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CHAPTER 30

MISCELLANEOUS

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

VALUATION OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION

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

Attention is directed to the fact that the values shown in this section exclude the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and certain agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre. As explained in the chapter Manufacturing Industry, pages 712-5, factory statistics for 1968-69 are not comparable with earlier series and therefore have not been included. Statistics for factories and mining for 1969-70 are not yet available.

Explanation of terms used

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used.

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

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol, and other oils has been made in New South Wales. In the case of the mining and quarrying industry, however, this allowance has been made in all States. Marketing costs for mining and quarrying and costs of materials used in the process of production in respect of bee-farming, hunting, forestry, and fisheries are not available for all States. Local values have been used for these industries, with consequent understatement in gross value for the mining and quarrying industry and overstatement in net value for the other industries. Because of revisions, some figures may differ from corresponding figures in earlier chapters of this Year Book.

Value of production, Australia

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY
INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING): AUSTRALIA 1969-70**
(\$'000)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Gross production valued at principal markets</i>	<i>Local value— gross production valued at place of production</i>	<i>Net value of production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance)</i>
Agriculture	1,500,700	1,215,139	1,008,741
Pastoral	1,541,632	1,407,684	1,204,444
Dairying	547,239	512,397	418,877
Poultry	187,710	168,632	84,515
Bee-farming	4,824	4,398	(a)4,398
<i>Total, rural</i>	<i>3,782,103</i>	<i>3,308,251</i>	<i>2,720,976</i>
Forestry	127,110	117,238	(a)117,238
Fishing	62,942	58,118	(a)58,118
Hunting	12,548	11,232	(a)11,232
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>202,600</i>	<i>186,589</i>	<i>186,589</i>
Total, all primary (excluding mining)	3,984,703	3,694,840	2,907,565

(a) Local value.

Net value of production

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING)
STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1969-70**
(\$'000)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Agriculture	312,670	232,421	219,888	133,474	84,182	24,736	896	474	1,008,741
Pastoral	373,033	307,734	230,126	117,337	132,610	24,226	17,658	1,720	1,204,444
Dairying	119,956	187,340	50,667	28,188	9,850	22,358	153	365	418,877
Poultry	39,561	25,409	7,904	3,760	4,673	2,729	240	239	84,515
Bee-farming(b)	1,606	821	299	939	614	107	..	12	4,398
<i>Total, rural</i>	<i>846,826</i>	<i>753,725</i>	<i>508,884</i>	<i>283,699</i>	<i>231,929</i>	<i>74,157</i>	<i>18,947</i>	<i>2,809</i>	<i>2,720,976</i>
Forestry(b)	36,832	27,939	13,081	10,501	12,795	15,572	53	465	117,238
Fishing(b)	11,504	4,961	7,609	7,186	19,536	3,343	3,979	..	58,118
Hunting(b)	4,097	2,884	2,229	930	770	283	39	..	11,232
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>52,433</i>	<i>35,784</i>	<i>22,919</i>	<i>18,617</i>	<i>33,102</i>	<i>19,198</i>	<i>4,071</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>186,589</i>
Total, all prim- ary (exclud- ing mining)	899,259	789,509	531,803	302,316	265,031	93,355	23,018	3,274	2,907,565

(a) See text on page 1013. (b) Local value.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) PER
HEAD OF POPULATION STATES, 1969-70**
(**\$**)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
Agriculture . . .	69.03	67.97	123.14	115.56	87.22	63.29	81.07
Pastoral . . .	82.36	89.99	128.87	101.59	137.39	61.99	96.80
Dairying . . .	26.49	54.78	28.37	24.40	10.21	57.21	33.66
Poultry . . .	8.73	7.43	4.43	3.26	4.84	6.98	6.79
Bee-farming(c) . . .	0.35	0.24	0.17	0.81	0.64	0.27	0.35
<i>Total, rural . . .</i>	<i>186.97</i>	<i>220.42</i>	<i>284.98</i>	<i>245.61</i>	<i>240.30</i>	<i>189.75</i>	<i>218.68</i>
Forestry(c) . . .	8.13	8.17	7.33	9.09	13.26	39.84	9.42
Fishing(c) . . .	2.54	1.45	4.26	6.22	20.24	8.55	4.67
Hunting(c) . . .	0.90	0.84	1.25	0.81	0.80	0.72	0.90
<i>Total, forestry, fish- ing and hunting . . .</i>	<i>11.58</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>12.83</i>	<i>16.12</i>	<i>34.30</i>	<i>49.12</i>	<i>15.00</i>
Total, all primary (excluding mining)	198.55	230.88	297.81	261.73	274.59	238.87	233.67

(a) See text on page 1013. (b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Local value.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, MINING
AND FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA, 1965-66 TO 1969-70**
(**\$'000**)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>
Agriculture . . .	857,913	1,209,003	899,425	1,213,221	1,008,741
Pastoral . . .	1,159,500	1,181,848	1,044,436	1,194,994	1,204,444
Dairying . . .	349,853	371,939	371,306	381,152	418,877
Poultry . . .	62,636	69,908	64,151	71,209	84,515
Bee-farming(b) . . .	3,515	3,278	3,806	2,589	4,398
<i>Total, rural . . .</i>	<i>2,433,414</i>	<i>2,835,976</i>	<i>2,383,122</i>	<i>2,863,165</i>	<i>2,720,976</i>
Forestry(b) . . .	110,756	108,716	109,759	110,216	117,238
Fishing(b) . . .	41,725	44,574	54,003	58,592	58,118
Hunting(b) . . .	13,824	11,948	10,547	10,564	11,232
<i>Total, forestry, fish- ing and hunting . . .</i>	<i>166,305</i>	<i>165,238</i>	<i>174,309</i>	<i>179,372</i>	<i>186,589</i>
Total, all primary	2,599,719	3,001,215	2,557,432	3,042,537	2,907,565
Mining and quarrying(c)	443,853	514,534	568,065	701,627	(d)
Factories . . .	6,251,861	6,877,001	7,430,853	(d)	(d)
Grand total . . .	9,295,433	10,392,750	10,556,350	(d)	(d)

(a) See text on page 1013. (b) Local value. (c) Year ended 31 December of first year shown.
(d) Not available, for explanation see Chapter 22 Manufacturing Industry, page 715 and Chapter 27 Mineral Industry, page 915.

INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTION

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

Farm production price indexes

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

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

**FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA
1955-56 TO 1969-70**

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

Year	Agriculture		Pastoral		Dairying, poultry and bee-farming		All farming	
	Wheat	Total	Wool (shorn and dead)	Total	All milk	Total	Products other than wool	Total
1955-56	319	330	468	451	380	392	373	397
1956-57	347	336	607	536	365	386	374	432
1957-58	339	336	473	435	375	382	359	388
1958-59	337	322	370	396	372	386	369	369
1959-60	350	329	440	464	383	402	391	403
1960-61	355	349	397	443	384	402	403	401
1961-62	380	348	412	421	373	373	376	385
1962-63	366	334	449	450	380	388	378	396
1963-64	356	351	531	511	382	402	398	431
1964-65	351	351	437	460	403	423	408	415
1965-66	372	354	458	501	395	422	423	431
1966-67	366	350	433	496	388	418	425	427
1967-68	397	371	382	457	380	413	429	417
1968-69	337	334	408	488	391	424	424	420
1969-70	359	348	343	451	393	427	434	411

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

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

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

**INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF FARM PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA
1955-56 TO 1969-70**
(Base: Average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Agriculture		Pastoral		Dairying, poultry and bee-farming		All farming	
	Wheat	Total	Wool (shorn and dead)	Total	All milk	Total	Products other than wool	Total
1955-56	119	134	146	136	123	120	127	131
1956-57	82	120	164	148	119	117	121	131
1957-58	59	109	148	142	111	114	116	124
1958-59	131	165	164	159	120	119	145	149
1959-60	121	140	172	163	123	123	136	144
1960-61	166	177	165	152	116	120	148	152
1961-62	150	163	174	160	125	128	150	155
1962-63	186	191	170	163	129	129	165	166
1963-64	199	196	183	172	131	131	171	174
1964-65	224	218	183	172	132	136	180	181
1965-66	158	184	169	163	133	138	165	166
1966-67	283	265	180	167	140	145	205	199
1967-68	168	189	180	174	132	141	173	175
1968-69	330	292	199	186	133	143	219	215
1969-70	235	242	208	199	146	155	206	207

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

Farm products for food use: indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption

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

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF
PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION
AUSTRALIA, 1955-56 TO 1969-70**
(Base: average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Production		Exports		Consumption in Australia	
	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population
1955-56	129	95	131	97	131	97
1956-57	123	88	118	85	136	98
1957-58	115	81	90	64	139	98
1958-59	146	101	137	94	142	98
1959-60	138	93	132	89	145	98
1960-61	148	98	170	112	143	95
1961-62	154	99	161	104	150	97
1962-63	168	107	187	119	154	98
1963-64	175	109	207	129	159	99
1964-65	185	112	219	134	163	99
1965-66	167	100	181	108	162	97
1966-67	197	115	243	143	167	98
1967-68	178	102	194	112	171	98
1968-69	192	108	216	122	177	100
1969-70	208	115	247	136	180	99

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

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES

Quantities consumed

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

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

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the statistical bulletin: *Report on Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients* (Reference No. 10.10), issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the average annual consumption during the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59, together with the data for each of the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. Because of revisions, figures for some items in the following tables may differ from corresponding figures in earlier chapters of this Year Book.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1969-70

Commodity	Average three years ended—					
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^a
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk mil. gal	161	233	276	338	340	351
Fresh cream '000 tons	19.7	5.1	8.7	10.6	10.9	11.1
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened ”	13.2	11.9	11.3	14.8	11.6	12.5
Unsweetened ”		13.6	27.6	(a)38.9	(a)42.2	(a)42.5
Skim ”	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	8.5	8.5	8.4
Powdered milk—						
Full cream ”	8.1	11.0	11.0	10.7	9.8	9.5
Skim ”	..	1.9	10.7	(b)48.0	(b)55.0	(b)54.6
Infants' and invalids' foods ”	3.0	4.3	9.4	13.1	14.8	14.3
Cheese ”	13.4	18.8	25.0	40.0	42.8	44.9
Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids) ”	120.5	167.4	212.4	298.8	308.4	315.3
Meat—						
Beef and veal (carcass weight) ”	430.3	372.7	538.4	477.6	495.0	473.5
Mutton ”	184.1	154.0	221.6	221.8	228.5	207.3
Lamb ”	46.0	86.1	127.7	230.0	259.3	252.2
Pigmeat ”	26.2	24.3	43.6	77.9	87.7	92.1
Offal ”	25.7	30.3	49.7	60.6	61.1	63.5
Canned meat (canned weight) ”	6.5	9.0	17.9	25.5	26.7	28.2
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) ”	31.5	39.9	30.5	41.1	42.4	46.2
Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight) ”	769.9	736.9	1,054.1	1,157.7	1,223.4	1,187.6

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1969-70—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^a	
Poultry, fish, rabbits and hares—							
Poultry, rabbits and hares (dressed weight)	'000 tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	109.5	118.5	139.7
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	"			13.8	16.2	21.7	
Imported	"	19.7	19.4	9.0	18.5	19.8	
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"			3.8	4.1	4.7	
Crustaceans and molluscs	"	2.1	2.1	3.8	11.2	9.1	
Canned—Australian origin	"			3.3	3.7	4.8	
Imported	"	12.4	10.5	7.4	11.9	11.1	
Total poultry, fish, rabbits and hares (edible weight)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	128.8	137.0	153.8
Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—#							
Eggs in shell	"	78.7	86.5	92.1	(c)137.1	(c)139.9	(c)143.0
Egg pulp	"	2.9	8.6	5.7	(c)8.9	(c)8.9	(c)9.1
Egg powder	"	..	..	0.2	(c)0.9	(c)0.8	(c)0.8
Total eggs and egg products	{ mil. doz	81.6	95.1	98.0	(c)146.9	(c)149.7	(c)152.9
		139.3	162.3	167.3	219.3	223.5	228.3
Fats and oils—							
Butter	'000 tons	101.4	84.7	118.4	115.2	114.8	113.9
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	3.0	n.a.	15.4	16.2	16.2
Other	"	12.2	18.7	21.2	39.6	44.5	46.7
Vegetable oils and other fats	"	19.6	18.0	19.6	24.0	24.5	25.0
Total fats and oils (fat content)	"	115.5	105.5	n.a.	166.2	171.3	173.2
Sugar and syrups—							
Refined sugar—							
As sugar	'000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	254.7	245.1	250.7
In manufactured products	"	110.1	174.2	226.1	313.6	339.7	352.5
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content)	"	17.3	19.1	22.8	40.1		
Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)	"	343.9	427.9	507.9	608.4		
Pulse and nuts—							
Dried pulse	"	4.5	7.4	11.1	13.1		
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	8.7	7.2	15.5		
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	4.4	6.7	10.8	11.6	10.4
Cocoa (raw beans)	"	6.3	11.6	12.1	19.0		
Total pulse and nuts	"	16.2	32.1	37.1	58.4		
Fruit—							
Citrus fruit(d)	"	97.8	127.2	153.8	247.1	289.9	296.4
Other fresh fruit	"	288.2	297.5	341.4	466.9	535.1	454.2
Jams	"	35.1	42.5	37.5	39.3	39.6	37.4
Dried fruit	"	24.8	30.0	26.4	27.1	28.9	27.8
Canned fruit	"	31.9	37.3	59.4	127.2	114.1	121.4
Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	"	532.3	607.9	691.4	994.7	1,106.1	1,038.2
Vegetables(d)—							
Leafy and green vegetables	"	n.a.	154.0	172.1	242.1	251.1	261.8
Tomatoes	"	(e)48.0	86.3	124.4	163.0	168.1	152.5
Root and bulb vegetables	"	n.a.	143.7	152.8	182.9	215.2	208.9
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	424.3	495.4	587.7	729.5	679.3
Sweet	"	7.4	5.3	6.1	7.5	7.6	7.8
Other vegetables	"	n.a.	162.8	178.4	207.3	204.4	233.1
Total vegetables	"	n.a.	976.4	1,129.2	1,390.5	1,575.9	1,543.4
Grain products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	"	574.0	689.7	789.1	900.1	922.3	944.1
Breakfast foods	"	32.5	45.8	58.8	80.3	84.4	77.3
Rice (milled)	"	12.2	3.0	n.a.	28.2	29.1	30.2
Tapioca, sago, etc.	"	3.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
Pearl barley	"	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.3
Total grain products	"	(f)629.7	(f)747.4	n.a.	1,011.3	1,038.3	1,052.6
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	22.1	26.1	27.1	27.8	27.1
Coffee(g)	"	2.0	3.4	5.9	13.9	14.1	15.4
Beer	mil. gal	80.1	129.5	221.0	306.2	321.8	337.1
Wine	"	4.2	9.8	11.1	19.8	22.0	24.4
Spirits	mil. pf gal	1.5	2.4	2.8	4.3	4.3	4.9

(a) Includes ice cream mixes. (b) Includes buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk. (c) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz to 2 oz. (d) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (e) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (f) Includes an allowance for edible starch (cornflour). (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1969-70**

Commodity	Average three years ended—					
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^p
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk	gallons	23.4	30.5	28.3	28.3	28.2
Fresh cream	lb	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened	"	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.2
Unsweetened	"	4.3	4.0	6.4	(a)7.3	(a)7.7
Skim	"	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	1.6	1.5
Powdered milk—						
Full cream	"	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.8
Skim	"	1.0	0.6	2.5	(b)9.0	(b)9.8
Infants' and invalids' foods	"	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.6
Cheese	"	4.4	5.5	5.7	7.5	8.1
<i>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids)</i>	"	39.3	49.1	48.7	56.1	56.7
Meat—						
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	"	140.3	109.1	123.8	89.7	85.2
Mutton	"	60.0	45.1	51.0	41.7	37.3
Lamb	"	15.0	25.2	29.3	43.2	45.4
Pigmeat	"	8.5	7.1	10.1	14.6	16.6
Offal	"	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.4	11.4
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.8	5.1
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.7	8.3
<i>Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	250.9	215.7	242.4	217.4	213.8
Poultry, fish, rabbits and hares—						
Poultry, rabbits and hares (dressed weight)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	21.8
Fish (edible weight)—						
Fresh—						
Australian origin	"	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.0	3.9
Imported	"	6.4	5.7	2.1	3.5	3.6
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Crustaceans and molluscs	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.6
Canned—						
Australian origin	"	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.7	1.1
Imported	"	4.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.0
<i>Total poultry, fish, rabbits and hares (edible weight)</i>	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.2	27.7
Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—						
Eggs in shell	"	25.7	25.4	21.2	(c)25.7	(c)25.7
Egg pulp	"	0.9	2.5	1.3	(c)1.7	(c)1.6
Egg powder . . . . .	"	..	..	..	(c)0.2	(c)0.1
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i>	No.	26.6	27.9	22.5	(c)27.9	(c)27.5
		243	255	206	221	220
Fats and oils—						
Butter	lb	32.9	24.8	27.2	21.6	20.5
Margarine—						
Table	"	0.9	0.9	n.a.	2.9	2.9
Other	"	4.0	5.2	4.9	7.4	8.4
Vegetable oils and other fats	"	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total fats and oils (fat content)</i>	"	37.6	30.9	n.a.	31.2	31.2
Sugar and syrups—						
Refined sugar—						
As sugar	"	70.6	68.7	59.6	47.8	45.1
In manufactured products	"	35.9	51.0	52.0	58.9	63.4
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content)	"	5.5	5.6	5.2	7.5	..
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)</i>	"	112.0	125.3	116.8	114.3	..
Pulse and nuts—						
Dried pulse	lb	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	..
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.9	..
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1
Cocoa (raw beans)	"	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.6	1.9
<i>Total pulse and nuts</i>	"	5.3	9.3	8.6	11.0	..
Fruit—						
Citrus fruit(d)	lb	31.9	37.2	35.4	46.4	53.4
Other fresh fruit	"	94.0	87.1	78.4	87.7	98.5
Jams	"	11.4	12.4	8.6	7.4	6.7
Dried fruit	"	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.1	5.0
Canned fruit	"	10.4	11.0	13.6	23.9	21.8
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</i>	"	173.6	178.0	157.6	186.8	186.9

