION

5. *Preschools* includes kindergartens and other centres having qualified teachers and are primarily educational institutions. Play centres are included under Welfare — Families and Children.
6. *Other Education* relates to the operation of school bus services, student hostels, the provision of scholarships, etc.

#### HEALTH

7. *Infants and Mothers* relates to the operation of baby health centres and the provision of mothercraft nursing services.
8. *Preventive Services* includes health inspection and administration, immunisation and x-ray programs, school dental and health schemes and the eradication of noxious insects and vermin such as mosquitoes, flies and rodents.
9. *Other Health* includes ambulance services, hospitals, and home nursing.

## WELFARE

10. *Families and Children* relates to creches, child minding centres and other play centres and services provided to families such as emergency home help.
11. *Aged and Disabled* includes senior centres, meals-on-wheels and other services provided specifically for the aged or disabled. Housing for aged persons is included under 13 Housing.
12. *Other Welfare* includes women's refuge (crisis) centres, drop-in centres for the unemployed or youth, services to migrants, social workers salary and overheads. Housing for Aborigines is included under 13 Housing.

## HOUSING

13. *Housing* relates to the provision of housing for rental or use by employees and houses for sale to the public. Includes housing for aged persons and aboriginals.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES  
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

14. *Sanitation — Household Garbage* relates specifically to the provision of household garbage services and includes the operation of rubbish tips.
15. *Sanitation — Other* includes trade waste disposal, cleaning of streets, gutters, foreshores and recreation areas, special rubbish clean-ups, anti-litter enforcement.
16. *Sewerage* services includes all methods of human waste disposal such as deep mains town systems, effluent drainage schemes, septic tank cleaning and inspection, nightsoil disposal ('sanitary' service). Transactions relating to the first of these methods are shown as Trading Activities in the output data statements, (Nos. 10, 11) and the remainder as ordinary services.
17. *Urban Stormwater Drainage* includes the lining or barrelling of creeks and the provision of open or deep drainage systems. Drainage associated with roadworks, flood mitigation and agricultural drainage are excluded.
18. *Other Protection of the Environment* includes flood mitigation works (such as the construction and maintenance of levee banks, dredging of rivers and diversion channels), beach restoration and foreshore protection and the removal of dead animals and derelict or abandoned vehicles.
19. *Community and Regional Development* includes town planning, subdivisions, land clearing and reclamation and urban and rural renewal programs.
20. *Other Community Amenities* includes women's rest centres, public conveniences, drinking fountains, cemeteries, street furniture, bus shelter sheds and public clocks.

## RECREATION AND CULTURE

21. *Public Halls, Civic Centres* includes those multi-purpose halls used for public functions such as town or shire halls or community centres but excludes indoor sporting complexes.
22. *Swimming Pools and Beaches* relates to the operation of swimming pools (both indoor and outdoor) and other recreational swimming areas on rivers and beaches including the provision of dressing sheds, diving platforms. Excludes life saving, beach patrols and beach inspection.
23. *Other Recreation and Sport* includes all indoor and outdoor sporting facilities such as football and cricket grounds, tennis courts and golf links and other recreational areas such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, barbecue areas and walking and cycling paths.
24. *Libraries* includes regional and local, lending and reference libraries open to the public and the operation of bookmobiles. (The purchase of books, tapes and records is included as 'capital' together with new plant and equipment.)
25. *Other Culture* includes the operation and support of the performing arts, museums, art galleries, orchestras, the preservation of the national estate and the presentation of festivals.

ECONOMIC SERVICES  
TRANSPORT  
ROADS AND BRIDGES

26. *Construction and Maintenance.* This item also includes works and services associated with roads and bridges other than street lighting which is shown separately (No. 28). For statistical purposes within the context of the output data statements, construction is treated as capital outlay and maintenance as current outlay.
27. *Road Plant Purchases* includes purchases of plant intended to be used mainly on roadworks.
28. *Street Lighting* mainly comprises payments to an electricity authority for the maintenance of equipment and the supply of current to street lights.
29. *Parking* transactions cover a wide range of activities including both on and off-street facilities. To achieve comparability, all transactions related to parking have been classified as Ordinary Services including those parking stations recorded as a trading activity in the accounts of some local authorities.
30. *Aerodromes* relates to the operation of airport facilities.
31. *Other Transport* includes wharves, jetties, docking slips, ferries and marinas and boat harbours and ramps.
32. *Rural Services* includes the destruction of noxious animals and weeds, contributions to pastoral protection boards, agricultural drainage.
33. *Tourism and Area Promotion* includes tourist bureaux, caravan parks and camping areas and advertising the advantages of the area to attract tourists and development.
34. *Building Control* comprises salaries and expenses of staff engaged in enforcement of building standards including examination of building plans and inspections of buildings and scaffoldings.
35. *Saleyards and Markets* relates to council premises on which the sale of livestock, rural produce and other goods is conducted.

36. *Other Economic Services* relates to economic services provided by councils which cannot be classified by a particular economic service category. Some examples are council plant nurseries, gravel pits, quarries, hot mix plants, and public weigh bridges.
37. *Natural Disaster Relief* relates to assistance provided for victims of floods or bush fires. Rescue operations are included under Law, Order and Public Safety. The reinstatement of capital assets are shown against the appropriate function.
38. *Unclassified – Plant Purchases* relates to quarry plant and other plant which cannot be allocated to purpose headings. Transactions relating to plant hire and quarry operations are treated as trading activities.
39. *Unclassified – Other* relates to engineering and employment overheads and residual items such as the cost of works on private land, purchases of land and buildings which cannot be allocated to purpose headings, the rent of premises other than houses (e.g. shops) and works depots.

PROVISION OF ORDINARY SERVICES  
*Municipalities and Shires*

A classification of revenue and loan receipts on account of ordinary services during the last six years is given in the following table.

**MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES, REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>Revenue –</b>						
Taxation –						
Rates .. .. .	267,006	355,816	429,608	444,198	472,787	499,476
Ex gratia receipts .. .. .	1,577	2,280	2,648	2,590	2,650	2,972
Licences, fees and fines .. .. .	6,927	7,651	9,285	11,723	14,187	18,748
<b>Total taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>275,510</b>	<b>365,747</b>	<b>441,541</b>	<b>458,511</b>	<b>489,624</b>	<b>521,196</b>
Government grants –						
General purpose .. .. .	8,450	29,640	46,284	64,829	70,813	81,505
Specific purpose .. .. .	46,791	(a) 114,715	55,143	49,779	68,455	69,837
Other revenue –						
Garbage charges .. .. .	(b)	(b)	21,769	23,927	27,846	30,864
Other charges .. .. .	48,164	59,295	46,768	51,506	58,035	81,183
Reimbursements received, roads and bridges .. .. .	31,951	39,334	49,393	53,678	55,262	81,006
Interest received .. .. .	15,963	15,965	19,751	30,224	37,054	40,172
Sale of land and fixed assets .. .. .	15,401	16,724	18,505	21,792	25,021	28,044
Contributions and donations received .. .. .	24,843	31,578	30,141	36,970	43,194	31,093
Other .. .. .	4,327	3,521	4,499	6,068	5,536	7,284
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>471,400</b>	<b>676,519</b>	<b>733,794</b>	<b>797,284</b>	<b>880,840</b>	<b>972,184</b>
Loan receipts .. .. .	66,095	88,165	98,926	87,431	122,557	115,693
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>537,495</b>	<b>764,684</b>	<b>832,720</b>	<b>884,715</b>	<b>1,003,397</b>	<b>1,087,876</b>

(a) Includes grants in respect of the Regional Employment Development Scheme amounting to \$51,245,000. figures not available. Included in 'Other charges'.

(b) Separate

Rates form the largest item of total receipts for ordinary services. During the last six years these represented about 50 per cent of total receipts, government grants contributed about 14 per cent, loan receipts about 11 per cent, garbage and other charges about 9 per cent, and reimbursement for roads and bridges about 6 per cent.



These proportions vary, however, between urban and rural municipalities and shires. The following table shows the data for 1979 classified to the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas and to other areas of the State. The proportion of rates to total receipts contributes about 53 per cent in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas but only about 32 per cent in the other areas of the State. Similarly, government grants contribute about 11 per cent of total receipts in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas compared with 20 per cent in other areas.

**MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES,  
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS BY SELECTED STATISTICAL AREAS, 1979**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Sydney Stat- istical Division	Newcastle Stat- istical District	Wollongong Stat- istical District	Other muni- cipalities and shires	Total, New South Wales
Revenue —					
Taxation —					
Rates .. .. .	311,543	36,156	21,943	129,833	499,476
Ex gratia receipts .. .. .	2,335	112	53	471	2,972
Licences, fees and fines .. .. .	12,758	1,074	645	4,271	18,748
Total taxation .. .. .	326,636	37,342	22,641	134,575	521,196
Government grants —					
General purpose .. .. .	34,116	5,864	3,151	38,373	81,505
Specific purpose .. .. .	23,703	3,323	2,098	40,713	69,837
Other revenue —					
Garbage charges .. .. .	20,970	1,556	691	7,648	30,864
Other charges .. .. .	44,748	4,749	4,005	27,682	81,183
Reimbursements received, roads and bridges .. .. .	16,532	5,196	2,264	57,014	81,006
Interest received .. .. .	22,714	2,327	1,229	13,903	40,172
Sale of land and fixed assets .. .. .	10,792	693	422	16,136	28,044
Contributions and donations received .. .. .	21,366	1,819	920	6,989	31,093
Other .. .. .	1,238	239	285	5,522	7,284
Total revenue .. .. .	522,815	63,108	37,706	348,555	972,184
Loan receipts .. .. .	49,259	6,533	5,645	54,256	115,693
Total receipts .. .. .	572,074	69,641	43,351	402,811	1,087,876

Particulars of outlay from revenue and loans on ordinary services in each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

**MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES, OUTLAY FROM REVENUE  
AND LOANS**

\$'000

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Outlay on goods, services and land .. .. .	516,979	689,979	701,966	794,590	899,899	992,234
Debt charges —						
Interest paid .. .. .	20,614	26,861	34,429	41,271	49,791	59,486
Debt redemption .. .. .	25,010	28,429	31,644	34,658	39,602	42,863
Other —						
Levies paid to governments .. .. .	9,926	12,660	17,494	15,351	15,880	20,528
Donations paid .. .. .	1,265	1,823	2,193	2,745	3,279	4,455
Other .. .. .	9,615	9,180	10,237	10,920	14,697	14,386
Total outlay from revenue and loans .. .. .	583,409	768,932	797,963	899,535	1,023,148	1,133,951

Outlay on goods, services and land is made from both revenue and loan receipts and is of both a capital and current nature. In 1979, this outlay consisted of:

<i>Outlay on goods, services and land</i> <i>(\$'000)</i>			
	<i>Capital outlay</i>	<i>Current outlay</i>	<i>Total outlay</i>
<i>Outlay from revenue</i> .. .. .	241,863	636,828	878,691
<i>Outlay from loans</i> .. .. .	109,941	3,602	113,543
<i>Total outlay</i> .. .. .	351,804	640,430	992,234

The outlay on goods, services and land in 1979 is shown in the next table for areas of the State classified according to purpose. A detailed description of the SLGFS standard classification was given earlier in this subsection and explains the items included under each heading in this table.

**MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES, OUTLAY FROM REVENUE AND LOANS ON GOODS, SERVICES AND LAND, CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE BY SELECTED STATISTICAL AREAS, 1979**

(\$'000)

Particulars	Sydney Stat- istical Division	Newcastle Stat- istical District	Wollongong Stat- istical District	Other muni- cipalities and shires	Total, New South Wales
General administration .. .. .	62,075	8,916	4,259	39,832	115,083
Law, order and public safety —					
Fire protection .. .. .	2,106	286	116	3,525	6,033
Animal control .. .. .	1,671	227	108	757	2,762
Other .. .. .	1,504	310	257	378	2,449
Education —					
Preschools .. .. .	829	—	15	348	1,193
Other .. .. .	33	—	—	94	127
Health —					
Infants and mothers .. .. .	676	69	44	164	953
Preventive services .. .. .	10,154	1,241	683	5,227	17,306
Other .. .. .	625	4	24	82	735
Welfare —					
Families and children .. .. .	3,124	100	128	519	3,870
Aged and disabled .. .. .	4,106	157	54	216	4,533
Other .. .. .	1,471	21	51	540	2,082
Housing .. .. .	4,883	568	989	7,815	14,255
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation — household garbage .. .. .	38,465	2,756	1,986	8,269	51,476
Sanitation — other garbage .. .. .	23,946	2,190	1,004	3,197	30,337
Sewerage .. .. .	6,433	696	1,420	1,724	10,274
Urban stormwater drainage .. .. .	11,701	1,779	1,169	4,741	19,389
Other protection of environment .. .. .	1,594	67	267	1,357	3,284
Community and regional development .. .. .	9,023	534	459	2,328	12,343
Other community amenities .. .. .	3,924	447	727	3,350	8,448
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls, civic centres .. .. .	7,578	631	481	2,120	10,810
Swimming pools and beaches .. .. .	9,328	1,879	1,411	5,780	18,398
Other recreation and sport .. .. .	49,929	4,759	3,810	15,609	74,106
Libraries .. .. .	23,421	2,689	1,529	7,803	35,442
Other culture .. .. .	1,853	379	225	845	3,302
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges — construction and maintenance .. .. .	124,152	18,292	9,818	134,390	286,652
Road plant purchases .. .. .	7,031	890	170	11,566	19,656
Street lighting .. .. .	11,969	1,170	681	3,825	17,646
Parking .. .. .	13,688	1,197	346	2,584	17,816
Aerodromes .. .. .	—	199	35	2,839	3,072
Other transport .. .. .	1,381	87	9	796	2,273
Rural services .. .. .	375	41	1	2,267	2,684
Tourism and area promotion .. .. .	2,133	970	849	9,009	12,961
Building control .. .. .	6,453	604	527	1,797	9,382
Saleyards and markets .. .. .	6	136	—	5,350	5,492
Other economic services .. .. .	256	4	—	2,171	2,430
Unclassified .. .. .	87,819	9,603	6,143	59,615	163,180
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>535,714</b>	<b>63,898</b>	<b>39,795</b>	<b>352,829</b>	<b>992,234</b>

*County Councils*

The following table shows, for county councils in New South Wales, the revenue and loan receipts and total outlay from revenue and loans in respect of ordinary services during the last six years.

**COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES**  
**REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, AND OUTLAY FROM REVENUE AND LOANS**  
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Revenue —						
Contributions by councils .. .. .	630	612	682	866	842	880
Government grants .. .. .	1,391	2,195	1,878	1,194	1,637	1,377
Other .. .. .	828	810	804	786	909	1,650
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>3,907</b>
Loan receipts .. .. .	350	440	231	482	153	488
Outlay from revenue and loans —						
Outlay on goods, services and land .. .. .	2,711	3,483	3,333	2,682	3,031	3,916
Debt charges .. .. .	348	284	309	396	412	447
Other .. .. .	3	2	2	6	—	—
<b>Total outlay from revenue and loans .. .. .</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>4,363</b>

The outlay on goods, services and land in 1979 was in respect of the following purposes:

	Amount \$'000
Eradication of noxious weeds and water hyacinth .. .. .	1,928
Flood mitigation .. .. .	1,693
Control of aviation stations .. .. .	295
	<b>3,916</b>

**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.

*Electricity Trading Funds*

In New South Wales, many of the establishments supplying 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 1979, 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 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. At the beginning of 1980, 23 county councils, one municipality and one shire were 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 28 metropolitan municipalities and 4 metropolitan shires. The electricity distributed by the Sydney County Council in 1979 (9,371 million kWh) accounted for 40 per cent of the total distributed by all councils.

The income and outlay 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, INCOME AND OUTLAY**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979		Total
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	
CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY					
Trading income .. .. .	751,857	833,845	25,233	916,762	941,995
Government grants — current .. .. .	3,921	4,718	130	4,798	4,928
Other income .. .. .	17,928	20,372	160	20,161	20,321
Total income .. .. .	773,706	858,935	25,523	941,721	967,244
Trading working expenses .. .. .	672,496	766,990	22,810	855,539	878,349
Other current outlay .. .. .	47,824	51,663	1,060	44,903	45,963
Total outlay .. .. .	720,320	818,653	23,870	900,442	924,312
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS					
Loan receipts .. .. .	54,459	43,905	2,002	50,621	52,623
Depreciation allowances .. .. .	49,313	63,271	1,663	50,460	52,123
Other .. .. .	46,870	43,421	1,681	66,859	68,540
Total source of funds .. .. .	150,642	150,597	5,346	167,940	173,286
Expenditure on fixed assets .. .. .	113,715	114,829	4,498	130,309	134,807
Other, incl. debt redemption .. .. .	36,927	35,768	848	37,631	38,479
Total use of funds .. .. .	150,642	150,597	5,346	167,940	173,286

At 31 December 1979, fixed assets were valued at \$1,320m and exceeded liabilities by \$583m.

*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 1979 gas supply undertakings were operated by 19 municipal and shire councils and one county council. The table on the next page summarises their income and outlay for recent years.

Assets were valued at \$16.2m at 31 December 1979 and exceeded liabilities by \$5.8m.

*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 1979 eight municipal, one shire, and five county councils conducted abattoirs.

A summary of the income and outlay of these council-operated abattoirs in recent years is given in the table on the next page.

At 31 December 1979, assets of these undertakings were valued at \$74.8m and exceeded liabilities by \$7.8m.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GAS TRADING  
UNDERTAKINGS, INCOME AND OUTLAY**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979		Total
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	
CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY					
Trading income	10,976	12,220	12,128	1,937	14,065
Government grants — current	282	278	8	190	198
Other income	235	363	159	11	170
Total income	11,493	12,861	12,295	2,138	14,433
Trading working expenses	9,805	10,917	11,647	1,874	13,521
Other current outlay	729	768	502	138	640
Total outlay	10,534	11,685	12,149	2,012	14,161
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS					
Loan receipts	646	1,098	499	85	584
Depreciation allowances	670	684	811	162	973
Other	1,077	730	790	118	908
Total source of funds	2,393	2,512	2,100	365	2,465
Expenditure on fixed assets	1,397	1,739	1,467	153	1,620
Other, incl. debt redemption	996	773	633	212	845
Total use of funds	2,393	2,512	2,100	365	2,465

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ABATTOIR TRADING  
UNDERTAKINGS, INCOME AND OUTLAY**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979		Total
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	
CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY					
Trading income .. .. .	77,416	83,380	52,993	32,797	85,790
Government grants — current .. .. .	18	26	3	138	141
Other income .. .. .	663	816	407	165	572
Total income .. .. .	78,097	84,222	53,403	33,100	86,503
Trading working expenses .. .. .	69,567	77,717	53,954	34,051	88,005
Other current outlay .. .. .	4,710	5,267	2,011	2,095	4,106
Total outlay .. .. .	74,277	82,984	55,965	36,146	92,111
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS					
Loan receipts .. .. .	3,515	5,312	2,322	2,943	5,265
Depreciation allowances .. .. .	2,042	2,049	1,420	783	2,203
Other .. .. .	2,152	6,760	2,107	(—)1,807	300
Total source of funds .. .. .	7,709	14,121	5,849	1,919	7,768
Expenditure on fixed assets .. .. .	5,641	7,554	2,189	1,249	3,438
Other, incl. debt redemption .. .. .	2,068	6,567	3,660	670	4,330
Total use of funds .. .. .	7,709	14,121	5,849	1,919	7,768

*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, but 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 tenement within the council's area should not exceed \$126 for water and \$126 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. From January 1979, an alternative method of assistance to councils was introduced. This scheme is limited to councils whose total annual capital works programme is less than \$1.2m (for 1980-81). Under the scheme the council raises all the funds required for the capital work, and instead of receiving a direct capital grant, receives a loan repayment subsidy for the funds raised. Some assistance is also given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards.

At 31 December 1979, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 36 municipalities, 98 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 41 municipalities (including 5 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 93 shires.

The following table summarises the income and outlay of the water supply undertakings in recent years.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, INCOME AND OUTLAY**  
(S'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979		
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	Total
CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY					
Trading income	27,170	31,354	46,778	6,566	53,344
Government grants – current	1,851	2,292	30	62	92
Other income	12,595	13,802	1,898	224	2,122
Total income	41,616	47,448	48,706	6,852	55,558
Trading working expenses	26,662	29,449	33,943	5,141	39,084
Other current outlay	10,675	13,139	13,107	1,885	14,992
Total outlay	37,337	42,588	47,050	7,026	54,076
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS					
Loan receipts	21,137	26,822	23,150	1,620	24,770
Depreciation allowances	2,666	3,697	8,116	1,246	9,362
Other	15,829	18,889	21,233	971	22,204
Total source of funds	39,632	49,408	52,499	3,837	56,336
Expenditure on fixed assets	35,432	44,360	46,719	2,983	49,702
Other, incl. debt redemption	4,200	5,048	5,780	854	6,634
Total use of funds	39,632	49,408	52,499	3,837	56,336

Assets of water supply undertakings were valued at \$354m at 31 December 1979 and exceeded liabilities by \$145m.

The income and outlay of sewerage undertakings are summarised, for recent years, in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: SEWERAGE  
UNDERTAKINGS, INCOME AND OUTLAY**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979		
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	Total
CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY					
Trading income .. .. .	23,390	26,694	34,556	—	34,556
Government grants — current .. .. .	1,812	1,768	50	—	50
Other income .. .. .	3,079	3,689	1,499	—	1,499
Total income .. .. .	28,281	32,151	36,105	—	36,105
Trading working expenses .. .. .	16,007	18,180	26,355	—	26,355
Other current outlay .. .. .	9,810	11,604	12,869	—	12,869
Total outlay .. .. .	25,817	29,784	39,224	—	39,224
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS					
Loan receipts .. .. .	17,470	19,671	17,332	—	17,332
Depreciation allowances .. .. .	2,808	3,525	9,175	—	9,175
Other .. .. .	16,114	17,729	15,586	—	15,586
Total source of funds .. .. .	36,392	40,925	42,093	—	42,093
Expenditure on fixed assets .. .. .	33,386	37,477	37,827	—	37,827
Other, incl. debt redemption .. .. .	3,006	3,448	4,266	—	4,266
Total use of funds .. .. .	36,392	40,925	42,093	—	42,093

At 31 December 1979, assets of the sewerage undertakings were valued at \$306m and exceeded liabilities by \$137m.

### 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 13,000 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 was transferred to the Board from the council on 1 July 1980. At 30 June 1981 the Board supplied water to an estimated population of 3,326,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 3,130,000.

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. The sixth member is elected by the Board's employees.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over approximately 16,800 square kilometres. The capacity of the Board's nine major storage reservoirs is 2,380,890 megalitres and there are 240 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,853 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1980–81 totalled 639,592 megalitres and the average daily consumption was 1,752 megalitres. Per capita daily consumption was 530 litres in 1980–81.

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 volume allowance of free water is calculated by dividing the water content of the rates by 28 cents a kilolitre.) The meterage charge in 1982-83 is 28 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.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$75 for water rates and \$75 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 \$164.5m in 1980-81) is financed mainly from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, the Board's reserves, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers. This expenditure excludes payments for the renewal of assets. Assets at 30 June 1981 were valued at \$3,055m and exceeded liabilities by \$927m.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1981 was \$1,739m comprising \$215m owing to the State Government, \$66m owing to the Commonwealth Government, \$1,442m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$287m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment), and \$16m for other loans and advances. The net capital debt was, therefore, \$1,452m.

The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June relating to the services controlled by the Board.

**METROPOLITAN WATER SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD:  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Income —</b>						
Water rates .. .. .	80,845	89,839	92,655	98,132	109,368	124,250
Sewerage rates .. .. .	112,669	128,975	150,847	163,481	184,584	213,860
Drainage rates .. .. .	4,344	5,305	6,147	6,708	7,288	8,005
Charges for services .. .. .	20,917	25,489	30,311	32,719	36,790	(a)43,462
Interest received .. .. .	6,909	14,754	18,443	18,306	18,162	28,059
Other .. .. .	813	870	946	1,833	2,058	2,381
<b>Total income .. .. .</b>	<b>226,496</b>	<b>265,232</b>	<b>299,349</b>	<b>321,179</b>	<b>358,249</b>	<b>420,016</b>
<b>Expenditure —</b>						
Operating and maintenance .. .. .	58,887	66,954	77,496	85,637	96,669	127,838
Administration and management .. .. .	26,937	30,126	34,773	37,009	41,772	50,359
Interest paid .. .. .	80,712	100,578	118,703	131,737	144,770	161,732
Debt redemption .. .. .	22,944	25,843	29,280	32,325	34,617	(b)36,244
Other .. .. .	37,005	41,719	39,079	34,450	40,400	(c)43,825
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>226,485</b>	<b>265,219</b>	<b>299,330</b>	<b>321,159</b>	<b>358,228</b>	<b>419,997</b>

(a) Includes charges for water services (\$36.4m) and sewerage services (\$7.1m). (b) Includes contributions to sinking fund (\$8.7m). (c) Includes transfers to Provision for Renewals and Other Purposes (\$35.4m), Provision for Long Service Leave (\$5.0m) and Provision for N.S.W. Retirement Fund (\$2.5m).

Rates for water, sewerage and drainage on residential properties are levied on the *land value* as determined by the Valuer-General (in 1980-81 and earlier years the rates were based on *unimproved value*). For non-residential properties (including vacant land), the



rates are based on the *assessed annual value*. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1983 are as follows:

	Water	Sewerage	Drainage
<i>Residential properties—</i>			
Rate on land value to \$36,000 (cents in \$)	0.400	0.902	0.088
Rate on land value from \$36,001 to \$72,000 (cents in \$)	0.200	0.451	0.044
Rate on land value from \$72,001 (cents in \$)	0.100	0.2255	0.022
Minimum rate	\$68	\$132	—
Maximum increase on previous year (per cent)	13.74	23.00	20.00
<i>Non-residential properties—</i>			
Rate on assessed annual value (cents in \$)	5.75	10.44	1.34
Minimum rate for occupied land	\$68	\$132	—
Minimum rate for unoccupied land	\$39	\$73	—

## 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 385,000 and sewerage services to an estimated population of 310,000.

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 130 service reservoirs with a capacity of 662 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1980–81 totalled 73,508 megalitres, the average daily consumption was 201 megalitres. Average per capita daily consumption was 507 litres in 1980–81.

In 1982–83, the Board introduced, in respect of water, sewerage and drainage rates, a two-part tariff system based on land value rating and on a user-pays system. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1983 are as follows:

	Water	Sewerage	Drainage
<i>Residential properties</i>			
Rate on land value (cents in \$)	1.25	1.25	0.40
The minimum charge for drainage is \$15.			
The total rate levied in land value is subject to a maximum amount equal to the 1981-82 total rate levied on the same property.			
In addition to the rate levied on land value, properties are to be charged for the water consumed during 1982-83 at the following rates:			
properties where only water is available — 40 cents per kilolitre			
properties which have water and sewerage services — 60 cents per kilolitre.			
<i>Non-residential properties</i>			
Rate on assessed annual value (cents in \$)	12	15	2.6
The minimum charge for drainage is \$15.			
Non-residential consumers during 1982-83 will have a 'free' water allowance calculated by dividing the water content of the rates by 35 cents a kilolitre. Water consumed above this 'free' allowance (i.e. 'excess' water) will be charged at the rate of 35 cents per kilolitre.			
<i>Vacant land</i>			
Rate on assessed annual value (cents in \$)	12	15	2.6
Rates are subject to minimum charges of \$200 for water, \$200 for sewerage, and \$15 for drainage.			
A rebate is allowed when the owner of the land builds and occupies a house on this land. This rebate is equal to half the rates paid by that owner up to and including the previous five years plus interest at building society rates.			

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 1981 was \$202.4m comprising \$17.7m owing to the State Government, \$8.6m owing to the Commonwealth Government, and \$176.1m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$21.2m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment). The net debt, therefore, was \$181.2m.

The Board's expenditure on capital works (which amounted to \$17.5m in 1980–81) is financed mainly from loan raisings and advances from internal reserves. At 30 June 1981, assets were valued at \$354m and exceeded liabilities by \$85m.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June of the Hunter District Water Board are shown in the following table.

**HUNTER DISTRICT WATER BOARD: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Income</b>						
Water rates .. .. .	12,277	13,688	15,646	17,929	18,781	20,653
Sewerage rates .. .. .	9,718	11,251	12,883	14,431	16,833	19,624
Drainage rates .. .. .	623	661	762	836	1,105	1,267
Interest received .. .. .	1,491	2,071	2,367	2,109	2,715	3,794
Other .. .. .	3,944	4,283	4,518	5,150	6,329	(a)6,542
<b>Total income</b> .. .. .	<b>28,053</b>	<b>31,955</b>	<b>36,176</b>	<b>40,455</b>	<b>45,764</b>	<b>51,880</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Water expenses .. .. .	9,507	10,768	12,337	13,186	14,892	16,466
Administration .. .. .	3,930	4,684	5,249	5,963	7,007	8,664
Interest Paid .. .. .	10,034	11,644	13,244	14,201	15,877	17,700
Debt redemption .. .. .	3,055	3,255	3,611	3,963	4,438	(b) 4,918
Other .. .. .	631	1,162	1,300	1,657	2,715	(c)4,112
<b>Total expenditure</b> .. .. .	<b>27,157</b>	<b>31,513</b>	<b>35,741</b>	<b>38,971</b>	<b>44,930</b>	<b>51,861</b>

(a) Includes charges for water services (\$5.4m).  
transfers to Reserve for Capital Works (\$1,676,000), Provision for Long Service Leave (\$914,000), and Reserve for Renewal of Assets (\$771,000).

(b) Includes contribution to sinking fund (\$1,046,000).

(c) Includes transfers to Reserve for Capital Works (\$1,676,000), Provision for Long Service Leave (\$914,000), and Reserve for Renewal of Assets (\$771,000).

### FURTHER REFERENCES

**A.B.S. Publications (Central Office):** *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1212.0) *Commonwealth Government Finance* (5502.0), *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0), *Taxation Revenue Australia* (5506.0).

**A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office):** *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Pocket Year Book, New South Wales* (1302.1), *Local Government Finance, New South Wales* (5502.1).

**Other Publications:** Commonwealth Budget Papers — Budget Speech, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Government Securities on Issue at 30 June; Annual reports of the Auditor General of New South Wales, Department of Local Government, Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, Hunter District Water Board, Valuer-General's Department, and Local Government Grants Commission; Public Accounts of New South Wales; New South Wales Budget Papers.

## CHAPTER 24

### 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, and \$200.

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 5, 10, 20, and 50 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5. The \$200 coin is of gold and was first issued in 1980 (at a premium) as an uncirculated collector coin and is legal tender for any amount. 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, and sold (at face value) to the Reserve Bank which issues it to banks.

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 currently comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), thirteen trading banks, twelve savings banks, and three development banks. In February 1981, the Governor-General granted the Australian Bank Limited unconditional authority to carry on banking business in Australia. This bank commenced operations in August 1981. In June 1981, the Treasurer gave his consent, under Section 63 of the Banking Act 1959, for amalgamations between the Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, and between The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. The Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited will merge as 'Westpac Banking Corporation' on 1 October 1982, and, on 1 January 1983, The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited will merge as the 'National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited'.

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 State Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks of which two are overseas institutions.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, six 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 recent years 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>
1978	(per cent)	1979	(per cent)	1981	(per cent)
Apr 3	5.5	Jan 16	4.5	Jan 6	7.0
May 3	4.0	Mar 2	5.5		
Sept 13	3.5	Dec 6	6.0		

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 interest rate ceilings applying to loans and advances made by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. On December 1980, the Reserve Bank's control of ceilings on trading and savings bank deposit interest rates was removed.

## RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Bank are set out in the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Financial Corporations Act* 1974 and the Regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coin and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. In the international sphere, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves. 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 State Bank of New South Wales). Of these, eight private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales. A new private bank, Australian Bank Limited, was given authority to operate in February 1981 and was officially opened in August 1981.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1981 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 1981

Bank	Number of branches at 30 June (a)	Deposits	Loans, advances and bills discounted (b)
		Average of weekly figures (\$m)	
IN NEW SOUTH WALES			
Commonwealth Trading Bank (c)	398	2,995.5	1,886.5
Bank of New South Wales	416	3,331.5	2,692.3
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	286	1,357.6	1,187.2
Commercial Bank of Australia	136	552.8	435.3
National Bank of Australasia	159	701.9	650.7
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	255	1,559.3	1,258.8
Major trading banks	1,650	10,498.5	8,110.8
Rural Bank of N.S.W. (c)	214	2,000.7	1,670.0
Bank of New Zealand	4	88.4	63.0
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	227.5	189.2
Australian Bank	—	—	18.3
Total, banks operating in N.S.W.	1,870	12,815.1	10,051.2
IN AUSTRALIA			
Major trading banks	4,738	25,935.4	19,714.4
Other trading banks (e)	370	3,370.5	3,333.0
Total, all banks	5,108	(d)29,305.9	(d)23,047.4

(a) Excludes agencies, numbering 313 in New South Wales and 1,021 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						
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
1980	40.0	4,135.7	359.9	5,049.0	9,584.6	7,096.8
1981	42.8	4,504.1	276.7	5,674.9	10,498.5	8,110.8
ALL TRADING BANKS						
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
1980	120.1	4,714.1	580.7	6,248.6	11,663.5	8,777.3
1981	109.5	5,126.1	462.6	7,116.9	12,815.1	10,051.2

(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 small business enterprises. To be eligible, the small business must be managed personally by at least one of the owners or beneficiaries of the business and be engaged in a business prescribed by regulation, including all manufacturing and retail industries and all service industries providing business, trade, or technical services. Guarantees are made on money used for any expansion of the business or development of new products or techniques but the guarantee applies only to 90 per cent of the money expended. The scheme provides for guarantees on term loans up to a maximum of \$100,000 to be repaid over a period of up to 10 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

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia has been compiled by the Reserve Bank from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in the table 'Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1981' 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		
	1979	1980	1981 (c)	1979	1980	1981 (c)
<b>Resident borrowers (d)</b>						
Business advances—						
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying—						
Sheep grazing .. .. .	209.1	235.1	252.5	416.9	472.5	536.0
Wheat growing .. .. .	115.8	137.1	162.0	338.9	409.2	500.2
Dairying and pig raising .. .. .	40.3	47.9	56.9	158.5	185.8	216.6
Other .. .. .	287.2	335.5	442.0	866.0	1,035.0	1,275.8
Total .. .. .	652.4	755.5	913.4	1,780.3	2,102.5	2,528.5
Manufacturing .. .. .	783.5	957.5	985.1	1,829.0	2,282.6	2,196.3
Transport, storage, and communication .. .. .	128.6	157.1	174.1	257.9	312.7	377.4
Finance—						
Building and housing societies .. .. .	20.3	18.4	18.0	40.2	42.8	35.7
Pastoral finance companies .. .. .	14.5	15.4	19.0	34.0	46.5	64.9
Hire purchase and other finance companies .. .. .	171.1	208.4	179.3	281.3	334.9	277.8
Other .. .. .	226.8	273.2	264.4	456.8	535.9	529.3
Total .. .. .	432.7	515.4	480.8	812.2	960.1	907.8
Commerce—						
Retail trade .. .. .	398.4	439.3	451.5	1,004.0	1,100.2	1,150.7
Wholesale trade (e) .. .. .	344.2	451.1	504.5	582.5	708.1	770.6
Temporary advances to woolbuyers .. .. .	(e)	(e)	(d)	149.1	201.8	221.1
Total .. .. .	742.6	890.4	956.0	1,735.6	2,010.1	2,142.3
Building and construction .. .. .	185.5	199.6	217.6	482.5	514.3	558.9
Other businesses: mining .. .. .	222.6	180.8	198.7	486.1	448.6	426.9
other .. .. .	786.1	942.9	1,028.2	1,714.0	2,021.5	2,242.3
Unclassified .. .. .	154.8	139.3	196.4	337.4	326.7	377.7
<b>Total business advances—</b>						
Companies .. .. .	2,713.0	3,005.3	3,168.1	5,665.6	6,362.1	6,680.9
Other .. .. .	1,375.7	1,733.1	1,982.3	3,769.3	4,617.1	5,077.1
Total .. .. .	4,088.8	4,738.4	5,150.3	9,434.9	10,979.1	11,758.0
Advances to public authorities (f) .. .. .	32.7	45.7	38.5	111.3	127.2	164.2
Personal advances (main purpose)—						
For building or purchasing own home .. .. .	522.8	568.0	599.2	997.8	1,060.3	1,115.2
Other (including personal loans) .. .. .	1,774.9	2,174.8	2,777.1	4,664.1	5,551.8	6,815.7
Total .. .. .	2,297.7	2,742.8	3,376.3	5,661.9	6,612.1	7,931.0
Advances to non-profit organisations .. .. .	56.0	61.7	62.3	141.4	156.8	164.3
<b>Total advances to resident borrowers .. .. .</b>	<b>6,475.2</b>	<b>7,588.6</b>	<b>8,627.5</b>	<b>15,349.5</b>	<b>17,875.3</b>	<b>20,017.5</b>
<b>Non-resident borrowers .. .. .</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>
<b>Total advances .. .. .</b>	<b>6,487.2</b>	<b>7,605.4</b>	<b>8,648.7</b>	<b>15,369.2</b>	<b>17,906.4</b>	<b>20,054.7</b>

(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) A change in accounting procedures to bring all banks onto a consistent basis of reporting has resulted in the figures for 1981 being not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. Data for earlier periods are not available on the revised basis. (d) Includes branches of overseas institutions. (e) Temporary advances to woolbuyers included in Wholesale trade for New South Wales only. (f) 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), six private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the six 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  $7\frac{1}{2}$  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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of its depositors' funds, plus \$4m. Deposits cannot be accepted from trading or other profit-making bodies; 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 six 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 1981, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,681 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) ('000)	Transactions during year (\$'000)			Depositors' balances at end of year (\$'000)
		Deposits (b)	Withdrawals (b)	Interest added	
NEW SOUTH WALES					
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
1980	6,825	12,797,549	12,757,456	292,269	6,124,385
1981	6,946	15,123,679	15,071,970	358,302	6,534,396
AUSTRALIA (c)					
1981	22,507	72,160,323	71,357,916	1,154,587	23,217,871

(a) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies.  
more than one State.

(b) Includes interbranch transfers for those banks which operate in  
(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 estimated resident population (\$)					
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
New South Wales	.. .. .	877	960	1,046	1,135	1,186	1,248
Australia	.. .. .	1,056	1,153	1,257	1,366	1,447	1,555



Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, savings banks are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

### RURAL (NOW STATE) BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Following the proclamation of the State Bank Act on 2 November 1981, the Rural Bank of New South Wales changed its name to the State Bank of New South Wales. The Act is designed to strengthen the Bank's role in promoting the interests of the State and will enable it to expand both its domestic and international activities. As a result of this legislation, the Bank Board now comprises seven directors, of whom two are full-time directors appointed for a maximum period of seven years and five are part-time directors appointed for a maximum period of three years. The full-time directors are the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Bank. Four of the part-time directors are appointed by the Government while the fifth is elected by employees of the Bank. The description below relates primarily to the activities of the Rural Bank. The organisation and activities of the State Bank will be described in the next Year Book.

The Rural Bank comprised a General Bank Department, empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administered various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank was exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom was President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to certain conditions, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1981, there were 214 branches and 28 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres.

### 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE</b>						
Inscribed stock and debentures .. .. .	20,462	21,290	22,334	23,365	24,585	25,798
General reserve .. .. .	20,467	22,924	26,231	31,008	41,056	52,777
Special reserve .. .. .	52,147	59,532	67,677	77,408	87,514	98,315
Deposits, other liabilities, and reserves for contingencies .. .. .	1,222,293	1,440,044	1,577,716	1,851,522	1,987,632	2,231,592
<b>Total liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>1,315,369</b>	<b>1,543,790</b>	<b>1,693,958</b>	<b>1,983,302</b>	<b>2,140,787</b>	<b>2,408,481</b>
<b>ASSETS AT 30 JUNE</b>						
Cash and bank balances .. .. .	12,378	12,689	12,898	14,253	19,651	21,879
Money at short call or on short term Cheques, etc., and balances .. .. .	200,365	145,700	190,535	279,495	224,508	196,491
with and due by other banks .. .. .	5,595	45,872	21,114	12,848	22,499	15,598
Government and public securities .. .. .	234,118	277,119	296,766	354,049	414,373	474,520
Loans and advances .. .. .	774,714	916,496	1,039,262	1,151,013	1,306,757	1,552,041
Bank premises and sites .. .. .	30,463	56,205	60,533	60,760	62,151	63,883
Sundry debtors and other assets .. .. .	57,736	89,708	72,851	110,883	90,848	84,070
<b>Total assets .. .. .</b>	<b>1,315,369</b>	<b>1,543,790</b>	<b>1,693,958</b>	<b>1,983,302</b>	<b>2,140,787</b>	<b>2,408,481</b>
<b>NET PROFIT</b>						
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>9,553</b>	<b>10,048</b>	<b>23,442</b>

One half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year has been paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve. (In January 1982 an amendment to the State Bank Act altered the arrangement for distribution of profit by increasing the amount paid into the State Consolidated Revenue Fund to 73 per cent of annual net profits.)

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 received one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1981, totalled \$102m of which \$98m has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$10.1m in 1979-80 and \$10.8m in 1980-81.

The Rural Bank has been 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 were listed on a recognised stock exchange in Australia). (Under the State Bank Act, the Bank's liquidity base has been extended. The State Bank is required to maintain twenty per cent of its deposits in liquid form. This includes cash, Commonwealth Government Securities, Securities guaranteed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, current accounts or deposits available at not more than six months, investments in the official short-term money market maturing at not more than six months, bank bills of exchange maturing at not more than six months, and any other investments approved by the Treasurer.)

#### *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 was defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, in terms of which various agencies were created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank has acted 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 has undertaken the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and has administered the subsequent purchase accounts. As a consequence of the decision of the Housing Commission to restrict sales of houses in order to assist in increasing the number of dwellings available for rental, the only sales made through this Agency since 1976-77 were in 1980-81. The Housing Society Agency (previously called the Building Society Agency) has administered advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. Further particulars on the Building Society Agency are given in chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

Under the Special Industries Agency, funds are raised by the Bank from the capital market to cover the purchase and/or improvement of land by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, to be used by industries (other than country industries) which are of special benefit to the State.

The Rural Industries, Irrigation, Advances to Settlers, and Rural Reconstruction agencies within the Government Agency Department have been concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the section 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs' in chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

During the year ended June 1981 the Government Agency Department made available funds of approximately \$138m and at that date total advances outstanding amounted to \$686m.

## DEVELOPMENT BANKS

*Commonwealth Development Bank*

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, 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 1981, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$441m (primary production \$337m; industrial undertakings \$104m) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$100m.

*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 \$11.1m subscribed equally by the six major trading banks, and a loan capital of \$2.2m: from the Reserve Bank (\$2.1m), the State Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the State 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 State 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 1981, \$5.6m had been issued. At that date, deposits of \$212m had been received and the Commonwealth Government had provided a loan to the Bank in the form of a deposit of \$90.5m.

## COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

In January 1979, the Treasurer announced the establishment of a committee to inquire into the operations and efficiency of the Australian financial system against the background of the Government's free enterprise objectives and broad goals for national economic prosperity. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Campbell, met regularly to consider submissions from banks and other financial institutions. Its Interim Report of May 1980 was offered as a basis for further discussion and comment, and its Final Report to the Government was released for public debate in November 1981.

## 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, have kept the exchange rate under review and, where necessary, have made 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					
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
United Kingdom	Estg. to SA1	0.697	0.645	0.620	0.527	0.493	0.576
New Zealand	SN.Z. to SA1	1.248	1.150	1.116	1.074	1.167	1.326
U.S.A.	U.S. \$ to SA1	1.23	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.15	1.14
Canada	Can. \$ to SA1	1.20	1.17	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.37
Belgium	Francs to SA1	(a) 49.37	(a) 39.97	(a) 37.21	(a) 33.68	(a) 32.63	(a) 44.15
Denmark	Kroner to SA1	7.53	6.70	6.42	6.04	6.34	8.49
France	Francs to SA1	5.82	5.48	5.21	4.86	4.74	6.43
Netherlands	Guilders to SA1	3.37	2.75	2.54	2.30	2.24	3.01
Italy	Lire to SA1	1,042.0	981.0	978.0	940.0	962.0	1,345.0
Norway	Kroner to SA1	6.82	5.86	6.15	5.73	5.60	6.71
Sweden	Kroner to SA1	5.47	4.90	5.25	4.83	4.81	5.73
Switzerland	Francs to SA1	3.03	2.76	2.14	1.89	1.88	2.36
West Germany	D'marks to SA1	3.17	2.61	2.37	2.10	2.04	2.71
Hong Kong	H.K. \$ to SA1	6.05	5.20	5.29	5.68	5.66	6.28
India	Rupees to SA1	(b) 10.97	(b) 9.68	(b) 9.41	(b) 8.86	(b) 8.94	(b) 9.64
Japan	Yen to SA1	368.12	302.81	243.94	242.85	251.34	255.34
Malaysia	Mal. \$ to SA1	3.14	2.75	2.71	2.44	2.47	2.67
Singapore	SS to SA1	3.039	2.730	2.644	2.438	2.446	2.442
China, People's Republic	New yuan to SA1	2.416	2.086	2.952	1.755	1.691	2.003

(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 1981.

**FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS WITH ASSETS GREATER THAN \$1 MILLION, AUSTRALIA,  
AT 30 JUNE 1981**  
(\$ 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)	109	29.0	11,649.7	8.5	11,658.2
Credit co-operatives	265	—	2,211.3	—	2,211.3
Authorised money market dealers	9	36.3	1,458.4	0.1	1,458.5
Money market corporations	55	259.8	7,678.7	327.0	8,005.7
Pastoral finance companies	18	169.5	572.6	2.1	574.7
Finance companies	116	1,254.0	18,532.7	233.1	18,765.8
General financiers	182	186.9	1,550.8	131.5	1,682.3
Intra-group financiers	18	168.0	290.1	27.8	317.9
Other financial corporations	8	1.8	152.0	—	152.0
<b>Total, financial corporations</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>2,105.3</b>	<b>44,096.3</b>	<b>730.0</b>	<b>44,826.4</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 1981.

	By the acceptance of bills of exchange	Borrowings from residents (\$ million)		
		Related companies	Banks	Other
Building societies (a)	—	12.3	91.3	11,546.1
Credit co-operatives	—	—	15.6	2,195.7
Authorised money market dealers	—	21.2	650.2	787.0
Money market corporations	322.4	405.9	271.9	6,678.5
Pastoral finance companies	3.0	129.0	126.6	314.0
Finance companies	1,175.3	3,859.0	391.9	13,106.5
General financiers	207.2	454.7	116.4	772.5
Intra-group financiers	7.5	62.6	55.6	164.4
Other financial corporations	6.1	—	1.1	144.8
<b>Total, financial corporations</b>	<b>1,721.6</b>	<b>4,944.5</b>	<b>1,720.5</b>	<b>35,709.5</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 1981 was 4,549, including 4 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 150 trading, 157 rural, 3,401 building, 3 investment, 3 community settlement, 482 community advancement societies, and 313 credit unions. In addition, there were 40 associations of co-operative societies and 1 union of co-operative associations.

### 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 (restructured as 'Co-operative Housing Societies' in 1981-82 — see below). 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 1981, the four largest permanent building societies in New South Wales had assets comprising 77.8 per cent of the total, whilst for the eight largest the figure was 89.1 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.

In terms of the Co-operation (Amendment) Act, 1981, all *terminating building societies* have been restructured as *co-operative housing societies*. Terminating building societies obtained funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies and other financial institutions and 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 loans obtained from private sources by most of these societies was guaranteed by the State Government. These societies made housing loans to low and moderate income earners. Originally, the practice with these societies was to create a separate society each time a lending institution made funds available for lending to house purchasers. In more recent years, when the same lender wished to make a further advance of funds to a society, a further series was added to the society rather than a new society created. However, new societies continued to be formed when different lenders were involved. Each society was placed in liquidation when it repaid the lending body and the society was then terminated.

The new legislation provides that, in restructuring terminating building societies as co-operative housing societies, terminating societies which have a common board of directors and a common registered office should, in general, be combined to form one housing society. The legislation also provides for the continuous operation of co-operative housing societies, thus abandoning the practice of terminating societies upon repayment of loans to lending institutions. In the restructuring, each administration has established one society to utilise Government guaranteed finance (obtained from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies and other financial institutions) and funds provided through the Home Purchase Assistance Account or through special State allocations or the Rental Bond Board. Where institutional funds are not provided subject to Government Guarantee, a separate society has been formed to administer all funds provided by each lender.

All co-operative housing societies now operate on a credit foncier basis. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest by monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing monthly balance. The normal maximum loan that may be advanced to a member by a co-operative housing society is currently \$35,000 but up to \$40,000 may be advanced to applicants who satisfy special conditions and who are in particularly needy circumstances. In no case, however, may the loan exceed 95 per cent of the accepted valuation of the property offered as security.

The rate of interest on advances varies according to the source of the society's funds: at May 1982, the maximum rate which can be charged by a lender of a new advance protected by Government guarantee is 13.25 per cent per annum. Repayments are recalculated if the interest rate is varied.

On new funds made available from the Home Purchase Assistance Account or through special State allocations or the Rental Bond Board, the commencing interest rate on loans is either 5 per cent, 6 per cent or 7 per cent per annum depending upon family income. These interest rates increase by 0.5 per cent per annum each year until a rate equivalent to a rate which is 1 per cent below the prevailing rate being charged by the Commonwealth Savings Bank on housing loans is reached. Thereafter, the rate fluctuates with any variation in the Commonwealth Savings Bank rate.

Advances made by terminating building societies (or co-operative housing societies) in New South Wales during 1980-81 amounted to \$104m.

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			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES				
Number of societies	49	44	41	40
Liabilities (\$'000)				
Share capital and subscriptions—				
Withdrawable shares	3,020,908	3,440,039	(b)4,221,784	(b)4,692,996
Reserves	71,259	88,415	109,058	140,698
Deposits—				
at call	8,360	6,873	7,051	3,213
fixed term	3,583	3,838	7,873	8,070
Loans	67,138	105,078	103,170	117,456
Other liabilities	20,026	23,605	28,031	45,467
Total, liabilities	3,191,274	3,667,848	4,476,967	5,007,900
Assets (\$'000)				
Amount owing on loans	2,419,769	2,801,081	3,171,795	3,809,425
Cash on hand	543	1,376	3,736	4,513
Deposits with—				
Banks	305,998	302,854	546,410	439,962
Others	60,104	74,099	78,873	103,116
Bills, bonds and other securities	318,147	375,730	526,222	472,378
Physical assets	80,038	104,041	132,855	164,983
Other assets	6,675	8,667	17,076	13,523
Total, assets	3,191,274	3,667,848	4,476,967	5,007,900
Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000)	25,759	29,439	34,434	54,909
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES				
Number of societies	3,213	3,222	3,274	3,257
Liabilities (\$'000)				
Amounts paid on ordinary shares (c)	243	233	208	189
Accumulated funds	5,611	5,800	5,986	5,107
Loans from—				
Banks	132,322	127,999	123,568	116,327
Commonwealth/State Home Builders' Fund (d)	308,752	330,435	350,769	369,103
Others	177,251	222,556	249,876	274,329
Other liabilities	2,173	2,124	2,338	2,433
Total, liabilities	626,353	689,148	732,744	767,488
Assets (\$'000)				
Amount owing on loans (e)	621,632	684,252	727,970	762,786
Cash and current accounts	3,141	3,331	3,409	3,285
Deposits with—				
Banks	306	364	309	408
Others	460	439	494	391
Other assets	815	762	563	619
Total, assets	626,353	689,148	732,744	767,488
Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000)	773	1,065	949	667

(a) Starr-Bowkett societies that operate on either a permanent or terminating basis are incorporated in the appropriate section.

(b) Includes non-withdrawable shares previously included in 'other liabilities'. (c) For actuarial type societies borrowing members' subscriptions have been offset against 'Amount owing on loans'. (With actuarial type societies, repayments of an advance are made by subscriptions which are normally offset against the advance until the sum of total subscriptions plus interest on these subscriptions equals the advance.)

(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. At 31 December 1981, the Fund embraced 275 credit unions and contributions totalled almost \$5.8 million.

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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of unions (a)	348	336	318	311	300	285
Number of members	537,029	565,109	590,473	618,217	658,219	701,442
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$'000)						
Liabilities—						
Paid up share capital	4,164	4,314	4,513	4,726	5,010	5,312
Reserves	3,379	8,010	15,626	24,350	35,111	46,129
Deposits—						
Current accounts	1,114	1,341	1,623	2,089	2,808	2,558
Other	372,505	448,431	535,732	647,146	745,612	839,984
Other borrowings	15,713	20,497	20,031	26,763	38,883	41,646
Other liabilities	4,664	4,716	5,564	6,689	9,085	11,481
Total liabilities	401,537	487,309	583,088	711,764	836,511	947,109
Assets—						
Loans to members	333,646	405,753	483,220	583,318	703,940	799,566
Deposits with—						
Banks	18,066	18,867	25,321	26,721	27,235	28,311
Credit union leagues or associations	21,986	25,259	34,026	42,800	45,207	60,364
Other	10,324	12,097	13,861	17,168	17,029	16,245
Bills, bonds, and other securities	7,487	13,815	12,580	22,481	19,634	14,378
Physical assets	6,154	7,435	9,710	12,249	15,700	19,080
Other assets	3,876	4,083	4,370	7,025	7,765	9,166
Total assets	401,537	487,309	583,088	711,764	836,511	947,109
OPERATIONS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Loans made	257,402	316,565	379,579	449,763	525,598	557,148
Loans repaid	191,482	242,934	301,509	348,459	403,983	459,624
Income	46,967	61,350	72,519	84,722	101,015	121,224
Expenditure	44,876	56,426	64,431	75,664	90,161	110,019

(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 securities of major public authorities (mainly semi-government debentures) within five years of maturity, Australian Industry Development Corporation securities, commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, 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, promissory notes, and 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. 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, money market corporations, 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 is 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 to loans for the financing of wholesalers' and retailers' purchases of goods including the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. *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 recent years 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		Total all contracts
				Housing	Other	
AMOUNT FINANCED (c)						
1978	539.7	1,546.0	254.7	271.6	446.7	3,058.8
1979	572.3	1,736.5	282.2	353.4	574.5	3,518.8
1980	564.0	1,880.6	294.7	565.1	853.6	4,158.1
1981	572.4	2,211.4	355.2	983.6	1,012.7	5,135.4
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS (d)						
1978	677.6	1,506.6	319.8	421.5	612.6	3,538.1
1979	727.5	1,718.3	357.3	431.3	755.3	3,989.6
1980	796.1	1,910.0	404.2	528.3	829.9	4,468.6
1981	787.9	2,259.7	431.3	700.7	1,085.5	5,265.0
BALANCES OUTSTANDING (e)						
1978	984.9	385.3	484.4	747.1	1,077.6	3,679.3
1979	1,062.6	456.1	535.4	772.0	1,068.9	3,895.0
1980	1,126.5	474.8	576.6	1,045.7	1,229.5	4,453.2
1981	1,147.2	509.3	652.9	1,802.8	1,420.3	5,532.6

(a) See text preceding table for details of definitions used and break in comparability. (b) Includes factoring. (c) The actual amount of cash provided. Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. (d) Cash collections of capital requirements, hiring charges, interest and insurance and other liquidations such as rebates for early payouts and bad debts written off. (e) 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'.

Details of leasing of business plant and equipment by finance companies for the last six years are shown in the next table. Leasing of business plant and equipment relates only to the leasing of this plant and equipment (including motor vehicles for business use) purely on a financial service basis. Other leasing, such as leasing of real estate or consumer durables, is excluded.

**FINANCE COMPANIES (a): LEASING OF BUSINESS PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: VALUE OF GOODS NEWLY LEASED AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$ million)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Value of goods newly leased during year .. ..	314.8	443.8	581.2	829.5	1,054.0	1,435.6
Balances outstanding at end of year .. ..	617.1	849.6	1,223.7	1,780.4	2,426.1	3,268.7

(a) See text preceding the earlier table in this section.

## FINANCING OF RETAIL SALES

## INSTALMENT CREDIT

Legislation passed in December 1981 will, when proclaimed, repeal current legislation regulating consumer credit transactions (the Hire Purchase Act, 1960 the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957, and sections of the Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974) and establish a single Act, the Consumer Credit Act, 1981, to encompass the regulation of these transactions. The new Act had not been proclaimed at the time of preparing this manuscript. The main provisions of the new legislation are described in the section 'Consumer Affairs' in the chapter 'Commerce'. The description below outlines the provisions of the relevant legislation currently in force.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales have been governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of the 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 which, individually or as a group of related finance companies, 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; and to those "other businesses" (mainly businesses operating retail establishments) which, individually or as a group of related businesses, have balances outstanding on instalment credit for retail sales agreements of \$500,000 or more on an Australia-wide basis.

**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 (c)
	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	
1976	501.8	70.3	572.1	593.2	80.0	673.2	863.9
1977	532.6	75.7	608.2	634.5	90.9	725.4	950.2
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
1980	564.0	52.7	616.7	796.1	58.8	855.0	1,164.8
1981	572.4	56.2	628.6	787.9	59.7	847.7	1,185.8

(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 relating to 'Finance Companies' earlier in this chapter for details of the scope of 'finance companies'. (e) Businesses operating retail establishments, unincorporated finance businesses, and businesses other than wholesalers and manufacturers whose financing activities would generally be regarded as ancillary to some other function such as gas or electricity distribution.

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>									
1976	314.4	38.5	352.8	—	1.6	1.6	314.4	40.1	354.5
1977	317.1	52.7	369.8	—	1.0	1.0	317.1	53.7	370.7
1978	350.6	41.3	391.9	—	—	—	350.6	41.3	391.9
1979	391.0	39.1	430.1	0.2	—	0.2	391.2	39.1	430.3
1980	377.9	39.6	417.5	0.2	—	0.2	378.1	39.6	417.7
1981	364.9	45.7	410.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	365.0	45.8	410.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS</b>									
1976	18.3	130.6	148.9	10.2	58.5	68.7	28.5	189.1	217.6
1977	23.8	139.0	162.8	12.6	62.1	74.7	36.4	201.1	237.5
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
1980	28.7	117.8	146.5	13.5	39.1	52.5	42.2	156.8	199.0
1981	38.9	122.8	161.8	15.0	41.1	56.1	53.9	163.9	217.8

(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 1980-81 was 84,658 (25,092 new and 59,566 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 1981 there were 45 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, 5 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 34 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 5 conducted ordinary business only, and 1 was inoperative. As at 31 December 1981 there were 35 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 of 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; endowments which are payable only in case of survival of the insured to the maturity date (on earlier death the premiums are usually refunded); temporary insurance, under which cover is provided only for a specified term and value (if the insured survives to the end of the term, the policy expires and there is no maturity value); and annuity policies, which involve the regular payment (of an annuity) to a specified person (annuitant) during his lifetime.

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)
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
1978	120,528	2,343,260	26,232	8,901	376,689	6,830
1979	110,956	2,556,417	27,462	8,599	385,396	7,330
1980	112,963	2,673,884	29,572	9,728	585,122	9,133

The new policies issued in 1980 comprised the following types.

**LIFE INSURANCES: CLASSIFICATION OF NEW BUSINESS IN N.S.W., 1980**

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies						Annuity policies
	Whole of life insurances	Endow-ment insurances	Tem-porary insurance	Other insurance	En-dowments	Total	
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. . No.	49,701	15,857	25,806	21,205	394	112,963	13
Sum insured .. .. . \$'000	662,247	127,425	1,657,497	211,976	14,739	2,673,884	(a) 71
Single premiums .. .. . \$'000	91	2,705	746	1,270	55	4,867	1,111
Annual premiums .. .. . \$'000	11,884	3,705	5,510	8,305	166	29,572	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. . No.	3,263	3,298	805	2,007	355	9,728	6
Sum insured .. .. . \$'000	76,644	53,408	303,790	142,805	8,474	585,122	(a) 169
Single premiums .. .. . \$'000	—	109	6	1,979	140	2,234	3
Annual premiums .. .. . \$'000	1,595	2,157	974	4,129	279	9,133	179

(a) Annuities per annum.

**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 1980.

**LIFE INSURANCES: DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1980**

Cause of discontinuance	Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
	Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)	Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
Death	8,295	26.2	0.6	439	41.5	0.3
Maturity	60,765	63.9	3.8	1,719	5.2	0.6
Surrender	98,767	917.6	13.9	6,646	153.5	3.7
Forfeiture	27,392	567.0	6.2	1,195	67.6	0.7
Transfer (a)	2,701	98.3	0.8	(—) 512	34.7	0.9
Other (b)	(—) 5,016	(—) 34.4	(—) 1.4	2,707	70.9	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,904</b>	<b>1,638.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12,194</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Annuities</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(a) Includes net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers.  
conversions to or from other classes of business.

(b) Includes



## LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life insurances on the New South Wales register 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				
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
1978	1,950,069	11,577.8	1,198.5	200.4
1979	1,840,208	12,440.5	1,275.6	200.4
1980	1,760,267	13,475.9	1,370.6	206.0
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS				
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
1978	103,007	1,512.5	84.7	32.0
1979	93,252	1,653.0	93.6	34.5
1980	90,786	1,864.9	104.2	35.8

(a) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1980 is shown in the following table.

## LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1980

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies						Annuity policies
	Whole of life insurances	Endowment insurances	Temporary insurance	Other insurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. . No.	806,420	759,136	107,430	73,877	13,404	1,760,267	324
Sum insured .. .. . \$m	6,065.2	1,599.2	5,312.0	447.8	51.7	13,475.9	(a) 0.3
Bonus additions .. .. . \$m	982.3	382.2	0.1	1.9	4.3	1,370.6	—
Annual premiums .. .. . \$m	101.3	61.7	19.8	21.0	2.1	206.0	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. . No.	18,863	63,982	3,491	3,061	1,389	90,786	101
Sum insured .. .. . \$m	329.0	368.1	765.0	382.8	20.0	1,864.9	(a) 0.8
Bonus additions .. .. . \$m	36.1	65.6	—	0.3	2.1	104.2	—
Annual premiums .. .. . \$m	7.4	15.2	2.8	9.5	0.9	35.8	0.2

(a) Annuities 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			Surrenders	Annuities	Cash bonuses	Total, claims etc.
		Death	Maturity	Other claims				
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
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
1978	200.4	30.7	75.4	2.7	78.7	0.3	2.3	190.1
1979	210.0	31.2	78.3	2.6	81.7	0.3	1.4	195.5
1980	236.2	33.6	86.2	3.9	82.6	0.4	1.3	208.0
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
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
1978	44.7	3.5	5.9	1.2	16.6	1.0	0.1	28.2
1979	129.5	8.3	27.7	2.4	43.3	1.4	—	83.1
1980	168.2	8.4	28.5	2.9	63.4	1.4	0.1	104.7

**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)
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
1980	28,884	12,687	2,489	149,576	4,272	146,629
1981	37,253	16,905	3,024	175,060	4,556	248,127

## PENSION AND SUPERANNUNATION 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 the employees make contributions. The Governments either contribute to the fund, or meet the employer liability from Consolidated Revenue when benefits become payable.

#### *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 has an option to supplement this contribution by up to a further 5 per cent of salary. Contribution to the scheme is generally compulsory.

Age retirement benefits normally comprise a government-financed pension (based on years of contributory service and age at retirement) plus additional pension of up to 20 per cent of final salary (based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions). The additional pension may be commuted to a lump sum payment of accumulated contributions plus interest. The government-financed pension is 50 per cent of final salary on retirement at age 65 after 30 years of contributory service. A further 0.25 per cent of final salary is paid for each complete year of contributory service beyond 30, up to 40 years (that is, to bring 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 55 and 65 years.

The scheme also provides comprehensive cover against invalidity retirement before age 65 and reversionary spouse's and children's benefits on the death of a contributor or pensioner.

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 is adjusted each July in accordance with any upward movements in the Consumer Price Index during the four quarters to March of that year.

#### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army and Air forces, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, operated between 1948 and 1972 and for members who retired or died before 1 October 1972 pensions continue to be paid under the provisions of this scheme. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. The funds of the scheme were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the fund are paid by the Commonwealth Government.

A new scheme, effective from 1 October 1972, was implemented by the *Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Act 1973*. Under this scheme contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the members' annual rate of pay. Contribution to the scheme is compulsory and contributions are payable to and benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the

number of years served by the contributor (ranging from 30 per cent after 15 years to 76.50 per cent after 40 or more years). In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the 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 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 Fund for the last six years.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES						
Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	77,935	79,000	91,465	101,528	112,052	131,360
Employers .. .. .	102,957	109,116	132,273	149,245	171,582	203,585
Investment interest .. .. .	63,536	75,092	89,194	r 107,892	132,753	167,613
Other .. .. .	62	94	80	113	135	140
Total income .. .. .	244,490	263,303	313,013	r 358,779	416,523	502,698
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions .. .. .	67,300	76,992	90,838	105,155	121,333	139,486
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) (a) .. .. .	46,927	67,577	62,266	62,884	72,153	96,006
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	3,696	4,354	3,723	3,711	4,067	5,105
Withdrawal benefits .. .. .	4,787	6,533	6,165	r 6,899	8,587	11,441
Administration .. .. .	2,441	3,175	3,171	3,210	3,602	4,307
Other .. .. .	1,615	1,515	1,382	r 2,117	2,156	3,195
Total expenditure (b) .. .. .	126,766	160,146	167,545	183,976	211,898	259,540
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current .. .. .	93,595	98,293	103,476	109,605	113,454	115,200
Pensions current .. .. .	18,233	19,027	19,837	20,765	21,632	22,565

(a) See text above table. (b) Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$302,000, \$328,000, \$360,000, \$407,000, \$1,614,000 and \$3,700,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve were \$3.3m at 30 June 1980 and \$7m at 30 June 1981.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1981 amounted to \$1,741m; investments at that date were \$1,727m (comprising government securities, \$648m; company securities, \$295m; secured loans, \$380m; land and buildings, \$301m; and miscellaneous, \$102m).

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 6 per cent of salary (4 per cent prior to 1981). 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. Under a voluntary early retirement scheme introduced in 1981, members of the police force have the right to retire at any age from 55 to 60 years, providing they have attained 30 years of service. The retirement benefit is a percentage of final salary, with certain restrictions relating to late promotion, based on a sliding scale which ranges from 50 per cent of salary at age 55, up to the normal retirement benefit of 72.75 per cent, which is achieved at age 60. Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a minimum pension of 72.75 per cent of current salary. 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 if they have completed 20 years or more of service, or a gratuity representing 24 months' salary if they have completed less than 20 years' service. 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.

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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	3,593	4,154	4,219	4,952	5,915	6,880
Employer (a) .. .. .	7,217	8,692	10,101	11,755	14,183	16,934
Other .. .. .	7	7	3	4	5	9
Total income .. .. .	10,817	12,853	14,323	16,711	20,103	23,822
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions .. .. .	9,436	11,471	13,645	15,957	18,640	22,264
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) .. .. .	1,229	936	451	177	716	1,244
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	153	279	372	369	554	716
Total expenditure .. .. .	10,817	12,687	14,469	16,503	19,909	24,224
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current .. .. .	8,358	8,372	8,741	8,969	9,164	9,271
Pensions current .. .. .	2,215	2,276	2,291	2,328	2,384	2,436

(a) Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A widow, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative of a contributor who dies before retirement, other than from injuries sustained on duty, receives the equivalent of 24 months of final salary plus 2 months of final salary for each completed year of service in excess of 17 years of service, up to a maximum of 60 months' salary. However, a widow (or other relative as set out above) of a contributor who dies before retirement from injuries sustained on duty has the choice of accepting the same benefits payable to other contributors who die before retirement (as described above) or receiving a lump sum gratuity in accordance with the Workers' Compensation Act, plus a pension of 55 per cent of final salary. An allowance is also payable for the benefit of each child up to 18 years of age or to the conclusion of full-time education. Widows of pensioners are entitled to 62.5 per cent of the husband's pension.

#### *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 (now the Urban Transit Authority and State Rail Authority) 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, but a contributor retiring at or after 60 years of age is required to take the benefit by way of pension if 5 years' contributory service has not been completed. A contributor may elect to contribute at a rate which will accumulate, with interest, 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 the last six years are given in the next table.