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA 1936-37 TO 1969-70—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^p	
Vegetables(d)—							
Leafy and green vegetables	lb	n.a.	45.1	39.5	45.5	46.2	47.1
Tomatoes	"	(e)15.7	25.3	28.6	30.6	30.9	27.5
Root and bulb vegetables	"	n.a.	42.1	35.1	34.3	39.6	37.6
Potatoes—							
White	"	103.8	124.2	113.9	110.4	134.3	122.3
Sweet	"	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other vegetables	"	n.a.	47.7	41.0	38.9	37.6	42.0
<i>Total vegetables</i>	"	n.a.	285.9	259.5	261.1	290.0	277.8
Grain products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	"	187.1	201.9	181.5	169.0	169.7	169.9
Breakfast foods	"	10.6	13.4	13.5	15.1	15.5	13.9
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	0.9	n.a.	5.3	5.4	5.4
Tapioca, sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pearl barley	"	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	..
<i>Total grain products</i>	"	(f)205.3	(f)218.8	n.a.	189.9	191.1	189.5
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
Coffee(g)	"	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.8
Beer	gallons	11.7	16.9	22.7	25.7	26.4	27.1
Wine	"	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Spirits	pf gal	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

(a) Includes ice cream mixes. (b) Includes buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk. (c) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz to 2 oz. (d) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (e) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (f) Includes an allowance for edible starch (cornflour). (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

Level of nutrient intake

The next table shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 in comparison with the annual averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1969-70 (Per head per day)

Nutrient	Average three years ended—			1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^p	
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Kilocalories	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,254	3,364	3,264	
Protein—							
Animal	g	58.7	57.4	59.6	64.2	61.5	64.7
Vegetable	"	30.9	35.3	32.3	34.3	40.3	35.6
Total	"	89.6	92.7	91.9	98.5	101.8	100.3
Fat	"	133.5	121.7	131.7	122.8	125.4	122.6
Carbohydrate	"	377.4	424.8	416.7	405.2	419.2	412.7
Calcium	mg	642	785	817	963	985	980
Iron	"	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.6	15.1	14.8
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	(b)1,443	(b)1,557	(b)1,548
Ascorbic acid	mg	86	96	89	88	98	92
Thiamine	"	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
Riboflavin	"	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Niacin	"	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.9	20.9	20.1

(a) Not comparable with previous years. Figures are based on conversion factors calculated from the revised and enlarged edition of 'Tables of Composition of Australian Foods'. (b) Microgrammes.

NOTE. One international unit of vitamin A activity is equivalent to 0.3 microgrammes of retinol.

INTERNAL TRADE

Extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. The first full census of wholesale trade, however, was conducted as part of the integrated economic censuses of 1968-69, outlined briefly below. For a detailed description of these censuses, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31, Preliminary results of the censuses were published in the following Preliminary Statements: Manufacturing Establishments and Electricity and Gas Establishments (Reference No. 12.22); Mining Establishments (Reference No. 10.48); Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (Reference No. 11.7); and Wholesale Establishments (Reference No. 11.51). These publications contain more detail for States than is shown in the table below.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969 the censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services, were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected 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 for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, fixed capital expenditure and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than the number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Figures in the summary tables shown in this section were obtained from the 1968-69 censuses and are preliminary only and subject to revision. Further and more detailed statistics from the 1968-69 censuses, including details for commodities and for smaller areas, will be published progressively.

Wholesale trade. The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale (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; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Each establishment in the integrated censuses is identified in terms of a particular location and all sales, employment, etc., are recorded for that location, regardless of the size of the sales territory covered, i.e. the location of customers. For this reason, all of the sales, etc., of the wholesale establishments located in the State of Victoria, for example, are credited to Victoria even though the sales territories may extend over several States.

In the tables which follow, wholesale establishments have been classified by type of operation according to the nature of the functions performed. The basis of this classification is the description of 'type of operation' reported by businesses for each individual wholesale establishment.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
BY BROAD TYPE OF OPERATION: AUSTRALIA, 1968-69**

Broad type of operation	Number of establishments operating during 1968-69	Persons employed (a)	Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue		Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Sales or purchases on commission
	No.		Wages and salaries	\$m	\$m	1968				1969	$m	$m
Primary produce dealers or agents	3,666	38,432	105.9	1,639.3	115.9	112.4	1,386.8	249.0	2,915.1
Wholesale merchants—									
Import and/or export merchants	3,320	34,819	109.1	2,300.3	295.5	340.6	2,051.7	293.7	275.5
Other wholesale merchants	18,726	204,353	557.8	7,716.9	960.3	1,039.1	6,447.2	1,348.5	334.6
Manufacturers' sales branches holding stocks	1,831	30,922	99.3	1,607.1	167.2	188.3	1,288.1	340.1	448.6
Commission agents or brokers	3,554	16,690	45.0	392.9	32.1	32.0	284.4	108.4	2,002.3
Petroleum distributors	2,458	21,532	76.1	1,636.2	119.8	136.1	1,324.8	327.7	1,364.5
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment	676	3,892	11.1	58.2	2.9	3.5	21.5	37.4	1.5
Total wholesale trade	34,231	350,640	1,004.3	15,350.8	1,693.6	1,851.9	12,804.4	2,704.7	7,342.2

For footnotes see table below.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Establishments operating during 1968-69	No. 12,197	9,541	4,930	3,162	3,154	906	113	228	34,231
Persons employed(a)	No. 128,196	97,277	48,793	34,193	31,065	8,846	780	1,490	350,640
Wages and salaries	\$m 388.9	\$m 290.9	\$m 127.3	\$m 84.5	\$m 82.1	\$m 23.9	\$m 2.4	\$m 4.4	\$m 1,004.3
Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue	\$m 5,734.0	\$m 4,757.7	\$m 2,067.6	\$m 1,150.0	\$m 1,251.5	\$m 308.8	\$m 30.3	\$m 51.0	\$m 15,350.8
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	624.8	551.2	207.0	126.7	137.1	38.5	3.8	4.3	1,693.6
1969	696.4	590.9	223.8	134.0	156.3	41.4	4.3	4.9	1,851.9
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	4,772.5	3,993.6	1,741.3	935.7	1,042.3	254.8	23.8	40.5	12,804.4
Value added(b)	1,033.1	803.9	343.0	221.5	228.3	56.9	7.0	11.1	2,704.7
Sales or purchases on commission	2,656.8	2,346.5	922.6	571.3	653.9	151.4	25.9	14.0	7,342.2

(a) At end of June 1969; includes working proprietors. (b) Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Retail trade. The definition of 'retail trade' adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. The basis on which previous censuses of retail establishments were conducted was described in detail in Year Book No. 56, 1970 (page 1022).

Previous censuses of retail establishments included a number of activities that were also covered by the annual manufacturing census: principally motor vehicle repairs, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and tyre retreading. Takings from these activities were reported in the retail trade census but not included in 'retail sales'. The following activities were also included in previous retail censuses if they were carried on in establishments which had retail sales of more than \$1,000: custom dress-making and custom tailoring, clothing repair and alterations, making up and repair of blinds, awnings and curtains, repairs of domestic appliances, panel beating and smash repairs, watch and clock repairs, jewellery repairs, and baking of cakes in cake shops. These activities were also covered by the annual manufacturing census. With the adoption of the new establishment concept in the 1968-69 economic censuses, no establishment was required to supply returns in more than one census and all establishments mainly engaged in the above activities are now included in the retail trade census only.

Censuses of retail trade in Australia have traditionally included certain types of service establishments in their scope, in addition to retail establishments more narrowly defined. Some of the service establishments so included make retail sales in appreciable volume as well as providing important services for which the statistics can be conveniently collected in the framework of the retail census.

The census of retail trade for 1968-69 included the following types of service establishments in its scope in addition to establishments classified to Retail Trade: motion picture theatres; cafes and restaurants; licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons; licensed clubs; laundry and dry cleaning services; and hairdressing and beauty salons. Of these service industries, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons and hairdressing and beauty salons had been included in previous censuses as retail establishments, while the remainder were included in the supplementary collections made from establishments not described as retail establishments.

Some changes in the scope of the retail census have been made for reasons not connected with the introduction of a standard industrial classification; for example bread vending and milk vending by independent vendors mainly engaged in retailing bread or milk by home delivery service are included for the first time.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census and the items of data collected, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses. For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31, and to *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments—Preliminary Statement* (Reference No. 11.7).

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Industry group	Number of establishments operating during 1968-69	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries		Sales and other operating revenue		Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	1968	1969		
Department, variety and general stores	1,048	98,099	204.2	1,361.9	184.8	199.3	1,017.8	358.6		
Food stores	55,701	235,314	260.1	3,398.8	176.1	193.3	2,739.9	676.1		
Bread and milk vendors	5,838	15,445	10.7	205.6	0.7	0.6	160.8	44.7		
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	20,461	86,003	138.6	1,257.6	245.1	261.0	913.2	360.3		
Household appliance and hardware stores	8,198	41,356	83.9	677.5	106.0	114.6	482.1	204.0		
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	27,126	170,100	356.9	4,165.8	313.6	349.9	3,303.0	899.1		
Other retailers	19,550	96,431	113.8	994.0	146.6	160.9	687.7	320.6		
<i>Total retail establishments</i>	<i>137,922</i>	<i>742,748</i>	<i>1,168.2</i>	<i>12,061.2</i>	<i>1,172.9</i>	<i>1,279.6</i>	<i>9,304.5</i>	<i>2,863.4</i>		
Motion picture theatres	899	7,697	11.5	45.8	0.2	0.2	17.3	28.7		
Restaurants and licensed hotels	11,844	126,546	206.0	1,239.3	34.6	38.7	754.4	489.0		
Licensed clubs	2,682	39,950	78.8	337.3	7.5	8.4	137.5	200.7		
Laundries and dry cleaners	2,245	20,729	36.3	92.7	1.7	1.8	23.8	69.0		
Hairdressing and beauty salons	9,503	27,576	27.6	89.0	3.8	4.1	22.4	66.9		
<i>Total selected service establishments</i>	<i>27,173</i>	<i>222,498</i>	<i>360.2</i>	<i>1,804.1</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>955.4</i>	<i>854.3</i>		
<i>Total retail and selected service establishments</i>	<i>165,095</i>	<i>965,246</i>	<i>1,528.4</i>	<i>13,865.3</i>	<i>1,220.5</i>	<i>1,332.8</i>	<i>10,259.9</i>	<i>3,717.7</i>		

For footnotes see table below.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Establishments operating during 1968-69	60,875	46,387	23,909	15,201	12,079	5,021	578	1,045	165,095
Persons employed (a)	379,026	266,640	121,928	85,870	70,438	29,667	3,391	8,286	965,246
Wages and salaries	\$m 624.7	\$m 414.9	\$m 185.7	\$m 128.8	\$m 109.5	\$m 40.7	\$m 7.2	\$m 16.9	\$m 1,528.4
Sales and other operating revenue	5,294.9	3,846.1	1,835.3	1,165.9	1,121.5	386.7	66.8	148.1	13,865.3
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	458.2	329.0	172.2	110.2	93.2	38.8	5.8	13.1	1,220.5
1969	495.8	363.8	187.5	120.2	101.8	42.3	7.2	14.2	1,332.8
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	3,839.7	2,860.5	1,382.5	873.4	853.4	290.5	50.1	109.8	10,259.9
Value added (b)	1,492.8	1,020.4	468.1	302.5	276.7	99.7	18.1	39.4	3,717.7

(a) At end of June 1969; includes working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week.
(b) Sales, and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

**Value of retail sales in each commodity group, Australia, based on
1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments**

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1961-62, and 1967-68 to 1970-71, on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1961-62 were obtained from the 1961-62 census (*see* Year Book No. 56, 1970, page 1022), and figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys, on a basis comparable with the 1961-62 census.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a)
1961-62 AND 1967-68 TO 1970-71
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	1961-62	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Groceries	858.3	1,249.1	1,320.1	1,402.8	1,500.0
Butchers' meat	422.3	616.2	630.7	669.8	707.1
Other food(b).	729.9	1,002.0	1,038.1	1,116.3	1,193.0
<i>Total, food and groceries</i>	<i>2,010.5</i>	<i>2,867.3</i>	<i>2,988.9</i>	<i>3,188.9</i>	<i>3,400.1</i>
Beer, wine and spirits(c)	545.9	811.9	867.2	941.5	1,011.2
Clothing and drapery	900.0	1,248.5	1,312.3	1,394.0	1,496.3
Footwear	154.7	210.0	216.1	232.0	248.4
Hardware, china and glassware(d)	146.0	183.4	201.3	222.1	239.7
Electrical goods(e)	348.0	446.5	465.5	497.5	547.8
Furniture and floor coverings	230.1	358.2	393.2	431.7	461.2
Chemists' goods	265.8	417.3	453.9	501.6	552.9
Newspapers, books and stationery	166.4	252.2	272.2	296.4	318.0
Other goods(f)	489.7	738.4	810.5	876.3	936.3
<i>Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)</i>	<i>5,257.1</i>	<i>7,533.7</i>	<i>7,981.1</i>	<i>8,582.0</i>	<i>9,211.9</i>
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.(g)	1,603.2	2,818.7	3,048.8	3,350.4	3,577.2

(a) Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory have been excluded from this table because figures for these two Territories for 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are not yet available. (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread. (c) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs. (d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes, radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines. (g) Includes new and used motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc., but excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

Total value of retail sales, States

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.)
STATES, 1961-62 AND 1967-68 TO 1970-71
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1961-62	2,060.4	1,517.1	701.6	451.6	360.3	166.1	15.8	33.4	5,306.5
1967-68	2,866.5	2,177.1	1,020.6	663.6	578.0	227.9	34.4	74.6	7,642.7
1968-69	3,020.9	2,293.5	1,068.8	706.5	651.6	239.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	3,250.5	2,469.5	1,142.0	760.9	706.3	252.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	3,491.6	2,654.7	1,213.8	812.3	773.2	266.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC., STATES
1961-62 AND 1967-68 TO 1970-71
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1961-62	623.1	431.2	218.0	143.1	133.9	53.9	5.8	13.0	1,622.0
1967-68	1,083.3	760.1	397.1	242.0	249.9	86.3	16.5	29.7	2,864.9
1968-69	1,183.8	795.0	428.2	260.9	293.3	87.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70	1,318.1	871.8	463.8	284.1	315.7	96.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71	1,417.7	931.6	486.9	295.1	339.2	106.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

INTERSTATE TRADE

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

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

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION IN AUSTRALIA

Early development of Australian statistics

Statistical organisation in Australia has its origin in the 'Blue Books' which, in the Crown Colony days, were prepared annually for the information of the Colonial Office. Although intended primarily for administrative purposes, these documents were important sources of statistical data, and formed the basis from which later statistical publications were developed. Following the advent of responsible government, the 'Blue Book' was succeeded in all States by 'Statistical Registers' which, however, were still largely summaries of the 'by-product' statistics of government administrative departments.

The growing need for quantitative data concerning the progress of the several young communities of Australia led eventually to the appointment of official Statisticians commissioned to prepare and publish such data. Conferences were held between the Statisticians to allow for the interchange of ideas between States and to provide for uniform State statistics which could be aggregated to Australian totals. Altogether, six conferences were held prior to the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906—in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903. The holding of these conferences has been continued since the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau, and a representative from New Zealand attended up to 1928.

Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Under the provisions of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, power is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament 'to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to . . .' (*inter alia*) '(XI.) Census and Statistics'. Accordingly the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* was passed, and in 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created. A conference of Statisticians in 1906 defined the relations between the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and in each case the State Statistician became the representative in his own State of the Commonwealth Statistician for the purpose of administering the Commonwealth Act. In addition, each State had its own 'Statistics Act', and although these were not identical for all States, they embodied common principles. The Commonwealth Bureau did not attempt to duplicate the existing State statistical organisations, but endeavoured to use their services whenever possible, undertaking the initial collection of statistics only in fields not covered by the States, or in which efficiency demanded complete centralisation.

Integration of statistical services

The creation and development of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields did much to promote uniformity in official statistics and methods employed in their collection throughout Australia. The complete realisation of this aim could not, however, be achieved with seven separate statistical systems, even with the utmost co-operation of those concerned. This became apparent when economic problems following the 1914-18 War drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data.

The first step towards integration was taken in 1924, when, in response to a proposal by the Prime Minister to the Premiers' Conference that State and Commonwealth Statistical Bureaux be amalgamated, the Tasmanian office was transferred to the Commonwealth. (Other States did not agree to the proposal at that time.) The Tasmanian office has since functioned as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

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

The difficulties of maintaining efficient statistical services were further emphasised during the immediate post-war years when the problems of planning for post-war reconstruction greatly increased the demand for current economic statistics. In 1949, discussions with the Premiers were initiated by the Prime Minister, with the object of integrating the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the States by agreement. Following negotiations, all State Governments accepted the terms of draft agreements to integrate their respective statistical offices with that of the Commonwealth, and effect was given to this by the *Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956*. This legislation, permissive in nature, was designed to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with any State to effect an amalgamation of Commonwealth and State statistical offices and services. The object of such an agreement was to establish an integrated statistical service, with branches in each State, operated by Commonwealth statistical officers under the immediate direction of a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician who would hold office under both the Commonwealth and State Governments. Both Commonwealth and State were to be adequately served with statistics, and no State would be required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15 September 1958.