**TRANSPORT RETIREMENT FUND AND NEW SOUTH WALES  
RETIREMENT FUND**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>INCOME (\$'000)</b>						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	18,544	23,435	27,125	31,547	r 32,673	36,676
Employers .. .. .	4,841	6,172	7,240	10,339	(a) 62,478	37,141
Investment interest .. .. .	6,015	9,357	16,133	20,804	r 21,148	26,259
<b>Total income .. .. .</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>38,964</b>	<b>50,498</b>	<b>62,690</b>	<b>r 116,299</b>	<b>100,075</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (\$'000)</b>						
Pension payments .. .. .	3,043	4,136	5,133	5,783	6,444	6,964
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) .. .. .	3,824	4,005	4,945	r 8,930	(a) 75,519	44,406
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	527	1,147	1,063	1,436	r 1,496	1,872
Administration .. .. .	643	863	1,174	r 1,085	r 1,221	1,566
Other .. .. .	608	889	2,891	r 3,518	r 1,535	734
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>r 20,752</b>	<b>r 86,215</b>	<b>55,542</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)</b>						
Contributors current .. .. .	49,901	52,681	56,011	58,020	r 60,338	59,882
Pensions current .. .. .	1,791	2,145	2,374	2,499	r 2,531	2,512

(a) The first group of contributors became entitled to a lump sum retirement benefit as from March 1979 (after 5 years' contributory service—see text above table).

At 30 June 1981, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to \$247m. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled \$247m (comprising government securities, \$123m; company securities, \$30m; secured loans, \$18m; land and buildings, \$39m; and other investments, \$38m).

*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, the Transport Retirement Fund, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund. The account has been closed to new members since June 1964.

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 \$1.66 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is equal to 112.50 per cent of the product of 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 \$2,624.91 per annum as at 30 September 1981. Where an employee has more than 40 completed years of service, 112.50 per cent of the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$2,624.91 per annum as at 30 September 1981. 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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	173	152	148	144	135	142
Employers (a) .. .. .	14,205	15,178	16,952	17,639	19,568	22,890
Investment interest .. .. .	4	6	17	33	30	40
Other .. .. .	5	3	4	5	6	5
Total income .. .. .	14,387	15,340	17,121	17,821	19,738	23,076
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions .. .. .	14,787	15,238	16,908	17,933	19,321	22,614
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) and gratuities .. .. .	69	61	59	44	42	35
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	12	12	5	9	6	4
Other .. .. .	2	3	1	1	1	1
Total expenditure .. .. .	14,870	15,314	16,974	17,987	19,370	22,654
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current .. .. .	5,534	4,921	4,301	3,740	3,186	2,813
Pensions current .. .. .	19,843	19,573	19,297	18,875	18,495	17,823

(a) Includes contributions by the State Rail Authority of N.S.W., formerly the Public Transport Commission (Rail Services) (\$12.8m, \$13.6m, \$15.3m, \$16.0m, \$18.0m and \$21.0m in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Urban Transit Authority of N.S.W., the Department of Motor Transport, the Electricity Commission, Maritime Services Board, and Prospect County Council.

The balance of the Fund at 30 June 1981 was \$700,000 credit.

*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) (now the Urban Transit Authority) 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 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 or 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. Councils contribute 1½ times the contributions of contributors, plus an additional deficiency charge of 2 per cent of the salaries of those contributors. Hospitals contribute at the rate of 5.25 per cent of the salaries of contributors.



Retirement is at age 65 with provision for early retirement at age 60 with reduced pension benefits. The benefit payable on retirement is the employee's contributions plus interest payable in a lump sum or, in certain cases, as a pension, plus a defined employer-financed 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) or a lump sum of 1.582 per cent of the final average salary, or a combination of part lump sum and part pension. As well as a retirement benefit, benefits are also payable in respect of resignation, retrenchment, death, total and permanent disability, and partial and permanent disability. The widow or dependent widower of a deceased pensioner is entitled to a pension equivalent to 62.5 per cent of the spouse's pension while special provision exists for the payment of children's and orphan's benefits. Pensions are adjusted annually: the employer-financed pensions in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index and employee-contributed pensions by a percentage equal to that by which the interest distribution rate of the Fund exceeds 4.25 per cent for that year.

In accordance with a new member's medical status on entry into the Fund, the contributor is medically classified in one of three categories which provides either full, half, or no additional 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. Contributions by mine workers and mine owners are paid into the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund, from which benefits are paid. In May 1981, the weekly rates of ordinary contributions were \$6.65 by each mine worker and \$19.96 per worker by the mine owners.

The scheme was revised in 1978. Prior to this revision, mine workers who became eligible to receive benefits from the Fund on reaching the compulsory retirement age (generally 60 years of age) or due to injury or ill health, were paid a fortnightly pension which was subject to reduction by the amount of any Commonwealth social services benefits received. Widows or other eligible dependants were entitled to a reduced pension on the death of a mine worker or pensioner. The revised scheme introduced lump sum benefits for mine workers retiring on or after the commencement of the scheme while continuing the payment of pensions to existing pensioners.

Under the revised scheme, a mine worker reaching compulsory retirement age becomes eligible for a lump sum benefit, subject to continuous employment as a mine worker (apart from interruptions approved or authorised by the Tribunal) for not less than 10 years immediately prior to retirement. The lump sum benefit is calculated at a prescribed amount for each month of service. In July 1980, the prescribed amount was \$123.83. A lump sum is also payable on permanent disability of a mine worker. If the disability is caused by injury as a mine worker the lump sum is that which would have been payable had the worker reached compulsory retirement age, while for incapacity due to other causes the amount payable is based on period of service. Widows or other dependants are entitled to receive lump sum benefits on the death of mine workers.

For existing pensioners, the revised scheme provides for fortnightly payment of a full mine worker pension for the first five years of entitlement and, in subsequent years, for the reduction of this pension by the maximum amount of Commonwealth age or widows' pension that would be payable for the particular category of person. The pensions are indexed to the award wage of a loaderman in the New South Wales coal mining industry.

In May 1981 the full mine worker pension for a married pensioner was \$293.70 per fortnight. 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					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>INCOME (\$'000)</b>						
Contributions—						
State Treasury	80	64	48	32	16	—
Mine owners	6,908	9,141	12,492	13,520	r 16,031	18,966
Mine workers	1,525	2,006	3,187	4,500	r 5,319	6,308
Special (a)	—	—	(a) 2,520	9,902	r 11,748	13,900
Interest	1,355	1,629	1,974	1,811	1,403	1,659
Other income	8	—	2	2	2	24
<b>Total income</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>20,223</b>	<b>29,767</b>	<b>r 34,520</b>	<b>40,858</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (\$'000)</b>						
Pensions	8,608	11,299	13,579	15,672	15,562	15,025
Lump sum	—	—	5,969	17,922	r 18,518	21,536
Administration, etc.	271	309	345	417	r 617	641
Transfer to reserves or deficit	997	791	241	(—)4,304	r (—)231	3,656
Loss on realisation of investments	—	441	89	61	54	—
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>20,223</b>	<b>29,767</b>	<b>r 34,520</b>	<b>40,858</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTORS, PENSIONS AND LUMP SUM BENEFITS (Number)</b>						
Contributors current	15,915	16,422	16,515	17,052	18,177	20,463
Pensions current	9,478	9,562	9,591	9,319	9,018	8,695
Lump sum benefits approved	—	—	88	470	468	426

(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 1980–81 contributions by mine owners totalled \$449,000, and subsidy payments \$553,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 199 in June 1981 and the average cost per subsidy during 1980–81 was \$109.05 per fortnight.

#### 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 nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in the next table. In general, insurance business is classified to the State where the policy is recorded and may not necessarily indicate the State of location of the risk. These statistics have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies and 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.

In the following table, *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. Stamp duty and fire service charges paid are excluded. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year.

GENERAL INSURANCE, N.S.W.: PREMIUMS AND CLAIMS BY CLASS OF INSURANCE  
(\$'000)

Class of insurance	Premiums			Claims		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Fire (including sprinkler leakage) .. .. .	77,529	80,268	90,661	46,255	63,368	87,743
Loss of profits .. .. .	11,447	11,542	13,297	2,560	5,628	6,214
Crop (including hailstone) .. .. .	6,976	7,479	3,440	1,445	6,344	3,754
Houseowners' and householders' .. .. .	101,659	114,478	140,182	68,567	79,874	95,421
Contractors' risks .. .. .	6,339	7,737	9,337	4,602	5,744	8,165
Marine hull—private pleasure craft .. .. .	5,467	5,928	7,143	4,158	3,681	5,778
—other .. .. .	4,180	r 4,542	6,684	2,973	r 3,531	4,607
Marine cargo .. .. .	24,961	r 27,140	31,823	14,365	r 15,985	18,764
Aviation hull/cargo .. .. .	2,600	4,062	5,342	2,670	3,868	5,533
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles) .. .. .	340,991	356,552	376,081	271,161	279,188	330,531
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles) .. .. .	243,044	276,421	317,811	164,282	207,459	237,424
Employers' liability (a) .. .. .	309,131	293,872	340,293	237,798	296,754	403,896
Public liability .. .. .	28,772	32,672	41,283	13,285	17,503	30,882
Product liability .. .. .	1,642	2,192	2,258	1,751	1,247	2,543
Professional indemnity .. .. .	3,541	3,903	5,789	3,230	3,081	3,208
Loan, mortgage, and lease .. .. .	7,837	r 10,115	10,862	2,181	3,020	3,035
Burglary .. .. .	13,855	13,784	13,873	8,092	8,581	10,130
All risks/baggage .. .. .	12,538	13,987	(b) 11,983	7,101	8,634	(b) 7,634
Boiler/engineering/machinery breakdown .. .. .	7,519	9,081	10,197	4,251	4,132	6,497
Plate glass .. .. .	3,252	3,643	3,718	2,520	2,631	2,995
Guarantee .. .. .	2,135	2,750	3,367	232	1,067	975
Livestock .. .. .	1,355	2,173	2,807	1,006	1,875	2,443
Personal accident .. .. .	r 24,595	r 27,416	29,858	r 12,653	r 15,341	16,640
Other (b) .. .. .	26,784	34,593	(c) 49,177	11,018	12,215	(c) 19,704
Total, all classes .. .. .	r 1,268,149	r 1,346,330	1,527,266	r 888,356	r 1,050,751	1,314,516

(a) Excludes workers' compensation in coal mining industry. (b) For 1980-81 these statistics are for the Class 'Travel (including baggage)' and are not directly comparable with previous years' figures. (c) Not directly comparable with previous years' figures because of inclusion of some risks not associated with travel previously included in the Class 'All risks/baggage' (see footnote (b)).

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay this compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the section 'Employment' in the chapter 'Labour'.

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 the chapter '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 business.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office (excluding Governmental workers' compensation insurance and motor vehicle (third party) insurance), transacted in the year ended 30 June 1981, is shown in the following table.

#### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE, N.S.W.: GENERAL INSURANCE DIVISION— REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1980–81 (\$'000)

Particulars	Workers' compensation (a)	Fire	General accident (b)	Marine	Total
Net premiums .. .. .	32,351	25,293	76,717	725	135,086
Investment earnings, rent, etc. .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33,088
Total revenue .. .. .	(c)32,351	(c)25,293	(c)76,717	(c)725	168,174
Claims .. .. .	30,033	16,090	69,725	188	116,036
Fire brigade contributions .. .. .	—	4,044	590	36	4,670
Other administrative expenses .. .. .	2,428	6,466	13,078	258	(d)22,229
Income tax (e) .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,851
Total expenditure .. .. .	(f)32,461	(f)26,601	(f)83,392	(f)482	153,786
Surplus .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,388

(a) Excludes Governmental workers' compensation. (b) Includes motor vehicle comprehensive insurance but excludes motor vehicle third party insurance. (c) Excludes investment earnings, rent, etc. (d) Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$547,104). (e) Provision for contribution to Treasurer in lieu of income tax. (f) Excludes contribution for income tax.

For the Governmental Workers' Compensation Account in 1980–81, net premiums amounted to \$25.4m and investment income to \$6.5m while claims paid were \$25.3m, expenses of management were \$1.8m and provision in lieu of income tax was \$2.2m.

For the Motor Vehicles (Third Party) Insurance Division in respect of 1980–81, net premium income was \$291.1m and investment income was \$102.7m, while claims paid amounted to \$228.7m, commission to the Department of Motor Transport for premium collection was \$3.6m and expenses of management were \$3.9m.

## 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 charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the banks and the Reserve Bank; the ceilings on trading and savings bank deposit interest rates were removed in December 1980.

The trends in recent 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.

## 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 four 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 paid on these deposits in recent years are shown in the next table.

## PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia raises loans in order to provide a medium to 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 paid on transferable certificates of deposit issued by the Bank in recent years are shown in the next table.

The first public issue of transferable certificates of deposit was made in March 1979 and was restricted to multiples of \$100 and a minimum subscription of \$500. Subsequent issues have retained the restriction of \$100 multiples but increased the minimum subscription to \$1,000.

## BANK INTEREST RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	At end of December				At end of June
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<b>TRADING BANKS—</b>					
Fixed deposits—					
Less than \$50,000—					
30 days but less than 3 months .. .. .	7.25-7.75	7.25-8.00	10.00-11.00	11.50-13.00	12.50-14.50
3 months but less than 6 months .. .. .	7.75-9.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.50	11.50-13.00	13.00-15.25
6 months but less than 24 months .. .. .	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	10.50-11.50	11.50-13.00	13.00-15.00
24 months to 48 months .. .. .					13.00-14.50
Loans and advances (max. rate)—					
Overdrafts less than \$100,000 (a) .. .. .	10.50	10.50	12.50	13.50	14.50
Unsecured personal loans (flat rate) .. .. .	7.75	7.75	8.75	9.25	9.75
<b>SAVINGS BANKS—</b>					
Deposits—					
Ordinary accounts					
Passbook—					
First \$4,000 .. .. .	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75-5.00	3.75-5.00
Over \$4,000 .. .. .	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00-6.25	5.00-6.25
Statement (b) .. .. .			3.75-6.00	3.75-10.00	3.75-13.00
Investment accounts (c) .. .. .	7.25-8.25	7.25-8.25	9.00-10.50	11.50-12.00	11.50-13.00
Loans and advances—					
Housing loans to individuals					
(standard range of rates on new loans) .. .. .	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.50	10.50-11.50	12.50	13.50
Other loans less than \$100,000 (max. rate) (a) .. .. .	10.50	10.50	12.50	13.50	14.50
<b>AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK—</b>					
Transferable deposits—					
4 years .. .. .				15.65	15.75
5 years .. .. .	9.60	10.80	12.20	15.70	15.85
6 years .. .. .			12.25	15.75	15.90
7 years .. .. .	9.70	10.80			
10 years .. .. .	9.70	10.90	12.25	15.75	16.00
<b>PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA—</b>					
Transferable certificates of deposit—					
4 years .. .. .		10.75	12.25	15.60	16.00
5 years .. .. .		10.80	12.30	15.60	
7 years .. .. .		10.85	12.35		
10 years .. .. .		10.90	12.40		

(a) Rates on amounts of \$100,000 or more are subject to negotiation between banks and their customers. (b) The higher rates are generally obtainable on larger balances. (c) Subject to minimum deposit and withdrawal, and balance of account requirement.

## 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), for the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities.

In April 1980, 'tap' arrangements were introduced for issuing Commonwealth Bonds. Under these arrangements, Commonwealth Bonds are 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) are announced at issue. Subsequent prices and yields are made available daily by the Reserve Bank. The minimum subscription is \$5,000 face value and subscriptions above that must be in multiples of \$1,000. On 17 May 1982, Tap Stock Number 22, August 1985 bonds, with a coupon rate of 16.00 per cent per annum and initial yield of 16.40 per cent was offered.

In June 1982, the Australian Loan Council decided to introduce a tender system for selling Bonds to replace the tap system as the sole method by which these Bonds are sold. Further details regarding the operation of the tender system will be given in the next issue of the Year Book.

### 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 and these are set each Friday evening by reference to the yield on Commonwealth Bonds. The rates set for private treaty loans are 0.3 per cent higher than those set for public loans. In June 1982, the Loan Council agreed that the major electricity authorities would no longer be subject to program controls or to maximum interest rates imposed by the Loan Council. However, overseas borrowings by these authorities will continue to be subject to case by case examination by the Loan Council and to the Commonwealth Government's agreement to such overseas borrowings. The maximum rates set for public loans (ruling at the end of the month shown) are contained in the next table.

### 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 about 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 \$200,000. 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.

## 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 four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month. In June 1981 the rate was 13.04 per cent per annum.

## 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.

## 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 Co-operative Housing Societies Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which Permanent Building Societies are permitted to pay on deposits. In the case of building societies which issue shares in lieu of accepting deposits, the Minister also sets the maximum rates of dividend in respect of those shares, and these rates are set equal to the maximum rates of interest payable on deposits. Prior to April 1982, maximum rates were set for the different types of deposits accepted by building societies (ordinary, fixed term and investment account deposits). However, from 23 April 1982 only a single maximum deposit rate is set (currently 17.5 per cent) and societies fix deposit rates equal to or less than this maximum rate for their various investment options.

The rates of interest applicable on building society deposits at the end of December in recent years and the range of rates applicable at the end of June 1982 are shown in the next table. Fixed term deposits require a minimum amount to be deposited. Investment accounts have minimum deposit and withdrawal and minimum balance of account requirements, and are subject to special notice of withdrawal.

## 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 vary according to whether the deposits are for *no fixed term* or are of a minimum amount deposited for a minimum specified period. In June 1980, credit unions introduced a new form of deposits facility, a *notice of withdrawal account*, which required a minimum deposit balance (\$500 to March 1981 and \$200 since April 1981) and one month's notice of withdrawal. The rates of interest applicable on credit union deposits at the end of December in recent years are shown in the next table.

**COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES (a)**  
(Per cent per annum)

Type of security, deposit, or loan	Month of December				June
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELD—					
2-year term .. .. .	8.67	9.97	12.85	14.50	16.40
5-year term .. .. .	8.80	10.02	12.72	14.90	16.40
10-year term .. .. .	8.80	10.08	12.60	15.00	16.40
20-year term .. .. .	8.80	10.08	12.60	15.00	16.40
PUBLIC LOANS OF LOCAL AND SEMI GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES					
(max. rate)—					
4.9 year term .. .. .	9.1	10.4	12.90	15.5	17.00
10 or more year term .. .. .	9.2	10.5	13.10	15.7	17.2
AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS .. .. .	8.75	9.25	11.50	12.25	13.25
OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET—					
Rate on loans outstanding .. .. .	8.39	8.56	9.43	12.78	14.88
FINANCE COMPANIES—					
1-year debentures .. .. .	9.25-9.75	10.00-10.25	12.50-13.25	14.25-15.00	16.50-17.00
2-year debentures .. .. .	9.75-10.50	10.50-11.00	11.50-13.50	14.50-15.25	16.50-17.00
5-year debentures .. .. .	10.25-11.00	11.00-11.75	12.50-13.50	15.00-15.50	15.75-17.00
BUILDING SOCIETIES IN N.S.W.					
Permanent building societies (b)—					
No fixed term: Ordinary .. .. .	8.50	8.00	8.00	9.00	} 9.50-17.50
Investment .. .. .	..	..	10.25	12.00	
Fixed term—					
3 months .. .. .	(c)	8.50	10.25	12.50	
6 months .. .. .	(c)	9.25	10.75	13.00	
12 or 24 months .. .. .	(c)	10.00	11.50	13.50-14.00	
CREDIT UNIONS					
(max. rate on deposits)—					
No fixed term .. .. .	10.00	9.00	9.00	11.00	13.00
Notice of withdrawal account .. .. .	..	..	9.50	12.00	14.00
Fixed term—					
Over 1 month .. .. .	10.00-11.00	..	10.50	15.00	17.50
Over 3 months .. .. .	..	10.00	11.00	..	..
Over 6 months .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

(a) See explanatory text above table relating to each type of security, deposit or loan.  
December 1978 to 1981; rates obtainable over the full range of investment options for June 1982.

(b) Maximum rates on deposits for  
(c) Rates (up to the 'no fixed term' rate) were available after negotiation with the societies.

## OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation and administrative procedures regulating the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales are now part of a uniform scheme covering the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. Prior to the introduction of the uniform scheme the principal legislation relating to companies in this State was the (New South Wales) Companies Act, 1961.

In December 1978 the Commonwealth and the six States executed a Formal Agreement that provided the framework for a co-operative Commonwealth-State scheme for a uniform system of law and administration in relation to company law and the regulation of the securities industry in the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. The agreement provided for:

- (a) a Ministerial Council, consisting of the Ministers of the Commonwealth and the States responsible for the administration of laws concerning companies and securities,
- (b) a National Companies and Securities Commission, responsible to the Ministerial Council for the administration of the scheme's legislation and having the power to delegate much of its powers and functions to existing State administrations (i.e. in N.S.W., to the Corporate Affairs Commission), and



- (c) the establishment of a uniform system of laws relating to companies and company takeovers and the regulation of the securities industry.

In 1979, 1980 and 1981, the Commonwealth Government passed a series of Acts which established the basis for the co-operative scheme:

- (a) the *National Companies and Securities Commission Act* 1979, which established the National Companies and Securities Commission in March, 1980;
- (b) the *Securities Industry Act* 1980, which created the securities industry code to provide for the regulation of the securities industry, including the licensing and supervision of stockbrokers and other dealers in securities, the prohibition of various undesirable practices with respect to dealings in securities and the conducting of inspections and investigations by the National Companies and Securities Commission into matters relating to dealing in securities and the business or affairs of stock exchanges, dealers in securities, or investment advisers;
- (c) the *Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act* 1980, which provides a code to ensure the protection of shareholders in company takeovers by ensuring that they are placed in a position to make an informed decision in a takeover situation. Specifically, this Act provides that shareholders should be aware of the identity of any person who proposes to acquire a substantial interest in their company, have a reasonable time to consider any takeover proposal, be supplied with sufficient information to assess the merits of any takeover proposal, and have equal opportunities with all other shareholders in sharing in any benefits created by the proposed takeover;
- (d) the *Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act* 1980, which created a code to ensure the uniform interpretation of all the legislation under this national scheme; and
- (e) the *Companies Act* 1981, which sets out the revised Australian companies code to provide for the regulation of the formation and conduct of companies and which is based on the former Companies Acts of States with certain modifications (the most important modifications being those which provide for a company incorporated in any one of the participating States or Territories to lodge all necessary documents with the corporate affairs office in its place of incorporation, without the need to lodge documents in other participating States or Territories in which it carries on business).

In 1981, the State Government passed complementary legislation to ensure that the National Commission, and the system of laws it administers, had jurisdiction in this State, and that the State Corporate Affairs Commission can exercise functions delegated to it by the National Commission. The Commonwealth Acts, as applied in New South Wales (with certain minor amendments to translate the Commonwealth provisions for application in New South Wales), are known as 'Codes' i.e. the Securities Industry (New South Wales) Code, the Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (New South Wales) Code, the Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (New South Wales) Code and the Companies (New South Wales) Code. The State legislation also ensures that the State Corporate Affairs Commission cannot exercise its functions contrary to the agreement between the State and the Commonwealth.

The co-operative scheme provides that amendments to the Commonwealth Acts must be approved by the Ministerial Council and that, once enacted, the amendments will apply automatically to State jurisdictions, subject to the making of regulations to effect any necessary local modifications.

The New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission comprises three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The objectives of the Commission include ensuring compliance with legislation within its jurisdiction; the registration of companies and business names operating within New South Wales; meeting public demand for

information required to be maintained at the Commission in respect of companies, businesses and persons; exercising a protective role in relation to investors and creditors; and ensuring securities dealings occur in a fair and informed market.

#### 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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
NUMBER						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by guarantee .. .. .	216	135	144	173	192	176
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary .. .. .	8,992	11,573	11,582	15,331	21,955	27,219
Other .. .. .	17	5	13	18	9	5
Increases of capital of limited companies .. .. .	720	901	1,004	618	733	734
New no-liability companies registered .. .. .	—	1	2	13	10	10
NOMINAL CAPITAL (\$'000)						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary .. .. .	150,390	241,383	894,005	1,176,033	2,416,589	4,392,031
Other .. .. .	30,324	2,770	47,161	58,450	38,020	148,000
Increases of capital of limited companies .. .. .	1,087,837	1,227,459	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered .. .. .	—	10	510	3,307,223	353,500	240,000

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 177 in 1976, 141 in 1977, 180 in 1978, 210 in 1979, 230 in 1980 and 202 in 1981.

The number of companies on the register in New South Wales at 31 December 1980 and 1981 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	
	1980	1981		1980	1981
<i>Local companies—</i>			<i>Foreign companies (b)—</i>		
<i>Unlimited</i> .. .. .	159	211	<i>Operating</i> .. .. .	3,833	4,113
<i>Limited by shares—</i>			<i>In liquidation</i> .. .. .	175	170
<i>Public</i> .. .. .	1,710	1,762	<i>Subject to action for</i>		
<i>Proprietary</i> .. .. .	161,514	186,153	<i>removal from register</i> .. .. .	493	493
<i>No-liability</i> .. .. .	109	125			
<i>In liquidation</i> .. .. .	4,065	4,310	<i>Total</i> .. .. .	4,501	4,776
<i>Subject to action</i>					
<i>for removal from register</i> .. .. .	12,717	13,507	<i>Recognised companies (b)</i> .. .. .	6,904	7,670
<i>Limited by guarantee</i> .. .. .	2,785	2,902			
<i>Section 24 companies (a)</i> .. .. .	741	771			
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	183,800	209,741	<i>Total, all companies</i> .. .. .	195,205	222,187

(a) Companies formed to provide recreation or amusement or to promote commerce, industry, art, science, religion, charity, pension or superannuation schemes or for other community purposes may be registered as a company with limited liability but without the word 'limited' in their name. These companies may be exempted from certain provisions of the Companies Act. (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, together with companies incorporated in these States which, since the Agreement, have had their names 'reserved' in New South Wales, are permitted to operate in New South Wales as recognised companies.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales providing a market for securities (i.e. debentures, stocks, shares, bonds or notes issued by Governments, governmental authorities, public companies, etc.). The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

Stock exchanges in New South Wales are regulated by the Securities Industry (New South Wales) Code, which is part of the uniform system of law and administration regulating companies and the security industry in Australia (as described in the previous sub-section, 'Incorporated Companies').

The Securities Industry Code 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 two-thirds (or such lesser proportion as may be prescribed) 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 stock market manipulation, false trading and market-rigging transactions, insider trading, and false and misleading statements.

In terms of the Security Industries Code, 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 arising from defalcation of its members or their employees or to pay to official receivers or trustees of bankrupt members amounts to make up or reduce deficiencies in respect of debts arising from dealings in securities (the maximum amount payable in respect of any one broker being \$500,000).

## 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 educational 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 June 1982 there were 142 members of the Exchange and 1,033 corporations listed for quotation on the Official List. 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 with the whole of the capital being available if required to meet obligations. The paid-up capital at 30 June 1981 was \$63m.

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 14 proposals approved in 1980–81 involved a new financial commitment of \$186.5m. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of \$877m.

### 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 Trustee in Bankruptcy or a private (registered) trustee 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						
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Bankruptcies—</b>							
Number .. .. .		590	710	945	1,078	1,208	1,166
Liabilities .. .. .	\$'000	13,585	19,900	26,741	44,732	36,909	31,388
Assets .. .. .	\$'000	5,761	7,365	11,044	14,094	17,685	13,270
<b>Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates—</b>							
Number .. .. .		4	1	6	5	7	2
Liabilities .. .. .	\$'000	160	47	2,006	71	984	39
Assets .. .. .	\$'000	57	13	188	14	—	44
<b>Deeds and compositions (a)—</b>							
<b>Deeds of assignment—</b>							
Number .. .. .		43	43	58	96	81	70
Liabilities .. .. .	\$'000	3,201	3,348	3,304	1,473	4,561	9,971
Assets .. .. .	\$'000	759	1,050	1,652	4,906	1,787	1,439
<b>Deeds of arrangement—</b>							
Number .. .. .		30	23	13	25	31	33
Liabilities .. .. .	\$'000	12,307	2,734	2,579	1,764	2,194	3,189
Assets .. .. .	\$'000	9,094	1,613	374	284	638	487
<b>Compositions—</b>							
Number .. .. .		17	28	31	38	34	59
Liabilities .. .. .	\$'000	6,516	4,192	9,287	1,254	1,083	1,755
Assets .. .. .	\$'000	54	70	145	216	202	296
<b>Total</b>							
Number .. .. .		684	805	1,053	1,242	1,361	1,330
Liabilities .. .. .	\$'000	35,768	30,221	43,917	49,294	45,731	46,342
Assets .. .. .	\$'000	15,725	10,110	13,403	19,514	20,312	15,536

(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			
	1980		1981	
	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)
Primary production .. .. .	18	11	22	12
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	8	3	5	7
Manufacturing .. .. .	29	37	27	60
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .. .. .	9	2	8	9
Building and construction .. .. .	154	55	131	52
Transport and storage .. .. .	145	51	113	64
Communication .. .. .	4	6	3	7
Finance and property .. .. .	25	17	19	18
Commerce .. .. .	170	53	167	54
Public authority (n.e.l.) and defence services .. .. .	2	22	—	26
Community and business services (inc. professional) .. .. .	78	14	94	51
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc. .. .. .	72	14	31	35
Other industries .. .. .	66	17	26	18
Industry inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	61	23	9	53
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment .. .. .	14	181	—	209
<b>Total (c)</b> .. .. .	<b>855</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>675</b>

(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 held under the Real Property Act, 1900 and transfers of the land are regulated in terms of this Act. 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 Real Property Act 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 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	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(a)
Transactions with consideration—						
Number—						
Under 3 hectares of land	131,079	135,232	139,796	158,750	179,683	176,752
3 or more hectares of land	7,287	8,179	7,070	7,995	10,217	7,915
Total with consideration	138,366	143,411	146,866	166,745	189,900	184,667
Value of consideration (\$m)—						
Under 3 hectares of land	n.a.	4,190.9	4,673.8	6,043.8	8,427.8	9,699.1
3 or more hectares of land	n.a.	333.9	359.3	461.1	654.4	603.4
Total with consideration	4,034.7	4,524.9	5,033.1	6,504.9	9,082.2	10,302.5
Transactions with no consideration	9,047	9,204	9,540	9,868	11,228	10,459
Total transactions	147,413	152,615	156,406	176,613	201,128	195,126

(a) Figures for 1980-81 cover the period July 1980 to May 1981 only, as the compilation of these statistics was discontinued from that date.

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 \$169m in the period July 1980 to May 1981.

## 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.

Legislation passed by the New South Wales Parliament in December 1981 will, when proclaimed, repeal current legislation regulating consumer credit transactions including the Moneylending Act and establish a single Act, the Consumer Credit Act, 1981, to

encompass the regulation of these transactions. The new Act had not been proclaimed at the time of preparing this manuscript. The main provisions of the new legislation are described in the section 'Consumer Affairs' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

The number of money-lender's licences in force in New South Wales at 31 March 1981 was 1,212.

### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in recent years.

#### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS ASSESSED FOR N.S.W. DEATH DUTY

Year ended 30 June	Not liable for duty	Estates liable for duty with a final balance of—						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								
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
1980	13,419	2,027	1,482	2,354	5,567	3,200	1,680	29,729
1981	12,466	1,755	1,041	2,060	4,778	3,926	2,243	28,269
VALUE (a) (\$'000)								
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
1980	431,047	1,090	7,442	35,033	186,920	219,500	323,604	1,204,635
1981	485,690	1,092	5,011	30,193	161,307	273,513	444,864	1,401,670

(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 the chapter '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 1981, there were 611 non-aggregated estates, with a total value of \$30m, assessed for duty.

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# APPENDIX A

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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.
- 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—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—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—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—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 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—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—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.
- 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.
- 1966 Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—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—Commonwealth referenda: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First Higher School Certificate examination.
- 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—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 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres).
- 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 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.

- 1972 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 tertiary education fees—Sydney Opera House officially opened.
- 1974 Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure—Four weeks annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards—Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed.
- 1975 First N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed—Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis—Introduction by the Commonwealth Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank)—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—Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, terminated Hon. E. G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister (November); Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament.
- 1976 Australian Savings Bonds introduced—State Referendum on Daylight Saving: 63% of voters in favour—N.S.W. State Elections: Labor Ministry (Wran)—Changes to personal income tax: tax indexation introduced—Voting at local government council elections made compulsory—Australian dollar devalued by 17.5% and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments.
- 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.
- 1978 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—'Land value' introduced as a basis for local government rating—N.S.W. population reaches 5,000,000—Arbitration Commission to sit twice a year to adjust wages on CPI increases.
- 1979 State power workers granted a 37.5 hour week—Eastern Suburbs Railway, from Central Station to Bondi Junction, commenced services—'Lotto' commenced in N.S.W.—Plans announced for two new aluminium smelters to be built in the Hunter Valley—Introduction of Sunday trading of hotels—The worst bushfires of 22 years ringed Sydney and affected country areas.
- 1980 Legislative powers of the States extended to coastal waters—Prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood level above which a person may not drive was reduced from 0.08 to 0.05 grams per 100 millilitres—The G.M.H. motor vehicle assembly plant in Sydney, employing about 1,200 persons, closed—Multicultural television broadcasting (Channel 0) commenced—The State Rail Authority of N.S.W. and the Urban Transit Authority of N.S.W. took over from the Public Transport Commission—State Lotteries Office conducted its first \$1m lottery—All female employees in N.S.W. entitled to take up to 52 weeks maternity leave—New land use planning and development decision making process introduced—Land and Environment Court commenced operations—The long-term decline in the N.S.W. birth rate appeared to have been arrested when the rate rose to 15.38 per 1,000 mean population in 1980.