The relationships which at present obtain between the Bureau and the several State Governments are a reflection of these agreements. Each State has retained its power to collect statistics under State laws, but the Commonwealth provides the staff and the funds, and is responsible for all statistical work required by both Commonwealth and State Governments. Conferences of the Commonwealth and Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians are held annually to discuss current and projected future operations of the Bureau.

Under the system as it now operates, Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians and their staffs provide the principal avenue of contact between State Government agencies and other State users and suppliers of statistical information. For the most part, negotiations with Commonwealth agencies and other national users and suppliers of statistical information are undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician and his Central Office staff. However, the division of responsibility between the Bureau's Central and State Offices in the matter of relationships with users and suppliers of statistical information is by no means as precise as might be assumed from the above remarks. The statistical services are highly integrated and operate as one unit rather than as seven separate Bureaux. In general, it might be said that moves to develop new statistical series or to modify existing ones for State purposes are normally initiated by Deputy Statisticians, whereas moves to develop new or modified series for national socio-economic policy purposes are usually initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has continually been widened. Additional requirements in the administrative, industrial, financial and scientific spheres have led to the development of many new statistical collections. All these activities are covered by the Census and Statistics Act, which empowers the Statistician to collect information and contains stringent provisions to ensure that the secrecy of information provided by individual persons and businesses is preserved.

In the Australian centralised official statistical service, it is recognised that there is a danger that official statisticians may become isolated from the thinking of the users of statistics and insensitive to the problems of the firms or individual persons whose responsibility it is to supply statistical information. The dangers inherent in this situation are for the most part obviated by the six State Offices of the Bureau keeping in very close contact with the individual businesses which use statistics and supply statistical information, and special steps are taken to ensure that users have adequate scope for expression of their needs and that requests by the Bureau for information are kept within reasonable and practical limits. The methods towards this end which have been adopted in the Bureau are reflected in its organisational structure. The organisation is on the basis of specialist subject-matter branches, and to each relatively narrow field of socio-economic activity there is a corresponding branch within the Bureau which is responsible for obtaining statistics and providing statistical services. Thus, in the Central Office, there are specialist branches dealing with primary industries; secondary industries; wholesale and retail trade; employment; finance; population and vital statistics; etc. A broadly similar organisational pattern exists in State Offices of the Bureau, although local requirements have naturally given rise to differences in detail.

Organisation of the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The Central Office of the Bureau is organised functionally into the following branches, listed alphabetically. As shown below, these branches are further sub-divided into specialist subject matter sections.

Demography and Employment Branch. Demographic and Social; Employment and Field Survey Operations; Population Research.

Integration, Classification and Private Finance Branch. Integration; Classification; Private Finance. *National Accounts and Public Finance Branch.* Public Finance and Taxation; National Income and Expenditure; Inter-industry and Sector Financial Accounts.

Overseas Transactions Branch. Balance of Payments; Overseas Trade and Shipping.

Population Census Branch. Classification Research; Field Organisation and Mapping; Operations.

Prices and Labour Branch. Labour and Retail Prices; Quantum Indexes and Wholesale Prices.

Production and Distribution Branch. Internal Trade; Primary Industry; Secondary Industry.

Sampling and Methodology Branch. Sampling; Methodology; Special Projects.

Services Branch. Establishments and Finance; Publications; Secretariat.

In addition to the above-mentioned branches, the Bureau's *Computer Service Centre* operates the largest computer network in Australia and one of the largest used for statistical purposes in the world. It comprises a Control Data 3600 and two 3300 computers in Canberra; 3300, 3200 and 160-A computers in Sydney and Melbourne; 3300 and 160-A computers in Adelaide; 3200 and 160-A computers in Brisbane; and 3200 computers in the remaining State capitals. All installations use a full complement of peripheral devices. Mass storage and interrogation facilities are available at Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

At 30 June 1971 the staff of the Bureau numbered 3,391, of whom 656 were university graduates. Of the total staff, 1,419 were employed in the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra. Expenditure for the year 1970-71 amounted to \$20,565,825.

Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments

The Commonwealth Statistician is the co-ordinating authority on all statistical activities in Commonwealth Departments, and where any new statistical field is to be established involving the regular collection of statistics, the Commonwealth Statistician must be consulted to ensure that they are necessary and that they are based on sound statistical methods; furthermore, the Commonwealth Statistician is empowered to make regular inspections of all statistical work undertaken in Departments to ensure that their needs are being met by the most economical means and without duplication of effort.

The Bureau provides methodological and general statistical advice to Commonwealth Departments and instrumentalities from time to time as required. However, for a small number of Departments, which have a continuing need for specialised statistical services, the Bureau provides, from its own staff, the key personnel to serve these needs.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

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

Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician

Principal statistical publications issued to date

The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration. Minor changes in titles have not been referred to. Copies of a number of these publications, particularly earlier issues, are not now available.

Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary. Annually, 1963 to 1971.

Balance of Payments, half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1970-71.

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

- Banking and Currency*. Bulletin, annually, 1961–62 and 1962–63 (combined issue) to 1969–70.
- †*Building and Construction*. Bulletin, annually, 1964–65 to 1968–69.
- Causes of Death*. Bulletin, annually, 1963 to 1968.
- Census (1911) Results*. Bulletin. Vols I (Statistician's Report), II and III, with Appendix *Mathematical Theory of Population*.
- Census (1921) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 26. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, and Parts XVII to XXIX (Part XXVII, Life Tables), forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.
- Census (1933) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XIV, forming Vol. I, Parts XV to XXVIII, forming Vol. II, and Parts XXIX to XXXVII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932–1934, Vol. III.
- Census (1947) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, Parts XVII to XIX, forming Vol. II, and Parts XX to XXVIII, forming with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946–1948, Vol. III.
- Census (1954) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 3. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1953–1955, and the Statistician's Report.
- Census (1961) Results*. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960–1962, and the Statistician's Report.
- Census (1966) Results*. Summarised results for each State and Territory and for Australia have been published in a series of mimeographed bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician, and the volumes containing the final figures are being issued progressively (see the list of printed publications at the end of this Year Book).
- **Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings*.
- **Dairying Industry* (formerly *Summary of Dairying Industry*). Statistical Bulletin, monthly and half-yearly; first issue, September 1937.
- Demography*. Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1967 and 1968 (combined issue). Commencing 1963, excludes details of causes of death, see *Causes of Death*.
- **Digest of Current Economic Statistics*. Monthly from August 1959 onward.
- **Export Commodity Classification, Australian*. Annually, 1966–67 to 1970–71 (sectional revisions).
Exports, Australian. Annually, 1958–59 to 1970–71.
- **Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary*. Annually, 1948–49 to 1967–68.
- Finance*, Bulletin, 1907 to 1960–61. Commencing 1955–56, issued in two parts—Part I, Public and Private Finance; Part II, Commonwealth Taxation. Commencing 1961–62, issued as five separate bulletins, see *Banking, Finance (2), Insurance, and Taxation*.
- Finance, Commonwealth*. Bulletin, annually, 1961–62 and 1962–63 (combined issue) to 1969–70. (Commencing with the 1970–71 issue, title changed to *Public Authority Finance: Commonwealth Authorities*).
- Finance, State, Territory and Local Government Authorities', and Government Securities*. Bulletin, annually, 1961–62 and 1962–63 (combined issue) to 1967–68.
- †*Finance, Public Authority—Commonwealth Authorities*. Bulletin, annually, 1970–71.
- **Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Report on*. Statistical Bulletin, half-yearly, 1946–47 to 1947–48; annually, 1948–49 to 1969–70.
- **Fruit Growing Industry* (formerly *Summary of Fruit Growing Industry*). Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1944–45 to 1969–70.
- **Import Commodity Classification, Australian*. Annually, 1965–66 to 1970–71 (sectional revisions).
Imports, Australian. Bulletin, annually, 1967–68 and 1970–71.
- Imports Cleared for Home Consumption*. Annually, 1950–51 to 1970–71.
- Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency)*. Bulletin, annually, 1961–62 and 1962–63 (combined issue) to 1967–68.
- Labour and Industrial Statistics*. Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922.
- Labour Report*, 1913 to 1968 and 1969 (combined issue).
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1901–1910. *Australian Joint Life Tables*, 1901–1910.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1920–1922.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1932–1934. *Australian Joint Life Tables*, 1932–1934.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1946–1948.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1953–1955.
- Life Tables, Australian*, 1960–1962.
- **Livestock Numbers* (formerly *Summary of Livestock Statistics*). Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1943 to 1970.
- Local Government in Australia*. July 1919.

- Manufacturing Commodities*. Bulletin, annually, 1963-64 and 1964-65 (combined issue) to 1966-67 and 1967-68 (combined issue).
- Manufacturing Industries*. Bulletins on individual industries, annually, 1936-37 to 1939-40, 1940-41 (issue incomplete) and 1944-45 to 1967-68.
- Manufacturing Industry*. Bulletin, annually, 1963-64 to 1967-68.
- Manufacturing Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in, Part I.—Overseas Ownership and Part 2.—Overseas Control*, 1962-63 and 1966-67.
- § *Mineral Industry, The Australian* (formerly *Minerals and Metals Bulletin*). Part 2—*Quarterly Statistics* of a quarterly bulletin issued jointly with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
- Mining Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in*, annually, 1967, and 1968.
- Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. October 1937 onward.
- Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December, 1955*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 8.
- Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December, 1962*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 9.
- Motor Vehicles, Survey of (1947-48), Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- National Accounts, Australian (National Income and Expenditure)*, 1948-49 to 1961-62, first issue, mimeographed*, to 1969-70.
- || *Non-rural Primary Industries*. Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1967-68 and 1968-69 (combined issue).
- Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production*. Bulletin, annually, 1962-63 and 1963-64. (Commencing 1964-65 issued as two separate Bulletins, see *Non-rural Primary Industries, and Value of Production*).
- Northern Territory Statistical Summary*. Annually, 1960 to 1971.
- * *Occupation Survey (1945) Results*. Detailed tables.
- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*. 1907 to present issue (No. 57). Issues Nos 40 to 51 also published in parts.
- Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics* (formerly *Statistical Digest*). 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1971, annually.
- Population and Vital Statistics*. Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906-1910.
- Primary Industries*. Bulletins, annually, 1950-51 to 1961-62 in two parts—Part I, Rural Industries; Part II, Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production. Commencing 1962-63, issued as two separate Bulletins, see *Rural Industries* and *Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production*.
- Primary Industries, Australian*. Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March 1938.
- Production*. Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1949-50. From 1936-37 to 1949-50 issued in two parts—Part I, Secondary Industries; Part II, Primary Industries (including Total Recorded Production); thereafter separate Bulletins (see *Primary Industries* and *Secondary Industries*).
- Professional Papers*. Various. A full list appears in Official Year Book No. 13, page 3.
- * *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*. Annually since 1950. *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (replaced *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics*). December 1917 onward.
- * *Retail Establishments, Census of (1947-48), Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- * *Retail Establishments, Census of (1948-49), Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- * *Retail Establishments, Census of (1952-53), Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 14.
- Retail Establishments, Census of (1956-57), Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 8 (mimeographed*) and 9 to 15 (printed).
- Retail Establishments and Other Services, Census of (1961-62), Results*. Bulletins Nos 1 to 7 (printed) and 8 and 9 (mimeographed*).
- * *Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1959-60*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1965-66*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- Rural Holdings, Size Classification of, 1955-56*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
- Rural Industries*. Bulletin, annually, 1962-63 to 1968-69.
- * *Rural Land Use and Crop Production* (formerly *Summary of Crop Statistics*). Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1943-44 to 1969-70.
- * *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators*. Bulletin, annually, 1967 to 1971.
- Secondary Industries*. Bulletin, annually, 1950-51 to 1962-63 (commencing 1960-61 issued in two parts—Part I, Factory and Building Operations; Part II, Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories). Commencing 1963-64 issued as separate bulletins, see *Manufacturing Industry, Manufacturing Commodities, and Building and Construction*.
- Social Insurance*. Report to the Hon. the Minister for Trade and Customs, 1910.
- Social Statistics*. Bulletin, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.

- Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service.* Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.
- Taxation Assessments, Commonwealth.* Annually, 1961–62 to 1969–70.
- Trade, Overseas.* Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1970–71.
- **Trade, Overseas.* Preliminary Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1970–71, in two parts—Part 1, Exports; Part 2, Imports. (See also *Exports, Australian; Imports, Australian; and Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.*)
- Transport and Communication.* Bulletin, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually, 1919 to 1930 annually and 1932 to 1968–69 annually.
- || *Value of Production.* Bulletin, annually, 1964–65 to 1968–69.
- Wealth.* The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.
- **Wheat Industry* (formerly *Summary of the Wheat Situation*). Statistical Bulletin, periodically; first issue, July 1936; now issued annually, 1969–70, and 1970–71 (Preliminary), with annual supplement, 1970–71 (Preliminary).
- **Wool Production and Utilisation.* Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1969–70.

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

† Previously included in *Secondary Industries, Part I—Factory and Building Operations.*

‡ Prior to 1970–71 issue, title was *Commonwealth Finance.*

§ Copies available from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra and the Department of National Development, Melbourne and Sydney.

|| Previously included in *Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production.*

Current or recent statistical publications

The Central and State offices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics issue approximately 2,300 publications (600 separate titles) in printed and mimeographed form annually. Information on these publications is contained in *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*, 1971, available free on request from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications, a subject index to show the Central Office publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found, and short descriptions of major Central Office publications. The information on issues in this publication is supplemented in monthly statements. At the end of this Year Book there is a list of the current printed publications of the Central Office of the Bureau: The prices shown after the number and year of issue are, in order, price excluding postage, and price including postage in Australia.

Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers

No comprehensive list of current publications of this nature is available, but the National Library of Australia issues an annual publication *Australian Government Publications*, a list of official publications of the Commonwealth, States and Territories, compiled from records of material received by the Library during the year.

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

Australian Government publications may be purchased *through the post or over the counter* from the Commonwealth Sub-Treasury in Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State capital; *through the post* from the Assistant Director, Sales and Distribution, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; and *over the counter* from the A.G.P.S. Book Centres at 113–115 London Circuit, Canberra City; Bank House, 315 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; 347 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic.; and the Commonwealth Centre, 1–3 St Georges Terrace, Perth, W.A.

The National Library of Australia issues annually a publication *Australian Books*, a reprint of the 1966 issue of which is included on pages 1231–77 of Year Book No. 53. See page 665 of the chapter Education, Cultural Activities and Research for further information concerning the National Library's publicising of Australian publications.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In earlier issues of the Year Book, it was the practice to include in the Statistical Summary figures for every tenth year of the period 1861 to 1901, plus the latest year for which data were available. In each subsequent issue the latest year available was substituted for the year immediately preceding it until the next tenth year had been reached, and the earliest year in the series was eliminated as space was needed. In consequence of this system no single issue of the Year Book contained a continuous yearly series.

In this and recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1941, with earlier tenth years back to 1901 (the National Accounts series on page 1042 has been carried back to 1900-01 in single years). In issue No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix, some of the series are shown for every tenth year from 1861 to 1941. There are, however, discrepancies between the original series and the series now published.

It is intended that in future issues of the Year Book, as circumstances permit, the continuous series will be carried further back and that other series will be added, although it will not be possible to carry all of them back to the earlier years.

Breaks in series, preliminary figures, etc. are indicated by the symbols shown on page xiii of this Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)			Natural increase	Over-seas migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (c) and judicial separations	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons			No.	Rate(d)		No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
1901	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1911	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	398	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1921	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	509	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1931	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1,490	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1941	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	1,969	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
1942	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3,351	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
1943	3,620	3,581	7,201	61.5	6.2	86	12.0	3,588	137	19.1	75	10.5	5.4	39.5
1944	3,648	3,621	7,270	74.8	1.3	68	9.4	4,686	149	20.6	74	10.3	5.4	36.3
1945	3,683	3,664	7,347	83.7	-2.2	68	9.3	5,691	153	21.0	70	9.5	4.8	31.3
1946	3,722	3,708	7,430	90.3	-2.6	63	8.5	7,213	161	21.7	70	9.5	4.7	29.4
1947	3,767	3,751	7,518	101.7	-15.1	79	10.6	7,235	176	23.6	75	10.0	5.1	29.0
1948	3,828	3,810	7,638	108.9	10.6	76	10.1	8,803	182	24.1	73	9.7	5.2	28.5
1949	3,909	3,884	7,792	101.1	55.1	75	9.7	7,253	178	23.1	77	10.0	4.9	27.8
1950	4,047	3,998	8,046	106.0	150.0	73	9.2	6,626	181	22.9	75	9.5	4.6	25.3
1951	4,191	4,116	8,307	112.4	152.5	76	9.2	7,428	191	23.3	78	9.6	4.7	24.5
1952	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7,330	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1953	4,426	4,314	8,740	120.1	94.0	74	8.6	7,110	202	23.4	82	9.5	4.8	23.8
1954	4,503	4,399	8,903	122.0	42.9	71	8.0	8,043	202	22.9	80	9.1	4.7	23.3
1955	4,598	4,492	9,090	120.5	68.2	71	7.9	6,528	202	22.5	82	9.1	4.5	22.5
1956	4,714	4,598	9,312	125.6	97.3	72	7.8	6,782	208	22.6	82	8.9	4.6	22.0
1957	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6,492	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1958	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6,374	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1959	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	6,994	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1959	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7,370	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1960	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	6,709	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
1961	(i)	(i)	(i)											
1961	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.0	61.5	77	7.3	6,751	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962	5,470	5,376	10,846	143.9	62.5	79	7.4	7,290	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963	5,572	5,484	11,055	140.8	71.6	81	7.4	7,515	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964	5,683	5,597	11,280	128.6	99.3	86	7.7	7,967	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.1	104.9	94	8.2	8,534	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
1966	5,895	5,816	11,710	118.7	86.9	96	8.3	9,921	223	19.3	104	9.0	4.0	18.2
1967	6,005	5,924	11,929	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	9,746	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968	6,129	6,045	12,173	131.4	113.1	106	8.8	10,789	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969	6,267	6,179	12,446	143.7	129.0	112	9.1	10,979	250	20.3	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1970	6,402	6,312	12,713	144.5	122.9	116	9.2	12,247	258	20.5	113	9.0	4.6	17.9

(a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. (c) Decrees made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)				Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Meat(d)			Total meat
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	
	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil. lb	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons
1902	1.6	8.5	72	0.9	539	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912	2.3	11.8	97	1.1	798	(e)95	(e)7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.4	14.4	86	1.0	723	(e)119	(e)14.6	339	218	50	608
1932	1.8	12.3	111	1.2	1,007	175	14.0	350	307	70	727
1942	1.5	13.6	125	1.4	1,167	168	30.1	534	372	122	1,027
1943	1.5	14.0	125	1.6	1,147	171	36.1	534	413	109	1,057
1944	1.4	14.2	123	1.7	1,169	156	35.8	501	429	114	1,043
1945	1.4	14.1	105	1.6	1,016	142	34.6	461	395	127	984
1946	1.3	13.9	96	1.4	936	150	41.2	407	291	108	805
1947	1.2	13.4	96	1.3	977	143	42.4	488	303	95	885
1948	1.2	13.8	103	1.3	1,005	162	41.5	562	295	90	947
1949	1.1	14.1	109	1.2	1,057	166	43.2	577	320	94	992
1950	1.1	14.6	113	1.1	1,142	174	44.8	607	358	90	1,055
1951	1.0	15.2	116	1.1	1,118	164	44.3	652	274	85	1,011
1952	0.9	14.9	118	1.0	1,080	135	40.6	582	282	85	949
1953	0.9	15.2	123	1.0	1,281	167	46.6	675	395	83	1,153
1954	0.8	15.6	127	1.2	1,245	160	49.1	704	365	84	1,153
1955	0.8	15.8	131	1.3	1,283	191	45.2	720	388	99	1,207
1956	0.8	16.5	139	1.2	1,417	209	38.7	751	380	94	1,225
1957	0.7	17.3	150	1.3	1,564	193	45.2	815	367	89	1,270
1958	0.7	16.9	149	1.4	1,434	176	36.0	791	421	102	1,315
1959	0.7	16.3	153	1.3	1,591	194	43.5	906	492	102	1,501
1960	0.6	16.5	155	1.4	1,680	198	44.9	752	573	101	1,426
1961	0.6	17.3	153	1.6	1,625	182	47.1	633	574	107	1,315
1962	0.6	18.0	158	1.7	1,699	199	55.7	791	587	120	1,498
1963	0.5	18.5	159	1.4	1,673	202	58.7	914	593	114	1,622
1964	0.5	19.1	165	1.5	1,785	204	58.2	985	586	111	1,683
1965	0.5	18.8	171	1.7	1,784	203	61.6	1,010	585	120	1,715
1966	n.a.	17.9	158	1.7	1,663	206	58.6	931	599	133	1,663
1967	0.5	18.3	164	1.8	1,762	218	68.7	865	587	140	1,591
1968	n.a.	19.2	167	2.1	1,770	193	69.4	890	654	147	1,691
1969	n.a.	20.6	175	2.3	1,948	196	73.6	920	669	160	1,749
1970	0.5	22.2	180	2.4	2,036	221	75.1	994	743	172	1,909
1971p	n.a.	24.4	178	2.6	1,935	200	76.3	1,038	790	179	2,008

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12, year ended previous December; then until 1946-47, year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December.

MINERALS

FORESTRY

Year ended 31 December—	Copper(a)	Gold(a)	Lead(a)	Zinc(a)	Iron ore	Black and Brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
1901		29.4						1902	
1911		45.3	2,484	221.7	238.1	n.a.	6.9	1912	(a)452
1921		11.0	758	81.0	139.5	(b)	10.5	1922	(b)605
1931		13.6	595	148.4	74.2	(b)	12.9	1932	590
1941		22.4	1,497	291.1	247.2	2.4	10.6	1942	237
1942		21.1	1,154	261.7	220.7	2.5	18.8	1943	914
1943		25.5	751	205.5	181.2	2.6	19.8	1944	856
1944		29.8	657	188.8	173.7	2.3	19.2	1945	850
1945		26.1	657	162.8	150.3	1.6	18.7	1946	842
1946		18.8	824	181.4	172.0	1.8	18.2	1947	895
1947		14.0	938	192.9	182.5	2.2	19.6	1948	1,050
1948		12.6	886	210.2	190.7	2.1	21.0	1949	1,117
1949		13.7	889	211.8	191.6	1.5	21.5	1950	1,184
1950		17.6	870	225.4	197.8	2.4	21.5	1951	1,223
1951		18.1	896	212.0	189.2	2.4	23.9	1952	1,261
1952		18.9	980	228.3	196.5	2.4	25.4	1953	1,393
1953		37.5	1,075	269.3	239.4	2.9	27.5	1954	1,340
1954		41.9	1,118	284.9	252.7	3.3	26.7	1955	1,400
1955		47.3	1,049	295.9	256.6	3.5	29.1	1956	1,449
1956		54.5	1,030	299.5	278.1	3.6	29.4	1957	1,451
1957		59.3	1,084	333.8	318.9	3.9	29.8	1958	1,419
1958		75.7	1,104	328.3	293.7	3.8	30.7	1959	1,391
1959		95.0	1,085	316.3	275.4	3.9	32.1	1960	1,460
1960		109.4	1,087	308.2	317.5	4.1	33.3	1961	1,521
1961		95.6	1,076	269.7	311.2	4.4	37.5	1962	1,418
1962		107.0	1,069	370.1	337.5	5.3	40.3	1963	1,352
1963		113.0	1,024	410.3	351.5	4.8	41.6	1964	1,416
1964		104.1	964	374.9	344.6	5.5	43.3	1965	1,487
1965		90.4	878	362.1	349.2	5.7	46.4	1966	1,532
1966		109.5	917	364.9	369.3	6.7	52.1	1967	1,508
1967		90.4	805	375.8	400.5	10.9	55.1	1968	1,461
1968		107.9	782	382.7	415.7	17.0	58.1	1969	1,473
1969p(d)		122.0	730	391.5	437.4	26.2	63.2	1970p	(e)1,384
1970p(d)		136.6	657	462.6	507.1	42.5	71.6	1971p	1,483

(a) Metallic content of minerals produced. (b) Less than 0.05. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) Excludes estimated quantity of timber from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

**SECONDARY INDUSTRIES
FACTORIES(a)**

Year ended 30 June—	Net value of production(d)										Value of	
	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages(c)	Chemicals, etc.	Indus- trial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	Plant and mach- inery(e)	Land and build- ings(e)
1902(f)												
1912(f)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0		23.6	8.5	108.3	63.2	65.0
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4		54.4	18.0	225.0	156.2	134.6
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0	243.1	213.2
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0	338.4	312.7
1945	28.9	751	415	47.0	295.2	44.6	55.3	124.9	39.3	724.6	367.8	365.2
1946	31.2	745	412	45.2	259.4	44.1	59.7	124.0	41.0	704.6	371.1	373.2
1947	34.8	805	474	49.0	292.8	53.9	73.7	138.3	52.2	821.7	379.4	386.9
1948	37.4	849	572	57.3	362.6	64.2	86.7	156.3	59.2	978.6	427.4	422.3
1949	40.1	890	678	67.1	421.7	71.7	104.5	179.6	70.6	1,137.5	493.0	465.5
1950	41.6	917	772	81.3	492.5	85.9	115.4	202.0	86.0	1,323.1	571.2	519.1
1951	43.1	969	983	105.4	654.0	109.2	143.5	236.6	109.5	1,687.7	673.2	605.6
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	820.3	719.0
1953	47.7	933	1,270	135.7	842.6	129.7	165.6	328.7	136.6	2,165.7	987.1	828.9
1954	49.6	990	1,410	164.6	936.6	157.1	187.1	355.8	158.6	2,454.1	1,161.4	966.9
1955	51.1	1,031	1,563	196.3	1,065.9	156.8	196.8	373.1	181.1	2,731.0	1,396.6	1,112.0
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4	1,595.7	1,307.1
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2	1,834.1	1,519.4
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4	2,025.5	1,698.1
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2	2,216.8	1,895.8
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1	2,443.2	2,129.2
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8	2,785.6	2,389.1
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6	3,052.1	2,809.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2	3,286.5	3,006.8
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0	3,480.7	3,204.7
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8	3,766.3	3,505.9
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9	4,154.7	3,776.6
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0	4,706.8	4,061.2
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9	4,962.2	4,303.2
1969(h)	38.8	1,320	3,997	636.6	3,249.6	706.3		1,208.3	660.4	7,589.0	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year; includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (h) Preliminary results of the Manufacturing Census, 1968-69. Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible. (for details, see page 712).

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES
NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)**

Year ended 30 June—	Agricul- ture	Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee- farming	Total rural	Hunting	Forestry
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(b)5.6
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2
1932	99.4	86.0	45.2	11.4	0.2	242.2	3.0	7.8
1942	128.0	170.8	68.6	13.0	0.8	381.2	10.0	20.4
1943	161.2	202.0	84.8	21.1	0.7	469.8	7.1	21.6
1944	165.3	216.8	89.7	25.4	0.8	498.1	13.4	23.0
1945	140.7	196.9	92.4	29.6	1.0	460.6	12.4	23.1
1946	219.1	172.6	99.1	30.3	0.8	521.8	17.1	25.1
1947	206.5	260.4	99.7	29.4	1.7	597.7	18.8	29.4
1948	451.6	387.7	121.1	33.5	1.5	995.4	14.6	35.5
1949	328.7	481.7	135.1	40.4	3.0	989.0	15.6	40.6
1950	437.4	674.2	162.2	44.5	1.5	1,319.8	11.4	46.4
1951	416.3	1,409.6	178.7	49.2	1.7	2,055.5	13.3	56.9
1952	493.4	801.0	207.6	63.1	1.5	1,566.6	13.4	75.8
1953	552.8	987.5	271.5	70.4	2.1	1,884.3	11.2	80.1
1954	536.9	983.4	273.9	69.6	2.9	1,866.7	10.1	88.0
1955	487.8	922.9	271.6	59.6	2.8	1,744.7	9.9	93.2
1956	558.9	893.6	309.8	60.4	3.5	1,826.2	12.1	103.6
1957	509.7	1,195.4	281.6	56.8	4.5	2,048.0	12.0	108.3
1958	489.1	894.5	255.2	54.7	3.1	1,696.6	12.1	106.9
1959	657.9	887.2	283.9	54.7	3.2	1,886.9	12.7	108.7
1960	583.9	1,072.4	304.4	60.8	4.1	2,025.7	13.8	105.5
1961	783.7	916.3	284.3	62.0	2.9	2,049.2	13.2	102.4
1962	733.0	962.7	273.0	49.7	3.2	2,021.6	11.8	95.2
1963	830.4	1,078.7	307.4	52.8	3.0	2,272.3	11.4	96.1
1964	917.4	1,340.6	330.2	61.5	5.1	2,654.8	13.4	99.1
1965	975.2	1,221.3	360.7	50.9	4.1	2,612.2	13.1	107.4
1966	857.9	1,159.5	349.9	62.6	3.5	2,433.4	13.8	111.0
1967	1,209.0	1,181.8	371.9	69.9	3.3	2,836.0	11.9	108.9
1968	899.4	1,044.4	371.3	64.2	3.8	2,383.1	10.5	110.0
1969	1,213.2	1,195.0	381.2	71.2	2.6	2,863.2	10.6	111.8
1970	1,008.7	1,204.4	418.9	84.5	4.4	2,721.0	11.2	118.9

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Includes Fisheries.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—*continued*
NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)—*continued*

BUILDING
NEW HOUSES AND
FLATS COMPLETED(b)

Year ended 30 June—	Fishing	Mining and quarrying	Total, non-rural	Total, primary	Factories	Grand total	Number	Value
		(c)						
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	(d)	44.0	49.6	171.0	(c)58.2	229.2	n.a.	n.a.
1912	2.2	46.6	58.4	281.8	(c)108.3	390.1	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.8	40.0	61.0	463.8	225.0	688.8	n.a.	n.a.
1932	2.8	27.0	40.6	282.8	222.0	504.8	n.a.	n.a.
1942	3.6	66.8	100.8	482.0	633.0	1,115.0	n.a.	n.a.
1943	3.9	61.5	94.1	563.8	704.0	1,267.8	n.a.	n.a.
1944	3.9	55.2	95.5	593.6	732.5	1,326.0	n.a.	n.a.
1945	4.5	53.7	93.6	554.2	724.6	1,278.8	n.a.	n.a.
1946	5.2	52.5	99.9	621.7	704.6	1,326.4	15.4	29.0
1947	6.6	65.0	119.7	717.4	821.7	1,539.2	32.9	72.1
1948	7.0	85.2	142.3	1,137.7	978.6	2,116.3	44.3	108.6
1949	8.3	96.7	161.2	1,150.2	1,137.5	2,287.7	52.7	150.9
1950	8.5	104.7	170.9	1,490.7	1,323.1	2,813.8	57.0	184.7
1951	9.7	142.3	222.2	2,277.6	1,687.7	3,965.4	69.3	255.6
1952	11.5	194.4	295.1	1,861.7	2,049.7	3,911.4	80.1	354.1
1953	13.8	219.3	324.5	2,208.8	2,165.7	4,374.5	80.2	394.5
1954	15.5	209.8	323.4	2,190.1	2,454.1	4,644.2	77.6	398.2
1955	17.5	236.2	356.7	2,101.5	2,731.0	4,832.5	82.1	444.2
1956	17.8	265.0	398.5	2,224.7	3,001.4	5,226.1	78.5	452.5
1957	21.0	280.0	421.3	2,469.2	3,244.2	5,713.5	68.4	419.5
1958	20.8	253.6	393.4	2,090.0	3,457.4	5,547.4	74.6	463.0
1959	22.5	236.7	380.6	2,267.5	3,685.2	5,952.7	84.2	527.3
1960	24.7	252.3	396.2	2,421.9	4,161.1	6,583.0	90.0	571.0
1961	25.6	278.1	419.3	2,468.5	4,349.8	6,818.4	94.5	627.4
1962	28.6	274.5	410.1	2,431.7	4,394.6	6,826.4	86.3	593.2
1963	30.6	291.0	429.2	2,701.5	4,795.2	7,496.7	87.7	610.2
1964	31.7	327.7	471.8	3,126.6	5,270.0	8,396.6	96.7	685.8
1965	38.7	400.1	559.3	3,171.5	5,896.8	9,068.3	112.7	823.0
1966	41.7	443.9	610.4	3,072.9	6,251.9	9,324.8	112.8	869.9
1967	44.6	515.5	681.0	3,517.0	6,877.0	10,394.0	111.9	914.8
1968	54.0	568.1	742.6	3,118.7	7,430.9	10,549.5	120.2	1,022.8
1969	58.6	700.8	881.6	3,736.2	(e)	(e)	130.7	1,182.1
1970	58.1						142.2	1,379.4

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Included in Forestry. (e) Not yet available, see page 715.

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	Retail price index numbers, six State adult capital cities combined(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	Retail price index numbers, six State adult capital cities combined(b)
	1901	n.a.		88	1954	101.6	386
1911	n.a.	100	1955	105.2	394
1921	n.a.	(c)168	1956	110.8	419
1931	n.a.	145	1957	112.4	429
1941	38.5	167	1958	114.3	435
1942	41.6	181	1959	122.0	443
1943	42.5	188	1960	125.7	459
1944	42.6	187	1961	129.5	471
1945	42.7	187	1962	129.8	469
1946	45.7	190	1963	133.0	472
1947	49.8	198	1964	140.4	483
1948	55.4	218	1965	144.3	502
1949	59.7	240	1966	152.4	517
1950	71.5	262	1967	159.3	534
1951	85.8	313	1968	173.4	548
1952	96.7	367	1969	183.6p	564
1953	99.2	383	1970	190.8p	586

(a) At 31 December. Base: year 1954 = 100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (b) Base: year 1911 = 100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (c) November.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

OVERSEAS TRADE

TOTALS PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)

Year ended 30 June—	TOTALS		PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)					
	Imports	Exports	Wool		Wheat		Flour(b)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. lb(c)	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tons	\$m f.o.b.	'000 short tons	\$m f.o.b.
1902(d)	76	100	387.5	30	543	5.6	97	1.2
1912(d)	122	158	728.1	52	873	12.8	176	2.8
1922	188	256	971.3	96	2,677	57.2	360	11.0
1932	104	216	941.6	74	3,413	38.4	611	7.6
1942	348	338	939.8	112	598	9.2	414	8.4
1943	492	251	628.6	84	604	9.7	342	7.0
1944	489	293	598.6	85	902	16.5	591	13.4
1945	430	311	683.5	92	868	19.5	560	13.5
1946	358	447	930.9	132	334	12.4	519	22.7
1947	419	618	1,454.6	244	326	12.7	765	45.1
1948	679	820	1,132.9	289	1,612	105.6	784	63.6
1949	830	1,085	1,324.9	454	2,224	129.4	855	67.4
1950	1,076	1,227	1,427.4	618	2,101	124.3	771	52.7
1951	1,488	1,964	1,193.7	1,253	2,309	148.3	883	65.8
1952	2,107	1,350	1,041.3	636	1,685	110.6	789	66.0
1953	1,028	1,743	1,207.7	788	1,594	103.9	870	74.8
1954	1,363	1,657	1,206.0	805	966	61.9	761	59.4
1955	1,687	1,548	1,182.8	693	1,691	90.4	656	40.6
1956	1,642	1,564	1,295.8	653	1,903	92.9	667	39.4
1957	1,438	1,986	1,450.8	930	2,440	120.1	750	43.3
1958	1,584	1,636	1,329.7	720	1,060	57.0	460	28.7
1959	1,593	1,623	1,448.7	578	1,463	76.8	447	26.7
1960	1,854	1,875	1,592.6	742	2,444	123.4	536	30.3
1961	2,175	1,938	1,557.7	649	4,098	204.9	658	38.0
1962	1,769	2,155	1,628.7	720	5,442	284.9	579	34.8
1963	2,163	2,152	1,594.3	733	4,071	216.9	524	31.4
1964	2,373	2,782	1,669.6	926	6,796	362.0	685	42.2
1965	2,905	2,651	1,605.3	781	5,624	297.2	572	37.3
1966	2,939	2,721	1,601.5	757	5,075	264.1	390	24.8
1967	3,045	3,024	1,632.1	840	6,403	361.2	357	23.1
1968	3,264	3,045	1,683.0	739	6,396	342.7	381	23.5
1969	3,469	3,374	1,760.6	827	4,814	258.3	350	21.8
1970	3,881	4,132	1,883.2	803	6,777	337.6	329	21.2
1971	4,147	4,379	1,728.3	575	8,953	434.0	306	19.7