- 1981** From 1 January the number of local government areas was reduced by 21 to 176—Air Marshal Sir James Rowland sworn in as Governor of New South Wales—Industrial disputes in various industries in support of a 35-hour week campaign—Further changes made to Health Insurance Scheme, with the introduction of means testing for free health treatment—The National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) became responsible for administering federal codes relating to the Securities Industry and Company Takeovers—Commonwealth/State tax sharing arrangements after 1981-82 to be based on total Commonwealth tax receipts rather than on personal income tax receipts—State Government announced that a third coal loader would be built at Newcastle and would be managed, and partly owned, by Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd.—Major changes to Australian trading banks: the name of the 'Rural Bank of New South Wales' was changed to 'State Bank of New South Wales' and its governing Act was amended; the 'Australian Bank' commenced operations; the 'Bank of New South Wales' and the 'Commercial Bank of Australia' merged to form 'Westpac Banking Corporation'; and the 'National Bank of Australasia' merged with the 'Commercial Banking Company of Sydney'—The (Campbell) Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System announced its recommendations to deregulate the financial system—State referenda to extend the normal term of the Legislative Assembly from 3 to 4 years and to provide for disclosure by members of Parliament of their pecuniary and other interests: both accepted—State Government introduced public funding of parliamentary election campaigns—State elections: Labor Ministry (Wran)—The State Government vested to the Crown all coal that is in or on the ground in its natural state—Power equipment failures and industrial disputes resulted in restrictions on the use of electricity—Arbitration Commission abandons wage indexation system: Commission to deal with applications as filed.
- 1982** Power equipment failures resulted in restrictions on the use of electricity—World economic recession causes abandonment of a proposed aluminium smelter in the Hunter region—Australian metal workers granted a 38-hour week—The Housing Commission announced its intention to raise its rents to 80 per cent of the general market level—Loan Council controls over domestic borrowings by electricity authorities are to be relaxed for a trial 3-year period—The National Country Party changed its name to the National Party of Australia—The Government announced the closure of beds and hospitals in the inner Sydney area affecting Sydney Hospital, the Mater Hospital, and Crown Street Women's Hospital. A new hospital at Mount Druitt, in the western area of Sydney, opened. The Health Commission became the Department of Health—Introduction of the tender system for the issue of Commonwealth Treasury Bonds. Bond yields reached a record rate of 16.64 per cent per annum—Special legislation introduced to recover, from vendor shareholders, company tax evaded in 'bottom of the harbour' schemes—Most NSW rainforests are to be incorporated into national parks and the logging of timber in these areas is to be banned—The State Lotteries Office introduced the 'instant \$1 lottery'—New coal loader at Port Kembla opened—The Mint Museum, displaying a collection of the State's social and cultural history, was opened—Random breath testing for detection of alcohol in motorists was introduced on a trial basis—The (Commonwealth) Freedom of Information Act became operative—BHP announced lower production levels for iron and steel and a contraction of its workforce at Newcastle and Port Kembla—The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of N.S.W. both approved the freezing of wages and salaries from 23 December 1982 to 30 June 1983—A record 53 of the 58 Pasture Protection Boards of N.S.W. had been drought declared at the end of the year—Closure of Sydney Grain Terminal due to failure of the State's wheat crop.

## APPENDIX B

## INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

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. Since this first round of economic censuses in 1968–69, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has extended its integrated economic statistical collections to include surveys as well as censuses.

The censuses of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas production and distribution are currently conducted annually and other censuses and surveys are conducted periodically. Since 1968–69, the following integrated economic data collections (other than the annual censuses mentioned above) have been held: Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments (in respect of 1973–74, 1979–80), Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (1973–74 and 1979–80), Agriculture Finance Surveys (1974–75, 1975–76, 1976–77, 1977–78, 1980–81) and Construction Industry Survey (1978–79). A Wholesale Trade Survey is currently being conducted in respect of the year 1981–82 (data for individual States and Territories will not be available from the survey).

The integration of these collections has meant that they have been 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 collections 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 collections.

In order to achieve the integration of the various collections, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:

- (a) the reporting units in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the statistical collections 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 collections 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.

## STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

## THE 'ENTERPRISE'

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic collections is the '*enterprise*', which is defined broadly as a unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. Where a number of legal entities operate as a group under common ownership or control, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.

In the Construction Industry Survey an *enterprise* in the public sector was defined as a department of the Commonwealth or State Governments, a separate local government

authority, or separately constituted regional authority, or an entity of the Commonwealth or State Governments which has been separately established by an Act of Parliament. Such entities which have no permanent staff are included in the enterprise which administers them. The public sector construction activity data relate only to those public sector enterprises with seven or more employees predominantly engaged in managing or undertaking construction activities and regardless of the industry classification of those enterprises.

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report data for each of their establishments (within the scope of the particular economic census(es) and/or survey being conducted) on establishment returns; 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.

#### THE 'ESTABLISHMENT'

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected, the '*establishment*', covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise 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, \$2.4m for 1977–78, \$2.6m for 1978–79 and \$2.8m for 1979–80.

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.

For the agricultural sector, a physical location has been generally interpreted to mean each individual agricultural holding.

In the Construction Industry Survey, the establishment was defined as the location at which, or *from* which, construction activities were managed or controlled on a relatively permanent basis.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND ANCILLARY UNITS

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic statistical collections 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 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

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) has been designed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics primarily as a system for classifying establishments, e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc., by industry. An 'industry' i.e. an individual class or group, etc., in the ASIC, consists of the establishments which have been classified to it. The ASIC may also be used for classifying other statistical units such as enterprises.

The main purpose of the ASIC is to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments and other statistical units by industry in official statistics. It has been developed as part of an integrated statistical system, which provides for each individual establishment (or other statistical unit) to be classified to the same industry in all statistical compilations in which it is included. In particular, the ASIC is used in economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and in other statistics (national accounts, etc.) derived from the basic statistics. Data classified according to the ASIC can generally be converted to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). The ASIC can also be adopted by authorities and organisations outside the official statistical service for their own purposes. The Classification is described in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 edition Volume 1* (catalogue number 1201.0).

The 1978 edition of the Classification updates the 1969 preliminary edition of the ASIC. In preparing the updated edition, the Bureau 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 were 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 Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) — Key Between the 1978 and 1969 Editions of ASIC* (catalogue number 1209.0) is a source of information for analysing the differences between the two editions of the ASIC as well as any differences in the statistics compiled in accordance with them.

The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels, namely Divisions, Subdivisions, Groups, and Classes. The broadest of these is the 'Division' level, the main purpose of which is to provide a limited number of categories to give a broad overall picture of the economy. The Divisions are: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas and Water; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Transport and Storage; Communication; Finance, Property and Business Services; Public Administration and Defence; Community Services; Recreation, Personal and Other Services; and Non-Classifiable Economic Units. The four levels of 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 ASIC 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 ASIC 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 one of the activities primary to class 3142.) Similarly, each ASIC 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 ASIC 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.

In devising the classes of the ASIC, the aim was to have classes relating to groups of establishments mainly engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity and which represent realistic and recognisable segments of Australian industry, i.e. industry classes should meet quantitative standards relating to homogeneity of output and importance.

### ITEMS OF DATA

In the integrated economic statistical collections from 1968–69, the items of data collected are on a consistent basis for all sectors to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated collections. 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.

#### TURNOVER

In the mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses since 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 such as commission, repair and service revenue and, from 1978–79, rent, leasing, and hiring revenue, but *excluding* interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets; and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments for 1979–80 the item includes:

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admissions and laundry and drycleaning;
- all other operating income such as repair and service revenue, commissions, and rent, leasing and hiring revenue, but *excluding* interest, royalties, dividends and the sale of fixed tangible assets.

In the Construction Industry Survey, turnover includes: contract construction revenue; sales of speculative construction projects; transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise; capital work done for own use, rental or lease; and all other operating revenue.

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 statistical collections.

#### TRANSFER VALUES

In the integrated economic statistical collections, 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 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 statistical collections, is the 'value added' as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the collections, 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 collections, 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, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole or, for 1977–78 and earlier years, rent and leasing expenses. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, depreciation, workers' compensation and other insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, bad debts and other sundry charges of the enterprise and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

#### RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS

Employment and/or financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic collections are given in the section 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs' in the chapter 'Agriculture'; in the section 'Mining' in the chapter 'Mining and Energy'; in the chapter 'Manufacturing' and in the subsection 'Retail Trade' in the chapter 'Retail Trade and Tourist Accommodation'.

## APPENDIX C

## 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) 268-4611, 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

*Catalogue  
No.*

*Title*

## GENERAL BULLETINS

- 1301.1 New South Wales Year Book (*priced publication*)
- 1302.1 Pocket Year Book of New South Wales (*priced publication*)
- 1303.1 New South Wales in Brief
- 1304.1 Handbook of Local Statistics (*priced publication*)
- 1305.1 Monthly Summary of Statistics (*priced publication*)

## CENSUS OF POPULATION, JUNE 1981

Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas of N.S.W.

- 2401.1 Part 1. Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions (*priced publication*)
- 2402.1 Part 2. Balance of State (*priced publication*)

## GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY

- 3101.1 Population and Migration (*priced publication*)

## POPULATION TRENDS

- 3206.1 Estimated Resident Population of Municipalities and Shires
- 3208.1 Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Local Government Areas (irregular) (*priced publication*)

## VITAL STATISTICS

- 3301.1 Summary of Vital Statistics
- 3302.1 Causes of Death (*priced publication*)
- 3303.1 Perinatal Deaths (*priced publication*)
- 3304.1 Divorces
- 3305.1 Marriages
- 3306.1 Births (*priced publication*)
- 3307.1 Deaths (*priced publication*)

## PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

(continued)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
<b>EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND WELFARE</b>	
4202.1	Schools ( <i>priced publication</i> )
4203.1	Tertiary Education
4306.1	Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients ( <i>priced publication</i> )
4307.1	Census of In-patients Resident in Hospitals and Nursing Homes
<b>LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	
4502.1	Higher Criminal Courts ( <i>priced publication</i> )
4503.1	Prisoners ( <i>priced publication</i> )
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>	
5502.1	Local Government Finance ( <i>priced publication</i> )
<b>LABOUR FORCE</b>	
6201.1	The Labour Force (quarterly)
<b>GENERAL AGRICULTURE</b>	
7111.1	Principal Agricultural Commodities (Preliminary)
7411.1	Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs ( <i>priced publication</i> )
<b>LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS</b>	
7203.1	Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Production in Statistical Divisions
7207.1	Livestock and Livestock Products ( <i>priced publication</i> )
<b>CROPS</b>	
7321.1	Crops and Pastures ( <i>priced publication</i> )
7322.1	Fruit ( <i>priced publication</i> )
<b>VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>	
7501.1	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 ( <i>priced publication</i> )
8203.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry ( <i>priced publication</i> )
8302.1	Production of Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Frozen Dairy Foods, Water Ices, etc., and Confectionery (monthly)
8303.1	Production of Building Materials and Fittings (monthly)

**PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE**

(continued)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
<b>MINING</b>	
8401.1	Mining ( <i>priced publication</i> )
(a)	Mineral Production
(a)	Mineral Production (quarterly)
(a)	Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal (monthly)
<b>INTERNAL TRADE AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS</b>	
8608.1	Tourist Accommodation (quarterly)
8622.1	Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class (irregular)
8623.1	Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Com- modity Details for Statistical Retail Areas (irregular)
8624.1	Census of Hotels and Accommodation Establishments (irregular)
8625.1	Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Commodity Sales and Service Takings (irregular)
8626.1	Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details by Size of Establishments (irregular)
<b>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>	
8752.1	Building Activity (quarterly) ( <i>priced publication</i> )
8731.1	Building Approvals (monthly)
8741.1	Number of New Dwellings Commenced in New South Wales
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	
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, 498
- Abattoirs
  - country, 570
  - local authorities, 632, 639, **646-647**
  - slaughtering and inspection, 472
  - State, 570
- Aboriginal
  - Aboriginal Health Programme, 121
  - Aboriginal Lands Trust, 34, 120
  - Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards Scheme, 201
  - Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme, 201
  - Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, 201
  - Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme, 121
  - Advisory Council, 120
  - areas and places, 211
  - census records, 46, **59-60**
  - Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 120, 121
  - Development Commission, 120
  - education, 121
    - Commonwealth grants, 161
    - medical services, 142
    - Policy Co-ordination Unit, 34
    - population, 59-60
    - Special Housing Scheme, 120
    - stations and reserves, 120
- Absentees, taxation of
  - income, 599
- Accidents
  - aviation, 390-391
  - deaths, 93, **96-97**
  - industrial, 259-262
  - insurance (*see also* Workers' Compensation), 685
  - passenger ferries, 369-370
  - railway, 366
  - road, 383-384
- Accommodation
  - for the aged, 101, 119-120
  - tourist (*see also* Tourist accommodation), 575-577
- Administrative law
  - Administrative Appeals Tribunal, 235
  - Federal Court of Australia, 233
  - Ombudsmen
    - Commonwealth, 235
    - State, 236
  - Supreme Court, 223
- Admiralty Division of Supreme Court, 223
- Admission centres (*see* Psychiatric services)
- Adoption of children, 115-116
- Adult Education Library, 205-206
- ADP equipment imports, 558
- Advanced education, colleges, 185-190
  - Commonwealth expenditure, 161, 190
  - students, 186-187
- Advanced Education Council, 158
- Advances to Settlers Agency (State Bank), 418, 660
- Advisory Council
  - Ambulance Services, 129
  - Health, 129
  - Professional Services, 129
- Aerated waters, cordials, etc., production, 553
- Aerial medical services, 389
- Aerodromes, 388-389
- Age pensions, **99-101**, 125
- Aged persons accommodation, 101, 119-120
- Agent-General, London, 38
- Agents
  - farm produce, 454, 570
- Ages of population, 54
  - at death, 87
  - infants, 88-92
  - at marriage, 77-78
  - mothers, 81-83
  - statistical divisions, 54
- Agricultural education, 171, 188-189, 197, 412
- Agricultural industry (*see also* Agriculture; Production, value of; Rural; Marketing; specific crops), 399-492
- Agricultural establishments, 404-407
- Agricultural Holdings Act, 411-412
- Agriculture
  - advances to, 657
  - area and cultivation, 422-425
  - Australian Agricultural Council, 413
  - colleges, 186, 188-189, 197, 412
    - government expenditure, 162
  - crops (*see* Crops)
  - Department, 34, 412
  - development, 400-401

*Agriculture (continued)*

- education, 186, 188-189, 197, 412
- employment, 410-412
- establishments, 404-406
  - value of operations, 405
- establishments with agricultural activity, 399, 406-408
- fertilisers, **427-429**, 457
- finance, 416-420
  - advances to, 657
  - statistics, 409-410
- government authorities, 412-415
- high schools, 171
- holdings (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity), 399
- land use, 407-408
- planting and harvesting dates, 425
- production, 402, 409, 424-427
- rainfall, 401-404
- research, 412-414, 438-439, 442, 446, 469-471, 482-483, 488, 489-490
- share farming, 411
- Statistical divisions and subdivisions, 399-400
- turnover, 410
- value added, 410
- value of agricultural commodities produced, 409, 425-427, 475, 491

Aids and appliances for disabled persons, 146

*Air*

- ambulance, 389
- Force pensions, 677
- pollution, 301
- services
  - Australian, 388-390
  - international, 389
- transport (*see also* Aviation, civil), 387-391

Aircraft, 388-389

*Albury*

- altitude and climate, 18
- population, 52

*Albury-Wodonga*

- Development Corporation, 34, 305, 306, **309-310**,
- Growth Centre, 309-310
- Statistical District, 4

Alcoholic drinks (*see* Liquor)

Alienation and tenure of crown lands, 291-293

Allied veterans, 103

*Altitude of towns*

- coastal, 16
- tablelands, 18
- western plains, 19
- western slopes, 18

*Alumina*

- interstate trade, 562
- mining, 510

Aluminium products, 552, 553

*Ambulance*

- Services Advisory Council, 129
- transport services, 143

Amusements (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)

Anchorage, 352-357

Animals (*see also* Livestock and specific subjects)

- health, 467-468
- noxious, 414-415

Anti-Discrimination Board, 36

Anti-dumping duties, 561

Antimony, 510, **511**

Anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 143

Apiaries, 490

Appeals, law (*see* Courts of law, appeals)

Apples, 450-452

Applied Arts and Sciences Museum, 205

*Apprenticeship*

- Act, 255-256
- committees, 255-256
- Commonwealth assistance schemes, 257
- Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme, 257
- Conciliation Commissioner, 255-256
- Council, 255
- Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme, 257
- Group One-year Scheme, 257
- new apprenticeships approved, 257-258
- schemes, 257
- Special Assistance Program, 257
- State assistance schemes, 257
- statistics, 257-258
- technical and further education, 180-183

Apricots, 450, 451

Arbitration (*see* Industrial arbitration and conciliation)

Architects, 328

*Archives*

- Authority of N.S.W., 207
- Office, 36, 207

Area (*see also* specific subjects)

- Australian States, 1
- New South Wales, 1
- temperate and tropical zones, 1

*Armidale*

- altitude and climate, 18
- population, 52
- University of New England, **192**, 193-195

Army pensions, 677

Artesian bores, **347**, 404

Art Gallery of N.S.W., 207



- Artificial breeding of dairy cattle, 470-471  
 Artificial resins and plastics imports, 559  
 Asbestos mining, 524  
 A.S.I.C., 707-708  
   Agriculture Division, 404-405  
   Manufacturing Division, 545  
   Mining Division, 503-504  
   Retail Trade Sub-Division, 566-567  
 Asparagus, 453-454  
 Assisted immigration, 71  
 Assurance (*see* Insurance)  
 Atomic Energy Act, 530, 533  
 Atomic Energy Commission, 533, 543  
 Attorney-General of N.S.W., 24, 34, 216  
 Auditor-General of N.S.W., 36, 37  
 Aussat Pty. Ltd., 391, 396  
 Australia, discovery of, 1  
 Australia Council, 208  
 Australia Post, 393  
 Australian  
   Agricultural Council, 413  
   Apple and Pear Corporation, 452  
   Atomic Energy Commission, 533, 543  
   Ballet Foundation, 208  
   banking legislation, 653-654  
   Broadcasting Commission, 208-209  
     sinfonia, 207  
   Broadcasting Tribunal, 209  
   Bureau of Statistics  
     publications issued by N.S.W. Office,  
       710-712  
   Capital Territory (*see also* Canberra)  
     area, 1  
     cession to Commonwealth, 1, 38  
     population, 68  
     School Authority, 157  
   Citizenship Act, 72  
   Conciliation and Arbitration Commission,  
     268-270, 274, 275-280  
   Constitution, 21, 38, 40  
   Council on Awards in Advanced  
     Education, 157  
   Council of Trade Unions, 264  
   Dairy Corporation, 486, 487  
   Dairy Industry Advisory Committee, 487  
   Dental Standards Laboratory, 127  
   Department of Immigration and Ethnic  
     Affairs, 71, 198  
   Dried Fruits Corporation, 459  
   Education Council, 157  
   Egg Board, 488-489  
   Film and Television School, 199  
   Elizabeth Theatre Trust Orchestras, 208  
   Federal Police, 239  
   Forestry Council, 495  
   Health Insurance Program, 145  
   Heritage Commission, 305  
   Honey Board, 491  
 Australian (*continued*)  
   Industrial Court, 268-269  
   Industrial Research and Development  
     Incentives Board, 542  
   Industry Development Corporation, 542,  
     694  
   Institute of Anatomy, 127  
   Legal Aid Office, 221  
   Loan Council, 597, 615, 621-622, 688  
   Meat and Livestock Corporation, 458, 469,  
     476  
   Museum, 205  
     library, 206  
   National Airlines Commission, 387-388  
   National Railways Commission, 367  
   Opera, 208  
   Overseas Projects Corporation, 556  
   Postal Commission, 391-393  
   Radiation Laboratory, 127  
   Red Cross Society, 148  
   Resources Development Bank, 661, 687  
   Savings Bonds, 688, 690  
   Shipping Commission, 349-350  
   Shipping Register, 359  
   Standard Industrial Classification (*see also*  
     A.S.I.C.), 707-708  
   States and Territories population, 68  
   Telecommunications Commission, 208,  
     391, 394-396  
   Tobacco Board, 447  
   Trade Union Training Authority, 198-199  
   Transport Advisory Council, 385  
   Wheat Board, 433  
   Wheat Pools, 436  
   Wine and Brandy Corporation, 449  
   Wine Board, 449  
   Wool Corporation, 480, 482  
 Authorised Money Market dealers, 663, 668  
 Aviation, civil  
   accidents, 390-391  
   aerodromes, 388-389  
   Agreement Act, 387-388  
   Air Ambulance and 'Flying Doctor'  
     Service, 389  
   aircraft registered, 388  
   Airlines Equipment Act, 388  
   Australian National Airlines Commission,  
     387-388  
   control of, 387-388  
   domestic airlines agreements, 387-388  
   fares, 390  
   international services, 389  
   licences, 387-388  
   MANS Committee, 389  
   navigation charges, 387  
   passengers and freight carried, 390  
   regular services  
     interstate and intrastate, 389-390  
     overseas, 389  
   traffic control, 387  
 Awards, industrial (*see also* Industrial,  
 arbitration and conciliation)

Awards, industrial (*continued*)

- State industrial tribunals, 227
- wages and earnings, 275-284
  - agricultural employment, 410-411
  - award rates, 283-284
  - basic wages, 280, 281-282
  - earnings, 284-285
  - secondary wages, 275, 282
  - working conditions, 285-288
  - annual leave, 286
  - hours of work, 285-286
  - long service leave, 287-288
  - maternity leave, 287
  - public holidays, 286
  - shift work, 286
  - sick leave, 286

## B

Baby health centres, 43, 141

## Bacon and ham

- production, 473, 552
- retail prices, 582

Bags, production of, 552

Bakeries (*see* Bread)

## Bananas

- area and production, 424, 449
- Banana Marketing Control Committee, 449-450, 571
- establishments, 423, 449
- marketing, 449
- planting and harvesting, 425
- trees and production, 449
- value of production, 426, 427

## Bankruptcy

- law, 223, 694
- statistics, 694-695

## Banks and banking, 653-662

- advances, 654, 655, 656, 657, 659, 660, 661
- Australian Resources Development Bank, 661, 687
- Banking Act (1959), 654, 658, 661, 686
- branches, 655, 658
- Committee of Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 662
- Commonwealth Banking Corporation, 654, 657
- Commonwealth Banks Act, 654, 661
- Commonwealth Development Bank, 419, 420, 654, 661
- Commonwealth Savings Bank, 653-654, 657, 658, 660
- Commonwealth Trading Bank, 653-654, 655
  - deposits and advances, 655
  - deposits, 654, 655, 656, 658, 659
  - exchange rates, overseas, 662
  - farm development loan funds, 416-420, 657
  - finance for housing, 325-326
  - interest rates, 686-687
  - legislation, 653-654, 660

Banks and banking (*continued*)

- Primary Industry Bank, 416, 661, 687
- Reserve Bank, 653, 654-655, 686
  - note issue, 653
  - Rural Credits Department, 419, 655
- savings banks, 653, 654, 657-660
  - branches, 658
  - deposits, 658-659
  - housing loans, 326, 687
  - interest rates, 687
- State Bank, 37, 324-325, 414-419, 420, 653, 655, 659-660
  - advances for homes, 324-325
  - advances to settlers, 418, 420, 660
  - Government Agency Department, 417-418, 420, 660
  - Housing Society Agency, 324, 660
  - interest rates, 420
  - Irrigation Agency, 418-419, 420, 660
  - Rural Assistance Agency, 418, 420
  - Rural Industries Agency, 418, 420, 660
  - Rural Reconstruction Agency, 660
  - Sale of Homes Agency, 324, 660
  - Special Industries Agency, 660
- Statutory Reserve Deposits, 654
- term loan funds, 417
- trading banks, 653-654, 655-657
  - advances, 655, 656, 657
  - branches, 655
  - deposits, 655, 656
  - housing loans, 325-326, 657
  - interest rates, 687
  - overdraft rates, 687

## Barley

- area and production, 424, 426, 427, 441-442
- establishments, 423
- Marketing Board, 442
- planting and harvesting dates, 425

## Barristers, 219

## Basalt, 524

## Basic wages

- Commonwealth awards, 275, 281
- females, 281
- State awards, 280, 281-282

## Bathurst

- altitude and climate, 18
- Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 186-189
- population, 52

## Bathurst-Orange

- Development Corporation, 34, 305, 306, 308-309, 630-631
- Growth Centre, 308-309
- Statistical District, 4

## Batteries production, 552

## Beans, 453-454

## Bed bases produced, 552

- Beef (*see also* Meat, Cattle)  
  exports, 475-476  
  prices  
    livestock, 469  
    retail, 582  
  producers' assistance, 420-422
- Beekeeping  
  hives and production, 490
- Beer, ale, and stout (*see also* Breweries)  
  consumption, 575  
  excise, 561  
  sales  
    retail, 570  
    wholesale, 575
- Beeswax, 490
- Beetroot, 453
- Bega  
  altitude and climate, 16  
  population, 52
- Benefits (*see* Pensions)
- Berry fruit, 450, 451
- Betting (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Births  
  Aboriginals, 79  
  ages of mothers, 81  
    average number of children, 83  
    previous issue, 82-83  
  confinements, 84-85  
  ex-nuptial  
    ages of mothers, 82  
    legitimations, 85  
    live births, 79-80  
    plural births, 84  
    sexes, 80  
    still-births, 75, 83-84  
  fertility of females, 81-82  
  live, 79-83, 84-85  
  plural, 84  
  previous issue of mothers, 82-83  
    rates, 79-81  
  registration, 75  
  still-births, 75, 83-84  
    registrations, 75
- Biscuits, production of, 552
- Blind persons  
  education, 147, 172, 173, 177  
  institutions, 147  
  pensions, 100, 104, 147
- Blood Transfusion Service, 148
- Blue Mountains  
  population, 51
- Board of Architects, 36, 328
- Board of Fire Commissioners, 36, 631
- Board of Senior School Studies, 160-161
- Board of Surveyors, 289, 290
- Boards, marketing (*see* Marketing)
- Boats, production of, 552
- Bond Board, Rental, 316
- Bond yields, 688-690
- Bookmakers  
  taxes, 610-611  
  turnover, 213
- Books  
  bounty on production, 541  
  printing and publishing, 547
- Boots and shoes  
  manufacturing establishments, 547  
  production, 552  
  retail sales, 570  
  retail stores, 568
- Border railways (Victorian), 366
- Botany Bay, 354-355  
  arrivals, 354-355  
  cargoes discharged and loaded, 351  
  interstate trade, 562  
  intrastate trade, 563
- Boundaries of New South Wales, 1
- Bounties and subsidies  
  manufactures, 541  
  phosphate, 422
- Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis  
  Eradication campaign, 467
- Bowral  
  population, 52
- Braille Library, 207
- Brands, livestock, 415
- Bread, 571-572  
  bakeries, 547  
  prices, 579, 582, 583-584  
  production, 552
- Bricks  
  production, 552
- Brickworks, State, 625
- Bridges (incl. Sydney Harbour Bridge), 375
- Broadcasting  
  commercial services, 209-210  
  national services, 208-209  
  Wireless Telegraphy Act, 208
- Broken Hill  
  altitude and climate, 19  
  mines, 503, 512-513, 514  
    workers' compensation, 262  
  population, 52  
  standard time, 20  
  Statistical District, 4  
  Water Board, 36, 631, 648
- Bronchitis  
  deaths, 93
- Builders Licensing Board, 34, 327
- Building (*see also* Housing, Construction)  
  Building Society Agency (State Bank), 660

**Building (continued)**

- finance, 325-326
    - Commonwealth — State Housing Agreements, 317-319
    - Defence Service Homes, 321
  - government assistance, 317-325
    - Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, 323
    - Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme, 323
    - Home Savings Grant Scheme, 321-322
    - housing loans insurance scheme, 323-324
    - State Bank of N.S.W., 324-325
    - State First Mortgage Loans Scheme, 325
    - State Supplementary Housing Loans Scheme, 325
  - materials (*see also* specific items)
    - price indexes, 585-587
  - new buildings
    - number of dwellings, 334-335
    - statistics, scope, and definition, 328-330
    - value, 330-333
  - ordinances, 326
  - societies, 325-326, 663, **664-666**, 689-690
  - State Bank of N.S.W., 324-325
  - statistics, 328-337
  - wage rates, 284
- Bulk billing of medical services, 145
- Bulk handling of grain, 433-434
- Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 35
- Bureau of Industry Economics, 542
- Bureau of Mineral Resources, 531
- Burrinjuck Dam, 341, **344**
- rainfall and evaporation, 15
- Bursaries and scholarships (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
- Business and Consumer Affairs, Dept. of, 591
- Business franchise licences, 605, 612
- Bus services (*see also* Urban Transit Authority)
- administration, 362, 367
  - control, 362, 367, 368
  - employees, 368, 369
    - pensions, 680-681, 682
    - wages, 368
  - fares, 368
  - finances, 367-368, 369, 618, 619, 623, 628, 629
  - government, 367-368
  - private, 368-369
  - rolling stock, 368
  - traffic, 368, 369
  - Urban Transit Authority, 362, 367-368, 619
- Buses
- drivers' licences, 377, 378, 382
  - licensing of vehicles and service, 377-378

**Buses (continued)**

- new vehicles registered, 379
  - on the register, 377, 378-379
  - registration, 376-378
- Bush fire
- prevention and control, 246
- Bush Fire Council, 36
- Butchers' stores, 568
- Butter (*see also* Dairying)
- exports, 488
  - grading, 485
  - marketing, 486-488
  - prices
    - retail, 582
  - production, 484, 552
  - stabilisation scheme, 486-487

**C**

- Cabaret, liquor permit, 573
- Cabbages, 453-454
- Cabinet, New South Wales Government, 23-25
- Committees, 24
  - salaries of members, 25
- Cable communication, 396
- Cadmium, 510
- Cakes and pastry (*see* Bakeries)
- Calves and calving (*see also* Cattle), **463-464**, 472, 475
- Campbell Committee Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 662
- Canberra (*see also* Australian Capital Territory)
- altitude and climate, 18
  - population, 68
  - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 18
- Cancer
- Central Cancer Registry, 147
  - deaths, 93, **94-95**
  - State Council, 129
- Canning
- fish, 500
- Capital cities, Australian
- population, 68
- Capital punishment, 224, **242**
- Caravan parks, 577
- Carrots, 453-454
- Cargo, discharged or loaded, overseas, 351
- Cars and station wagons (*see also* Motor vehicles)
- on the register, 377
  - registered, 379-380
    - new vehicles, 379-380
  - taxes, fees, and charges, 383, 611, 617
- Casino
- population, 52
- Catchment areas, 2-3

- Catchment Areas Protection Board, 289
- Catholic Education Commission, 174-175
- Cattle (*see also* Animals, Dairying, Livestock, Meat)
- artificial breeding, 470-471
  - beef, 463-464, 465
  - breeds, 464
  - calves, 463-464, 472, 475
  - commercial dairies, 482
  - Compensation Act, 468
  - dairy, 464-465
  - elements of increase and decrease, 463
  - establishments, 405
    - value of operations, 405
  - geographical distribution, 465
  - herd recording, 470-471
  - levy, 469-470
  - numbers, 463-464
  - prices
    - Homebush saleyards, 469
  - research, 469-470
  - sex and age, 463
  - slaughtering, 472-473, 475
  - tick, 467
  - types, 463-464
  - value of production, 475
- Cauliflowers, 453-454
- Causes of death, 90-91, 92, 97
- Caustic soda
  - interstate exports, 562
- Caves, limestone, 2
- C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, 197
- Cement
  - interstate trade, 562
  - limestone produced, 524
- Censorship of films, 213
- Census
  - economic, integrated (*see* Economic censuses and surveys, integrated)
  - manufacturing, 545
  - motor vehicles, 378-379
  - population, 45
    - Aboriginals, 46, **59-60**
    - ages, 54
    - conjugal condition, 55-56
    - employment, 249-250
    - enumerations, 45
    - housing, 313
    - sex distribution, 55
    - unemployment, 249
  - retail, 567-569
  - tourist accommodation, 575-576
- Centennial Park, 36
- Central and Southern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 402, 403, 406, 407, 408
- Central bank, 653-655
- Central Coast Statistical Agricultural Area, 402-403, 406, 407, 408
- Central Division of N.S.W., 289-290, 292
- Central Mapping Authority, 35, 289, 290
- Central Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 402, 403, 406, 407, 408
- Central West Statistical Division, 4, 7
- Cereal foods
  - manufacturing establishments, 547
  - production, 552
- Cereal grains (*see also* specific crops)
  - exports, 559
- Cerebrovascular diseases, 93, 95-96
- Cessnock, Greater population, 52
- Chaffey Dam, 344, 345
- Charitable aid
  - government pensions, 99-111
  - other aid, 112-123
- Charitable societies, 115
- Cheese
  - prices, retail, 582
  - production, **484**, 552
  - stabilisation, 486-487
- Chemical industries, 547
- Chemicals
  - imports, 558
- Cherries, trees and production, 450-451
- Chicken meat levy, 471
- Chickens (*see also* Eggs, Poultry), 474, 488-490
- Child (*see also* Children)
  - migrant education, 161, 172
  - Welfare Advisory Council, 112
- Children (*see also* Child, Schools, Youth)
  - adoption, 115-116
  - ages in schools, 54, 167, 169-170, 176-177
  - courts, 113, 114, 115, **229-230**
  - crippled, **148**, 172-173
  - deaf, dumb, and blind, 147, 172, 173, 177
  - deaths, 87, 88-92
  - dental services, school, 141
  - deserted, 116-117
  - employment, 117
  - Far West Health Scheme, 148
  - foster homes, 113-114, 115
  - handicapped, 105, 121, 147-148, 172, 173
  - immigrant, 117
  - isolated, 161, 170, 200, 202
  - juvenile offenders, 114-115, 229-230
  - legislation, 112-117
  - neglected, 112-114, 116-117
  - pre-schools and day care, 168, 179-180
  - proportion to population, 54
  - school students, 165-177
  - Services Program, Children's, 117, 179
  - State guardianship, 113-114
  - welfare, 112-117
  - Youth and Community Services Department, 112-117