(a) Australian produce. (b) Flour, plain white. (c) Greasy equivalent (includes greasy wool, slip, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins). (d) Year ended previous December.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)						Ores and concentrates		
	Butter(b)	Hides and skins		Meats(c)	Fruit(d)	Sugar	Gold	Iron	Other(e)
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
	mil. lb	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(f)	35	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.4	(g)	28.6	..	(g)
1912(f)	102	9.2	6.4	8.6	1.0	(g)	24.0	..	8.1
1922	127	16.0	6.2	11.0	6.0	(g)	7.0	..	1.3
1932	202	20.6	4.6	12.8	9.6	5.0	23.8	..	0.3
1942	130	16.2	12.0	28.2	10.6	5.2	18.4	..	1.9
1943	130	17.1	7.4	21.2	7.0	2.0	(g)	..	2.5
1944	105	13.8	13.5	26.1	10.2	3.0	(g)	..	3.1
1945	94	16.5	13.2	28.2	11.0	3.7	(g)	..	3.4
1946	139	24.8	23.7	28.0	12.2	6.1	52.8	..	3.2
1947	135	25.4	30.9	42.3	19.7	5.4	(g)	..	5.6
1948	187	41.8	24.7	45.1	25.5	6.1	7.7	..	9.2
1949	185	48.3	24.4	59.5	30.3	26.4	(g)	..	11.8
1950	182	50.8	30.3	70.0	30.2	28.3	(g)	..	12.3
1951	123	37.8	54.4	60.8	37.6	29.6	(g)	..	21.4
1952	28	10.2	34.3	71.0	44.4	13.8	14.0	..	39.9
1953	112	40.9	40.3	131.6	61.2	43.3	40.8	..	38.9
1954	90	33.1	38.9	113.8	67.9	63.2	27.5	..	25.6
1955	142	50.0	39.4	127.0	68.0	62.3	27.4	..	28.1
1956	186	58.7	41.8	119.1	67.4	49.4	16.6	..	38.2
1957	173	52.9	48.5	100.1	52.9	57.6	28.5	..	51.4
1958	116	32.3	50.8	110.5	72.0	70.0	12.7	..	42.4
1959	176	50.9	47.1	194.4	73.1	64.3	6.6	..	32.7
1960	175	58.4	63.6	177.0	64.3	53.3	20.4	..	43.5
1961	141	40.9	54.4	144.6	61.1	70.1	79.9	..	54.4
1962	178	48.5	64.3	179.4	73.5	67.8	18.0	..	47.7
1963	179	49.3	73.7	225.7	73.3	91.0	12.9	..	43.5
1964	202	57.0	91.7	243.7	92.3	156.5	14.3	..	54.4
1965	214	67.4	80.1	286.2	86.1	112.7	18.4	0.8	76.6
1966	186	57.7	89.2	287.7	107.3	93.9	24.4	2.7	87.5
1967	230	64.8	85.5	285.5	94.5	100.0	18.1	46.0	101.0
1968	172	47.0	61.9	284.6	104.6	97.6	15.6	103.0	123.1
1969	166	40.5	75.0	290.9	92.4	122.2	22.7	179.5	143.3
1970	218	52.5	86.9	426.1	87.7	116.1	29.4	277.8	205.0
1971	197	48.1	71.2	440.6	99.8	149.6	18.5	374.3	230.4

(a) Australian produce. (b) Includes concentrates and ghee. (c) Includes sausage casings, natural. (d) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (e) Excludes iron ore and iron ore concentrates. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Less than 0.05.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	Apparel, etc.	Oil, etc.	Metals, etc.	Rubber	Paper, etc.
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(a)	7.2	21.8	2.4	15.6	1.0	3.2
1912(a)	7.4	32.4	3.2	28.0	2.8	5.2
1922	8.0	62.0	9.4	45.6	3.4	8.8
1932	5.2	30.8	11.0	14.8	1.6	8.8
1942	12.3	65.3	32.4	143.6	6.0	8.7
1943	14.5	59.0	35.0	203.1	4.4	4.7
1944	10.5	77.2	47.5	215.4	6.0	11.8
1945	13.0	90.7	41.3	150.4	3.5	14.8
1946	17.6	63.4	41.5	92.5	5.9	16.3
1947	18.9	97.8	41.3	105.2	10.9	26.8
1948	33.0	192.1	69.5	170.8	9.8	46.8
1949	27.9	218.4	86.4	256.1	12.6	42.1
1950	41.4	199.5	104.8	454.7	21.4	37.8
1951	49.6	277.3	139.7	479.7	59.3	58.0
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	786.8	68.0	137.5
1953	37.0	96.5	148.5	452.0	17.4	44.9
1954	51.4	227.6	167.0	504.4	23.7	68.2
1955	71.9	253.5	193.8	638.3	34.1	92.8
1956	44.1	222.7	199.3	644.1	44.1	87.2
1957	51.6	182.7	191.1	530.1	33.4	83.5
1958	51.5	217.0	203.4	564.4	33.3	89.8
1959	55.3	193.9	209.0	585.6	33.6	96.1
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5

Year ended 30 June—	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles	Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125

(a) Year ended previous December.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Overseas vessels				Interstate vessels—				
	Entrances		Clearances		Overseas cargo		entrances		Interstate cargo shipped
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	Discharged	Shipped	No.	Net tonnage	
mil. tons		mil. tons		mil. tons		mil. tons		mil. tons	
1902 . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912 . . .	(c)2,081	(c)5.0	(c)2,093	(c)5.0	n.a.	n.a.	(c)5,000	(c)6.8	n.a.
1922 . . .	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	2.4	5.8	4,897	6.4	5.5
1932 . . .	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	3.0	6.7	3,958	5.5	4.0
1942 . . .	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	5.5	4.2	4,860	6.6	10.0
1943 . . .	956	3.8	1,069	4.3	5.1	3.6	3,596	4.6	9.4
1944 . . .	1,094	4.5	1,286	5.2	5.9	5.1	3,731	5.2	9.2
1945 . . .	1,059	4.5	1,088	4.6	6.1	4.9	3,543	5.1	9.3
1946 . . .	1,146	5.3	1,225	5.4	6.2	3.9	3,108	4.4	7.4
1947 . . .	1,202	5.2	1,287	5.2	5.6	4.5	3,084	4.7	8.5
1948 . . .	1,470	6.1	1,479	5.8	6.9	5.8	2,943	4.2	8.4
1949 . . .	1,706	7.5	1,780	7.5	8.4	6.8	3,091	4.7	7.4
1950 . . .	1,942	8.7	1,965	8.7	11.3	6.4	3,228	5.3	7.6
1951 . . .	1,911	8.6	1,992	8.7	13.1	6.7	3,301	5.8	8.0
1952 . . .	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	14.4	5.7	3,750	7.9	9.0
1953 . . .	1,988	8.7	2,053	8.9	9.7	7.5	4,555	9.2	9.7
1954 . . .	2,054	8.9	2,073	8.9	11.3	7.1	4,759	9.6	10.6
1955 . . .	2,245	9.9	2,260	10.1	14.4	7.5	4,644	9.4	11.7
1956 . . .	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	15.9	8.2	4,626	9.5	12.9
1957 . . .	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	15.3	10.1	4,805	9.5	13.2
1958 . . .	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	16.6	8.9	5,127	9.8	13.8
1959 . . .	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	16.9	10.1	5,012	9.5	13.4
1960 . . .	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	18.7	11.6	5,004	9.5	14.3
1961 . . .	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	21.1	15.3	4,860	9.6	15.2
1962 . . .	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	20.3	18.7	5,032	9.8	14.8
1963 . . .	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	22.8	17.0	4,845	9.7	15.4
1964 . . .	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	24.7	21.6	5,067	10.1	16.8
1965 . . .	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	27.7	22.4	5,263	13.2	17.8
1966 . . .	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	28.3	23.3	5,480	15.1	17.7
1967 . . .	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	31.3	34.6	4,937	15.3	17.4
1968 . . .	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	32.3	43.4	5,159	15.7	19.0
1969 . . .	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	34.5	57.0	5,269	15.8	20.4
1970 . . .	4,932	44.0	5,014	44.1	33.4	79.0	4,834	17.7	22.5

(a) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (b) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (c) Year ended previous December.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	Government Railways					Regular Internal Air Services						
	Route-miles (b)	Train mileage	Pas- senger journeys	Freight- tons carried	Freight- net ton- miles	Passengers		Freight		Mail		
						Miles flown	Embark- ations	Pas- senger miles	Tons up- lifted	Ton- miles	Tons up- lifted	Ton- miles
		mil.		mil.		'000		mil.(d)		'000(c)		
1902 . . .	12.8	38.2	145	15.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 . . .	16.8	55.2	228	25.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 . . .	23.4	56.1	335	31.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 . . .	27.0	63.8	303	26.1	n.a.	0.9	6	3	0.04	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
1942 . . .	27.2	88.5	475	38.9	n.a.	7.8	151	76	1.3	1.0	n.a.	0.5
1943 . . .	27.2	96.1	518	42.5	n.a.	7.0	135	64	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.5
1944 . . .	27.2	91.8	533	42.0	n.a.	9.7	216	100	1.5	0.9	3.6	2.7
1945 . . .	27.2	90.2	535	40.8	n.a.	12.6	320	141	2.6	1.3	4.2	2.8
1946 . . .	27.2	86.7	546	36.7	n.a.	17.7	509	225	5.6	2.6	4.4	1.7
1947 . . .	27.2	85.5	503	37.8	5,605	23.0	850	366	13.7	6.7	1.3	0.7
1948 . . .	27.1	87.7	511	40.0	5,934	32.4	1,208	503	28.9	13.4	1.4	0.8
1949 . . .	27.0	92.3	507	41.4	6,212	35.2	1,409	566	37.4	17.1	1.8	0.9
1950 . . .	27.0	93.4	505	40.6	6,203	36.5	1,500	590	49.4	22.3	2.9	1.4
1951 . . .	27.0	88.7	476	40.9	6,277	40.7	1,685	669	59.4	27.1	3.2	1.5
1952 . . .	26.8	93.4	501	44.3	6,755	41.8	1,829	722	57.5	26.7	2.7	1.3
1953 . . .	26.8	88.7	498	44.0	6,574	39.1	1,706	667	57.6	27.2	2.3	1.2
1954 . . .	26.6	93.5	511	46.8	6,953	41.0	1,772	702	69.5	32.7	2.3	1.2
1955 . . .	26.6	94.8	517	47.7	7,295	43.5	1,918	766	78.7	37.0	2.3	1.3
1956 . . .	26.5	96.2	515	46.8	7,274	43.7	2,020	828	84.4	38.9	2.5	1.4
1957 . . .	26.5	95.1	499	47.5	7,463	42.1	2,125	891	75.1	36.3	2.5	1.4
1958 . . .	26.4	90.3	494	45.3	6,808	40.5	2,123	899	70.0	33.0	2.6	1.4
1959 . . .	26.3	91.3	485	48.0	7,320	40.3	2,235	944	62.8	28.8	2.7	1.5
1960 . . .	26.2	92.7	479	51.2	8,006	43.2	2,660	1,133	65.4	29.2	4.8	2.6
1961 . . .	26.1	93.0	463	55.4	8,788	42.3	2,639	1,110	63.0	28.2	6.0	3.1
1962 . . .	25.6	92.6	461	55.6	8,823	41.2	2,666	1,119	57.2	26.1	6.3	3.2
1963 . . .	25.5	92.9	465	55.9	9,253	43.7	2,833	1,221	59.4	28.3	6.5	3.3
1964 . . .	25.2	96.5	471	61.7	10,501	49.0	3,257	1,408	63.2	30.5	7.1	3.7
1965 . . .	25.0	96.6	464	64.8	11,145	52.3	3,764	1,639	70.0	33.9	7.7	4.1
1966 . . .	25.0	94.3	460	64.4	11,038	55.0	4,158	1,831	76.1	37.6	8.6	4.6
1967 . . .	25.1	93.7	455	68.5	11,517	56.8	4,425	1,972	82.1	40.1	9.6	5.1
1968 . . .	25.1	94.5	453	71.1	12,264	56.7	4,668	2,125	85.1	42.3	9.4	5.2
1969 . . .	25.1	93.8	447	75.7	13,126	60.3	5,185	2,402	89.9	45.5	9.9	5.5
1970 . . .	25.1	97.1	450	82.4	14,661	66.2	5,911	2,803	100.1	51.0	10.6	6.0

(a) Particulars of train-mileages, passenger-journeys, freight tons carried, and freight net ton-miles refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period. (c) Short tons (2,000 lb). (d) In terms of short tons.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued

ROAD TRANSPORT

COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Tramway, trolley-bus and omnibus services(a) Passenger journeys	Motor vehicles on the register(b)				Postal matter dealt with(c)	Telephones		Telegrams (e)	Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)	
		Motor cars and station wagons	Utilities, panel vans, etc., trucks and omnibuses	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)		Instruments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(d)		Broad-cast listeners*	Tele-visions viewers*
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902 . . .	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(f)384	(f)36	(f)28	(f)8.2	..	..
1912 . . .	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(f)698	(f)118	(f)96	(f)13.9	..	..
1922 . . .	569	102			102	778	259	196	16.8	(g)1	..
1932 . . .	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942 . . .	(h)1,067	451	250	49	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1943 . . .	1,189	472	255	48	776	1,082	767	540	32.5	1,370	..
1944 . . .	1,281	494	274	53	820	1,114	800	557	35.8	1,395	..
1945 . . .	1,290	506	291	57	854	1,155	828	578	37.6	1,415	..
1946 . . .	1,275	523	333	73	929	1,166	856	608	38.0	1,437	..
1947 . . .	1,216	548	378	87	1,013	1,235	905	648	35.7	1,678	..
1948 . . .	1,199	589	419	100	1,108	1,307	963	688	36.8	1,704	..
1949 . . .	1,185	651	457	118	1,225	1,375	1,028	734	37.9	1,763	..
1950 . . .	1,076	764	506	134	1,404	1,466	1,110	795	38.0	1,841	..
1951 . . .	1,092	879	555	146	1,580	1,526	1,209	870	37.2	1,885	..
1952 . . .	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1953 . . .	988	1,105	587	148	1,840	1,506	1,383	1,001	25.9	1,986	..
1954 . . .	981	1,196	611	141	1,947	1,604	1,476	1,070	25.1	2,042	..
1955 . . .	966	1,342	654	133	2,130	1,653	1,587	1,153	25.5	2,035	..
1956 . . .	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957 . . .	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958 . . .	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959 . . .	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960 . . .	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961 . . .	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962 . . .	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963 . . .	712	2,381	833	78	3,292	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964 . . .	702	2,595	851	71	3,516	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965 . . .	685	2,811	865	68	3,744	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966 . . .	653	2,975	878	67	3,920	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967 . . .	621	3,140	893	73	4,107	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968 . . .	609	3,349	907	88	4,345	2,648	3,392	2,359	(i)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969 . . .	590	3,551	930	105	4,586	2,624	3,599	2,511	(i)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970 . . .	575	3,780	959	122	4,861	2,725	3,913	2,704	(i)23.2	2,670	2,758

(a) Government and municipal. (b) At end of period. (c) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (d) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (e) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (h) Tramway passenger journeys only before 1942. (i) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT **GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Year	At current prices			At constant prices(a)			At current prices		At constant prices		
	(b)	(c)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(f)	1966-67 prices(e)	(f)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(f)	1966-67 prices(e)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	419	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
1901-02	444	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
1902-03	428	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
1903-04	449	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
1904-05	445	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
1905-06	478	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..
1906-07	538	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..
1907-08	536	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
1908-09	583	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
1909-10	624	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
1910-11	683	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
1911-12	733	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1912-13	802	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1913-14	865	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..
1914-15	833	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..
1915-16	909	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1916-17	943	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..
1917-18	963	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..
1918-19	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1919-20	1,257	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..
1920-21	1,426	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
1921-22	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
1922-23	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..
1923-24	1,569	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..
1924-25	1,722	..	..	..	..	..	303	..	..	..	..
1925-26	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
1926-27	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	..	..	..
1927-28	1,739	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..
1928-29	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..	..
1929-30	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..
1930-31	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
1931-32	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..
1932-33	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..
1933-34	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..
1934-35	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..
1935-36	1,574	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
1936-37	1,717	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..
1937-38	1,857	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
1938-39	1,847	1,860	(1,800)	..	..	..	298	(316)	..	..	..
1939-40	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	2,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941-42	..	2,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	2,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	..	2,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	..	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	3,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	..	3,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	4,524	4,351	7,328	..	..	..	792	1,350	..	..
1949-50	..	..	5,127	7,893	..	..	..	1,064	1,652	..	..
1950-51	..	..	6,806	8,353	..	..	..	1,524	2,049	..	..
1951-52	..	..	7,310	8,587	..	..	..	1,938	2,194	..	..
1952-53	..	..	8,293	8,515	..	..	..	1,937	1,983	..	..
1953-54	..	..	9,060	9,060	10,519	..	..	2,128	2,128	2,511	..
1954-55	..	..	9,653	9,542	11,141	..	..	2,353	2,294	2,698	..
1955-56	..	..	10,471	10,085	11,714	..	..	2,567	2,380	2,811	..
1956-57	..	..	11,407	10,351	11,946	..	..	2,667	2,380	2,819	..
1957-58	..	..	11,665	10,504	12,206	..	..	2,856	2,499	2,951	..
1958-59	..	..	12,542	11,452	13,118	..	..	3,022	2,614	3,085	..
1959-60	..	..	13,825	12,081	13,825	16,501	..	3,395	2,878	3,395	3,945
1960-61	..	..	14,704	..	14,262	17,045	..	3,661	..	3,559	4,154
1961-62	..	..	15,043	..	14,400	17,249	..	3,710	..	3,560	4,158
1962-63	..	..	16,224	..	15,320	18,389	..	4,009	..	3,832	4,470
1963-64	..	..	17,980	..	16,437	19,634	..	4,499	..	4,227	4,922
1964-65	..	..	19,756	..	17,654	21,026	..	5,239	..	4,778	5,562
1965-66	..	..	20,695	..	17,852	21,378	..	5,681	..	5,040	5,869
1966-67	..	..	22,777	..	19,060	22,777	..	5,969	..	5,117	5,969
1967-68	..	..	24,315	..	..	23,669	..	6,501	..	..	6,322
1968-69	..	..	27,272	..	..	25,633	..	7,203	..	..	6,757
1969-70	..	..	30,107	..	..	27,071	..	7,902	..	..	7,105
1970-71p	..	..	33,028	..	..	28,125	..	8,675	..	..	7,331

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts, op. cit.* pp 16 and 101. (b) N. G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross national product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. (c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to 1948-49 are from *National Income and Expenditure 1955-56* and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, *Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) *Australian National Accounts 1962-70*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper *National Income and Expenditure 1970-71*. The figures of \$1,800m for gross national product and \$316m for gross fixed capital expenditure in 1938-39 are based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates, and are approximately consistent with the present Australian National Account series. Mr B. D. Haig ('1938-39 National Income Estimates', *Australian Economic History Review*, Vol. vii, No. 2, September 1967) has adjusted components of gross national expenditure and imports and exports for changes in prices. If the price indexes implied by Mr Haig's estimates are used to revalue at 1938-39 prices gross national product and gross fixed capital expenditure for 1948-49, values of \$2,384m and \$434m, respectively, are obtained. (e) *Gross National Product and Expenditure at Current and Constant Prices, 1959-60 to 1970-71*. (f) N. G. Butlin, *op. cit.* For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE

BANKING

Year ended 30 June—	Trading banks			Bank clearings (c)	Savings banks
	Australian note issue(a)	Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		Depositors balances(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902 . . . . .	..	188	186	13	62
1912	16	238	300	25	118
1922	107	364	578	65	308
1932	103	522	638	55	396
1942	205	648	965	142	549
1943	280	583	1,233	156	716
1944	382	542	1,389	158	943
1945	373	503	1,525	149	1,134
				<i>Debits to customers' accounts(c)</i>	
				(e)296	
1946	400	519	1,397	349	1,327
1947	405	672	1,445	451	1,320
1948	393	824	1,598	514	1,363
1949	426	966	1,830	655	1,428
1950	463	1,148	2,264	897	1,524
1951	551	1,357	2,826	866	1,675
1952	605	1,656	2,564	877	1,784
1953	657	1,450	2,856	1,100	1,895
1954	688	1,690	3,061	1,127	2,020
1955	726	1,982	3,089	1,123	2,145
1956	745	1,945	2,992	1,250	2,282
1957	763	1,897	3,231	1,282	2,455
1958	775	2,060	3,240	1,432	2,594
1959	790	2,007	3,362	1,737	2,783
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,654	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,848	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	2,028	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,318	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,653	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,672	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,978	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	3,588	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	4,055	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,891	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	5,711	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431		7,635

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) June quarter up to and including 1945; weekly average for month of June from 1946 onwards. (c) Weekly average, June month. (d) End of June. (e) Bank clearings, \$179m.

LIFE INSURANCE(a)

Year ended 31 December(b)—	Ordinary(c)		Industrial		Total	
	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1901	414	216	236	10	650	226
1911	484	218	467	20	951	238
1921	730	362	973	60	1,703	422
1931	871	570	1,550	134	2,421	704
1941	1,340	926	2,780	254	4,120	1,180
1942	1,384	956	2,899	268	4,283	1,223
1943	1,433	998	3,026	285	4,459	1,284
1944	1,506	1,071	3,158	306	4,664	1,376
1945	1,587	1,157	3,279	327	4,866	1,484
1946	1,730	1,310	3,429	357	5,159	1,667
1947	1,902	1,481	3,541	386	5,442	1,867
1948	2,071	1,669	3,643	418	5,714	2,087
1949	2,224	1,862	3,725	448	5,949	2,310
1950	2,377	2,094	3,793	477	6,170	2,571
1951	2,554	2,424	3,843	507	6,396	2,931
1952	2,731	2,757	3,873	541	6,604	3,298
1953	2,893	3,105	3,881	571	6,774	3,677
1954	3,033	3,482	3,827	594	6,860	4,076
1955	3,184	3,942	3,766	615	6,949	4,556
1956	3,319	4,447	3,702	631	7,021	5,077
1957	3,446	5,067	3,615	645	7,061	5,712
1958	3,577	5,747	3,531	657	7,108	6,404
1959	3,710	6,571	3,443	665	7,154	7,236
1960	4,110	7,690	3,340	686	7,450	8,376
1961	4,201	8,743	3,199	707	7,400	9,450
1962	4,291	9,854	3,076	743	7,366	10,597
1963	4,401	11,010	2,953	777	7,354	11,787
1964	4,539	12,481	2,851	823	7,390	13,304
1965	4,705	14,057	2,755	871	7,460	14,928
1966	4,873	15,750	2,644	918	7,517	16,668
1967	5,051	17,762	2,603	981	7,654	18,743
1968	5,251	20,357	2,561	1,041	7,812	21,397
1969(d)	5,428	23,245	2,530	1,114	7,958	24,360
1970(d)(e)	5,622	27,460	2,496	1,216	8,117	28,676

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Companies' financial years which ended during the year. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) From 1 July includes business of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales and the Queensland State Government Insurance Office, but excludes Papua and New Guinea business. (e) Figures relate to end of December and are derived from monthly figures.

SOCIAL—continued
PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Phar- maceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Common- wealth expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc.(a)	War pensions		Service pensions	
					No.(b)	Amount paid	No.(b)	Amount paid
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 . . . . .	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..
1922 . . . . .	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1	..	..
1932 . . . . .	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9	..	..
1942 . . . . .	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.4	14	1.2
1943 . . . . .	..	..	..	73.2	227	16.8	13	1.3
1944 . . . . .	..	..	..	78.3	245	20.8	13	1.3
1945 . . . . .	..	..	..	78.8	281	22.9	13	1.3
1946	2.2	..	..	106.4	360	26.6	13	1.6
1947	8.8	..	..	124.0	395	30.2	14	1.8
1948	8.9	..	..	137.2	416	32.7	16	2.5
1949	11.8	..	..	161.6	440	37.9	16	2.7
1950	12.6	..	0.1	185.6	471	42.1	16	2.9
1951	13.1	..	5.9	230.0	503	53.1	17	3.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7	17	3.6
1953	14.4	3.5	14.4	331.0	544	72.6	19	4.5
1954	16.7	7.2	18.5	353.1	564	78.1	21	5.4
1955	18.6	13.5	21.5	378.6	584	87.8	22	6.0
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	429.7	600	91.3	35	8.3
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	447.8	614	95.6	39	9.8
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6	42	11.3
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0	44	12.4
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5	46	13.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6	50	15.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1	58	19.4
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7	62	21.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5	65	24.2
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5	65	25.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5	66	28.2
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7	67	29.1
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4	69	31.8
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8	67	34.1
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5	74	39.9
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4	77	43.7

(a) National Welfare Fund items only, including expenditure for all years on pensions, benefits, etc., which subsequently became payable from the National Welfare Fund. In addition to the items shown in the preceding columns, the tables include expenditure on—the rehabilitation service; milk for school children; tuberculosis campaign; sickness, special and funeral benefits and some miscellaneous welfare and health services. Excludes war and service pensions, telephone rental concessions for pensioners, and some minor welfare and health services. (b) At 30 June.

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	Schools		Non-government		Universities		Police	Prisons	Convicted prisoners
	Government								
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Number	Students			
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	No.	'000
1902	7.2	637	2.4	144	4	1.9	5.9	n.a.	4.2
1912	8.4	663	1.9	164	5	3.8	6.6	101	3.4
1922	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	92	3.0
1932	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	85	4.1
1942	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.6	9.7	71	3.5
1943	8.8	874	1.8	264	6	11.4	9.6	69	3.5
1944	8.7	878	1.8	275	6	14.7	9.4	70	3.9
1945	8.4	875	1.8	273	6	17.8	9.4	70	3.9
1946	8.3	887	1.8	277	7	25.0	9.9	70	3.6
1947	8.2	906	1.9	281	7	30.0	10.2	73	3.8
1948	8.0	928	1.8	281	7	31.9	10.6	72	3.5
1949	7.9	971	1.8	293	8	31.1	11.1	71	3.8
1950	7.8	1,027	1.9	310	8	30.0	11.5	70	4.0
1951	7.6	1,078	1.9	326	8	31.1	11.9	70	4.2
1952	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.1	12.6	69	4.8
1953	7.6	1,206	2.0	366	9	28.3	12.7	70	4.8
1954	7.6	1,275	2.0	388	9	28.9	12.6	71	4.8
1955	7.6	1,337	2.1	410	9	30.3	12.9	72	5.1
1956	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.0	13.5	73	6.0
1957	7.7	1,427	2.0	453	9	36.6	14.1	73	6.4
1958	7.8	1,498	2.0	474	10	41.5	14.5	73	6.6
1959	7.8	1,560	2.1	492	10	47.2	14.9	74	6.6
1960	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	10	53.4	15.3	77	6.8
1961	7.9	1,662	2.1	527	10	57.7	15.9	75	7.2
1962	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	74	7.4
1963	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	73	7.7
1964	7.8	1,799	2.2	565	10	76.2	17.2	74	7.7
1965	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	11	83.3	17.6	74	7.7
1966	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	12	91.3	18.4	76	8.1
1967	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	75	8.7
1968	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	79	8.8
1969	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	74	9.2
1970	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	15	116.8	20.3	77	9.3

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons.



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1955

NOTES. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (*see* No. 48, page 1201) this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. Later issues up to No. 50 (*see* No. 50, page 1289) covered events back to 1945. This issue covers the years 1955 to 1970 and the first half of 1971.

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

- 1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached 9,000,000. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
- 1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.
- 1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register in New South Wales, but upheld validity of Victorian tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra.
- 1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration.
- 1959 Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1958 provided for three weeks' annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Population reached 10,000,000.
- 1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* and *Reserve Bank Act 1959* proclaimed (*see* page 472). National Service training suspended. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
- 1961 Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* unifying State Acts became operative (*see* page 434). Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Australian population census taken. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
- 1962 Commonwealth and Western Australian Electoral Acts amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. Aborigines exercised voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.
- 1963 Approval given to agreement for United States to operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Australian population reached 11,000,000.
- 1964 R.A.N. Destroyer *Voyager* sunk in collision off Jervis Bay with loss of eighty-two lives. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks' annual leave. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened and Australia's first commercial oil production started. Northern Territory Legislative Council passed legislation removing discrimination against Aborigines. Australian forces saw action in Malaysia. Resumption of National Service Training and establishment of special Reserve Forces announced (*see* page 89). *National Service Act 1964* passed.
- 1965 Full High Court judgement on intra-state airlines case held that intra-state services need to hold both a State licence and a Commonwealth licence. Martin Report on tertiary education tabled in House of Representatives. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.
- 1966 The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement came into force. Mr Harold Holt sworn in as Prime Minister. Australia adopted dollar-cent system of decimal currency. Immigration laws amended to provide for relaxation of restrictions on entry of persons of non-European race (*see* page 147). Member for Australian Capital Territory given full voting rights. Commercial oilfield declared at Barrow Island (W.A.). Australia joined eight other nations in forming Asian and Pacific Co-operation Council (ASPAC). 1966 census taken. Permanent employment of married women by Commonwealth Government proclaimed. First direct satellite telecast between Britain and Australia.

- 1967 Worst bushfires in history of Tasmania caused loss of 51 lives. SEACOM communications cable linking Australia with south-east Asia opened. First direct satellite telecast from North America to Australia. 36th Session of International Statistical Institute held in Sydney. *Trade Practices Act 1965-1967* came into force. Daylight saving became effective in Tasmania. Australian Resources Development Bank formed. Government decision not to devalue Australian dollar with pound sterling announced. Australia launched its first satellite at Woomera. Senate select committee recommended that Australia change over to metric system of weights and measures. Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Harold Holt, disappeared while swimming off Portsea, Victoria; Rt Hon. J. McEwen sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1968 Uniform Commonwealth-State censorship laws came into force. Senator J. G. Gorton elected leader of Liberal Party and sworn in as Prime Minister. Twelve-mile fishing limit around Australia, Nauru, Papua and New Guinea, and Cartier Islands operated from 30 January. Nauru became an independent nation on 31 January. New Victorian stamp duty on receipts. Joint Commonwealth-State off-shore petroleum legislation operated from 1 April. Population reached 12,000,000. Northern Territory member in House of Representatives given full voting rights. Vietnam Medal for Australian Armed Forces instituted. An interim council responsible for the planning and construction of the National Art Gallery created. Two pulsars, mysterious radio sources in the Milky Way, discovered by the Mills Cross radio telescope. The National Library of Australia was opened by the Prime Minister. The United States Presidential Unit Citation presented to the 6th Battalion R.A.R. *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*, which makes the High Court of Australia the final court of appeal in all issues involving Commonwealth law and jurisdiction, came into operation. Announcement of a five year \$1,000 million development plan for Papua and New Guinea, with the basic aim of developing the territory economically for self-determination. An earthquake devastated the town of Meckering in Western Australia. The first heart transplant in Australia was performed in Sydney. Commonwealth legislation introduced to establish a fund of \$4.65 million to enable Aborigines to set up in business, and to provide a non-repayable grant of \$3.65 million to the States for Aboriginal advancement. An Ordinance to prevent the takeover of life insurance companies registered in the Australian Capital Territory became operative.
- 1969 The Australian stock exchanges took steps to permit differential voting rights on the shares of listed companies to prevent overseas takeovers. Fifteen died and more than 200 houses were destroyed in disastrous fires in Southern Victoria. Cannon from Captain Cook's ship the *Endeavour* were found in Northern Queensland waters. The Sydney-Melbourne express train the *Southern Aurora* collided head-on with a goods train at Violet Town, Victoria, causing loss of life and extensive damage to both trains. Australia's first natural gas pipeline from Roma to Brisbane was opened. Natural gas entered the Melbourne metropolitan system for the first time. A receipts tax in Tasmania became operative. Sir Paul Hasluck was sworn in as Governor-General. The *Copyright Act 1968* became operative and at the same time Australia became a party to the Universal Copyright Convention and to the Brussels revision of the Berne Copyright Convention. The Commonwealth Government decided that Camp Hill would be the site for the new and permanent Parliament House in the National Capital. The H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* collided with the destroyer U.S.S. *Evans*, cutting that ship in half, during a SEATO exercise in the South China Sea, with the loss of fifty-seven American seamen. Five power (Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Malaysia and Singapore) talks on the future defence of Malaysia and Singapore were held in Canberra. The Arbitration Commission handed down its decision on equal pay for women (see page 261). Transport Ministers agreed that all new motor vehicles after July 1970 are to be fitted with air pollution control devices. The High Court ruled that the States had no rights or jurisdiction over territorial waters adjacent to their coastline or over the sea-bed. Australian National Line ship, the freighter *Noongah* sank during a gale off the northern N.S.W. coast with the loss of 21 lives. A new Australia-New Zealand defence pact announced, involving standardisation in logistics and planning. Wiltshire Report on the Colleges of Advanced Education tabled in Parliament. Reports of the Senate Select Committees on Medical and Hospital Costs, and on Air Pollution tabled in the Senate. Bass Strait under-sea oil piped to shore for the first time. Federal elections held and Liberal-Country Party coalition returned with a majority of 7. Construction of the transcontinental standard gauge rail link completed at Broken Hill. The Prime Minister announced new rail construction schemes including the construction of a new standard gauge rail link to Alice Springs. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's decision in the National Wage Case 1969 increased total award wages by 3 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males by \$3.50 per week (see page 260).

1970 *January.* The *Patents Act* 1969 came into effect; it conferred on the Commissioner of Patents, power to require an applicant to elect whether he wishes to have his application examined. Design rules relating to seat belts, seat belt anchorages and hydraulic brake hose for motor vehicles came into effect. A Commonwealth Secondary School Scholarship Scheme for Aborigines beyond school leaving age was announced. The cyclone 'Ada' caused severe damage off the northern Queensland coast; many island resorts devastated. The Federal Government imposed controls on the export of Australian natural gas.

February. The High Court decided that the Victorian and Western Australian stamp tax, receipt tax or turnover tax, was illegal; the Prime Minister announced that legislation would be introduced to enable the Federal Government to collect the tax on behalf of the States. The *Indian-Pacific* rail passenger service inaugurated. Australia signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

March. A High Court judgement in Sydney upheld the validity of the Trade Practices Tribunal following a challenge by Tasmanian Breweries Pty Ltd. It was announced that the Federal Government proposed to carry out an \$18 million survey of the Continental shelf and slope to assess the potential resources of off-shore Australia. Queen Elizabeth II, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne commenced their Royal Visit.