- Children's Services Program, 117, 179
- Chiropodists registered, 131
- Chiropractors and osteopaths registered, 131
- Chocolate confectionery, 552
- Chronological history of New South Wales, 699-704
- Churches (*see also* Religions), 58-59
- Cirrhosis of liver, deaths, 93
- Cities, Australian capital, population, 68
- Citizenship, 72-73
- Citrus fruits
  - marketing, 452, 454
  - trees and production, 450-451
  - value, 426
- City Railway, 363-364
- Civil defence, 247
- Civil Service (*see* Public Service)
- Civilian Employees, 253
- Clay
  - mining, 505, 507, 524, 525, 547
  - products, industry, 547
- Climate, 10-20
- Clinics
  - clinical schools of medicine, 191, 192
  - school dental, 141
  - sexually transmitted diseases, 143
  - tuberculosis, 142
  - venereal diseases, 143, 152, 153
- Closer settlement (*see also* Land), 293
  - settlement of ex-servicemen, 293
- Cloth (*see* Textiles)
- Clothing
  - manufacturers, 547
  - production, 552, 553
  - retail
    - price index, 581
    - sales, 570
    - stores, 568
- Clubs, registered, 214, 572-574
- Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga, 198
- Coal, 515-523
  - and Oil Shale Mineworkers Superannuation, 35
  - coastal trade, 563
  - consumers, 521, 533
  - consumption, 521, 532-533
  - Electricity Commission
    - mines, 516
  - Energy Research Trust, 523
  - export duty, 530-531
  - exports
    - interstate, 522, 562
    - overseas, 522, 558
  - Industry Consultative Council, 36
  - Joint Coal Board, 35, 516, 534
  - loading facilities, 522
- Coal (*continued*)
  - mining, 503-504, 505-507, 509, 515-523
    - employment, 505-506, 509, 519-521
    - excise duty, 520-521
    - fields, 515
    - financial assistance, 531
    - industrial disputes, 265, 273
    - inspection of mines, 529-530
    - long service leave, 520-521
    - manshifts, 519-520
    - miners' pensions, 683-684
    - open cut, 517, 519
    - organisation and control, 516
    - output per manshift, 520
    - preparation, 518
    - production, 517-518
    - royalties, 528-529
    - value added, 505, 506, 507
    - value of production, 503, 508-509, 518-519
    - wages, 505-506
    - washery operations, 518
    - workers' compensation, 259, 261
  - prices, 519
  - research, 523
  - resources, 516-517
- Coastal Agricultural Areas, 402-403, 406, 407, 408
- Coastal Council, 36, 303
- Coastal districts, climate, 16-17
- Coastal protection, 303
- Coastal trade, 563
- Cobalt mining, 510
- Cobar Water Board, 36, 631, 648
- Coffee imports, 558
- Coinage, 653
- Coke
  - coastal trade, 563
  - interstate exports, 562
- College of Law, 199
- Colleges
  - advanced education, 185-190
  - evening, 197-198
  - non-government teachers', 184-185
- Commercial broadcasting services, 209-210
- Commercial television services, 209-210
- Committee of Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 662
- Committees,
  - parliamentary, 29-30
  - cabinet, 24
- Common law, 215, 222
- Commonwealth (*see also* Australian Government)
  - Banking Corporation, 654, 657
  - Banks Act (1959), 653-654, 661
  - bonds, 688, 690

Commonwealth (*continued*)

- Bread Research, 571-572
- Constitution, 21, 38-40
- Development Bank, 419, 420, 654, 661
- Employment Service, 254
- Grants Commission
  - grants to local government 615, 636-637
  - grants to State, 613
- grants for roads, 374-375
- Institute of Health, 127
- Institute of Child Health, 127
- legislature, 39-40
- loan raisings, 621-622
- Public Service pensions, 677-678
- Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), 257
- Rehabilitation Service, 121-122, 125
- Savings Banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 653-654, 657, 658, 660
- Schools Commission, 157, 158
- Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.)
  - animal health research, 468
  - bread research, 571-572
  - coal research, 523
  - energy research, 534
  - environmental research, 305
  - fish research, 500
  - herbage plant research, 456
  - manufacturing, 543
  - mining research, 531
  - National Measurement Laboratory, 592-593
  - poultry research, 490
  - rabbits, destruction of, 415
  - services to agricultural industry, 413
  - wool research, 483
- Serum Laboratories Commission, 128
- taxes (*see also* Taxation, Commonwealth), 598-604
- Tertiary Education Commission, 157, 158, 182
- Trading Bank (*see also* Banks and banking), 653-654, 655

Communication (*see also* individual forms of communication), 208-210, 391-398

Communications, Dept. of, 208

## Community

- advancement and settlement societies, 664
- Health Centres, 139-140
- Health Programme, 139
- Health Services, 139
- Justice Centres, 232
- nursing, 140
- Service Order, 241
- Services Fund, 112
- Youth Centres, 115
- Youth Support Scheme, 110

## Companies

- Act (1961), 690

Companies (*continued*)

- banking, 653
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 216, 237, 690-692
- debentures, 689
- finance, 663, 669-670
- foreign, 693
- incorporated, 690-693
- insurance (*see also* Insurance), 672-676, 684-686
- legislation, 690-692
- National Companies and Securities Commission, 690-692
- registrations, 692-693
- taxation, 598, 603
- takeover code, 691

## Compensation, accident

- railways, 366
- seamen, 361
- workers' (*see* Workers' compensation)

Conciliation (*see* Industrial arbitration and conciliation)

## Concrete

- ready-mixed, production, 552

## Condobolin

- altitude and climate, 19

Confectionery production, 552

## Conjugal condition

- at marriage, 77
- of population, 55-56

## Conservation

- Australian Heritage Commission, 305
- fodder, 454-455
- Heritage Council of N.S.W., 303-304
- soil, 413-414
- water, 339-341, 344-346

Conservatorium of Music, 34, 162, 186, 190

Consolidated Revenue Fund, 617, 618-619, 619-621

## Constitution

- Commonwealth of Australia, 21, 38-40, 215, 267-268, 349
- New South Wales, 21

Construction (*see also* Building, Housing)

- Statistics, 328, 336-337
- Supervision, 326-328
- Value of work done, 336-337

Construction materials, 523-525

## Consumer affairs, 591-596

- Consumer Claims Tribunal, 595
- Council, 595
- Departments of, 34, 592-595
- product safety, 595
- supervision of construction, 326-328

Consumer Credit, 593-595

Consumer Price Index, 580-582

Consumer Protection Act, 592

- Container cargo, 351
- Conversion loans, 621
- Co-operative societies, 664-667
  - agricultural, 454
  - building, 325-326, 664-667
  - community advancement and settlement, 664
  - Credit co-operation, 664
  - Credit unions, 664, 667
  - Department of, 34
  - fishermen's, 499
  - housing societies, 664
  - investment societies, 664
  - loans guaranteed, 631
  - Registry of, 34
  - rural, 664
  - taxation, 603
  - trading, 664
- Cooma,
  - population, 53
- Copper
  - employment, 509
  - mining, 503, 510, 511
  - production, 510, 511
  - prices, 515
  - value of production, 509, 510
- Copyright, 237
- Cordials and syrup production, 552
- Coroners' Courts, 216, 230-231
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 34, 216, 237, 690-692
- Corrective Services
  - Commission, 34, 239
  - Department of, 34, 239, 240, 241
- Correspondence teaching
  - schools, 168, 170
  - technical and further education colleges, 180, 182
- Cotton 425, 426, 427, 444-445
  - cloth production, 552
- Council of Auctioneers and Agents, 34
- Council of Egg Marketing Authorities, 489-490
- Counsellor for Equal Opportunity, 36
- Country Industries Assistance Fund, 306, 543
  - Payroll tax rebates, 606
- Country Party, 27
- County councils, 632
  - abattoirs, 646-647
  - electricity undertakings, 645-646
  - finances, 632, 645
  - loans, 631, 638
  - functions, 42
  - gasworks, 646, 647
  - Sydney County Council, 633
  - water supply and sewerage, 648-649
- Courts of law, 216, 221-234
- Courts of law (*continued*)
  - appeals, 216, 219, 223, 224, 233, 234
  - Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 268-270, 274, 275-280
  - Australian Industrial, 268-269
  - Central Criminal Court, 224
  - children's, 113, 114, 115, 229-230
  - civil, 216, 221, 223, 228-229
  - Coroners', 216, 230-231
  - criminal, 216, 221, 223, 224-226, 227-228
  - Disputed Returns (parliamentary elections), 32
  - District, 216, 217, 223, 224
  - Divorce, 222, 233-235
  - Fair Rents Boards, 232, 316
  - Family Court of Australia, 233-235
  - Federal Court of Australia, 233
  - Industrial Division, 233, 268-269
  - High Court of Australia, 216, 232-233
  - Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 227, 263, 271-273
  - Jury system, 218-219
  - Land and Environment Court, 223, 290, 300, 301-302
  - Licensing (Liquor), 216, 231, 572-574
  - Marine Inquiry, 226-227, 361
  - Mining Wardens', 331
  - officers of the courts, 218
  - Petty Sessions, 216, 227-229
  - Supreme, 216, 221-224
    - Administrative Law Division, 223
    - Admiralty Division, 223
    - Common Law Division, 222
    - Criminal Division, 221, 224
    - Equity Division, 222
    - Family Law Division, 222
    - judges, 217
    - juries, 218-219
    - Matrimonial Causes (Divorce), 222, 233-235
    - officers, 218
    - Probate Division, 222-223
    - Protective Division, 222
    - Transport Appeal, 216
- Cowra
  - population, 53
- Cows, dairy, 463-465
- Crabs and crayfish, 498
- Credit foncier terms, 664, 665
- Credit unions, 664, 667
  - interest rates, 689, 690
  - Savings Reserve Fund, 667
- Cremation, 149
- Crime
  - Central Criminal Court, 224
  - Coroners' Courts, 216, 230-231
  - criminal injuries compensation, 226
  - Higher Criminal Courts, 224-226
  - Petty Sessions Courts, 216, 227-229
- Crippled children, 148, 172-173



- Crops (*see also* Agriculture; Water Resources and Irrigation; specific crops)  
 area and production, 423, 424  
 establishments, 405, 423  
 fertilisers used, 427-429  
 finance, 416-420  
 land used, 407-408  
 planting and harvesting dates, 425  
 value, 409-410, 425-427
- Crown Employees Appeal Board, 36
- Crown lands, 408  
 alienation and tenure, 291-293  
 Crown Lands Office, 35, 289
- Cultivation (*see* Agriculture; Crops; specific subjects)
- Culture and Recreation, 205-214
- Cumberland College of Health Sciences, 186, 189-190
- Currants, 452-453
- Currency, 653
- Customs tariffs, 541, 560-562, 603  
 anti-dumping duties, 561  
 Customs Act and Regulations, 555  
 Industries Assistance Commission, 541, 556  
 revenue collected, 561  
 trade agreements (international), 557  
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 557
- Cyclones, 10

## D

## Dairy

- Adjustment Program, 421-422  
 cattle (*see also* Cattle), 464-465  
 Corporation, Australia, 486-487  
 Herd Improvement Programme, 470-471  
 Industry Advisory Committee, Australian, 487  
 Industry Marketing Authority, 34, 484-486, 572, 582-583, 625  
 levies, 486-487  
 Products Stabilisation Trust Fund, 487  
 products  
 exports, 487-488  
 levies, 487  
 marketing, 486-487  
 promotion, 486-487  
 research, 487, 488
- Dairying (*see also* specific commodities)  
 cattle (*see* Cattle)  
 control and supervision, 484-485  
 education 470  
 equalisation schemes, 486-487  
 establishments, 405  
 exports, 487-488  
 herd recording, 470-471  
 marketing, 484-485, 487  
 milk market, 485

Dairying (*continued*)

- prices  
 milk, 582-583  
 retail, 582-583
- production  
 butter, 484  
 cheese, 484  
 value, 491  
 whole milk, 484
- quota system, 495  
 research, 470, 487, 488  
 value of production, 491  
 wage rates, 411
- Darling River, 3  
 navigation, 358
- Dartmouth Dam, 340, 345
- Data Transmission Service, 396-397
- Daylight saving, 20
- Day nurseries (*see* Pre-schools and day care)
- Deaf persons  
 education, 147-148, 172, 173, 177  
 institutions, 147-148  
 government schools, 172, 173  
 non-government schools, 177
- Death duties  
 estates assessed, 697  
 State, 604, 606-607
- Deaths  
 Aborigines, 85  
 accidental (*see also* Accidents), 93, 96-97  
 ages, 87  
 causes, 90-91, 92-97  
 accidental, 93, 96-97  
 cancer (malignant neoplasms), 93, 94-95  
 cerebrovascular diseases, 93, 95-96  
 classification, 92-93  
 drownings, 97  
 external causes, 93, 96-97  
 fire, 96-97  
 heart disease, 93, 94  
 malignant neoplasms, 93, 94-95  
 measles, 93  
 motor vehicle accidents, 93, 96  
 poisoning, 97  
 railway accident, 97  
 strokes, 95-96  
 suicide, 93, 96-97  
 violence, 93, 96-97
- children (*see* Deaths, infants)  
 defence personnel, 85-86  
 drownings, 97  
 expectation of life, 87  
 industrial, 260, 261-262  
 infants  
 causes, 90-91  
 mortality by age, 88-89, 91  
 perinatal, 91-92  
 still-births, 75, 83-84

Deaths (*continued*)infants (*continued*)

- Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 90
- under 1 year, 88-91

## perinatal, 91-92

## rates, 86

## age-specific, 87

## crude, 86

## infantile, 89

## States, 86

## Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 90

## registration, 75

Debt (*see* Public debt of N.S.W.)

## Decentralisation

- Department of Industrial Development and, 305, **306-307**, 308
- industrial, 306, 308
- urban, 306-311

## Decimal currency, 653

## Defence, retirement benefits, 677-678

## Defence Service Homes, 321

Delinquency (*see* Juvenile offenders)

## Delivered meals subsidy, 118-119

## Delivery services

## bread, 571

## milk, 572

## Deniliquin

## altitude and climate, 19

## population, 52

## Dental clinics

## public, 132

## schools, 141

## University of Sydney, 191

## Westmead Centre, 191

## Dental technicians registered, 131

## Dentists registered, 131

## Department stores, 568

## Department of

## Aboriginal Affairs, 120, 121

## Agriculture, 34, 412

## Colleges, 197

## Consumer Affairs, 34, 592-595

## Co-operative Societies, 34

## Corrective Services, 34

## Education, 34, 157-158, 160

## Employment and Industrial Relations (Commonwealth), 254

Environment and Planning, 36, 294-295, **297-300**, 304, 307

## Industrial Development and Decentralisation, 35

## Industrial Relations (State), 35, 253-254, 258-259, 273

## Leisure, Sport and Tourism, 35

## Local Government and Lands, 35, 290, 297

## Main Roads, 36, 370-373

Department of (*continued*)

## Mineral Resources, 35

## Motor Transport, 36, 376

## Primary Industry, 413

## Public Works, 36

## Social Security, 128

## Sport and Recreation, 212

## Technical and Further Education, 34, 157, 160, 180

## Veterans' Affairs, 136

## Youth and Community Services, 37, 112-117

Deposits (*see* Banks and banking)

## Desertion

## wife, 105, 117-118, 125

## children, 116-117

## Detergent production, 553

## Development banks

Australian Resources Development Bank, **661**, 687Commonwealth, 419, 420, 654, **661**,Primary Industry Bank, **661**, 687

## Development control, 295-296

## Development corporations

Albury-Wodonga, 305, 306, **309-310**Bathurst-Orange, 305, 306, **308-309**

## Dingoes, 414

## Diphtheria

## hospital in-patients, 152

## immunisation, 143

## notification, 143

## treatment, 143

## Disadvantaged patients, 145

## Disabled persons

## aids for, 146

sheltered employment allowance, **104-105**, 121

## Disaster

## planning, 144

## relief, 123, 124

## Discovery of Australia, 1

## Diseases

## animals, 415, 467-468

industrial (*see* Industrial, diseases)infective (*see also* In-patients in hospitals), 93

## leprosy, 142

## measles, 93, 143

## poliomyelitis, 143

## rubella, 143

## sexually transmitted, 143

## treatment and prevention, 142

## tuberculosis, 93, 142

## venereal diseases, 143, 152, 153

Disputes, industrial (*see* Industrial, disputes)

## Dissolution of marriage, 222, 233-235

## District Courts, 216, 217, 223, 224

- Divorce, 222, 233-235  
     Family Law Division of Supreme Court, 222  
     persons divorced (Census), 55  
     petitions and decrees, 233-234  
     re-marriages, 77
- Dixon Library, 205, 206
- Docks, 360
- Dolomite, interstate trade, 562
- Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit, 140
- Drainage services, 649-650
- Dried fruits, 452-453  
     Dried Fruits Board, 452
- Drink (*see also* Aerated waters, cordials, etc.; Drunkenness; Liquor)  
     driving, 228
- Driving offences, 228, 385-386
- Drownings, 97
- Drug  
     dealers' licences, 130, 131  
     Drug and Alcohol Authority, 35, 129, 147  
     National Drug Education Program, 144
- Drunkenness  
     drink driving, 385-386
- Dubbo  
     altitude and climate, 18  
     population, 52
- Ducks and drakes (*see also* Poultry), 474
- Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, 340-341
- Dust diseases  
     workers' compensation, 259, 262-263
- Duties (*also see* Taxation)  
     coal export, 530-531  
     customs and excise, 560-562
- Dwellings (*see* Housing, Building)

## E

- Earnings, weekly, 284-285
- Eastern Division of N.S.W., 289-290, 292
- Eastern Suburbs Railway, 364
- Economic censuses and surveys, integrated, 705-709  
     Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 707-708  
     data collected, 708-709  
     statistical reporting units, 705, 706
- Education (*see also* Advanced education, colleges; Colleges; Schools; Teachers; Technical Colleges; Universities), 157-203  
     adult, 191, 198, 201  
     advisory bodies, 157-161  
     agricultural, 171, 188, 197  
     assistance to students  
         Aboriginal Grants Schemes, 201

Education (*continued*)

- assistance to students (*continued*)  
         Commonwealth Government, 199-202  
         isolated children, 200-202  
         State Government, 202-203
- broadcasts, 170
- building construction, 329, 331-333
- Commission of N.S.W., 34, 159
- Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, 158
- Council, Australian, 157
- deaf and blind children, 172-173, 177
- Departments of, 34, 157-158, 160
- expenditure by  
         Commonwealth Government, 161-162, 178-179, 184, 190, 194, 620  
         Local government, 640, 644  
         State Government, 162, 621, 623
- Higher Education Board, 158-159
- migrants, 161, 172, 173, 198
- physical, 173
- pre-school, 161, 179-180
- primary, 163, 165-166  
         government, 163, 167-169, 171-173  
         non-government, 163, 167, 174-177
- secondary, 163-165  
         government, 163-165, 168, 169-170  
         non-government, 163-165, 167, 174-177
- technical, 180-184
- universities, 190-197
- vocational guidance, 178
- Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 255
- Egg Board, Australian, 490
- Egg Marketing Board, N.S.W., 488-489, 490
- Eggs  
     exports, 490  
     marketing, 489, 490  
     prices  
         retail, 582  
         wholesale, 489  
     production, 488  
     quotas, 489
- Elections  
     Election Funding Authority, 32
- Electoral Office, 36
- electorates and electors, 30-32
- funding of, 32
- local government, 42-43  
         voting results, 43
- parliamentary  
         Commonwealth, 40  
         Court of Disputed Returns, 32  
         New South Wales, 30-32
- Electrical equipment and appliances  
     exports, 559  
     imports, 558  
     manufacturing establishments, 547  
     production, 552-553

- Electricity (*see also* Energy)  
 coal supplies, 516  
 Commission of N.S.W., 34, 516, 534, 536-537, 538, 539, 584, 625, 628, 629, 631  
 finances, 536-537  
 construction of plants, value, 336-337  
 consumers, 532-533, 535-536, 538  
 economic censuses, 535  
 generating and distributing, 534, 535-539  
 local authority undertakings, 536, 632, 639, 645-646  
 prices, 585  
 rural electrification, 538-539  
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 538  
 Sydney County Council, 536, 633, 646
- Electric motors produced, 552
- Electric railways, 363-364
- Elevators, grain (*see* Grain Handling Authority)
- Emigration (*see* Migrants and migration)
- Employment and Industrial Relations, Commonwealth Department of, 254
- Employment and unemployment  
 agricultural industry, 410  
 children, 117  
 Commonwealth Employment Service, 254  
 buses, 368, 369  
 Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 255  
 employed persons by industry, 250  
 government administration, 253-255  
 labour force, 249-253  
 manpower training programmes, 254-255  
 manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 544, 546, 547, 548, 549  
 by location, 551  
 by sex, 548  
 mines, 505-506, 509  
 postal services, 392  
 railways, 366  
 retail trade, 568  
 seamen, 350, 360-361  
 Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 255  
 unemployment, 249, 251-252  
 benefits, 108-110, 125  
 relief schemes, 110, 124
- Encephalitis, 142
- Endowment (*see* Family allowances)
- Energy (*see also* individual sources), 531-539  
 Australian Atomic Energy Commission, 533  
 consumption, 531, 532-533  
 C.S.I.R.O., 523, 531, 534  
 Electricity Commission, 516, 534, 536-537, 538, 539  
 Energy Authority of N.S.W., 34, 531-532, 534
- Energy (*continued*)  
 Energy Research Trust Account, 523  
 Joint Coal Board, 516, 534  
 management, 533-534  
 National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, 523, 533-534  
 primary sources, 531-532  
 research, 533-534  
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 538  
 sources, 531-532  
 type used by consumers, 533
- Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (State), 360, 625
- English-as-a-second-language teachers, 172
- Enterprises  
 State, 625, 631  
 statistical reporting unit, 705-706
- Entertainments (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)
- Environment (*see also* Heritage; Pollution)  
 Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, 297  
 assessment, 296-297  
 Australian Environmental Council, 304  
 coastal protection, 303  
 C.S.I.R.O., 305  
 Department of Environment and Planning, 294-295, 297-300, 304, 307  
 Department of Home Affairs and Environment, 304-305  
 development control, 295-296  
 Environmental assessment, 296-297  
 Environmental planning instruments, 294-295  
 impact statements, 295, 296-297, 304  
 Land and Environment Court, 290, 300, 301-302  
 plans, 294-300  
 protection legislation, 294-297, 300-305
- Equal pay for females, 275, 280
- Equity Division of Supreme Court, 222
- Erosion of soil, 413-414
- Establishments (*see also* A.S.I.C.)  
 mining, 504-507  
 statistical reporting unit, 706  
 with agricultural activity  
 definition, 399  
 land use, 407-408  
 number and area, 406  
 size classification, 406-407
- Estate, real (*see* Real estate)
- Estates of deceased persons, 697  
 intestate, 236  
 probate granted, 222-223  
 Public Trust Office, 236-237  
 taxation, State, 604, 606-607

- Estimated resident population, 63-68
  - components of change, 66-67
  - distribution of, 63-64
  - mean, 66
  - States and capital cities, 67
- Ethnic Affairs Commission, 36
- Evaporation, 15
- Evening colleges, 197-198
- Examinations, school, 163-165
- Exchange, overseas, 662
  - banking regulations, 654-655
  - rates, 662
- Excise
  - revenue, 561-562
  - tariff, 561, 603
- Executive Council of N.S.W., 23
- Ex-nuptial births (*see* Births)
- Expectation of life, 87
- Expenditure (*see* Finance and specific subjects)
- Export duties, coal, 530-531
- Export Development Grants Board, 556
- Exports (*see also* Imports, Trade)
  - interstate, 562
  - overseas, 555-562
    - commodity items (divisions of AECC), 557
    - controls, 555
    - development, 555-556
    - grants, 556
    - Insurance Scheme, 556
    - prices index, 560
    - valuation of goods, 557
- Ex-servicemen (*see* Returned servicemen)

## F

- Factories (*see also* Manufacturing industries)
  - value of building jobs, 329, 331-333
- Fair Rents Boards, 34, 232, 316
- Family
  - allowances, 107-108, 125
  - and Children's Services Agency, 37
  - Court of Australia, 233-235
  - Medicine Program, 141
  - Planning Association, 139
- Far West Statistical Division, 4, 9
- Fares
  - air, 390
  - bus, 368
  - taxi-cab, 378
- Farm development loan funds, 417
- Farm Produce Agents Act, 454
- Farm water supplies, 344
- Farms and farming (*see* Agriculture, Establishments with agricultural activity)
- Federal Court of Australia, 233
  - Industrial Division, 233, 268-269
- Federation, 38
- Feral pigs, 415
- Ferries
  - passenger (Sydney and Newcastle), 369-370
  - road (vehicular), 375
- Fertility of females, 81-82
- Fertilisers
  - crops treated, 427-429
  - pastures treated, 457
  - subsidies, 541
- Film and Television School, 199
- Film Corporation, N.S.W., 36, 631
- Film censorship, 213
- Finance (*see also* specific subjects)
  - agriculture, 409-410, 416-420
  - companies, 663, 669-670
    - debenture rates, 689
    - financing retail sales, 671-672
    - housing loans, 325-326
    - leasing of business equipment, 670
    - pastoral, 419
  - financing of retail sales, 669-670, 671-672
  - instalment credit, 671-672
  - local government, 632-652
  - private, 653-698
  - public, 597-652
  - State, 617-631
- Financial
  - Agreement, Commonwealth and States, 597, 621-622, 629-631
  - assistance grants to States, 612-617
  - assistance to local government, 615, 636-638
  - Corporations Act, 662-663, 669
- Fire
  - brigades, 244-246
  - insurance, 685-686
- First aid services, 148
- Fisheries, 496-500
  - canning, 500
  - Fish Marketing Authority of N.S.W., 34, 499, 625
  - fishing beyond coastal waters, 497
  - inland fisheries, 497
  - management, 496-497
  - marketing, 499-500
  - New South Wales State Fisheries, 496
  - overseas trade, 499-500, 558
  - oyster leases, 497
  - processing, 500
  - production, 498-499
  - research, 500-501
  - species, 498
  - value, 498-499
- Fisher Library, 206

- Fish River Water Supply, 625
  - Flats (*see* Housing)
  - Fleece, weight of, 479
  - Flexible Reserve Wool Price Scheme, 480
  - Flood control and irrigation districts, 343
  - Flour
    - mills, 547
    - prices, retail, 582
    - production, 552
  - Flying Doctor Medical Service, 389
  - Fodder
    - conservation, 454-456
    - hay, 454-456
    - production, 424, 426, 427, 455
    - silage made, 455
    - wheat, consumption for stock feed, 437
      - for hay, 424, 426, 427, 430, 455
  - Food relief, 118, 119, 124
  - Foodstuffs (*see also* specific commodities)
    - date stamping, 596
    - exports, 559
    - imports, 558
    - marketing, 570-572
      - bread, 571-572
      - milk, 572
    - price
      - flour and bread, 579, 582, 583-584
      - milk, 582-583
      - retail, 582
    - purity, 571
    - retail sales, 570
    - supply, 570-571
    - weights and measures, 592-593
  - Football pools
    - duty, 609
  - Footwear
    - manufacturers, 547
    - production, 552
    - retail stores, 568
    - sales, 570
  - Forbes
    - altitude and climate, 18
    - population, 53
  - Forestry (*see also* Sawmills, Timber), 493-496
    - Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 495
    - Commission, 493, 494
    - Council, Australian, 495
    - management, 493-494
    - overseas trade, 496
    - production, 495-496
    - protection, 494
    - public revenue, 620
    - regeneration, 493
    - schools, 171
    - types of timber, 495
  - Forty-hour week, 285
  - Foster homes, 113-114, 115
  - Fowls (*see* Poultry)
  - Franchise
    - business licences, 605, 612
    - local government, 42-43
    - parliamentary
      - Commonwealth, 40
      - State, 30
  - Freights
    - air, 390
    - railways, 364, 365
    - shipping, overseas, 351-352
  - Friendly societies, 150
  - Fruit (*see also* specific fruits)
    - area and production, 424, 447-450
    - citrus, 450-452
    - dried, 452
    - establishments, 405, 423
    - exports, 559
    - grapes, 447-449
    - marketing, 448, 449, 451-452, 454, 570-571
      - dried fruits, 452
    - orchards, 450-452
    - plantation, 449-450
    - planting and harvesting, 425
    - prices retail, 582
    - production, 424, 447-450, 452
    - trees, 451
    - value, 426-427
  - Funeral
    - benefits, 123
    - Registry of Funeral Funds, 34
  - Furniture
    - manufacturers, 547
    - production, 552
    - retail establishments, 568
- ## G
- Gaols (*see* Prisons and prisoners)
  - Gas
    - economic census, 535, 539
    - natural, 539
    - prices, 584
    - production and distribution, 539
      - local authorities, 632, 639, 646
  - Gemstone mining, 524, 525
  - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 557
  - General financiers, 663
  - General insurance, 684-686
  - General Loan Account (State), 617, 622-623
  - Geological and Mining Museum, 205
  - Geographical Names Board, 35
  - Geography of New South Wales, 1-9
    - area, 1
    - physical features, 2-3
    - rivers, 2-3
  - Glass and glass products industry, 547

- Glen Innes  
altitude and climate, 18  
population, 52
- Gold  
discovery, 503  
mining, 510, 511
- Gold Coast Statistical District, 3
- Gold coin, 653
- Goulburn  
altitude and climate, 18  
population, 52
- Government (*see also* Finance; Parliament)  
Actuary's Office, 36  
Agency Department, State Bank, 660  
buses, 367-368  
Commonwealth, 38-40  
coal mines, 516  
employees, 273, 274  
pensions, 677-684  
Engineering and Shipbuilding  
Undertaking, 360, 627  
ferries, 369-370  
finances, 597-652  
health services, 127-148  
Information Service, 35  
Insurance Office, 37, 673, 676, 685-686  
loan raising, 597, 621-624, 631  
local (*see* Local government)  
Motor Garage, 36  
Overseas Trade Authority, N.S.W., 556  
Printing Office, 35  
railways, 363-366  
revenue and expenditure, 597, 617-621  
schools, 157, 165-174  
social welfare services, 99-125  
State, 21-38  
administration, 34-37  
Stores Department, 35  
Tribunal, Government and Related  
Employees, 36, 216, 273
- Government assistance to local government,  
615, 636-638
- Governor-General, 39
- Governor of New South Wales, 22
- Grafton  
altitude and climate, 16  
population, 52
- Grain Handling Authority, 34, 433-434, 625,  
628, 629, 631
- Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 440
- Grants Commission (*see* Commonwealth  
Grants Commission)
- Grants to  
local government, 615, 636-638  
States, 612-615
- Grapefruit, 450, 451
- Grapes (*see also* Wine)  
area and production, 424, 447-448
- Grapes (*continued*)  
establishments, 405, 423  
levy, 449  
price scheme, 449  
regions, 448  
value, 426-427  
varieties grown, 448  
Wine Grapes Marketing Board, 448
- Grasses  
hay, 424, 426, 454-456  
sown, 408, 454-455
- Gravel quarrying, 505, 507, 524  
employment, 505
- Greater Wollongong (*see* Wollongong)
- Greyhound racing (*also see* Horse and  
greyhound racing)  
Greyhound Racing Control Board, 35
- Groceries  
retail prices, 582  
retail sales, 570
- Grocers, 568
- Groundwater, 346-347
- Growth Centre Areas  
Albury-Wodonga, 309-310  
Bathurst-Orange, 308-309  
Macarthur, 306-307
- Guardianship of children (*see* Children)
- Gunnedah  
altitude and climate, 18  
population, 53
- Gypsum  
interstate trade, 562  
mining, 524
- H**
- Halls, licensing of, 213
- Ham and bacon production, 552
- Handicapped persons, 104-105  
child's benefit, 105, 125  
child's allowance, 105, 125  
facilities, 121  
Persons Bureau, Handicapped, 122
- Health care card, 123
- Harbour rates, 352-353, 358
- Harbour services (*see* Maritime Services Board)
- Harbours (*see* Ports and specific harbours)
- Harvesting and planting dates, 425
- Hastings  
population, 52
- Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 186, 188-189
- Hay  
area, 424, 454-456  
crops grown for hay  
barley, 442  
grass and pasture, 455  
lucerne, 424, 426-427, 455, 456

Hay (*continued*)

- crops grown for hay (*continued*)
  - oats, 424, 426
  - wheat, 424, 426, 430, 454-455
- production, 424, 454-455
- value, 426, 427
- silage made, 455
- stocks, 455
- establishments with stocks, 455

Health (*see also* Deaths, Diseases, Hospitals, and specific subjects), 127-155

- administration, 127-129
- Advisory Council, 129
- animal, 467-468
- benefit schemes, Commonwealth Government
  - hospital, 130, 137-139
  - medical, 130, 145-146
  - nursing home, 138
  - pensioners, 130, 145
  - pharmaceutical, 130, 145-146
- Care Interpreter Service, 141
- Commission of N.S.W., 34, 128
- Commonwealth grants, 612-617, 620
- Department, Commonwealth, 127
- education programmes, 144
- government
  - outlays, 129-130, 621
  - loans, 622-623
- insurance, 137-138, 149-150
  - tax rebate, 600
- Insurance Commission, 149
- local government services, 129, 640, 644
- National Health and Medical Research Council, 127
- occupational, 258-259
- private insurance, 149-150
- professionals, 130-131
- programme grants, 139
- remote area, services, 144-146
- research and planning, 127, 147
- school services, 141

## Heart disease, deaths, 93, 94

## Heritage

- Australian Heritage Commission, 305
- Council of N.S.W., 36, 303-304

## Hides and skins exports, 559

## High Court of Australia, 38, 216, 232-233

## Higher Education Act, 185

## Higher Education Board, 34, 158-159

## Higher School Certificate, 163-165

Highways (*see* Roads)

## Hire cars

- drivers' licences, 378
- licensing, 378
- registered, 378
- third-party insurance, 381-382

## Hire purchase

- agreements, 593-594, 671-672

Hire purchase (*continued*)

- stamp duty, 606

## History of New South Wales, table of principal events, 699-704

## Holdings (land)

- alienated, 291-292
- leased, etc., 291-292
- rural (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity)
  - Agricultural Holdings Act, 412
  - tenure, 292

## Holidays

- annual leave, 286
- long service leave, 287-288
- public, 286

## Home care services, 118-119

## Home Care Service of N.S.W., 119

## Home nursing services and benefits

- Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit, 140
- Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme, 140-141
- Sydney Home Nursing Service, 141

## Homebush Abattoir Corporation, 34, 472, 625, 631

## Homeless persons' assistance, 118

Homes (*see* Housing)

## Homes for Aborigines Scheme, 120

## Home Savings Grants Scheme, 321-322

Home units (*see* Housing)

## Honey and beeswax, 490, 491

## Horse and greyhound racing

- bookmakers, 213, 610-611
- Racecourse Development Fund, 214
- taxes, 610-611
  - receipts, 605-610
- Totalizator Agency Board, 213-214, 611, 625

## Hospital patients, categories, 137

## Hospitals

- benefits, 130, 137-139
  - expenditure by Commonwealth Government, 129-130
  - payments to hospitals, 130, 137-139
  - reinsurance, 139
- clinical schools of medicine, 191, 192
- government expenditure, 130
- in-patient statistics, 133, 151-155
- private, 134-135
- psychiatric, 136
- public, 132-134
- recognised, 137-138
- repatriation, 136-137
- schools, 168, 172, 173
- State, 131, 136

## Hot water systems produced, 552

## Hotels

- accommodation, 575-577



Hotels (*continued*)

- licences, 572-574
- retail sales, 570
- trading hours, 574

Hours of work, 285-286

House of Representatives, 39

Household Expenditure Survey, 580-581

Housing (*see also* Building)

- advances, 324-326
  - Commonwealth Govt., 630
  - co-operative building societies, 325-326, 664-666
  - finance companies, 325-326
  - savings banks, 325-326, 686, 687
  - State Bank, 324-325
  - tax rebates, 600
  - trading banks, 325-326, 657
- aged persons, 101, 119-120
- assistance, 119-120
- census records of dwellings, 313
- Commission of N.S.W., 319-321
- Commonwealth Government Home Purchase Assistance, 321-324
- Commonwealth-State Agreements, 317-319
- co-operative building societies, 325-326, 664-666
- Defence Service Homes, 321
- finance, 325-326
- government, 317-325
- Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, 323
- Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme, 323
- Home Savings Grant Scheme, 321-322
- Housing Commission, 319-321, 625, 631, 660
- Housing Loans Insurance Scheme, 323-324
- loans (*see* Housing, advances)
- Local government housing, 641, 644
- nature of occupancy, 313
- new dwellings, 334-335
- rents, 315, 316-317
  - control of, 316-317
  - Fair Rents Board, 34, 232, 316
  - tenanted private dwellings, 314, 315
- State First Mortgage Loans Scheme, 325
- State Supplementary Housing Loans Scheme, 325
- stock of dwellings, 315
- tenancy laws, 316-317

Hume Reservoir, 340, 344, 345

Hunter Development Board, 34, 305, 306, 308

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage, 37, 631, 651-652

Hunter Statistical Division, 4, 5

Hydro-electricity (*see* Electricity, Energy)

Hydrofoils, 369-370

## I

Illawarra Statistical Division, 4, 5

Illegitimacy (*see* Births, ex-nuptial)

Ilmenite, 510, 511-512

Immigration (*see* Migrants and migration)

Immunisation campaigns, 143

Imports (*see also* Exports, Trade)

- commodity items (divisions of AICC), 557
- controls, 555
- interstate, 562
- overseas cargo discharged, 351-352

Income of taxpayers, 600, 601-602

## Income taxation

- companies, 598, 603
- individuals, 598-602
- tax sharing arrangements, 612-614

Income test (for pension or benefit entitlement), 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109

Increase in population (*see* Population increase)

## Industrial

- accidents, 259-262
- arbitration and conciliation
  - awards (*see* Awards, industrial)
  - Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 268-270, 274, 275-280
  - Australian Industrial Court, 268-269
  - Coal mining industry, 251
  - Commonwealth system, 267-271
  - Crown employees, 273, 274
  - Federal Court of Australia, 268-269
  - Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 227, 271-273, 280-282
  - oil industry, 251
  - preference to unionists, 275
  - State system, 253, 267-268, 271-273
  - wages regulation, 411
- awards (*see* Awards, industrial)
- Commission of N.S.W., 227, 263, 271-273, 280-282
- Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, 35, 305, 306-307, 542-543
- Department of Industrial Relations (N.S.W.), 253-254, 258-259, 273, 541
- Design Council of Australia, 544
- development, 541-543
- diseases, compensation, 259-263
- disputes
  - causes, 266-267
  - illegal strikes and lockouts, 274-275
  - statistics, 264-267
- Investment Unit, 542
- life insurance, 673-676
- organisations, 263-264, 270
- Registry, 35
- registries, 248
- Relations Bureau, 270-271

*Industrial (continued)*

- research and standardisation, 543-544
- safety and health, 258-259
- training, 180-184, 192, 254-257
- undertakings, State, 625
- wages (*see* Awards, industrial)
- working conditions (*see* Awards, industrial)

Industries Assistance Commission, 542, 556

Industry and Commerce, Dept. of, 541-542, 555, 571

Industry Development Boards, 305, 306, 308

Infant welfare, 112-117

Infantile mortality (*see* Deaths, infants)

Infectious diseases (*see* Diseases, infective)

In-patients in hospitals and nursing homes,  
census of, 154-155  
statistics of, 151-155

Inquests, 230-231

Insecticides, production, 552

Insolvency, 694-695

Instalment credit for retail sales, 669-670, 671-672

*Institute of*

- Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, 144
- Psychiatry, 129
- Technology, 34, 186, 187-188

*Insurance*

- export insurance scheme, 556
- fire, marine, and general, 685-686
- Government Office, 673, 676, 685-686
- life insurance, 672-676
- motor vehicle third-party, 381-382
- Premiums Committee (*see* Workers' compensation)
- workers' compensation (*see* Workers' compensation)
- stamp duty, 606

Intellectually handicapped children, 105, 113, 171-173

Intercensal estimates (*see* Population)

*Interest*

- bill
  - buses, 618
  - Electricity Commission, 537
  - harbour services, 618
  - principal business undertakings, 618, 628
  - public debt (N.S.W.), 627-628
  - railways, 618

*rates*

- banks, 686-687
- building societies, 689-670
- control, 686
- credit unions, 689, 690

*Interest (continued)**rates (continued)*

- finance company debentures and notes, 689, 690
- government securities, 688, 690
- loans to agriculture, 420
- local government loans, 688, 690
- public debt (N.S.W.), 626
- short-term money market, 689, 690

*Internal*

- migration, 73
- telecommunications services, 391

International trade agreements, 557

Intrastate air services, 390

*Interstate*

- air services, 389
- railways, 362-363, 366
- shipping, 349
- trade, 562

Intoxicants (*see* Liquor)

Invalid pensions, 104, 125

*Inverell*

- altitude and climate, 18
- population, 53

*Investment*

- companies, 690-693
- societies, co-operative, 664

*Iron and steel*

- exports, 559
- imports, 558
- interstate trade, 562
- manufacturing establishments, 547
- production, 552

Iron oxide, 510

Ironstone interstate trade, 562

*Irrigation (see also Water resources)*

- Agency (of State Bank), 418-419
- areas, 404, 442, 444, 446, 447, 452
- crops, 442, 444, 446, 447, 452, 456
- land tenure, 292

Isolated patients assistance, 146

**J**

Jam prices, retail, 582

Jervis Bay, territory ceded to Commonwealth, 1

Joint Coal Board, 35, 516, 534

Judges, 217

Judicial system, 215-216

Junee, population, 53

Jury system, 218-219

Justice (*see* Law and crime)

Justices of the peace, 217-218

*Juvenile offenders*

- children's courts, 229-230
- truants, 167

## K

- Kiama, population, 52
- Kindergartens
  - non-government schools, 177, 179
  - government schools, 168, 169
- Knitting
  - fabrics, 552
  - mills, 547
- Kosciusko, Mount, 2
  - Kosciusko National Park, 211
- Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, 211

## L

- Labor Party, Australian, 27
- Labour force (*see also* Employment and unemployment)
  - industry groups, 250
  - occupational status, 249
  - survey, 250-253
  - unemployed, 249, 251-252
- Lambs and lambing, 459-460
  - meat produced, 473
  - prices, 469
- Land (*see also* Holdings)
  - administration and legislation, 223, 231, 289-290
  - alienation and tenure, 291-293
  - and Environment Court, 223, 290, 296, 300
  - Boards, 231, 290
  - closer settlement, 293
  - Commission of N.S.W., 35, 305, 310-311, 631
  - Crown lands, 291, 293
  - divisions, 289-290
  - irrigation areas, 292, 341-343
  - lease holdings (*see also* Leases), 291, 292
  - legislation, 289, 290
  - occupied for mining, 528
  - rateable, 634-636
  - registration of titles, 237
  - reserves, 292
  - revenue, 620
  - sales, 696
    - transfers, 696
  - settlement, 291, 293, 401-404
    - war service, 293, 419
  - Supply Co-ordination Unit, 36
  - taxation, 605, 607-608
    - Land Tax Office, 37
  - tenure, 43-45, 408
  - transfers, 696
  - use, 407-408
  - use for agricultural purposes, 293
  - use for economic activity, 293
  - use planning, 294-300
  - valuation, 634-636
- Land and Environment Court, 223, 290, 300, 301-302
- Landlord and tenant legislation, 316-317

Lands Department (*see* Department of)

## Languages

- English for migrants, 71
- interpreters, 71
- Saturday School of Community Languages, 170-171
- translation services, 71
- Law and crime, 215-237
  - administration, 34, 215-216
    - cost, 243-244
  - College of Law, 199
  - courts (*see* Courts of law)
  - judiciary, 215-218
  - legal aid, 124, 219-221
  - legal profession, 219
  - sources of law, 215
- Law reform commissions, 237
  - State Law Reform Commission, 34, 237
  - Australian Law Reform Commission, 237
- Lead
  - bonus to miners, 514
  - mining, 503, 512-514
    - production, 503, 510, 513
    - royalties, 528-529
  - prices, 515
- Leases
  - alienable, 291, 292
  - forest, 292
  - mining, 292, 528
  - oyster, 497
  - perpetual, 291, 292, 293
- Leasing
  - business equipment and plant, 670
  - leverage agreements, 623-624
- Leather manufacturing, 547
  - production, 553
- Leave
  - annual, 286
  - long service, 287-288
  - maternity, 287
  - sick, 286
- Ledger balances, State accounts, 624-625
- Leeton
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Legal
  - aid, 124, 219-221
  - profession, 219
  - Services Commission, 34, 219-220
- Legislative
  - Assembly, 28-29
    - salaries of members, 28-29
  - Council, 27-28
    - salaries of members, 28
- Legitimations, 85
- Lemons (*see also* Citrus fruits), 450-451
- Leprosy, 142

- Letters, 393
- Lettuce, 453-454
- Levy
  - cattle and sheep research, 469
  - dairy products, 487
  - honey, 491
  - livestock slaughtering, 468-469
  - pig research, 471
  - poultry industry, 471
  - wine grapes, 449
  - wool, 480, 482
- Lexias, 452
- L.G.S. ratio, 654
- Liberal Party, 27
- Libraries (*see also* specific libraries), 205-207
  - Library Council, 205, 206
  - local authorities, 206, 641
  - Moon, 207
  - outlays on, 644
  - schools, 178
  - State Library of New South Wales, 205-206
  - university, 206
- Licences
  - air transport, 387-388
  - auctioneers, 454
  - bookmakers, 213
  - business franchise, 605, 612
  - broadcasting stations, 209-210
  - drivers, 375-376, 382
    - disqualifications, 385-386
    - fees, 383
  - drug, 131
  - farm produce agents, 454
  - ferry boats, 369-370
  - fishermen and fishing boats, 496, 497
  - Forestry Commission, 494
  - liquor, 572-574, 604, 605, 611-612
  - mining, 528
  - motor vehicles
    - passengers and goods, 377-378, 383
    - public vehicles, 377-378, 382-383
  - pleasure boat drivers, 358
  - poker machines, 605, 609-610
  - private hospitals, 134-135
  - public halls, 213
  - racecourses, 213
  - radiocommunication stations, 397
  - Reduction Board, 35, 573
  - shipping, 349, 359
  - television
    - stations, 209-210
- Licensing Court (Liquor), 216, 231, 573
- Licensed diversions, 344
- Life insurance, 672-676
- Limestone
  - caves, 2
  - construction material produced, 524
  - deposits, 525
- Limestone (*continued*)
  - mining, 505
  - production, 524, 525
- Linseed, 423, 424, 425, 426, 445-446
- Liquid petroleum gas (L.P.G.), 533
- Liquor (*see also* Beer, Licensing Court, Wine)
  - consumption, 575
  - juveniles, supply prohibited, 113
  - licences to sell, 572-574
    - revenue, 574, 604, 605, 611-612
  - retail sales, 570
- Lismore
  - altitude and climate, 16
  - population, 52
- Lithgow, population, 52
- Live-stock and live-stock products (*see also* Agriculture, Rural, and specific products), 457-491
  - cattle, 463-465
  - education, 412
  - employment, 410-411
  - establishments
    - value and operations, 405
  - exports, 458, 462, 468, 475-476, 482, 486, 487-488, 490
  - finance, 416-422
  - livestock
    - brands, 415
    - health, 467-468
    - levies, 468-471, 472-473
    - prices, 469
    - slaughtering, 472-474
  - marketing
    - meat, 458, 468, 485, 486, 489
    - wool, 480
  - pastures
    - establishment and improvements, 456-457
    - protection boards, 415
  - pests and diseases, 414-415
  - pigs, 465-466
  - poultry, 466-467
  - prices
    - livestock, 469
    - retail, 582
    - wool, 480
  - production
    - meat, 473, 474
    - value, 409, 475, 491
    - wool, 477
  - research
    - beef cattle, 469
    - dairy industry, 470-471, 486, 488
    - meat, 469, 471
    - pig, 471
    - poultry industry, 471, 489-490
    - sheep, 469
    - wool, 482-483
  - sheep, 459-462
  - slaughterings, 472-474
  - value of production, 409, 475, 491

- Live-stock and live-stock products (*continued*)  
     wage rates, 411
- Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act, 476, 472-473
- Loan Council, Australian, 597, 616, 621-622  
     duty, 606
- Loans, housing (*see also* Housing, advances)  
     Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme, 656
- Loans, public  
     authority to raise  
         Commonwealth and State, 597, 621-622, 629-631  
         Financial Agreement (1927), 597, 621-622  
         local authorities, 597-598, 638-639  
         overseas, 622  
     Commonwealth, 621  
     expenditure from, 622, 623  
     guaranteed by State, 631  
     interest rates, 688  
     local authorities, 632, 638-639  
     State, 617, 621-622, 625-631  
         debt, 625-631  
         expenditure, 622, 623  
         guarantee, 631  
         interest, 627-628  
         repayments, 623  
         sinking fund, 628-629
- Local government (*see also* Municipalities, shires, county councils and Environment)  
     accounting procedures, 633  
     Assistance Fund, 637  
     authorities, 41-42  
     Boundaries Commission, 35, 41  
     construction supervision, 326-327  
     Department of, 35  
     development control, 295-296  
     electoral system, 42-43  
     finances, 632-652  
     functions, 43-44, 640-642  
     Grants Commission, 35, 637  
     libraries, 206, 644  
     loans  
         interest on loans, 688, 690  
         long-term borrowings, 597, 631, 638-639  
     planning, 294, 295-298, 300  
     superannuation, 682-683  
         Board, 35  
         tax sharing arrangements, 612-614  
         trading undertaking, 632, 645-649
- Lockouts, industrial (*see* Industrial disputes)
- London Office of State Government, 38
- Long service leave, 287-288
- Lord Howe Island, 2  
     Board, 2, 35
- Los Angeles Office of State Government, 38
- Lotteries, 604, 605, 608
- Lotto, 604, 608-609
- Lucerne, 424, 426, 428, 429, 455
- ## M
- Macarthur  
     Development Board, 307  
     Growth Centre, 306-307
- Machinery  
     electrical (*see* Electrical equipment and appliances)  
     exports, 559  
     imports, 558  
     manufacturing establishments, 547  
     production, 553
- McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, 468
- Macquarie University, 193-195
- Magistrates, stipendiary, 217, 227, 228, 230, 231  
     courts and cases, 227-232
- Magnesite mining, 524, 525
- Mail services, 392-393
- Main roads (*see* Roads)
- Maitland  
     population, 52
- Maize  
     area and production, 424, 439-400  
     establishments, 423  
     planting and harvesting dates, 425  
     value, 426, 427
- Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 93, 94-95
- Mandarins (*see also* Citrus Fruits), 450, 451
- Manganese, 510
- MANS Committee, 389
- Manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 541-554  
     Advisory Council, 542  
     advances to, 657  
     bounties and subsidies, 541  
     building construction, 331-333  
     capital expenditure, 546, 547, 550, 551  
     classification, 545  
     commodities produced, 552-553  
     construction, 331-333, 336-337  
     Country Industries Assistance Fund, 306, 543  
     economic census, 545  
     employment, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549  
         by location, 551  
         by sex, 548  
     labour force survey, 250  
     establishments, 546, 547, 549  
         by industry, 546, 547  
         by location, 550-551  
     geographical distribution, 550-551  
     industrial classification, 545  
     industrial development, 541-543  
     industrial disputes, 265  
     Industry Advisory Council, 36

- Manufacturing industries (*continued*)  
 Industry and Commerce, Department of, 555  
 industry groups, 547  
 price index of articles produced by, 588-589  
 price index of materials used in, 588  
 production, value of, 544  
 research, 543-544  
 size of establishments, 548  
 statistical divisions, 551  
 summary of operations, 546, 547  
 tariff protection, 541  
 turnover, 548  
 value added, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551  
 wages paid, 544, 546, 547  
     by location, 551
- Marble, 523
- Margarine  
 manufacturing establishments, 547  
 production, 553
- Marine Inquiry Courts, 226-227
- Marine insurance, 685
- Maritime Services Board, 36, 352-357, 357-358  
 loans, 625, 631  
 revenue and expenditure, 618
- Marketing, agricultural products  
 Australian Agricultural Council, 413  
 boards (*see also* specific products), 570-571, 572  
 meat, 458, 468, 485, 486, 489  
 primary products (*see also* specific products), 412, 413  
 Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, 454, 570  
 Sydney Markets, 454, 570  
 wool, 480
- Marriages  
 ages of parties, 77-78  
 average age at marriage, 78-79  
 civil celebrant, 76  
 conjugal condition at marriage, 77  
 ministers licensed to celebrate, 76  
 minors, 76  
 rates, 76-77  
 registration, 76  
 religious denomination of ceremony, 79
- Masculinity of population, 55
- Maternal mortality (*see* Puerperal diseases)
- Maternity leave, 287
- Mattresses produced, 553
- 'Meals on Wheels', 118
- Mean estimated resident population, 66
- Measles, 93  
 immunisation, 143
- Measures and weights, 592-593
- Meat (*see also* Abattoirs, Slaughtering), 473-474  
 and Live-stock Corporation, Australian, 458, 468, 469, 472, 476  
 bacon and ham, 473  
 butchers' stores, 568  
 cattle, 463-464, 465  
 chicken levy, 471  
 exports, 475-476, 559  
 Industry Authority, New South Wales, 34, 571  
 inspection, 571  
 marketing, 458, 468, 485, 486, 489, 570  
 pork, 473, 474  
 poultry, 474  
 prices, retail, 582  
 production, 473-474, 553  
 products industry, 547  
 research, 469-470, 471  
 retail sales, 570  
 sheep, 473  
 United States Agreement, 476
- Medical  
 aids and appliances, 146  
 benefits  
     organisations, 145, 149-150  
     paid by Commonwealth Government, 129-130, 145  
     pensioners, 145  
 Research Endowment Fund, 127  
 practitioners, 130, 131  
 services  
     aerial, 389  
     friendly societies, 150  
     schedule fees, 145
- Mental disorders  
 Mental Health Act, 136  
 psychiatric centres, 136  
 separations, 152, 153
- Mercantile marine offices, 360-361
- Metal products manufacture  
 capital expenditure, 546, 547, 550  
 employment, 546, 547, 548, 549  
 establishments, 546, 547  
 items produced, 552-553  
 value added, 546, 547, 548, 549  
 wages paid, 546, 547
- Metals (*see also* Mining, specific metals)  
 exports, 559  
 imports, 558  
 prices, 515  
 production, 510-515
- Meteorology, 10
- Methane, 522
- Metropolis (*see* Sydney)
- Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 36, 302, 631
- Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 37, 298, 631, 634, 649-651
- Mid-North Coast Statistical Division, 4, 6

**Migrants and migration**

- assisted, 71
- assimilation, 71
- child education, 172-173
  - government expenditure, 161
- distribution, 56-58
- education, 172-173, 198
- internal, 71
- naturalisation, 72-73
- overseas
  - arrivals and departures, 68-70
  - assisted, 71
  - length of stay, 68
  - restriction, 71
- policy, 71
- population increase, 46-47, 56, 57, 70-73
- selection system (NUMAS), 71
- settlement, 71-72
- tourist, 70

**Milk (*see also* Dairying)**

- cattle, 464-465
  - establishments, 405
- Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, 572, 582-583
- distribution, 572
- exports, 487-488
- marketing, 484, 486-487
- prices
  - control of, 485, 486, 572
  - retail, 582-583
- production, 483-484, 553
- products, 484, 486-488, 552-553
  - industry, 547
- quotas, 485-486
- State market, 485
- value of production, 491
- zoning, 572

**Mineral exploration, 525-527**

- licences, 528

**Mineral Resources, Dept. of, 205, 516, 523, 528-529, 531****Mineral sands, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511-512**

- employment, 506, 509
- production, 503, 510, 512
- value of output, 509, 510

**Minerals produced, 507-525****Mining (*see also* specific minerals), 503-531**

- accidents, 530
- capital expenditure, 505, 506
- coal (*see also* Coal, mining), 515-523
- definitions, statistical, 503-505
- employment, 505-506, 509, 519
- establishments, 504-507
- government assistance, 531
- industrial disputes, 264-265, 273
- inspection of mines, 529-530
- law administration, 528-531
- leases, 528
- licences, 528

**Mining (*continued*)**

- Mineral Resources, Dept. of, 516, 523, 528-529, 531
- Mines Inspection Branch, Testing and Research Station, 36
- Mines Rescue Act, 530
- pensions, 683-684
- production, 507-525, 528-529
- royalties,
  - State revenue, 620
- safety provisions, 529-530
- summary of operations, 504-507
- turnover, 507
- value added, 505, 506, 507
- wages, 505-506
  - rates, 284
- Wardens' Courts, 231
- workers' compensation, 259, 261, 262

**Mining Museum, 205****Ministers of the Crown, 23-25, 215**

- salaries, 25

**Ministries, State, 24-25, 34-37****Ministry (*see* Cabinet)****Minting, 653****Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 186, 189****Mitchell Library, 205, 206****Monazite, 510, 511-512****Money, 653****Moneylenders' registration, 696-697****Money market**

- authorised dealers, 667-668
- Corporations, 668, 689, 690
- Short-term, 689, 690

**Morbidity (*see* Diseases, infective)****Moree**

- altitude and climate, 19
- population, 53

**Mortality (*see* Deaths)****Mortgages**

- on houses, 325-326
- registration, 237

**Motel accommodation, 575-577****Motive power in factories, 544****Motor cycles (*see* Motor vehicles)****Motor transport, 375-386****Motor vehicles (*see also* Bus services, Buses,**

- Hire cars, Taxi-cabs)
- accidents, 383-384
- and parts, manufacturers, 547
- censuses, 378-379
- control of traffic, 376
- dealers, 568, 592, 595
  - licences, 595
- drivers
  - ages, 382

- Motor vehicles (*continued*)  
 drivers (*continued*)  
   licences, 375, **382-383**  
   driving offences, 385-386  
     breath analysis, 386  
     points system, 382  
   exports, 559  
   imports, 558  
   inspection, 376-377  
   insurance, 381-382  
   new vehicles registered, 379-380  
   public passenger, **367-369**, 376-378  
   registration, 376-380  
   Repair Industry Council, 596  
   speed limit, 375-376  
   taxes  
     expenditure from, 383  
     paid to Main Roads Fund, 383  
     registration and licensing charges,  
       375, **383**, 611  
     revenue, 383, 597, 604  
     sales, 604  
   usage, 380-381
- Motors, electric, produced, 552
- Mudgee  
   altitude and climate, 18  
   wine industry, 403
- Multicultural television station, 208, 209
- Municipalities, shires, and county councils (*see also* Local government), 632-649  
   area, 41  
   construction supervision, 326-327  
   councils, 42  
   electoral system, 42-43  
   electricity distribution, 639, 645-646  
   expenditure, 632, 643, 644, 645  
   finances, 632-649  
   functions, 43-44  
   government assistance, 615-616, 636-638  
   libraries, 206  
   loans, 597, 631, 632, 638-640  
     interest on loans, 688, 690  
     long-term debt, 632, 639  
   population, 51-53  
   rates, 635-636  
     reduction to pensioners, 636  
   revenue, 632, 642, 643  
   superannuation, 682-683  
   trading undertakings, 632, 639, **645-649**  
   valuation of property, 634-635  
   water and sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)
- Murray River  
   Commission, 340  
   length and flow, 3  
   River Murray Waters Agreement, 340  
   water conservation works, 341, 344, 345
- Murray Statistical Division, 4, 8-9
- Murrumbidgee River  
   Irrigation Area, 341-342
- Murrumbidgee River (*continued*)  
   length and flow, 3  
   Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme,  
     340  
   water conservation works, 344-346
- Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, 4, 8
- Museums  
   Applied Arts and Sciences, 205  
     library, 205, 206  
   Australian, 205  
     library, 205, 206  
   Geological and Mining, 205
- Mushrooms, 426, 454
- Muswellbrook, population, 53
- Music, Conservatorium, 34, 162, 186, 190
- Mutton and lamb (*see also* Lambs and lambing, Meat), 473  
   Agreement with United States, 476  
   control of export trade, 476  
   exports, 476  
   prices, retail, 582  
   value of slaughterings, 475
- N
- Narrabri  
   altitude and climate, 19  
   population, 53
- Narromine, population, 53
- National Association of Testing Authorities,  
   554
- National Biological Standards Laboratory, 127  
   Acoustic Laboratories, 127
- National Broadcasting and Television Services,  
   208-209
- National Communication Sattelite System, 391,  
   396
- National Companies and Securities Commis-  
   sion, 690-692
- National Country Party, 27
- National debt (*see also* Public debt)  
   sinking funds, 628-629
- National Employment and Training Scheme  
   (NEAT), 254
- National Energy Research, Development and  
   Demonstration Council, 523, 533-534
- National Health and Medical Research Coun-  
   cil, 127
- National Herbarium Library, 206
- National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), 199
- National parks, 211  
   Parks and Wildlife Service, 36, 211
- National projects, 141-142  
   Water Resources Program, 340
- Nationality, 56-58
- Natural disasters, 123, 124



- Natural gas, 539
  - Natural increase, population, 61-62
  - Naturalisation, 72-73
  - Navigation laws, 349
  - Nectarines, 450, 451
  - Newcastle
    - altitude and climate, 16
    - bus services, 367-368, 369
    - City
      - Council, 41
      - population, 52
    - coal loaders, 355
    - Harbour
      - cargoes discharged and loaded, 351
      - grain storage, 434
      - facilities, 355-356
      - mercantile marine office, 361
      - shipping arrivals, 356
      - shipping registered, 359
      - State Government Dockyard, 360
      - tides, 20
    - interstate trade, 562
    - manufacturing establishments, 551
    - Statistical District, 3
      - local government finances, 644
      - population, 48, 50, 52
    - University, 192, 194-195
    - urban centre, population, 49
    - water and sewerage services, 648, 651-652
  - New Cities project, 307
  - New England University, 192, 194-195
    - library, 206
  - New South Wales
    - Air Licensing Advisory Committee, 387
    - Art Gallery, 207
    - Coastal Council, 303
    - Council for Union Training, 198-199
    - Department of Leisure, Sport and Recreation, 212
    - Department of Youth and Community Services, 167, 179
    - Film Corporation, 631
    - Fish Marketing Authority, 499, 625
    - Herbage Plant Liaison Committee, 456
    - Heritage Council, 303-304
    - Higher Education Board, 158-159
    - Industrial Commission of, 263, 271-273, 280-282
    - Institute of Technology, 186, 187-188
    - Library, 205-206
    - Retirement Board, 35
    - Statistical publications, 710-712
    - Superannuation Office, 35
    - Trotting Authority, 35
    - University, 191-192, 193-195
      - library, 206
  - New Zealand, separation of, 1
  - Noise pollution, 302
  - Non-bank financial institutions, 664-666
  - Non-ferrous metals
    - Manufacturers, 547
    - mining, 510-515
    - prices, 515
    - products, 552-553
  - Non-government
    - schools, 162-164, 171-175
    - teachers colleges, 182-183
  - Non-terminating building societies, 662-666
  - Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, 404
  - Northern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 402-403
  - Northern Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 403
  - Northern Statistical Division, 4, 6-7
  - Northern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 403
  - Northern Territory
    - area, 1
    - separation from New South Wales, 1
  - North-Western Statistical Division, 4, 7
  - Notes, Australian note issue, 653
  - Noxious animals, 414-415
  - Nursery schools
    - government, 168
    - non-government, 179-180
  - Nurses
    - Education Board, 34
    - registered, 131
  - Nursing Care Benefit, Domiciliary, 140
  - Nursing home benefits, 138
  - Nursing homes, 101
    - assistance, 138
  - Nuts, edible, 450, 451
- O**
- Oats, 441
    - area and production, 424, 441
    - area and purpose, 441
    - establishments, 423
    - Marketing Board, 441
    - planting and harvesting dates, 425
    - value, 426, 427
    - varieties sown, 441
  - Observatory, Sydney, 19, 36
  - Occupational health and safety, 258-259
    - administration, 35
  - Office machines, imports, 558
  - Office of
    - Child Care, 117
    - Minister for Education, 34
    - Supervisor of Loan Fund Companies, 34
  - Oil
    - coastal trade, 563

- Oil (*continued*)  
 consumption, 532, 533  
 imports, 558  
 interstate, 562  
 petroleum exploration, 525, 528  
 refineries, 547  
 shale miners' pensions, 683-684  
 sources, 532
- Oilseeds, 445-446  
 area and production, 424, 445  
 establishments, 423  
 Marketing Board, 446  
 planting and harvesting dates, 425
- Old age pensions (*see* Age pensions)
- Oliver Latham Laboratory, 144
- Ombudsman  
 Commonwealth, 235  
 State, 36, 37, 236
- Onions  
 area and production, 453-454  
 retail prices, 582
- Opals, 524, 525
- Open-cut coal mining, 405, 423, 424, 426, 427, 450-452, 517, 519
- Opera House, Sydney, 207-208
- Optical dispensers, 130-131
- Optometrists registered, 130-131
- Orange, 7  
 Agricultural College, 186, 188-189  
 population, 52
- Oranges (*see also* Citrus fruits), 426, 450-452
- Orchards (*see* Fruit, and specific fruits)
- Orphans' pensions, 108
- Osteopaths registered, 131
- Outline Plan (Sydney Region), 298-299
- Overseas  
 exchange rates, 662  
 loans  
     public debt, 625-627  
     State authorities, 622  
 representation, State, 38  
 Telecommunications Commission, 396-397  
 Trade Authority, N.S.W. Government, 36, 556
- Oysters  
 leases, 497  
 production, 498
- P**
- Paint production, 553
- Panel vans (*see* Motor vehicles)
- Paper currency, 653
- Paper  
 imports, overseas, 558  
 interstate trade, 562
- Paper and paper products, manufacturers, 547
- Parental acknowledgement, 85
- Parents and Citizens Associations, 161, 174
- Parkes, population, 53
- Parks and Recreation Reserves and Services, 211-213
- Parliament  
 Commonwealth, 38-40  
 New South Wales, 21-38  
     committees, 29  
     cost, 33  
     dissolution, 22, 26  
     duration, 26  
     elections, 30-32  
     library, 207  
     party system, 26-27  
     payment of members, 25, 28-29  
     pensions, 29  
     representation, 31
- Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal, 25
- Parole Board, 241
- Parsnips, 453
- Party system, 26-27
- Passionfruit, 449
- Pastoral industry (*see* Livestock and livestock products)
- Pastoral finance companies, 419, 663, 668-669
- Pastures  
 establishment and improvement, 456-457  
 native, 408  
 protection boards, 34, 415
- Patents registration, 237
- Pathology Laboratories Accreditation Board, 129
- Patients in hospitals, statistics of, 133, 151-155
- Pay-as-you-earn system of taxation, 599
- Pay-roll tax, 604, 605-606  
 Office, 37
- Peaches, 425, 450-451
- Pears, 425, 450-452
- Peas, 453-454
- Pensioners  
 'fringe benefits', 122-123  
 Health Benefits Card, 123, 145  
 reduction  
     in council rates, 636  
     in water rates, 650
- Pensions and benefits, 99-111, 125  
 age, 99-101, 125  
 Australian Public Service, 100, 104, 677  
 blind persons, 100, 104

- Pensions and benefits (*continued*)
- bus and motor transport employees, 680-681, 682
  - Commonwealth Government expenditure, 124-125
  - defence forces, 677-678
  - ex-service, 101-103, 125
  - handicapped children, 105, 125
  - Health Benefits Card, 123, 145
  - invalid, 104, 125
  - judges, 679
  - local government, 682-683
  - miners', 683-684
  - N.S.W. Public Service, 678-679
  - orphans', 108
  - parliamentary, 29
  - police, 679-680
  - private superannuation schemes, 684
  - railway employees', 681-682
  - service, 103
  - sickness, 108-111, 125
  - supporting parent's, 106-107, 125
  - unemployment, 108-111, 125
  - veterans', 101-103
  - widows', 105-107
  - wives', 99, 102, 104
- Perinatal mortality, 91-92
- health care, 146
- Periodic detention, 239-240
- Personal care subsidy, 101
- Persons counted at the Census (*see* Population)
- Petrol (*see also* Oil, Petroleum)
- service stations, 568
- Petroleum (*see also* Oil)
- consumption, 533
  - exploration, 525, 528
  - tax rebates, 601
  - price control, 592
  - Product Pricing Authority, 579, 592
  - products
    - exports, 559, 562
    - imports, 558
    - industry, 547
  - refining, 547
  - retailers, 568
- Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations production, 553
- Pharmaceutical benefits scheme, 130, 145-146
- Pharmacists registered, 130-131
- Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act, 422
- Physical features of N.S.W., 2-3
- rainfall map, 12
- Physiotherapists registered, 131
- Picture theatres licensed, 213
- Pigs (*see also* Dairying, Livestock, Meat, Pork)
- establishments, 465-466
  - value of operations, 405
  - feral, 415
- Pigs (*continued*)
- numbers, 458, 465-466
    - breeding pigs, 466
    - slaughtered, 472
  - pork, 473, 474
  - prices, 469
  - research, 471
  - slaughter levy, 471
  - Swine Compensation Act, 468
  - value of pigs slaughtered, 475
- Pilotage
- charges, 357
  - revenue, 352-353
  - service, 349
- Pineapples, 449
- Plains, agricultural areas, 404
- Planning (*see also* Environment)
- Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, 309-310
  - and Environment Commission, 297, 298, 631
  - authorities, 294, 306-311
  - Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, 308-309
  - coastal, 303
  - development control, 295-296
  - land use planning, 294-300
  - legislation, 294
  - local government, 295-296
  - Macarthur Growth Centre, 306-307
  - Sydney Region, 298
- Plantation fruit, 405, 449
- Planting and harvesting dates, 425
- Plastic moulding and products
- manufacturing, 547
- Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainers Board, 36, 328
- Plums, 425, 450-451
- Pneumoconiosis
- workers' compensation, 262
- Poisons Advisory Committee, 129
- Poker machines, 214
- licences, 609-610
  - revenue, 604-605
- Police, 238-239
- accident compensation, 259
  - Department, 36
  - pensions, 679-680
  - traffic duties, 375, 383
- Poliomyelitis, 143
- anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 143
- Political parties, 26-27
- Pollution (*see also* Environment)
- air, 301
  - Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 302
  - noise, 302

Pollution (*continued*)