April. The Prime Minister announced the setting up of a Joint Committee to investigate the problem of the Crown of Thorns starfish. The *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act* 1968 came into effect, implementing Australian sovereignty over the living resources of the Continental Shelf. Cape Everard, Victoria, renamed Point Hicks, after Lieutenant Hicks who sailed with Captain Cook.

May. The Prime Minister announced the appointees and terms of reference for the Royal Commission to investigate oil drilling in the Barrier Reef region. Vietnam Moratorium Day held on 8 May—thousands of people marched in all State capitals as a protest against Australia's participation in the Vietnam war. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Trudeau, made a visit to Australia. Employers, trade unions and the Commonwealth Government agreed on new industrial dispute procedures in the Commonwealth industrial sphere. It was announced that the Bureau of Transport Economics would be established in the Department of Shipping and Transport and that its function would be to analyse the costs and economics of transport in Australia. State elections held in South Australia; the Labor Party came into office with a majority of 7 and Mr Dunstan was sworn in as Premier. In the Victorian State elections the Liberal Party under Sir Henry Bolte was returned to office.

June. The Senate Select Committee Water Pollution report was tabled in the Senate. The Commonwealth Parliament approved the setting up of 7 standing committees and 5 estimates committees in the Senate. The *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act* 1970 assented to. The Senate rejected the Receipts Tax Bill which would have empowered the Commonwealth to collect the tax for State Governments. The *Marginal Dairy Farmers Agreement Act* 1970 came into effect. The Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation was established, replacing the Snowy Mountains Authority.

July. The new health insurance scheme, based on the 'common fee' concept, came into operation. The Prime Minister opened the Tullamarine International Airport (cost \$50 million) near Melbourne. The Metric Conversion Board appointed to begin planning for Australia's conversion to the metric system of weights and measures; the conversion is expected to take up to ten years. The prime Minister made a six day tour of Papua New Guinea; he announced that as a step towards self-government for the Territory certain administrative functions were transferred from the Commonwealth Government to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly. Canberra nurses returned to work after a one month strike. The Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange held its first public hearing. Assent was given to two land lease ordinances granting the Aborigines exclusive land leasing rights for specified purposes over the 93,000 square miles of Aboriginal reserves in the Northern Territory; The Government announced that it would review the Australian immigration programme, including future population levels and the benefits and costs of immigration. Coal miners in three states were awarded a 35 hour working week which is to be phased in over a twelve month period.

August. Week-end gaol sentences for young offenders came into operation in Queensland. The Arbitration Court ruled that the A.C.T.U. could use profitability as an issue in the oil industry wage case. A Sydney woman gave \$6 million to establish a medical education and research fund. It was announced that the Australian Road Safety Council was to be replaced by two road safety bodies: one to undertake research, the other to co-ordinate national road safety publicity. The names of members of the Australian Film Development Corporation announced. Details announced of an employment training scheme to assist women to enter

the workforce. The A.C.T.U. called for Australia wide stop-work meetings which were held because of dissatisfaction over the Federal Budget.

September. Arrival of the first five of the 24 Phantom F4E bomber aircraft, leased from the United States pending a decision on the purchase of F111's. New film censorship procedures agreed to by Federal and State ministers. Royal Commission appointed in South Australia to inquire into the moratorium march in that state.

October. Sixteenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Canberra. First Boeing 747 (Jumbo) aeroplane to arrive in Australia landed at Sydney. Building workers in New South Wales strike for increased wages. A statutory wool marketing authority, the Australian Wool Commission, was established. Westgate Bridge disaster occurred in Melbourne—33 workers died. All P.M.G. workers were granted a five day working week. It was decided that the Port Phillip Bay oil line would be laid overland following a strong campaign against pollution danger by residents and conservationists. A plan to develop the Port of Darwin (cost \$19 million) was announced. The Prime Minister announced that a naval base costing \$38 million would be built at Cockburn Sound in Western Australia.

November. The *La Balsa* raft with a crew of 4 men reached Australia from Ecuador. The Queensland Government rejected an application to mine a sand mass at Cooloola; instead the area is to become a national park and forest reserve. Qantas, Australia's international airline, celebrated fifty years of operation. The flexible reserve wool price scheme came into operation. The A.C.T.U. announced that it would enter retail trading in Melbourne from January in partnership with a discount house. Senate elections held, the party representation being as follows: Liberal Party—10; Australian Labor Party—14; Democratic Labor Party—2; Country Party—2; Independent—2. The Pope arrived in Australia for a three day visit.

December. Three new Asian aid programmes (\$35 million) approved. Voting age reduced to 18 years in Western Australia. The Federal Government set up a committee to investigate conditions for Aborigines on Northern Territory cattle stations. Prospecting rights awarded to three groups of Aborigines over 1,400 square miles of Arnhem Land reserve. The Minister for the Interior announced that the Commonwealth would buy all freehold land (90,000 acres) within the Australian Capital Territory. A three year \$20 million defence aid grant to Malaysia and Singapore was announced. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased total award wages by 6 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males by \$4.00 a week from the beginning of the first pay period on or after 1 January 1971 (see pages 260-5). Assent given to an ordinance that prevented overseas takeovers of mining companies (for details see page 1057). The *Environment Protection Act* 1970 (Victoria) assented to; provided for the establishment of an environment protection authority.

1971 *January.* Compulsory wearing of seat belts, where fitted, introduced in Victoria. The Commonwealth and States agreed on details of the rural reconstruction scheme for which the Commonwealth was to provide \$100 million to the States over a four year period. Victorian Aborigines to be granted ownership of reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham, Victoria.

(to *February.* Sir John McEwen, former Prime Minister, Leader of the Australian Country Party and Deputy Prime Minister, retired from Federal Parliament. The Prime Minister announced measures including reduction in Commonwealth expenditure, to control inflation. Trade union ban on the export of merino rams broken by a charter aeroplane using R.A.A.F. refuelling and loading facilities. The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that Australia would sign the United Nations treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons under the sea. The Governor-General made an official visit to New Zealand. At the New South Wales State elections the Liberal Party under the Hon. R. W. Askin was returned to office. Announced that Australia would donate eleven DC3 aircraft to Cambodia, Laos and Nepal as part of a foreign aid programme. State elections held in Western Australia and the Labor Party returned for first time in twelve years. The *Amanda Miller*, the largest ship built in Australia was launched; the ship had been rebuilt following partial destruction by fire in April 1970. The Australian National Line announced that it would operate an Australian owned ship of the Pacific-Australia Direct Line (P.A.D.) to trade between Australia and the western coast of the United States and Canada. The population of Western Australia reached one million.

March. Report made by Colonel Sir Eric St. Johnston on the Victorian Police Force tabled in the Victorian Parliament. Torrential rains broke a severe drought in south-western Queensland and north-eastern South Australia. The Prime Minister (Mr J. G. Gorton) resigned; Mr William McMahon was elected as leader of the Liberal Party and was sworn in as Prime Minister. Dame Annabelle Rankin appointed High Commissioner to New Zealand to become Australia's first top-level woman diplomat. A large company agreed to supply the A.C.T.U. discount house without any restrictions on retail selling prices. The Prime Minister

(Mr McMahon) announced his new ministry and his intention to appoint assistant ministers. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Australia to begin a ten day visit. Australian National University commenced installation of a unique tandem accelerator with a guaranteed terminal voltage of fourteen million volts. A report tabled in Commonwealth Parliament showed that the Crown of Thorns starfish did not constitute a threat to the Great Barrier Reef area; the Prime Minister then announced that a three year research programme into this problem would be undertaken. The Prime Minister announced that the Australian forces in Vietnam would be reduced by 1,000 men.

April. The Royal Australian Air Force celebrated its fiftieth jubilee; the celebrations were attended by the Duke of Edinburgh. South Australia lowered the age of adulthood to eighteen years. Australia's table-tennis team visited mainland China. An employment scheme giving vocational training to workers displaced by technological change was announced; it will operate from 1 July 1971 and offer training for a maximum period of twelve months. The King and Queen of Nepal made a seven day visit to Australia. It was announced that the Commonwealth Government would prepare a programme for the movement of Papua-New Guinea to full internal self-government in the period 1972-76. The Yirrkala Aborigines legal challenge for land rights at Gove, a bauxite mining project in the Northern Territory, was dismissed. Australia signed a new five power defence agreement in London. Strike by ship stewards tied up 120 vessels in Australian ports.

May. Building industry tradesmen struck for increased margins and full pay rates for injured workers on compensation. Cigarette advertisements to be banned from radio and commercial television during children's peak viewing times. It was announced that the migrant intake target for the next financial year would be reduced to 140,000 new settlers. The Senate Select Committees on Health and Welfare and on Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse tabled their reports to the Senate. The Prime Minister announced membership and terms of reference of a ministerial committee on aboriginal advancement, principally in the Northern Territory. *Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1971* assented to. The High Court ruled that Victoria must pay payroll tax to the Commonwealth as it does not breach the Constitution. Two newspaper editors called before the Senate for breach of privilege in publishing the contents of a draft report before its presentation to the Senate. Seabed agreement between Indonesia and Australia signed in Canberra. Mr Neville Bonner, selected to fill a Queensland Senate vacancy, the first Aboriginal member of any Australian parliament. Qantas airlines paid \$½ million to a bomb hoaxer. The new Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts created.

June. Australia joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Inquiry into the West Gate bridge disaster completed after eighty sitting days. Domestic airlines began to use Tullamarine airport in Melbourne. Work started on the Melbourne underground railway. The Victorian Trades Hall Council lifted its ten month ban on construction of an ethane gas pipeline across Port Phillip Bay when it was shown that the pipeline would probably improve rather than destroy the ecology. The Springbok rugby team started their Australian tour; anti-apartheid demonstrations took place in all centres where matches were played. An Australian Labour Party delegation of five left for a visit to mainland China. It was announced that a new railway would be built to link Adelaide to the east-west standard gauge railway. Vietnam Moratorium marches held in all capital cities. The 1971 Census of Population and Housing was held. Independent inquiry (Kerr Committee) recommended interim pay increases for servicemen until a full work-value inquiry can be completed.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1970-71

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

<i>Years</i>	<i>Year Book No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1931 to 1938	33	968-77
1939 to 1944	36	1129-41
1945 to 1948	37	1235-45
1949 to 1951	39	1331-40
1952 to 1955	42	1149-60
1956 to 1958	46	1185-92
1958-59 to 1961-62	48	1188-1200
1962-63	49	1253-56
1963-64	50	1283-88
1964-65	51	1269-74
1965-66	52	1185-88
1966-67	53	1279-82
1967-68	54	1253-57
1968-69	55	1243-48
1969-70	56	1077-81

In 1970-71 a generally high level of activity was maintained in the Australian economy but the rate of growth was lower than in the past two years. Unemployment remained moderate although rising during the course of the year. Net population gain from overseas migration was less than the high gains of the previous two years. Demand was under some restraint as a result of increases in interest rates in the first half of 1970, but the rate of increase in prices and wages accelerated, and inflation became a matter of growing concern. The wool industry suffered severe losses when wool prices fell further and substantially in the first four months of the financial year and then remained at a low level. The fall in returns from wool together with reduced production of wheat depressed other business activity in rural areas. Mining output again grew strongly but some metal prices declined during the year.

The overall production performance of the economy is summarised in the growth in gross national product measured in constant prices. This rose by 3.9 per cent in 1970-71 compared with an increase of 5.6 per cent in 1969-70. Gross non-farm product at constant prices increased by 4.4 per cent in 1970-71 compared with increases of 6.9 per cent in 1969-70 and 5.9 per cent in 1968-69. Gross farm product at constant prices fell slightly in 1970-71. At current prices, gross national product rose by 9.7 per cent in 1970-71, gross non-farm product rose by 11.4 per cent and gross farm product fell by 12.0 per cent.

A lower rate of growth in demand in 1970-71 was, in the main, due to the lower rate of growth in personal consumption expenditure and exports. Personal consumption expenditure on goods and services at current prices increased by 8.9 per cent (2.7 per cent at constant prices) in 1970-71 compared with 9.1 per cent (5.2 per cent at constant prices) in 1969-70. Exports of goods and services at current prices increased by 6.6 per cent (8.4 per cent at constant prices) in 1970-71 compared with the exceptional increase of 21.9 per cent (18.8 per cent at constant prices) in 1969-70. In terms of the constant price estimates, there was a fall of 2.4 per cent in private capital expenditure on dwellings and a marginal fall in public capital expenditure. However there was stronger growth in other private capital expenditure which at constant prices, rose 8.0 per cent in 1970-71 compared with an increase of 4.1 per cent in 1969-70. Net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities also grew more strongly in 1970-71 than in the previous year.

The growth in wages, salaries and supplements again accelerated in 1970-71 while the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises again grew at a slower rate. Because of the decline in farm income, the gross operating surplus of unincorporated enterprises fell in 1970-71 after negligible growth in 1969-70. There was a smaller rate of increase in the gross operating surplus of companies in the latest year, and the gross operating surplus of public enterprises showed no growth. Wages, salaries and supplements increased by 15 per cent in 1970-71 compared with an increase of 12 per cent in 1969-70 although the growth in average employment fell slightly. Average earnings increased by 11 per cent, the most rapid increase since the early nineteen-fifties. Substantial increases in earnings were obtained by some groups during the course of 1970 and in December 1970 the decision was announced in the National Wage Case to raise award 'total wages' by 6 per cent.

The balance of payments on current account in 1970-71 resulted in a deficit of \$777 million compared with a deficit of \$746 million in 1969-70. There was a balance of trade surplus of \$446 million in 1970-71, a small increase on the surplus of \$410 million in the previous year. Exports f.o.b. rose 7 per cent to \$4,221 million. Exports of wool and sheepskins declined sharply from \$824 million in 1969-70 to \$593 million in 1970-71 and there were smaller falls in the value of exports of iron and steel, which decreased from \$136 million to \$97 million, and the non-ferrous metals, copper, lead, zinc and their base alloys, which decreased from \$237 million to \$191 million. These falls were more than offset by increases in most other principal categories of merchandise exports. Exports of wheat and flour rose sharply from \$359 million to \$454 million and exports of sugar rose from \$116 million to \$150 million. Iron ores and concentrates continued the strong growth of the previous year, rising from \$278 million to \$374 million. Exports of machinery and transport equipment also showed a substantial increase from \$280 million to \$326 million. The value of imports f.o.b. increased by 6 per cent to \$3,775 million. Most principal categories of merchandise imports rose in value. In particular, imports of chemicals rose from \$366 million in 1969-70 to \$410 million in 1970-71, imports of iron and steel increased from \$95 million to \$139 million, and imports of machinery also showed a substantial rise from \$960 million to \$1,071 million. Among the falls, the value of petroleum and petroleum products declined sharply from \$254 million in 1969-70 to \$189 million in 1970-71. The improvement of \$36 million in the balance of trade surplus was more than offset by an increase of \$67 million in the deficit on other current account transactions. Payments (net of receipts) in respect of travel, transportation and other services rose by \$29 million in 1970-71; there was an increase of \$13 million in net property income payable overseas; and net transfer payments, private and government, rose by \$25 million.

The deficit of \$777 million on current account was more than offset by a net apparent capital inflow of \$1,380 million resulting in a favourable net monetary movement for the year of \$602 million.

Early in 1970 there was extensive flooding in eastern Australia and by March the long standing drought in Western Queensland and adjacent parts of South Australia and New South Wales had been broken.

Farm income fell by about one quarter in 1970-71 increasing the burden of existing debts of the farm sector while asset values declined. The fall in wool prices was arrested in November 1970 when the newly established Australian Wool Commission began buying, but in the first half of 1971 wool prices were about 30 per cent below the level of June 1969, and not much above the lowest level since the Second World War. Wheat production quotas for 1970-71 were lower than in 1969-70 but were increased slightly for 1971-72. Gross farm product in 1970-71 represented only 6 per cent of gross national product compared with 11 per cent ten years earlier. However farm production continued to be of major importance to export earnings. Exports of goods of farm origin, including processed products, represented 50 per cent of exports in 1970-71 compared with 78 per cent ten years earlier. At the end of 1970-71 consideration continued to be given to further forms of assistance to the wool industry. The Commonwealth and States agreed on a rural reconstruction scheme for which the Commonwealth would provide \$100 million to the States over four years for debt reconstruction and farm amalgamation. In June, wool-growers proposed a guaranteed average price of 40 cents per pound for greasy wool. (A guaranteed average price of 36 cents and other measures were later provided for in the Commonwealth Budget in August 1971.)

Expansion of the mining industry continued to provide a strong impetus to capital expenditure. Mineral discoveries were again the focus of world attention, in particular discoveries of large uranium deposits. (The richest reported find was later substantially downgraded, but was even then significant.) Commercial oil production from Bass Strait had commenced in the previous year and the large Kingfish oilfield came into production in April 1971. During 1970-71, of the inputs of crude oil to domestic refineries 51 per cent was indigenous crude. Production of nickel concentrate approximately doubled in 1970-71. It was announced that subject to proving reserves, Sydney would draw natural gas supplies from South Australia.

In the finance markets, non-bank financial institutions continued to increase in relative importance, and recently established merchant banks mainly owned by Australian and overseas financial institutions took a larger role in providing finance. Financial conditions were fairly tight in 1970-71. There were small further increases in interest rates paid by private borrowers for long term funds. Share prices fell. On a monthly average basis, the Sydney all ordinaries share price index fell 10 per cent and the Sydney non-ferrous metals index fell 29 per cent from June 1970 to June 1971. The prices of speculative mining stocks declined sharply and the number of new mining company flotations was greatly reduced. Investor confidence was affected by a series of share market disturbances, including reversals of news of drilling results and the failure of several stock broking firms. The announcement in February by a large mining investment company that it was unable to meet its debts had repercussions in short-term financial markets.

Events in financial markets in 1970-71 and recent years led to modification of stock exchange rules and official investigations into the securities market. The Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange held its first public hearing in July 1970.