- oil, 302
- State Pollution Control Commission, 297, 300-302
- water, 301-302

Population (*see also* Ages of population, Births,

## Deaths, Migrants and migration)

- Aboriginals, 46, 59-60
- age distribution, 54
- capital cities, 68
- Census under-enumeration, 45
- Census sampling errors, 45-46
- conjugal condition, 55-56
- countries of birth, 56-58
- country towns, 52
- density, 47
- distribution of, 66
- estimated resident, 66
- geographical distribution, 47-50
- increase, 46-53, 61-62
  - intercensal, 61-62
  - migration, 56, 57, 61-62, 69-73
  - natural, 46, 61-62
  - sources, 66
- Statistical Divisions and Districts, 48, 50
- intercensal estimates, 46-47, 60
- masculinity, 55
- mean estimated resident, 66
- municipalities, 51-53
- occupational status, 249
- post-enumeration survey, 45
- rural areas, 47-48
- sex distribution, 55-56
- shires, 51, 53
- States and Territories, 67
- Statistical Divisions and Districts, 47-50
- Sydney Statistical Division, 48-51, 54, 63
- Sydney Urban Area, 48
- urban centres, 47-49

Pork (*see also* Pigs)

- bacon
  - retail prices, 582
- ham and bacon
  - production, 473, 474

Port Hunter (*see* Newcastle Harbour)Port Jackson (*see* Sydney Harbour)

## Port Kembla

- cargoes discharged and loaded, 351
- facilities, 356-357
- interstate trade, 562
- mercantile marine office, 361
- shipping arrivals, 357

## Port Macquarie

- altitude and climate, 16
- population, 49

Ports (*see also* Botany Bay, Newcastle Harbour, Port Kembla, Sydney Harbour)

- control, 349, 352-353
- Maritime Services Board, 352-353

Ports (*continued*)

- overseas cargo, 351
- pilotage, 349, 352-353, 357
- rates and charges, 357-358
- revenue, 352-353

## Postal services, 392-393

## Potatoes

- area and production, 424, 453
- establishments, 405, 423
- planting and harvesting dates, 425
- prices, retail, 582
- value, 426, 427, 454

Poultry (*see also* Eggs)

- chicken meat levy, 471
- Egg Marketing Board, 488-490
- egg production, 488-489
- egg strain hens levy, 489
- exports, 476, 494
- industry levy, 471, 489
- Industry Trust Fund, 489
- marketing
  - local, 489, 570, 571
  - overseas, 490
- numbers, 466-467
- production, 552
- quotas, 489
- research, 471, 490
- Research Advisory Committee, 490
- slaughtered, 474
- value of production, 475, 491
- wholesale prices, 489

## Power House Museum, 205

## Prawns, 496, 498

## Pre-schools and day care

- government expenditure, 161
- government primary schools, 168
- schools and enrolments, 179-180

## Premier, 23, 24, 25, 36

## Premier's Department (N.S.W.), 36

- Industrial Development Unit, 542

Prices (*see also* specific commodities)

- bread, 579, 582, 583-584
- coal, 519
- Commissioners, 579
- control, 579, 582, 583, 584
- electricity, 585
- food (retail), 582
- gas, 584
- indexes
  - articles produced by manufacturing industry, 588-589
  - building materials, 585-587
  - consumer, 580-582
  - export, 560
  - import, 560
  - materials used in manufacturing, 588
  - retail, 582-584
  - wholesale, 585-589
- Justification Tribunal, 579, 592

- Prices (*continued*)  
 livestock, 469  
 metal  
     non-ferrous, 515  
 milk, 582-583  
 Regulation Act, 579  
 retail, 579-585
- Prickly Pear Destruction Commission, 34
- Primage duty, 603
- Primary  
 education, 163, 165-167  
 Industry Bank of Australia, 416, 661, 687  
     interest rates, 687  
 Industry Department, 413, 571  
     Forestry Branch, 495  
 products (*see also* specific products)  
     levies and charges, 604
- Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 75
- Printing and allied industries, 547
- Prisons and prisoners  
 administration, 239-241  
 Parole Board, 241  
 Prison Medical Service, 132  
 prisoners released, 243  
 prisoners under sentence  
     ages, 243  
     offences, 243  
     sentences, 242  
 Probation and Parole Service, 34, 242-243  
 remission of sentences, 240
- Privacy Committee, 35
- Private finance, 653-698
- Private bus services, 368-369
- Private hospitals, 134-135
- Privy Council, 216, 233
- Probate (*see also* Death duties)  
 Division (Supreme Court), 222-223
- Probation and Parole Service, 241
- Production, value of (*see also* individual industries and items)  
 agriculture industry (*see also* Value of agricultural commodities produced),  
     409, 475, 491  
     crops, 426-427  
     livestock and livestock products, 475, 491  
 factories, 544  
 mining  
     coal, 503, 508-509, 518-519  
     other minerals, 503, 509, 510, 524, 525
- Professional Services Advisory Council, 129
- Profits tax, undistributed, 603
- Promissory notes, 624
- Property, valuation for rating, 634-635
- Prospecting for minerals, 525-527
- Protective office, 34
- Protective Division, Supreme Court, 129, 136, 222
- Provisional taxation, 599
- Prunes, 452-453
- Psychiatric services and centres, 128, 129, 136
- Public  
 Accounts Committee, 29  
 broadcasting services, 210  
 debt, of N.S.W., 625-631  
     domicile, 625-627  
     interest charge, 627-628  
     loans guaranteed by State, 631  
     local authorities, 631, 632, 639  
 entertainments, 213-214  
 finance, 597-652  
 hospitals, 132-134  
 libraries (*see* Libraries)  
 Service  
     Arbitrator, 273  
     Board, 36  
     employees, 273, 274  
     industrial arbitration, 273  
     pensions, 677-679  
     Transport, 122, 624  
     Transport Commission (*see* State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority)  
     Trust Office, 34, 236-237
- Publications issued by N.S.W. Office, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 710-712
- Puerperal diseases, 93
- Pumpkin, 453-454
- Pure foods, 571
- Pyrophyllite mining, 524
- Q**
- Quadruplets born, 84-85
- Quarantine, 349
- Quarries (*see* Mining)
- Quartzite mining, 524
- Queanbeyan, population, 53
- Queensland  
 area, 1  
 separation from N.S.W., 1
- Quirindi, population, 53
- Quotas  
 egg production, 489  
 milk, 485  
 prunes, 452  
 U.S. meat imports, 476
- R**
- Rabbits  
 myxomatosis, 414-415
- Racecourse Development Fund, 214

- Racing, horse and greyhound (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Radio  
     broadcasting, 208-210  
     coastal services for shipping, 397  
     communication, 397  
     telegraphy and telephony, 397
- Railway rolling stock production, 553
- Railway gauges, Australian, 362-363
- Railways, private, 363
- Railways, State, 363-366  
     accidents, 366  
     city and suburban (Sydney), 363-364  
     eastern suburbs, 364  
     electric, 363-364  
     employees, 366  
         pensions, 681-682  
         wages paid, 366  
     expenditure, 364  
     finances, 364, 618, 619, 623, 624, 625, 628, 629  
     freight, 364-365  
     gauges, 363  
     goods traffic, 365  
     Indian-Pacific Service, 367  
     length, 363-364  
     passengers carried, 365  
     revenue, 364  
     route and track kilometres, 363-364  
     State Rail Authority, 362, 619  
     traffic, 365  
     Victorian border lines, 366
- Rainfall, 11-19  
     agricultural areas, 402, 403, 404  
     annual, 11-13  
     coastal districts, 15-16  
     mean monthly, 14-15  
     seasonal distribution, 13-14  
     Sydney, 15, 16, 17  
     tablelands, 17, 18  
     western plains, 19  
     western slopes, 18
- Rapeseed, 423, 424, 425, 426-427, 445-446
- Rateable property, 635
- Rates, local authority (*see* Taxation)
- Real estate  
     registration of documents, 237  
     titles, 696-697  
     'Torrens' title, 696  
     transactions, 696-697  
     valuations, 634-635
- Real Property Act, 696-697
- Rebate on council rates and water and sewerage rates, 123
- Recreation  
     reserves, 211-212  
     services, 212
- Red Cross Society, Australia, 148
- Referenda  
     Commonwealth, 40  
     State, 32
- Reformatories, 166, 167, 229-230
- Refractory products, 553
- Regional planning and development, 306-311  
     Albury-Wodonga, 309-310  
     Bathurst-Orange, 308-309  
     Macarthur, 306-307  
     planning authorities, 306
- Regions (*see also* Planning, Environment)  
     climatic, 15-19
- Registered clubs, 214
- Registrar-General, 35, 237, 289, 290
- Registration (*see also* Licences)  
     aircraft  
         Commonwealth, 387, 388  
         numbers, 388  
         State, 388  
     births, deaths, and marriages, 75  
         Registry of, 34  
     companies, 692-693  
     land titles, 696-697  
     medical practitioners, 130-131  
     money-lenders, 696  
     motor vehicles, 376-380  
     pleasure boats, 358  
     shipping, 359-360
- Registry of  
     Co-operative Societies, 34  
     Funeral Funds, 34
- Rehabilitation Service, Commonwealth, 121-122, 125
- Reimbursement grants, uniform taxation, 612
- Religions  
     marriages, 79  
         licences to celebrate, 75, 76  
     population, 58-59  
     school children, instruction in schools, 173  
     schools, 174-176  
         deaf, dumb, and blind, 177
- Relocation Assistance Scheme, 110
- Rent Controller, 316
- Rental Bond Board, 34, 316
- Rents and rent control, 316-317  
     Administration of rent control, 316  
     Fair Rents Boards, 34, 232, 316-317  
     fixation of rents, 316-317  
     recovery of possession, 317  
     Rental Bond Board, 34, 316  
     Strata Titles Boards, 34, 232
- Repatriation hospitals, 136-137
- Repayable Commonwealth advances, 616-617
- Representatives, House of, 39
- Reproduction rates (*see* Births)

- Reserve Bank of Australia, 416, 419, 653, 654-655, 686
- Reserve deposit ratio, 654
- Reserves, land, 211-212
- Reservoirs, water, 649, 651
- Resources, water, 339-341, 344-346
- Restaurants
  - liquor permits, 572-574
  - summary of operations, 569
- Rest homes, 101, 119
- Retail
  - advances to, 657
  - financing of sales, 671-672
  - prices (*see* Prices)
  - trade, 565-572
    - censuses, 567-569
    - classification, 566-567
    - economic census, 567-569
    - employment, 568
    - establishments, 568
    - turnover, 568
    - value of sales, 568
    - wages paid, 568
- Returned servicemen
  - children's education scheme, 201
  - homes, 321
  - pensions, 101-103
  - war service land settlement, 293, 419
- Review of Commonwealth Functions
  - Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, 323-324
  - Prices Justification Tribunal, 592
  - rural extension services, 413
- Rice
  - area and production, 424, 443
  - cultivation, 442-443
  - establishments, 423
  - exports, 443
  - irrigation, 342, 442
  - Marketing Board, 443
  - planting and harvesting dates, 425
  - value, 426-427
- Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division, 4, 6
- Riverina College of Advanced Education, 186, 189
- River ferries, 369-370
- River Murray Waters Agreement, 340
- Rivers (*see also* specific rivers)
  - irrigation schemes, 341-346
  - length, 2-3
  - navigation, 358
- Rivers and foreshores improvement, 339
- Roads, 370-375
  - accidents on, 383-384
  - administration, 370-372
  - Commonwealth grants, 374-375
  - construction statistics, 336-337
- Roads (*continued*)
  - developmental, 371-372
  - driving offences, 385-386
  - expenditure, 373
  - freeways, 372
  - funds, 373-375
  - grants to local government, 638
  - length, 372
  - local government outlays, 644
  - main, 372
  - Main Roads Department, 36, 370-372, 597, 631, 638
  - safety, 384-385
  - taxes for construction and maintenance, 374
  - toll works, 373
  - tourist roads, 372
- Roads and bridges, expenditure, 373
- Royal Blind Society, 147
  - Braille Library, 207
  - Moon Library, 207
- Royal Botanic Gardens, 212
  - Trust, 36
- Royal Flying Doctor Service, 141
- Royal National Park, 211
- Royalties, mining, 528-529, 620
- Rubber
  - crude, imports, 558
  - manufactures
    - exports, 559
    - imports, 558
  - products, manufacturing, 547
- Rural Aerial Health Service, 144
- Rural (*see also* Agriculture)
  - Adjustment Scheme, 421-422
  - Assistance Agency, 418, 420
  - Assistance Board, 37, 420
  - awards, 410-411
  - Bank of N.S.W. (*see* State Bank and Banks and banking), 324-325, 417-418, 420
  - co-operative societies, 664
  - development, 400-401
  - education (*see* Education, Schools)
  - employment, 415-417
  - establishments with agricultural activity, 399, 406-408
  - finance, 416-422
    - advances by banks, 416-419, 657
    - Commonwealth Development Bank, 419, 420, 661
    - government guarantees, 416
    - interest rates, 420
    - reconstruction, 420-421
    - Reserve Bank, 416, 419
    - settlement of ex-servicemen, 293, 419
    - State Bank of N.S.W., 417-419, 420
  - General Bank Department, 659-660
  - Government Agency Department, 660
  - holdings (*see* Establishments with agricultural activity)

Rural (*continued*)

- Industries Agency (State Bank), 418, 420
- production (*see also* specific subjects), 401-404, 409
- reconstruction schemes, 420-421
- settlement, 401-404
- wages and hours, 410-411
- Workers' Accommodation Act, 411
- work force, 410-411

Rutile, 503, 511-512

## S

- Safety, occupational, 258-259
- Safety and Vehicle Design, Advisory Committee, 385
- Safflower, 423, 424, 425, 426-427, 445-446
- Salaries and wages (*see* Wages)
- Sale of Homes Agency (Rural Bank), 324, 660
- Sales tax, 603-604
- Sand production, 523-524
- Sandstone, 523, 524
- Sapphires, 525
- Satellite communication, 391, 396, 397
- Saturday School of Community Languages, 170-171
- Savings banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 657-659
  - finance for housing, 325-326
- Savings bonds, 621
- Sawmills, 495-496
  - logs treated and timber produced, 495-496, 553
- Schedule medical fees, 145
- Scholarships and bursaries
  - Commonwealth Government assistance
    - Aboriginal grants scheme, 201
    - post-graduate, 200
    - secondary, 199
    - social welfare benefits, 201
    - soldiers' children education scheme, 201
    - tertiary, 200
  - State Government assistance
    - advanced education, 203
    - bursaries, 203
    - primary school students, 203
    - secondary school students, 202
    - technical, 203
    - textbook allowances, 202
    - university, 203
- School Certificate, 163
- School of the Air, 170
- School-to-Work Transition Program, 180
- Schools, 163-180
  - agricultural, 171
  - attendance, 167

Schools (*continued*)

- attendance (*continued*)
    - compulsory, 163
  - Board of Senior School Studies, 160-161
  - Commission, 158
  - correspondence, 168, 170
  - dental clinics and schools, 141, 191
  - evening, 197-198
  - examinations, 163-165
  - forestry, 171
  - government, 165-174
    - correspondence, 165, 168, 170
    - evening colleges, 197-198
    - opportunity classes, 171-173
    - primary, 163, 167-168
    - religious instruction, 173
    - secondary, 163, 168
    - special, 165, 170-173
    - technical and further education colleges, 180-184
  - government expenditure, 161-162, 178-179
  - grants, C/wealth Govt. 161-162, 178-179
  - hospital, 168, 173
  - libraries, 178
  - non-government, 165-167, 174-177
    - allowances for primary pupils, 202
    - Anglican, 175-176
    - grants to schools, 174, 178-179
    - Methodist, 175-176
    - Presbyterian, 175-176
    - Roman Catholic, 174-176
    - Seventh Day Adventist, 175-176
    - State subsidies for interest on loans, 174
    - Uniting, 175-176
  - opportunity classes, 171-173
  - primary, 163, 167-168, 174, 176-177
  - Saturday School of Community Languages, 170-171
  - scholarships and bursaries (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
  - secondary, 163, 168-170, 174, 176-177
  - Secondary Schools Board, 160-161
  - students, 165-167
  - teachers, 165-166, 175
    - training, 184-185
  - transport, 203
  - vocational guidance, 178
- Science and Technology
- Council of, 36
  - Dept. of, 542
- Seamen
- compensation for accidents, 361
  - engagements and discharges, 360-361
  - mercantile marine offices, 360-361

Seasons, 10

Secondary Schools Board, 160-161

Secondary education, 163-180

Securities Industry Code, 691, 693



- Senate of Commonwealth Parliament, 39
- Service pensions, 103
- Servicemen, returned (*see* Returned servicemen)
- Settlement, land (*see* Land)
- Sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)
- Sex distribution of population, 55
- Sexually transmitted diseases, 143
- Share-farming, 411
- Shearing
  - seasonal distribution, 477
  - sheep shorn and wool produced, 477
- Sheep (*see also* Lambs and lambing, Mutton, Wool), 459-462
  - breeds, 461-462
  - establishments, 461
    - value of operations, 405
  - exports, 462, 475-476
  - flocks, 461
  - lambing, 459-460
  - meat, 473
  - numbers, 458, 459
  - prices, 469
  - research, 469-470
  - shearers' wages, 411
  - shearing, 477
  - skins (*see* Hides and skins)
  - slaughtered, 472
  - stud, 462
  - value of slaughterings, 475
  - wool (*see* Wool)
- Sheet metal products
  - manufacturing establishments, 547
- Sheltered employment allowance, 104-105, 125
- Sheriff of Supreme Court, 218
- Sheriff's Office, 35
- Shipping
  - Australian Shipping Commission, 349-350
  - building and repairing, 360
    - subsidy, 541
  - cargoes discharged and loaded, 351-352
  - certificates of seaworthiness, 359-360
  - charges, 357-358
  - coastal trade licences, 349
  - control, 349
  - definitions, statistical, 350
  - freight rates, 357
  - harbour rates, 358
  - harbours and anchorages, 352-357
  - insurance, 685
  - interstate (*see* Interstate, trade)
  - legislation, 349
  - major trading areas, 351-352
  - Marine Inquiry Courts, 226-227, 361
  - Maritime Services Board, 352-353, 357-358
  - port charges, 357-358
    - revenue, 353
  - Shipping (*continued*)
    - registers, 359
    - rivers, navigable, 358
    - seamen, 360-361
    - statistics of, 350-352
    - storage charges, 358
    - tonnage entered and cleared
      - New South Wales, 351-352
    - ports, 353-357
      - trade area, 351-352
- Shipwrecks, 226
- Shires (*see* Municipalities, shires, and county councils)
- Shoes
  - manufacturers, 547
  - production, 552
  - retail
    - sales, 570
    - stores, 568
- Shops, retail
  - new buildings, 330-333
  - sales, 568, 570
- Short-term money market, 689, 690
- Sick leave, 286
- Sickness benefits
  - friendly societies, 150
  - hospital and medical (*see also* Health insurance)
    - Commonwealth benefits, 108-111, 130, 137-139
  - pharmaceutical, 130, 145-146
  - welfare
    - claims and benefits paid, 111, 125
    - eligibility and rates, 108-111
- Silage, 454-455
- Silos, grain, 434
- Silver-lead-zinc mining, 503, 505, 507, 509, 510, 512-514
  - capital expenditure, 505-506
  - employment, 505, 509
  - prices, 515
- Sinking funds
  - local authorities, 639
  - national debt, 628-629
- Skins and hides (*see* Hides and skins)
- Slaughtering, livestock, 472-475
- Slope Agricultural Areas, 403
- Small Business
  - Agency, 35
  - Loans Guarantee Scheme, 656
- Smallgoods, production, 553
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 340, 538
  - Authority, 538
  - Snowy Mountains Council, 538

- Soap production, 553
- Soccer football pools duty, 609
- Social services, 99-125
- Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, 128
- Societies (*see* Building, Charitable, Co-operative, Education, Friendly)
- Soil conservation, 413-414
  - Conservation Service, 34, 413-414
- Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, 201
- Soldiers' settlement, 293, 419
- Solicitors, 219
- Sorghum
  - area and production, 424, 440
  - Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 440
  - planting and harvesting dates, 425
  - value, 426-427
- South Australia
  - area, 1
  - separation from N.S.W., 1
- South-Eastern Statistical Division, 4, 7-8
- Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 403
- Southern Slopes Statistical Agricultural Area, 403
- South West Tablelands Water Supply, 625
- Soybeans, 423, 424, 425, 426-427, 445-446
- Spastic Centre, 148
- Special Broadcasting Service, 209
- Special Deposits Account, 617, 624
- Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 255
- Spirits (*see* Liquor)
- Sport and Recreation Fund, 212-213
- Sport and Recreation Services, 212
- St. John Ambulance Brigade, 148
- Stamp duties
  - Deferred Payment Scheme, 325
  - office, 37
  - rates of duties, 606
  - revenue, 604-605
- Standards
  - Association of Australia, 543
  - National Standards Commission, 592-593
  - pure foods, 571
  - weights and measures, 592-593
- Standard time, 20
- Starr-Bowkett Societies, 664-666
- State (*see also* specific subjects)
  - administrative arrangements, 34-37
  - assistance to local area, 636-638
  - Bank of New South Wales (*see also* Banks and banking), 37, 417-419, 420
  - advances for homes, 324-325
  - State (*continued*)
    - Brickworks, 36, 625
    - Conservatorium of Music, 162, 186, 190
    - Dockyards, 36, 360
    - electoral system, 30-33
    - Emergency Services, 247
    - enterprises, 625
    - Film Library, 205
    - finances, 617-631
      - loan expenditure, 622-623
      - revenue and expenditure, 618
      - taxation, 604-612
    - Fisheries, 34, 496
    - Government Insurance Office, 673, 676, 686
    - hospitals and homes, 132-134, 136
    - land use planning and development control, 294-300
    - Legislature, 25-30, 621
    - Library of New South Wales, 205-206
    - Lotteries Office, 37
    - Ombudsman, 236
    - pensioner housing, 119-120
    - Planning Authority, 298
    - Pollution Control Commission, 36, 300-302
    - Rail Authority, 36, 362, 619
    - Secretariat Constitution Convention
      - Delegation, 34
    - Superannuation Board, 35, 678-679
    - wards, 113-114
- Statement of Attainments, 163, 165
- States Grants Acts, 612-613
- States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts, 178-179
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 185
- Station wagons (*see* Cars and station wagons)
- Statistical Agricultural Areas (*see also* specific subjects), 399-400, 402-404
- Statistical Divisions, Subdivisions, and Districts (*see also* specific subjects), 3-9, 50-54
  - characteristics, 4-9
  - concepts and criteria, 3-4
  - manufacturing establishments, 550-551
- Statistical publications of N.S.W., 710-712
- Statute of Westminster, 38
- Statutory authorities (*see also* specific authorities) 34-37
  - finances, 597, 625
- Statutory reserve deposits (Reserve Bank), 654
- Steel (*see* Iron and steel)
- Still-births, 75, 83-84
- Stipendiary magistrates, 217, 227, 228, 230, 231
- Stock (*see* Livestock and livestock products, and specific animals)
- Stock exchanges, 693-694

- Stone quarrying
  - production, 524-525
- Strata Titles Boards, 34, 232
- Strikes and lockouts (*see* Industrial disputes)
- Structural metal products, manufacturers, 547
- Subsidies (*see* Bounties and subsidies)
- Sugar
  - agreement, 444
  - Board, 444
  - cane, 443-444
    - area and production, 424, 444
    - establishments with cane, 405, 423
    - planting and harvesting dates, 425
    - value, 426-427
  - coastal trade, 563
  - interstate trade, 562
  - marketing, 444
  - prices
    - raw and refined, 450
    - retail, 450, 582
- Suicides, 93, 96-97
- Sulphur mining, 510, 514
- Sultanas, 452
- Summer time (daylight saving), 20
- Sunday entertainment, 213
- Sunflower, 423, 424, 425, 426-427, 445-446
- Superannuation (*see* Pensions and benefits)
- Supermarkets, 568
- Superphosphate
  - bounty, 422
  - used, 427-429, 456-457
- Supporting parent's benefits, 106-107, 125
- Supreme Court, 216, 221-224
  - appellate jurisdiction, 221
- Surveyors, Board of, 290
- Surveys
  - Integrated Economic, 705-709
- Sweet corn, 453-454
- Swine (*see* Pigs)
- Sydney and Southern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 402-403
- Sydney
  - Airport, 389
    - MANS Committee, 389
  - City of
    - Corporation Act, 41
    - Council, 41
    - population, 51
  - climate, 10, 15, 17
  - College of Advanced Education, 187
  - College of the Arts, 187
  - County Council Electricity Undertaking, 585, 633, 646
  - Cove Redevelopment Authority, 36
- Sydney (*continued*)
  - Cricket Ground and Sports Ground Trust, 35
  - electric railway, 363, 364
  - Farm Produce Market Authority, 34, 454, 570, 625, 631
  - Harbour
    - administration, 352-353
    - area and depth, 353
    - berths, 353-354
    - Captain Cook Graving Dock, 354, 360
    - ferry services, 369-370
    - mercantile marine office, 360-361
    - overseas trade, 351
    - port charges, 357-358
    - Port Operations and Communications Centre, 354
    - shipping, 351, 352-353, 353-354, 359
    - tides, 20
    - wharfage, 352-353
    - wheat and grain storage, 434
  - Harbour Bridge, 375, 628, 629
  - Home Nursing Service, 141
  - milk supply, 572
  - Observatory, 19, 36
  - Opera House, 36, 207-208
  - overseas trade, 351
  - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 16, 17
  - Region Outline Plan, 298-299
  - Statistical District, finances, 644
  - Statistical Division
    - area, 4
    - boundaries, 5
    - building, 332, 335
    - dwelling, 335
    - manufacturing industry, 550-551
    - population, 50, 51, 54
    - roads, 372
  - Stock Exchange, 693-694
  - Symphony Orchestra, 207
  - temperature, 15, 16, 17
  - transport services
    - buses, 367-368, 368-369
    - ferries, 369-370
    - railways, 363-364, 365
  - urban centre
    - boundaries, 47
    - population, 48
  - University, 191, 194-195
  - Wool Centre, 481
- T
- Tablelands
  - Agricultural Areas, 403
  - climate, 17-18
- Tamworth
  - population, 52
  - Statistical District, 4
- Taree, population, 52
- Tariffs (*see* Customs tariffs, Industries Assistance Commission)

- Taronga Zoo, 212
- Tasmania
  - area, 1
  - separation from N.S.W., 1
- Taverns, 573, 574
- Taxation
  - Commonwealth, 598-604
    - customs, 555, **560-562**, 603
    - excise duties, 560-562, 603
    - income, 598-603
    - indexation, 600
    - primage, 603
    - primary products, 604
    - rebates, 600-601
    - sales, 603-604
    - State re-imbursement, 612-614
    - tax sharing, 612-614
    - uniform, 598, 612
  - incomes of taxpayers, 601-602
  - local authorities, 598, 604-605, 635-636, 642
    - water and sewerage rates, 650-651
  - State, **604-612**, 620
    - business franchise licences, 604-605, 612
    - death duties, 604-605, 606-607
    - income, 598, 612-613
    - land, 604-605, 607-608
    - liquor licences, **573-574**, 604-605, 611-612
    - lotteries, 604-605, **608**
    - Lotto, 608-609
    - motor vehicles, 383, 604-605, **611**
    - pay-roll, 604-605, **605-606**
    - poker machines, 604-605, **609-610**
    - racing and betting, 604-605, **610-611**
    - soccer football pools, 609
    - stamp duties, 604-605, **606**
- Taxi-cabs
  - drivers' licences, 382
  - fares, 378
  - licensing, 377, 378
  - registrations, 378
  - third party insurance, 381-382
- Tea
  - imports, 558
  - prices, retail, 582
- Teachers
  - government schools, 165-166
    - training, 184
  - non-government schools, 165-166, 175
    - training, 184-185
  - Teacher Housing Authority, 34
  - technical and further education colleges, 181-182
- Technical and further education
  - colleges, 180-183
  - Council, 158
  - Department, 157, 159-160, 180
  - government expenditure, 161-162, 184
- Technological Research Unit, 36
- Telecommunications Commission
  - Australian, 208, 391, 394-396
  - Overseas, 391, 396-397
- Telecommunications equipment
  - imports, 558
- Telefinder service, 395, 396
- Telegrams (*see* Telegraphs)
- Telegraphs
  - international, 395-396, 396-397
  - New South Wales, 395, 396
- Telephone concessions, 122
- Telephones
  - international, 395-396, 396-397
  - New South Wales, 395-396
- Television
  - broadcasting stations
    - commercial, 209-210
    - multi-cultural, 208, 209
    - national, 208-209
  - control of services, 208, 209, 210
  - Film and Television School, 199
  - international, 396
- Telex service, 395-396
- Temora, population, 53
- Temperature
  - coastal districts, 16
  - Sydney, 15, 16, 17
  - tablelands, 17-18
  - western plains, 19
  - western slopes, 18
- Tenancy law, 316-317
- Tenancy of rural holdings, 291-293, 408, 411-412
- Tenterfield
  - altitude and climate, 18
- Term loan funds, 417, 420
- Terminating building societies (*see* Co-operative housing societies)
- Tertiary education, 180-197
  - government assistance, 161
  - government expenditure, 161
- Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, 200
- Tetanus, immunisation, 143
- Textbook allowances, 202
- Textile fibres, exports, 558
- Textiles
  - imports, 558
  - manufacturing industry
    - capital expenditure, 546, 547, **550**
    - commodities produced, 552
    - employment, 546, 547, **548**, 549
    - value added, 546, 547, **548**, 549
    - wages and salaries, 546, 547

- Theatre licences, 213
- Tick, cattle, 412
- Tides, 20
- Tiles, 553
- Timber
  - Australian Forestry Council, 495
  - Forestry Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 495
  - Forestry Commission of NSW, 494
  - Marketing Act, 496
  - overseas trade, 496
  - production, 495-496, 553
  - sawmills, 495-496
  - State forests, 493
  - types of, 495
- Time, standard, 20
- Tin
  - mining
    - production, 509, 510, **514-515**
    - value, 509, 510
  - prices, 515
- Titanium
  - mining, 510, 512
- Tobacco, 405, 423, 424, 425, 426-427, **446-447**
  - franchise licences, 612
  - imports, 558
- Tokyo Office of State Government, 38
- Tomatoes, 426-427, 453-454
- 'Torrens' title (real property), 696
- Totalizators
  - investments, 213-214
  - Racecourse Development Fund, 214
  - tax, 611
  - Totalizator Agency Board, 35, 213-214, **611, 625**
- Tourist
  - vehicles, 377
- Tourist accommodation
  - caravans, 577
  - census, 575-576
  - classification, 575-576
  - establishments, 576, 577
    - capacity, 576, 577
    - employment, 576, 577
    - occupancy rates, 577
    - takings, 576, 577
    - wages paid, 576, 577
  - statistics, 575-577
  - surveys, 576-577
- Tourist Industry Development Corporation, 631
- Town and country planning (*see* Planning; Urban and Regional Development; Development Control)
- Towns (*see also* Municipalities and shires and specific towns)
  - population, 49, 52-53
- Tractors, bounty, 542
- Trade
  - agreements, 557
  - Commissioner Service, 555
  - Department of Trade and Resources, 555
  - exports (*see* Exports)
  - imports (*see* Imports)
  - Practices Act, 591-592
  - Practices Commission, 591-592
  - Practices Tribunal, 591
  - promotion, 555, 556
  - reciprocity, 557
  - representation abroad, 555, 556
  - Trade and Resources, Department of, 556
- Trade mark registration, 237
- Trade unions, 263-264
  - preference to members, 275
  - training courses, 198-199, 264
- Trading banks (*see* Banks and banking)
- Traffic Accident Research Unit, 384-385
- Traffic Authority of New South Wales, 36, 376
- Traffic, road
  - accidents, 383-384
  - funds, 383
  - offences, 385-386
    - breath analysis, 386
    - points system, 382
  - regulations, 375-376
  - speed limit, 375-376
- Training, industrial (*see also* Education, technical), 180-184, 188, 192, 254-257
  - Commonwealth assistance for apprenticeship, 257
- Transfer values
  - definition of, 708-709
- Transport services
  - airlines, 387-391
  - buses, 367-369
  - ferries, 369-370
  - hydrofoils, 380
  - public motor vehicles, 377-378
  - railways, 362-367
  - schools, 203
  - shipping, 349-361
  - State Rail Authority, 362
  - Urban Transit Authority, 362
- Travel Agents Registration Board, 35
- Treasury (N.S.W.), 37
- Triplets born, 84-85
- Trotting Authority of New South Wales, 35, 213
- Trucks (*see also* Motor Vehicles)
  - registered, 377
  - new vehicles, 379-380
- Truants, 167
- Trustee, Public, 236-237
- Tuberculosis
  - allowances, 110, 142

Tuberculosis (*continued*)  
 compensation to miners, 262  
 hospital in-patients, 152

Tungsten, 510

Turkeys, 474

Turnover

agriculture, 410  
 definition, 708  
 manufacturing, 548  
 mining, 507  
 retail trade, 568

Twins born, 84-85

## U

Ultrasonics Institute, 127

Undistributed profits tax, 603

Unemployed youth, 180

Unemployment

relief schemes, 110, 124  
 sickness, and special benefits, **108-111**, 125

Uniform taxation, 598, 612

Unions

credit, 664, **667**, 689, 690  
 employees', 263-264, 270, 272, 274-275  
 employers'  
     Commonwealth, 270  
     State, 272  
 trade, 198-199, **263-264**  
     preference to members, 275

Universities, 190-197

Clinical Schools of Medicine, 191, 192  
 Councils, 158  
 courses, 190-193, 195-197  
 students completing, 196-197  
 finances, 161, 193-194  
 government outlays, 161, 194  
 libraries, 206  
 Macquarie, 193, 194-195  
 Newcastle, 192, 194-195  
 New England, 192, 194-195  
 New South Wales, 191-192, 194-195  
 scholarships  
     miscellaneous, 203  
     State Government, 203  
 staff, 194  
 students, 195-197  
     courses, 196-197  
     status, 195  
 Sydney, 191, 194-195  
 tuition fees, 193  
 tutorial classes, 191, 198  
 Wollongong, 193, 194-195

Urban and regional development, 305-311

Urban boundaries, 47

Urban centres (*see also* Growth Centre Areas)  
 population, 47-49

Urban Transit Authority (*see also* Bus services),  
 36

Urban Transit Authority (*continued*)  
 finances, 619  
 services, 362, 367-368

Utilities (*see* Motor vehicles)

## V

Vaccination campaigns, 143

Valuation

appeals, 223  
 estates for probate, 222-223, 697  
 land  
     taxation, 604-605, **635-636**  
 property for local rates, 634-635