In Commonwealth-State relations, the Commonwealth did not proceed with plans to collect a receipts tax for the States, and instead arranged to compensate the States by additional grants. In recognition of budgetary difficulties faced by the States as a result of abnormally large increases in wage costs, the Commonwealth agreed to provide \$43 million to reduce their current deficits. Victoria challenged the power of the Commonwealth to levy pay-roll tax on State Government payrolls, but the power of the Commonwealth was upheld by the High Court. Arrangements were made for the States to take over the pay-roll tax from the Commonwealth, and the States announced they would increase pay-roll tax from 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Restrictive trade practices were seen as an important issue in the face of the rate of increase in wages and prices. Charges against concrete pipe manufacturers under the Trade Practices Act were dismissed, and the Commonwealth appealed to the High Court. Proceedings were instituted in the Trade Practices Tribunal against agreements made by frozen vegetable processors and an agreement made by pharmaceutical wholesalers. The Australian Council of Trade Unions confronted certain suppliers who subsequently agreed to supply the ACTU store without restriction on selling price. Legislation dealing with resale price maintenance received the Royal Assent in May 1971 and came into operation in August.

1970-71

- 1 *July*. The new health insurance scheme, based on the 'common fee' concept, came into operation. Special cash loan of \$20 million, financed from a Commonwealth trust fund, issued to redeem a London maturity. The full amount was subscribed to the 7 per cent May 1989 security.
- 4 *July*. The Metric Conversion Board appointed to begin planning Australia's conversion to the metric system of weights and measures which is expected to take up to 10 years.
- 15 *July*. The Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange commenced holding public hearings.
- 30 *July*. Coal-miners in New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland were awarded a 35 hour working week which is to be phased in over a 12 month period.
- 1 *August*. Australian National Line raised freight rates from Tasmania by 12½ per cent. Domestic air fares raised 6 per cent; this was followed by a 6 per cent increase in air freight rates.
- 5 *August*. Issue price of Commonwealth Treasury Notes was reduced to 98.61 per cent for 3 month notes to yield 5.654 per cent per annum to maturity, and to 97.19 per cent for 6 month notes to yield 5.798 per cent per annum to maturity.
- 11 *August*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 6.50 per cent for 2 years 11 months, 6.80 per cent for 8 years and 7 per cent for 18 years 9 months. An amount of \$71 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$244 million maturing 15 August. An amount of \$176 million was converted.
- 17 *August*. Defence Minister announced pay increases ranging up to \$8 per week for about 6,000 Navy personnel; the previous day 200 sailors had stopped work.
- 18 *August*. Commonwealth Budget for 1970-71 introduced into the House of Representatives. The Budget provided for estimated expenditure of \$7,882.7 million and estimated receipts of \$7,887.1 million in the year 1970-71. (Details of the 1971-72 Budget as well as the actual budget results for 1970-71 are shown in the Appendix, see page 1068.) In 1969-70 receipts of the Commonwealth were \$7,081.1 million, and expenditure amounted to \$7,087.9 million. The main items of revenue (1968-69 figures shown in parentheses) were: income taxes \$4,055.5 million (\$3,418.8 million); excise duties \$939.7 million (\$901.0 million); sales tax \$567.4 million (\$494.1 million); customs duties \$414.5 million (\$347.7 million); and pay-roll tax \$230.5 million (\$205.6 million). The main items of expenditure were: payments to or for the States \$1,658.6 million (\$1,457.2 million); defence services \$1,103.1 million (\$1,164.7 million); social and health services \$1,341.8 million (\$1,162.4 million); State works and housing programmes \$758.0 million (\$710.0 million); advances for capital purposes \$365.5 million (\$323.8 million); and repatriation services \$296.7 million (\$284.4 million).
- 1 *September*. Drought Bonds, Series 2, issued at par with interest rate of 4 per cent for 10 years. Significant uranium strike east of Darwin (Nabarlek). Shipping freight rates for wool exported to Europe and Britain increased by 4 per cent.

- 1970-71 Tasmanian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$2,996,000 before receipt of the completion payment of the special grant. It was estimated that revenue would be \$132,670,000 and expenditure \$135,666,235. In 1969-70 revenue amounted to \$123,819,000 and expenditure to \$121,004,000, resulting in a surplus of \$2,815,000.
- 3 September. 1970-71 South Australian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$4,896,000; it was estimated that revenue would be \$371,864,000 and expenditure \$376,760,000. In 1969-70 revenue amounted to \$338,498,000 and expenditure to \$335,578,000 leaving a surplus of \$2,920,000.
- 7 September. Domestic airlines announced fare and freight increases of 3 per cent.
- 15 September. Southbound shipping freight rates between Britain, Europe and Australia increased by 12.5 per cent.
- 17 September. The 1970-71 New South Wales Budget introduced, providing for an overall deficit of \$8,067,000 after allowing for the net results of business undertakings; it was estimated that receipts and expenditure excluding business undertakings, would be \$875,726,000 and \$882,572,000 respectively. In 1969-70 revenue was \$773,609,000 and expenditure \$776,821,000 leaving a deficit (excluding business undertakings) of \$3,211,000 and an overall deficit of \$4,402,000.
- 24 September. Queensland Budget for 1970-71, introduced, providing for a deficit of \$2,487,000 with estimated revenue and expenditure at \$486,958,000 and \$489,445,000 respectively. In 1969-70 revenue amounted to \$441,074,000 and expenditure to \$444,618,000 leaving a deficit of \$3,544,000. Western Australian Budget for 1970-71 introduced, it was estimated that both revenue and expenditure would be \$359,886,000. In 1969-70 revenue amounted to \$318,189,000 and expenditure to \$318,901,000 leaving a deficit of \$712,000.
- 29 September. Victorian Budget for 1970-71 introduced providing for total receipts and expenditure from consolidated fund (combining consolidated revenue and loan funds) of \$982,588,000. Revenues for financing loan programmes were estimated at \$179,740,000 (including Commonwealth capital grant payment of \$51,020,000) and loan expenditures were estimated to total \$171,636,000.
- Victorian Government announced that it would no longer pay Commonwealth pay-roll tax. Reserve Bank announced that it would release \$63 million for loans to farmers and industry, \$31 million to go to banks' term loan funds, \$32 million to farm development loan funds.
- 1 October. A conversion offer of Special Bonds Series 'U' was made for \$51 million Special Bonds Series 'I' maturing 1 October. An amount of \$32 million was converted.
- Australia and New Zealand Bank and the English, Scottish and Australian Bank complete their merger.
- A pay rise of 20 per cent for members of Tasmanian parliament came into effect.
- 4 October. A contract announced between one Australian and two Japanese companies for the sale of nearly 7 million tons of wood chips from Northern Tasmania over approximately eleven years.
- 8 October. Commonwealth Government announced that it would compensate the states this year for their loss of receipts tax following the Senate's disallowance of the States Receipts Tax Act in September.
- 15 October. A span of the Westgate Bridge, under construction over the River Yarra in Melbourne collapsed and thirty-three workers were killed.
- 21 October. All P.M.G. staff were granted a 5 day working week.
- 26 October. A 9 per cent wage increase was granted to 8,000 Victorian Electricity Commission workers.
- 27 October. It was announced that all bounties on nitrogenous fertilisers would be removed from 18 November 1970.
- 30 October. A large uranium deposit discovered at Mudginbarry Station, Northern Territory.
- 4 November. The Western Mining Corporation announced that it would build a \$30 million nickel smelter at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, as part of a \$75 million two year expansion programme.
- 5 November. Special Bonds, Series 'V', issued at par with interest rates ranging from 6.40 to 7 per cent and optional redemption prices ranging from par to 103 per cent at maturity on 1 October 1978.
- The members of the Australian Wool Commission appointed (for further details, see page 802).
- 8 November. Pay rises announced for up to 5,000 members of the armed services.

- 11 *November*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 6.40 per cent for 1 year 6 months, 6.60 per cent for 4 years 6 months, 6.80 per cent for 8 years 9 months and 7.0 per cent for 18 years 6 months. An amount of \$118 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms for \$289 million maturing 15 November. An amount of \$224 million was converted.
- 16 *November*. First day of operation of flexible reserve wool price scheme; the Australian Wool Commission purchased wool at auction.
- 18 *November*. The A.C.T.U. announced it would enter retail trading in Melbourne in January in partnership with a discount house.
An agreement was signed between the Western Australian Government and B.H.P./Alwest for the establishment of a \$200 million bauxite-aluminium project.
- 29 *November*. A Tasmanian company signed a 15 year \$121.5 million contract with a Japanese company for supply of 9 million tons of wood chips.
- 1 *December*. New South Wales teachers were granted salary increases of 14 per cent.
- 4 *December*. A \$25 million meat export contract signed with Russia.
- 7 *December*. Queensland Government announced it would provide a guarantee for the \$40 million Metals Exploration N.L. debentures issue.
- 8 *December*. Third Division Commonwealth Public Servants offered a 9.5 to 12.76 per cent pay rise which was accepted.
- 14 *December*. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased total award wages by 6 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males by \$4.00 a week from the beginning of the first pay period on or after 1 January 1971 (see pages 260-5).
The *A.C.T. Companies (Uranium Mining Companies) Ordinance 1970* assented to; it restricts the number and value of foreign shares that may be held in specified companies and requires the disclosure of substantial holdings in these companies.
- 18 *December*. Charges brought by the Commonwealth against three concrete pipe manufacturers under the Trade Practices Act were dismissed by the Industrial Court. The Commonwealth appealed to the High Court.

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- 4 *January*. Equitable rights of shareholders in listed public companies were reinforced and controls over directors tightened in new listing requirements introduced by Australian Associated Stock Exchanges.
- 8 *January*. Victorian teachers received pay rises of 20 per cent for professional officers and 15 per cent for teachers.
- 11 *January*. Minister for Defence announced pay rises for all members of the regular and citizen forces.
- 18 *January*. Trans-Tasman shipping freight rates increased by an average of 10 per cent for roll-on roll-off ships and 12½ per cent for conventional ships.
- 20 *January*. Largest quarterly consumer price index increase since 1956: 1.9 per cent for the December quarter.
- 29 *January*. A Commonwealth private loan of 60 million Dutch guilders (\$15 million) placed in Europe, issued at par with interest at 7.75 per cent for a period of 5 years.
- 1 *February*. Shipping freight rates from Australia to Asian ports, with the exception of Japan, increased by approximately 20 per cent.
- 3 *February*. The Prime Minister announced that action was being taken to control inflation as follows: (i) Commonwealth Government expenditure would be reduced (later announced as a reduction of \$75.5 million for the remainder of the financial year); (ii) suspension of the special taxation deduction of 20 per cent of the cost of capital expenditure on new plant and equipment used in manufacturing to encourage the postponement of private investment in plant etc., and (iii) that interest rates on the new Commonwealth loans would not increase, nor would direct or indirect taxation.
- 5 *February*. Crash of Mineral Securities (Aust.) Ltd, (Min Sec), a mining investment group; the group had made a loss instead of a profit as previously announced; a statement made to the Stock Exchange.
- 8 *February*. Following extensive flooding in parts of eastern Australia, the Commonwealth announced that it would offer the usual Commonwealth-State dollar for dollar assistance for flooded areas.

- 9 *February*. Vam Ltd, a Sydney mining house, announced that it would apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.
- 11 *February*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 6.50 per cent for 1 year 9 months, 6.80 per cent for 8 years 6 months and 7 per cent for 15 and 30 years. An amount of \$127 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$293 million maturing 15 February. An amount of \$53 million was converted.
- 12 *February*. The Prime Minister issued an ultimatum to the Australian Medical Association over the proposed increase of 15 per cent in doctors' fees.
- 15 *February*. Special cash loan of \$75 million, financed from a Commonwealth trust fund, issued to redeem an internal maturing loan. Terms were the same as those for the cash loan which opened 11 February.
Announced that the Commonwealth Public Service had stopped recruiting school leavers as a part of the Government's economy drive.
- 18 *February*. It was announced that the Min Sec collapse would be investigated by the Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange.
- 22 *February*. It was announced that the 1971-72 wheat quota would be increased to 339 million bushels.
- 25 *February*. The Australian National Line announced that it would operate an Australian owned ship of the Pacific Australia Direct Line (P.A.D.) to trade between Australia and the Western Coast of the United States and Canada.
- 1 *March*. An official liquidator appointed for Mineral Securities (Aust.) Ltd, (Min Sec).
- 2 *March*. Liner cargo shipping freight rates from Britain and Europe to Australia increased by 12 per cent.
- 10 *March*. Mr Gorton resigned as Prime Minister; Mr McMahon was elected leader of the Liberal Party and sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 12 *March*. South Australia to supply New South Wales with natural gas—details of agreement made known.
- 15 *March*. Mr McMahon announced that social service and repatriation pensions would increase by 50c a week as from 1 April 1971.
- 17 *March*. It was announced that discussion had taken place concerning an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation between Australia and France.
- 18 *March*. Following the threat of strike action, a large company agreed to supply the A.C.T.U. discount store without any restrictions on retail selling prices.
- 20 *March*. Announced that the Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange would investigate 'short-selling' on the Sydney stock exchange.
- 24 *March*. The Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange announced that it would investigate Leopold Minerals following its suspension from the stock exchange pending clarification of the company's procedures in assaying nickel ore.
- 31 *March*. The Commonwealth issued \$190 million Treasury Notes to the Reserve Bank and advanced the proceeds to the Australian Wheat Board to enable the Board to repay an equivalent amount to the Reserve Bank in connection with advances from the Bank to finance the 1969-70 Wheat Pool.
- 1 *April*. Shipping cargo rates from some Eastern ports to Australia rose by 15 per cent (*see* 1 February 1971).
- 2 *April*. Wool price of 52.2c per kilogram or 23.64c per lb reached the lowest since 1946-47 sales (the 1946-47 price was 45c per kilogram or 20.41c per lb).
- 5 *April*. A meeting of the Australian Loan Council was held in Canberra.
- 6 *April*. Stock brokers informed by Sydney Stock Exchange that 'short-selling' was to be banned on the Exchange.
- 8 *April*. Certain fourth division Commonwealth employees (key-board grade staff) were granted an 8.75 per cent pay rise.
- 14 *April*. Reserve Bank announced that it would release \$35 million from Statutory Reserve Deposits.
- 15 *April*. The Kingfish oilfield in Bass Strait, the largest in Australia came into production.
- 19 *April*. Ship stewards' strike tied up 120 ships in Australian ports.

- 20 *April*. Wages increases of between \$3.00 and \$5.50 per week were awarded to 10,000 workers employed in the metal trades industry.
- 23 *April*. The Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry arrived in Australia, accompanied by a trade delegation.
Issue price of Commonwealth Treasury Notes was increased to 98.65 per cent for three-month notes to yield 5.489 to maturity and 97.26 per cent for six-month notes to yield 5.650 per cent to maturity.
- 28 *April*. The Minister for Trade announced that the reviews of tariffs to be carried out by the Tariff Board would begin with tariffs on machinery and manufactures of metal.
- 1 *May*. Liner cargo shipping rates to and from Japan rose by 12½ per cent.
- 4 *May*. The Minister for Immigration announced that the migrant intake for 1971-72 would be cut back to 140,000.
- 7 *May*. Federal Government approved an increase in doctors' fees, to operate from 1 July 1971.
- 8 *May*. One million tons of wheat sold to the United Arab Republic in addition to the 1¼ million tons sold previously.
Wood-chip mill opened at Eden on the New South Wales south-coast.
- 13 *May*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 6.44 per cent for 3 years, 6.60 per cent for 4 years 11 months, 6.80 per cent for 9 years 6 months and 7 per cent for 18 years and 29 years 9 months. An amount of \$197 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$152 million maturing 15 May. An amount of \$139 million was converted.
- 14 *May*. The High Court ruled that Victoria must pay pay-roll tax to the Commonwealth as this requirement does not breach the Constitution.
- 18 *May*. Pay rises granted to 16,000 Queensland public servants ranging from 7 per cent to 11.4 per cent, to date from 5 July 1971.
- 28 *May*. B.H.P. announced an 8 per cent increase in steel prices.
- 1 *June*. Postal officers were granted a 9.5 per cent increase in salaries which was made retrospective to December 1970.
A conversion offer of Special Bonds Series 'V' was made for \$15 million Special Bonds Series 'J' maturing 1 June. An amount of \$10 million was converted.
- 3 *June*. Rich uranium strike at Jim Jim Creek, Northern Territory.
- 11 *June*. Report made by the Kerr Committee on pay and conditions for servicemen released. It made an interim recommendation of a new pay system until a full work-value inquiry can be carried out.
Issue price of Commonwealth Treasury Notes was increased to 98.68 per cent for three month notes to yield 5.365 per cent to maturity and 97.30 for six month notes to yield 5.565 per cent to maturity.
- 13 *June*. Government approved an increase in Australian National Line interstate freight charges.
- 15 *June*. A \$145 million smogless tandem-turbine power station to be built in Victoria—to operate on natural gas from mid 1976.
- 16 *June*. Premiers' Conference and Australian Loan Council meeting. Agreed at the Premiers' Conference that the States instead of the Commonwealth would receive pay-roll tax (see Appendix); Commonwealth agreed to assist the States to meet prospective deficiencies by providing total additional revenue assistance of \$62.7 million in 1971-72.
The Australian Loan Council met and approved a borrowing programme for 1971-72 of \$860 million. The Commonwealth to provide an interest-free capital grant of \$210 million towards this programme which should reduce the need for Commonwealth assistance by way of special loans and result in lower State Government debt charges than would otherwise have been the case. A borrowing programme of \$428 million was approved for State, semi-government and local authorities which borrow more than \$300,000 during the year.
- 24 *June*. Agreement reached on the terms of United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community.
- 25 *June*. Pay increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a week granted to workers in the vehicle building industry.
- 30 *June*. Special cash loan of \$200 million, financed from a Commonwealth trust fund, issued to complete loan programmes for 1970-71. Terms were the same as those for the cash loans which opened 13 May.