Value added

agriculture, 410  
 definition, 709  
 electricity establishments, 535  
 gas establishments, 539  
 manufacturing, 546, 547, **548**, 549, 551  
 mining, 505, 506, 507  
 retail, 568

Value of agricultural commodities produced

agricultural industry, 409  
 crops, 426-427  
 dairy products, 491  
 eggs, 491  
 fisheries, 498-499  
 gross value of agricultural  
     commodities produced, 409  
 honey, 491  
 livestock products, 491  
 livestock slaughterings, 475  
 local value of agricultural  
     commodities produced, 409  
 milk, 491  
 vegetables, 426-427, 454  
 wheat, 426, 427  
 wool, 491

Value of production (*see* Production, value of)

Valuer-General, 35, 289, 290, 634

Veal (*see also* Meat, Cattle), 473

Vegetables (*see also* specific vegetables)

area and production, 424, **453-454**  
 canned or bottled, production, 553  
 establishments, 405  
 marketing, 454, 570  
 planting and harvesting dates, 425  
 value, 426-427, 454

Venereal diseases, 143, 152, 153

Veterans, allied, 101-103

Veterans' disability pension, 101-102

Veterinary science

university course, 191  
 students completing, 196

Veterinary surgeons, 468

Victoria

area, 1  
 separation from N.S.W., 1

- Victorian border railways, 366
- Violence, death by (*see* Deaths, external causes)
- Vital statistics, 75-98
- Vocational guidance, 178
- Voting at elections
  - Commonwealth, 40
  - local, 42-43
  - State, 30-32

## W

- Wages, 275-285
  - agricultural industry, 411
  - average weekly earnings, 284-285
  - award rates, 275-285
  - basic, 275, 280, 281-282
  - buses, 368
  - electricity establishments (*see* Electricity, economic census)
  - equal pay cases, 275, 280
  - females, 275, 280, 283, 284
  - gas establishments (*see* Gas, economic census)
  - indexation, 276-279
  - manufacturing (*see* Manufacturing industries)
  - margins, 276, 282
  - minimum, 275, 279-280, 282
  - mining (*see* Mining)
  - overtime, 285
  - railways, 366
  - rates by occupation, 284
  - secondary, 275, 282
  - shift work, 286
  - total, 275-279
- Wagga Wagga
  - altitude and climate, 18
  - population, 52
  - Statistical District, 4
- Walgett
  - altitude and climate, 19
  - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Warden's courts, 231, 528
- Wards, State, 113-114
- War service homes, 321
- War service land settlement, 419
- Water and sewerage services
  - Broken Hill Water Board, 631, 648
  - Cobar Water Board, 631, 648
  - Fish River, 625
  - Hunter District Water Board, 631, 648, 651-652
  - local authorities
    - government grants, 648
    - long term debt, 639
    - revenue and expenditure, 648-649
  - Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 37, 631, 649-650
  - South West Tablelands, 625
- Water resources, 339-346
  - Commission, 37, 339
  - groundwater, 346-347
  - irrigation
    - Agency (of State Bank), 418-419, 420
    - areas, 341-342
    - districts, 342-343
  - N.S.W.-Queensland Border Rivers Agreement, 340-341
  - organisation, 339-341
  - pollution, 301-302
  - River Murray Waters Agreement, 340
  - Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 340, 538
  - Water Trust, 343
  - works and storage dams, 344-346
- Weights and measures standards, 592-593
- Western Australia, area, 1
- Western Division of N.S.W., 289, 290, 292
  - soil conservation, 414
- Western Land Boards, 231
- Western Lands Commission, 35, 289
- Western Plains, 19
  - Agricultural Area, 404
  - settlement, 404
- Western Slopes, 18
- Westminster, Statute of, 38
- Wharfage
  - Botany Bay, 354-355
  - Newcastle, 355-356
  - Port Kembla, 356-357
  - Sydney, 353-354, 358
- Wheat, 429-439
  - area and production, 424, 429-432
  - belt, 430-431
  - Board, Australian, 431, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438-439, 571
  - bulk handling, 354, 355, 433-434
  - consumption, 437
  - cultivation, 425
  - establishments, 423, 429
  - exports, 437-438
  - fertilised, 428-429
  - finance, 435
  - grading, 433
  - guaranteed minimum price, 435
  - Industry Research Council, 439
  - international agreements, 438
  - marketing, 433, 435, 437
    - pools, 436
  - planting and harvesting dates, 425
  - pools, 436
  - prices, 435-436
    - domestic, 436
    - exports, 436
  - production, 430-432
  - research, 438-439
  - return to grower, 436
  - shipping facilities, 354, 355

- Wheat (*continued*)  
 stabilisation plan, 435  
 stock feed, 437  
 tax, 438-439  
 value, 426, 427  
 varieties, 431  
 yield, 430, 432
- White lead (*see* Paint production)
- Wholesale price indexes, 585-589
- Whooping-cough, 93  
 hospital in-patients, 152  
 immunisation, 143
- Widowed persons, re-marriages, 77, 78
- Widows'  
 pensions, 105-106, 125
- Wife and child desertion, 116-117, 118, 125
- Wilcannia  
 altitude and climate, 19  
 rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Wild dogs, 414
- Winds, 10
- Wine (*see also* Grapes)  
 Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation, 449  
 consumption, 575  
 grapes, 447-449  
 licences to sell, 572-574  
 production, 447, 553  
 sales, wholesale, 575
- Wireless (*see* Broadcasting, Radio, Television)
- Wire fabric production, 553
- Withholding tax, 599
- Wives' pensions, 99, 102, 104
- Wollemi National Park, 211
- Wollongong  
 altitude and climate, 16  
 City  
   Council, 41  
   population, 52  
   Statistical District, population, 48  
   local government finances, 644  
   University, 193, 194-195  
   urban centre, population, 48-49
- Women's refuges, 117-118, 139
- Wood (*see* Timber)
- Wood and wood products, manufacturers, 553
- Woodpulp, interstate trade, 562
- Woodlawn mines, 513
- Wool (*see also* Agricultural industry, Sheep), 477-483, 491  
 auction sales, 480-481  
 Australian Wool Corporation, 480, 482  
 Centre, Sydney, 481  
 cloth produced, 552
- Wool (*continued*)  
 Council of Australia, 482  
 exports, 482  
 fleece, weight of, 479  
 Flexible Reserve Price Scheme, 480  
 Industry Act, 480  
 levy, 480, 482  
 marketing, 480-482  
 objective measurement, 481  
 prices, 477  
 production, 477-479  
 promotion and research, 482-483  
 quality of clip, 477-479, 481  
 research, 482-483  
 Research Trust Fund, 483  
 reserve price schemes, 480  
 sales, 480-481  
 shearing, 477  
 value, 491
- Work force (*see* Labour force)
- Work release programmes, 240
- Workers' compensation, 259-263  
 cases and compensation paid, 261-262  
 Commission, 34, 226, 259-260  
 Dust Diseases Board, 34, 259  
 fixed loss ratio scheme, 260  
 injuries, 261-263  
 insurance, 260-261, 685  
   Premiums Committee, 260-261  
 miners, 259, 261, 262  
 seamen, 361
- Workers' Educational Association, 191, 198
- Working conditions, 285-288
- Y**
- Yass population, 53
- Yield, agricultural (*see* specific crops)
- Young  
 altitude and climate, 18  
 population, 53
- Youth  
 and Community Services, Dept. of, 37, 112-117  
 apprenticeship, 181, 255-258  
 Attendance Centre programmes, 115  
 Community Centres, 115  
 employment schemes  
   (EPUY), 255  
   (NEAT), 254  
   (SWTP), 255  
   (SYETP), 255  
   (Extended SYETP), 255  
 offenders, 114-115, 229-230
- Z**
- Zinc  
 deposits, 512-513  
 exports, 559  
 mining, 503, 512-514



Zinc (*continued*)mining (*continued*)

production, 503, 510, 511, 512-514

prices, 515

Zircon production, 503, 510, 511-512

## Zoological Gardens

Parks Board, 35

Taronga Park, 212

Western Plains, Dubbo, 212

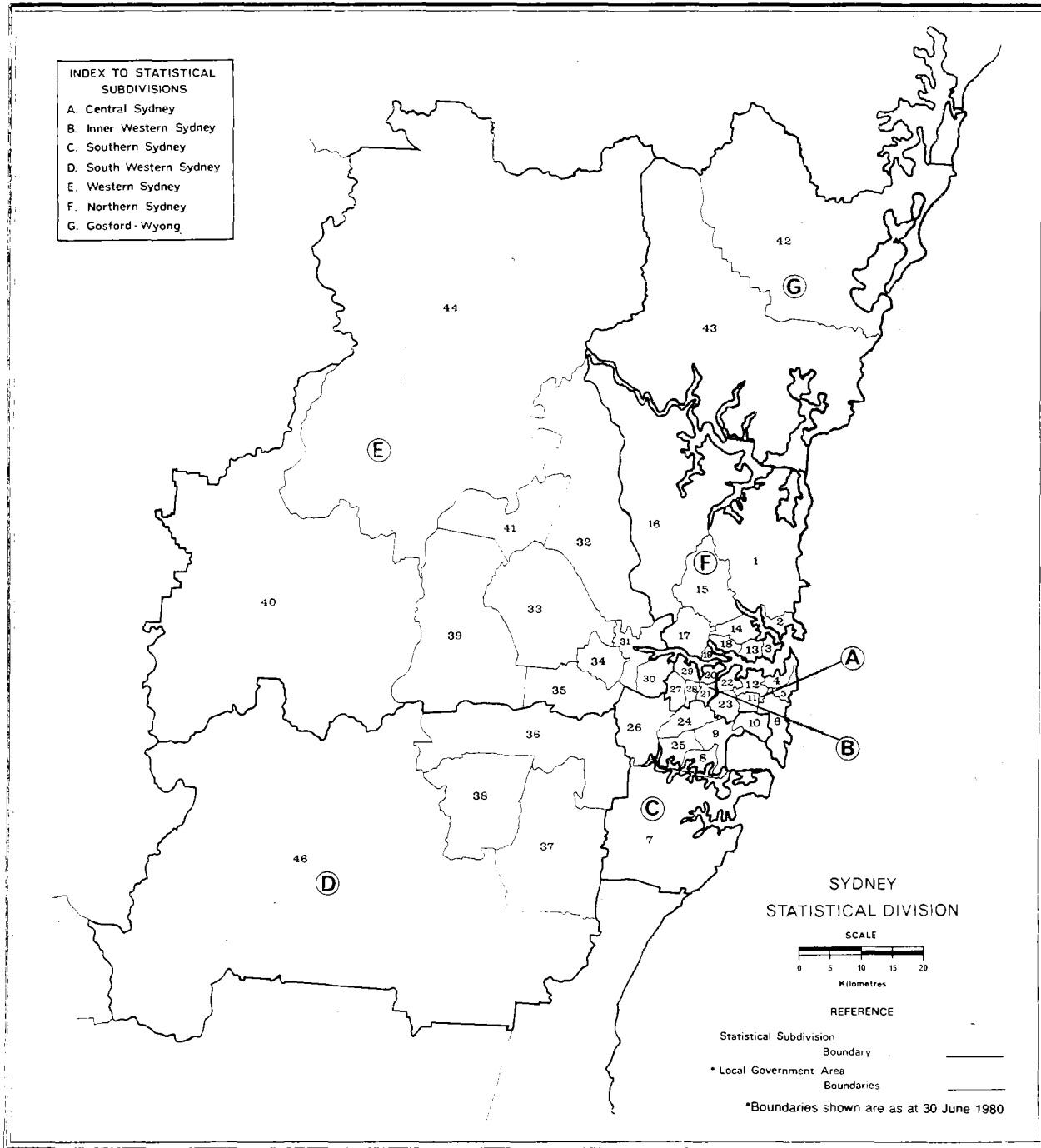








# INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	213	LANE COVE M.	18
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	105	LEETON S.	206
ASHFIELD M.	21	LEICHHARDT M.	22
AUBURN M.	30	LISMORE, CITY OF	76
BALLINA S.	73	LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	145
BALRANALD S.	223	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	36
BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	26	LOCKHART S.	203
BARRABA S.	112	MACLEAN S.	82
BATHURST, CITY OF	149	MAITLAND, CITY OF	48
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	32	MANILLA S.	113
BEGA M.	169	MANLY M.	2
BELLINGEN S.	88	MANNING S.	94
BERRIGAN S.	217	MARRICKVILLE M.	23
BINGARA S.	111	MERRIWA S.	57
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	33	MITCHELL S.	200
BLAND S.	166	MITTAGONG S.	66
BLAYNEY S.	153	MONARO S.	171
BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	40	MOREE M.	123
BOGAN S.	140	MOSMAN M.	3
BOMBALA S.	175	MUDGE S.	130
BOOLOOROO S.	122	MULLUMBIMBY M.	71
BOOMI S.	124	MULWAREE S.	176
BOOROWA S.	183	MUMBULLA S.	168
BOTANY M.	10	MURRAY S.	220
BOURKE S.	142	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	207
BOWRAL M.	67	MURRURUNDI S.	56
BREWARRINA S.	141	MUSWELLBROOK S.	58
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	NAMBUCCA S.	89
BURRANGONG S.	189	NAMOI S.	125
BURWOOD M.	28	NARRABRI M.	126
BYRON S.	72	NARRABURRA S.	190
CABONNE S.	154	NARRANDERA S.	202
CAMDEN M.	38	NARROMINE M.	136
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	37	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	49
CANTERBURY M.	24	NORTH SYDNEY M.	13
CARRATHOOL S.	204	NUNDLE S.	119
CASINO M.	79	NYMBOIDA S.	84
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	OBERON S.	147
CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	50	ORANGE, CITY OF	152
COBAR S.	143	PARKES M.	162
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	87	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	31
COLO S.	44	PARRY S.	116
CONARGO S.	218	PENRITH, CITY OF	39
CONCORD M.	29	PORT MACQUARIE M.	93
COOLAH S.	129	PORT STEPHENS S.	47
COOLAMON S.	201	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	180
COOMA M.	172	QUIRINDI M.	121
COONABARABRAN S.	127	RANDWICK M.	6
COONAMBLE S.	138	RICHMOND RIVER S.	80
COOTAMUNDRA S.	192	ROCKDALE M.	9
COPMANHURST S.	83	RYDE M.	17
COROWA S.	214	RYLSTONE S.	144
COWRA M.	157	SCONE S.	55
CROOKWELL S.	182	SEVERN S.	99
CULCAIRN S.	211	SHELLHARBOUR M.	64
DENILQUIN M.	219	SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	69
DRUMMOYNE M.	20	SINGLETON S.	60
DUBBO, CITY OF	134	SNOWY RIVER S.	173
DUMARESQ S.	104	SOUTH SYDNEY M.	11
DUNGOG S.	54	STRATHFIELD M.	27
EUROBODALLA S.	167	SUTHERLAND S.	7
EVANS S.	148	SYDNEY, CITY OF	12
FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	35	TALLAGANDA S.	178
FORBES M.	161	TAMARANG S.	120
GILGANDRA S.	128	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	117
GLEN INNES M.	100	TAREE M.	95
GLOUCESTER S.	52	TEMORA M.	191
GOOBANG S.	163	TENTERFIELD S.	97
GOSFORD, CITY OF	43	TIMBREBONGIE S.	135
GOULBURN, CITY OF	177	TUMBARUMBA S.	209
GRAFTON, CITY OF	85	TUMUT S.	197
GREAT LAKES S.	53	TWEED S.	70
GUNDAGAI S.	196	ULMARRA S.	86
GUNNDAH S.	115	URALLA S.	106
GUNNING S.	181	URANA S.	215
GUYRA S.	103	WADE S.	205
HARDEN S.	186	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	199
HASTINGS S.	92	WAKOOL S.	222
HAY S.	208	WALCHA S.	107
HOLBROOK S.	210	WALGETT S.	137
HOLROYD M.	34	WARREN S.	139
HORNBY S.	16	WARRINGAH S.	1
HUME S.	212	WAUGOOLA S.	156
HUNTER'S HILL M.	19	WAVERLEY M.	5
HURSTVILLE M.	25	WEDDIN S.	159
ILLABO S.	194	WELLINGTON S.	132
IMLAY S.	170	WENTWORTH S.	224
INVERELL S.	108	WILLOUGHBY M.	14
JERALONG S.	160	WINDOURAN S.	221
BERRIGAN S.	217	WINDSOR M.	41
CONRAGO S.	218	WINGECARRIBEE S.	98
DENILQUIN M.	219	WINGHAM M.	66
MURRAY S.	220	WOLLONDILLY S.	46
WINDOURAN S.	221	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	63
WAKOOL S.	222	WOOLLAHRA M.	4
BALRANALD S.	223	WYONG S.	42
WENTWORTH S.	224	YALLAROI S.	109
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	YARROWLUMLA S.	179
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	YASS S.	184
LAKE MACQUARIE M.	51	YOUNG M.	188

## NUMERICAL INDEX

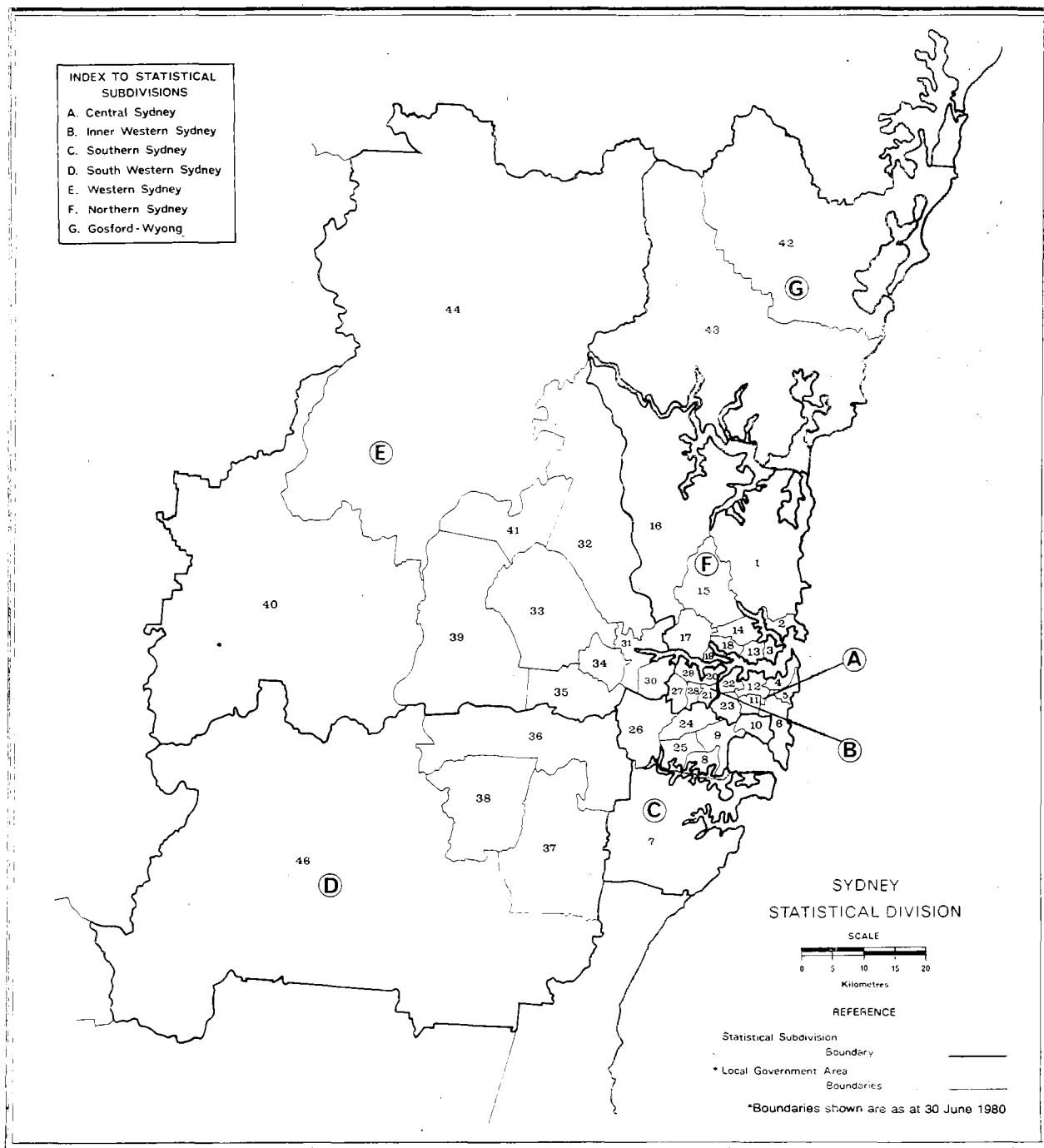
1 WARRINGAH S.	51 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	115 GUNNDAH S.
2 MANLY M.	52 GLOUCESTER S.	116 PARRY S.
3 MOSMAN M.	53 GREAT LAKES S.	117 TAMWORTH, CITY OF
4 WOOLLAHRA M.	54 DUNGOG S.	119 NUNDLE S.
5 WAVERLEY M.	55 SCONE S.	120 TAMARANG S.
6 RANDWICK M.	56 MURRURUNDI S.	121 QUIRINDI M.
7 SUTHERLAND S.	57 MERRIWA S.	122 BOOLOOROO S.
8 KOGARAH M.	58 MUSWELLBROOK S.	123 MOREE M.
9 ROCKDALE M.	60 SINGLETON S.	124 BOOMI S.
10 BOTANY M.	63 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	125 NAMOI S.
11 SOUTH SYDNEY M.	64 SHELLHARBOUR M.	126 NARRABRI M.
12 SYDNEY, CITY OF	65 KIAMA M.	127 COONABARABRAN S.
13 NORTH SYDNEY M.	66 MITTAGONG S.	128 GILGANDRA S.
14 WILLOUGHBY M.	67 BOWRAL M.	129 COOLAH S.
15 KU-RING-GAI M.	68 WINGECARRIBEE S.	130 MUDGE S.
16 HORNSBY S.	69 SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	132 WELLINGTON S.
17 RYDE M.	70 TWEED S.	134 DUBBO, CITY OF
18 LANE COVE M.	71 MULLUMBIMBY M.	135 TIMBREBONGIE S.
19 HUNTERS HILL M.	72 BYRON S.	136 NARROMINE M.
20 DRUMMOYNE M.	73 BALLINA S.	137 WALGETT S.
21 ASHFIELD M.	76 LISMORE, CITY OF	138 COONAMBLE S.
22 LEICHHARDT M.	78 KYOGLE S.	139 WARREN S.
23 MARRICKVILLE M.	79 CASINO M.	140 BOGAN S.
24 CANTERBURY M.	80 RICHMOND RIVER S.	141 BREWARRINA S.
25 HURSTVILLE M.	82 MACLEAN S.	142 BOURKE S.
26 BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	83 COPMANHURST S.	143 COBAR S.
27 STRATHFIELD M.	84 NYMBOIDA S.	144 RYLSTONE S.
28 BURWOOD M.	85 GRAFTON, CITY OF	145 LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF
29 CONCORD M.	86 ULMARRA S.	147 OBERON S.
30 AUBURN M.	87 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	148 EVANS S.
31 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	88 BELLINGEN S.	149 BATHURST, CITY OF
32 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	89 NAMBUCCA S.	152 ORANGE, CITY OF
33 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	90 KEMPSEY S.	153 BLAYNEY S.
34 HOLROYD M.	92 HASTINGS S.	154 CABONNE S.
35 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	93 PORT MACQUARIE M.	155 WAUGOOLA S.
36 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	94 MANNING S.	157 COWRA M.
37 CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	95 TAREE M.	159 WEDDIN S.
38 CAMDEN M.	96 WINGHAM M.	160 JERALONG S.
39 PENRITH, CITY OF	97 TENTERFIELD S.	161 FORBES M.
40 BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	99 SEVERN S.	162 PARKES M.
41 WINDSOR M.	100 GLEN INNES M.	163 GOOBANG S.
42 WYONG S.	103 GUYRA S.	164 LACHLAN S.
43 GOSFORD, CITY OF	104 DUMARESQ S.	166 BLAND S.
44 COLO S.	105 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	167 EUROBODALLA S.
46 WOLLONDILLY S.	106 URALLA S.	168 MUMBULLA S.
47 PORT STEPHENS S.	107 WALCHA S.	169 BEGA M.
48 MAITLAND, CITY OF	108 INVERELL S.	170 IMLAY S.
49 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	109 YALLAROI S.	171 MONARO S.
50 CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	111 BINGARA S.	172 COOMA M.
	112 BARRABA S.	173 SNOWY RIVER S.
	113 MANILLA S.	







# INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	213	LANE COVE M.	18
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	105	LEETON S.	206
ASHFIELD M.	21	LEICHHARDT M.	22
AUBURN M.	30	LISMORE, CITY OF	76
BALLINA S.	73	LITHGOW,	
BALRANALD S.	223	GREATER, CITY OF	145
BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	26	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	36
BARRABA S.	112	LOCKHART S.	203
BATHURST, CITY OF	149	MACLEAN S.	82
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	32	MAITLAND, CITY OF	48
BEGA M.	169	MANILLA S.	113
BELLINGEN S.	88	MANLY M.	2
BERRIGAN S.	217	MANNING S.	94
BINGARA S.	111	MARRICKVILLE M.	23
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	33	MERRIWA S.	57
BLAND S.	166	MITCHELL S.	200
BLAYNEY S.	153	MITTAGONG S.	66
BLUE MOUNTAINS,		MONARO S.	171
CITY OF	40	MOREE M.	123
BOGAN S.	140	MOSMAN M.	3
BOMBALA S.	175	MUDGE S.	130
BOOLOOORO S.	122	MULLUMBIMBY M.	71
BOOMI S.	124	MULWAREE S.	176
BOOROWA S.	183	MUMBULLA S.	168
BOTANY M.	10	MURRAY S.	220
BOURKE S.	142	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	207
BOWRAL M.	67	MURRURUNDI S.	56
BREWARRINA S.	141	MUSWELLBROOK S.	58
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	NAMBUCCA S.	89
BURRANGONG S.	189	NAMOI S.	125
BURWOOD M.	28	NARRABRI M.	126
BYRON S.	72	NARRABURRA S.	190
CABONNE S.	154	NARRANDERA S.	202
CAMDEN M.	38	NARROMINE M.	136
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	37	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	49
CANTERBURY M.	24	NORTH SYDNEY M.	13
CARRATHOOL S.	204	NUNDE S.	119
CASINO M.	79	NYMBODA S.	84
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	OBBERON S.	147
CESSNOCK, GREATER,		ORANGE, CITY OF	152
CITY OF	50	PARKES M.	162
COBAR S.	143	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	31
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	87	PARRY S.	116
COLO S.	44	PENRITH, CITY OF	39
CONARGO S.	218	PORT MACQUARIE M.	93
CONCORD M.	29	PORT STEPHENS S.	47
COOLAH S.	129	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	180
COOLAMON S.	201	QUIRINDI M.	121
COOMA M.	172	RANDWICK M.	6
COONABARABRAN S.	127	RICHMOND RIVER S.	80
COONAMBLE S.	138	ROCKDALE M.	9
COOTAMUNDRA S.	192	RYDE M.	17
COPMANHURST S.	83	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, CITY OF	69
DENILIKUIN M.	219	SINGLETON S.	60
DRUMMOYNE M.	20	SNOWY RIVER S.	173
DUBBO, CITY OF	134	SOUTH SYDNEY M.	11
DUMARESQ S.	104	STRATHFIELD M.	27
DUNGOG S.	54	SUTHERLAND S.	7
EUROBODALLA S.	167	SYDNEY, CITY OF	12
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
GOOBANG S.	163	TIMBREBONGIE S.	135
GOSFORD, CITY OF	43	TUMBARUMBA S.	209
GOULBURN, CITY OF	177	TUMUT S.	197
GRAFTON, CITY OF	85	TWEED S.	70
GREAT LAKES S.	53	ULMARRA S.	86
GUNDAGAI S.	196	URALLA S.	106
GUNNEDAH S.	115	URANA S.	215
GUNNING S.	181	WADE S.	205
GUYRA S.	103	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	199
HARDEN S.	186	WAKOOL S.	222
HASTINGS S.	92	WALCHA S.	107
HAY S.	208	WALGETT S.	137
HOLBROOK S.	210	WARREN S.	139
HOLROYD M.	34	WARRINGAH S.	1
HORNBY S.	16	WAUGOOLA S.	156
HUME S.	212	WAVERLEY M.	5
HUNTER'S HILL M.	19	WEDDIN S.	159
HURSTVILLE M.	25	WELLINGTON S.	132
ILLABO S.	194	WENTWORTH S.	224
IMLAY S.	170	WILLOUGHBY M.	14
INVERELL S.	108	WINDOUBAN S.	221
JEMALONG S.	160	WINDSOR M.	41
JERRILDIE S.	216	WINGECARRIBEE S.	63
JEERIGAN S.	217	WINGHAM M.	96
CONARGO S.	218	WOLLONDILLY S.	46
LENILIKUIN M.	219	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	63
MURRAY S.	220	WOOLLAHRA M.	4
WINDOUBAN S.	221	WYONG S.	42
WAKOOL S.	222	YALLAROI S.	109
BALRANALD S.	223	YARROWLUMLA S.	179
WENTWORTH S.	224	YASS S.	184
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	YOUNG M.	188
BROKEN HILL,	226		
CITY OF			

## NUMERICAL INDEX

1 WARRINGAH S.	51 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	115 GUNNEDAH S.	175 BOMBALA S.
2 MANLY M.	52 GLOUCESTER S.	116 PARRY S.	176 MULWAREE S.
3 MOSMAN M.	53 GREAT LAKES S.	117 TAMWORTH, CITY OF	177 GOULBURN, CITY OF
4 WOOLLAHRA M.	54 DUNGOG S.	118 NUNDE S.	178 TALLAGANDA S.
5 WAVERLEY M.	55 SCONE S.	119 TAMARANG S.	179 YARROWLUMLA S.
6 RANDWICK M.	56 MURRURUNDI S.	120 QUIRINDI M.	180 QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF
7 SUTHERLAND S.	57 MERRIWA S.	121 BOOLOOORO S.	181 GUNNING S.
8 KOGARAH M.	58 MUSWELLBROOK S.	122 MOREE M.	182 CROOKWELL S.
9 ROCKDALE M.	59 SINGLETON S.	123 BOOMI S.	183 BOCROWA S.
10 BOTANY M.	60 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	124 NAMOI S.	184 YASS S.
11 SOUTH SYDNEY M.	61 SHELLHARBOUR M.	125 NARRABRI M.	186 HARDEN S.
12 SYDNEY, CITY OF	62 KIAMA M.	126 COONABARABRAN S.	188 YOUNG M.
13 NORTH SYDNEY M.	63 MITTAGONG S.	127 GILGANDRA S.	189 BURRANGONG S.
14 WILLOUGHBY M.	64 BOWRAL M.	128 COOLAH S.	190 NARRABURRA S.
15 KU-RING-GAI M.	65 WINGECARRIBEE S.	129 MUDGE S.	191 TEMORA M.
16 HORNSBY S.	66 SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	130 WELLINGTON S.	192 COOTAMUNDRA S.
17 RYDE M.	67 TWEED S.	131 DUBBO, CITY OF	193 ILLABO S.
18 LANE COVE M.	68 MULLUMBIMBY M.	132 TIMBREBONGIE S.	195 JUNE M.
19 HUNTER'S HILL M.	69 BYRON S.	133 NARROMINE M.	196 GUNDAGAI S.
20 DRUMMOYNE M.	70 BALLINA S.	134 WALGETT S.	197 TUMUT S.
21 ASHFIELD M.	71 LISMORE, CITY OF	135 COONAMBLE S.	198 KYEAMBA S.
22 LEICHHARDT M.	72 KYOGLE S.	136 WARREN S.	199 WAGGA WAGGA,
23 MARRICKVILLE M.	73 CASINO M.	137 BOGAN S.	CITY OF
24 CANTERBURY M.	74 RICHMOND RIVER S.	138 BREWARRINA S.	200 MITCHELL S.
25 HURSTVILLE M.	75 MACLEAN S.	139 BOURKE S.	201 COOLAMON S.
26 BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	76 COPMANHURST S.	140 COBAR S.	202 NARRANDERA S.
27 STRATHFIELD M.	77 NYMBODA S.	141 RYLSTONE S.	203 LOCKHART S.
28 BURWOOD M.	78 GRAFTON, CITY OF	142 LITHGOW,	204 CARRATHOOL S.
29 CONCORD M.	79 ULMARRA S.	GREATER, CITY OF	205 WADE S.
30 AUBURN M.	80 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	OBERON S.	206 LEETON S.
31 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	81 BELLINGEN S.	EVANS S.	207 MURRUMBIDGEE S.
32 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	82 NAMBUCCA S.	BATHURST, CITY OF	208 HAY S.
33 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	83 KEMPSEY S.	ORANGE, CITY OF	209 TUMBARUMBA S.
34 HOLROYD M.	84 HASTINGS S.	BLAYNEY S.	210 HOLBROOK S.
35 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	85 PORT MACQUARIE M.	CABONNE S.	211 CULCAIRN S.
36 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	86 MANNING S.	WAUGOOLA S.	212 HUME S.
37 CAMPBELLTOWN,	87 TAREE M.	COWRA M.	213 ALBURY, CITY OF
CITY OF	88 WINGHAM M.	WEDDIN S.	214 COROWA S.
38 CAMDEN M.	89 TENTERFIELD S.	JEMALONG S.	215 URANA S.
39 PENRITH, CITY OF	90 SEVERN S.	FORBES M.	216 JERRILDIE S.
40 BLUE MOUNTAINS,	91 GLEN INNES M.	PARKES M.	217 EERRIGAN S.
CITY OF	92 GUYRA S.	GOOBANG S.	218 CONARGO S.
41 WINDSOR M.	93 DUMARESQ S.	LACHLAN S.	219 LENILIKUIN M.
42 WYONG S.	94 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	BLAND S.	220 MURRAY S.
43 GOSFORD, CITY OF	95 URALLA S.	EUROBODALLA S.	221 WINDOUBAN S.
44 COLO S.	96 WALCHA S.	MUMBULLA S.	222 WAKOOL S.
45 WOLLONDILLY S.	97 INVERELL S.	BEGA M.	223 BALRANALD S.
46 PORT STEPHENS S.	98 YALLAROI S.	IMLAY S.	224 WENTWORTH S.
47 MAITLAND, CITY OF	99 BINGARA S.	MONARO S.	225 CENTRAL DARLING S.
48 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	100 BARRABA S.	COOMA M.	226 BROKEN HILL,
49 CESSNOCK, GREATER,	101 MANILLA S.	SNOWY RIVER S.	CITY OF
CITY OF			