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CHAPTER 19

EDUCATION

Introduction

Year books prior to 1974 have given a detailed factual and historical account of education in Australia. In recent years there have been significant changes, particularly in the Commonwealth Government's programs of financial support for education. Other developments of importance are still in progress. In this issue, the descriptive section on education is confined to a general account of the major new developments that are taking place. For a comprehensive picture of the present scene, this account should be read in conjunction with the detailed material in the 1973 Year Book No. 59. This chapter does, however, include a full set of statistical tables giving the usual coverage of basic education statistics.

State and Commonwealth Government responsibilities in education

Briefly, the respective governmental responsibilities for education in Australia are as follows. The six State governments are responsible for providing education services for their citizens. They administer systems of primary, secondary and technical education; tertiary institutions in the States (universities and colleges of advanced education) are established under Acts of the State parliaments; and the conditions under which private educational institutions in the States may operate are determined by the State authorities. Detailed information on the education system of the States may be found in the respective State year books.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the provision of education facilities in the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (*see* Chapter 30 of this Year Book for details), for Australia's participation in education activities at the international level, and for migrant education. Also, in recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided the State governments with substantial financial assistance specifically for schools, universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical colleges. In addition, the Commonwealth Government has administered Australia-wide schemes of financial assistance for students for many years.

Developments in Primary and Secondary Education

Government assistance to the States

Since 1945 education authorities in Australia have been faced with the task of rapidly providing more schools, more teachers and better facilities for a rapidly growing school population. In recent years the Commonwealth Government has made substantial financial grants to the States specifically for expenditure on government and non-government schools.

In December 1972 the Commonwealth Government appointed the Interim Committee for the Schools Commission (the Karmel Committee) to assess the financial needs of primary and secondary schools throughout Australia. In May 1973 this Committee made its recommendations on the needs of schools for assistance in the two years 1974 and 1975. These recommendations were substantially accepted by the Commonwealth Government. Expenditure in 1976 has been calculated to ensure that the level and standard of activities which were reached by the end of 1975 are maintained. There has however been a small reduction in capital expenditure.

The Schools Commission was established in December 1973 to administer the programs developed by the Karmel Committee. The Commission is a small expert body responsible to the Commonwealth Minister for Education and serviced by its own professional and secretarial staff. It is working closely with State, non-government, and other national education authorities: to develop a national perspective on primary and secondary education; to ensure that the needs of children throughout Australia are identified and met; to ensure that national resources are directed towards meeting educational priorities on a needs basis; and to encourage innovations in education.

The broad programs of financial assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government through the Commission are intended to supplement the resources supplied by State and non-government school authorities for government and non-government schools. Decisions on the allocation and use of funds, including those provided by the Commission, are made by these authorities. The Commission operated seven programs of assistance in 1974 and 1975 but these have been reduced to six in 1976. They involve the provision of the following:

Recurrent grants related to the needs of schools.

Funds for general buildings.

Funds designated for the improvement of schools serving socio-economically disadvantaged areas.

Supplementary building grants are being made and funds are also being provided for the running costs of compensatory education programs in these schools.

Funds for the improvement of special education for handicapped children. Grants are being provided for the building and replacement of special education facilities, and to augment the funds for the running costs of both government and non-government special schools and classes, and for special education teacher training and related teacher replacement.

Funds for experimental programs of an innovative nature at the school system level.

Funds for improvement of education services, particularly through the development of teachers and others involved in schools. This program, which began in 1976 is an extension of the previous Teacher Development Program. The funding of education centres for teachers, a school travel and exchange scheme and the training of Aborigines for educational leadership are parts of the program.

A seventh program, for school libraries, which operated in 1974 and 1975 to provide funds for the development of library-resource centres in schools and for basic courses in school librarianship for teachers was absorbed by several of the Commission's other programs in 1976.

The Australian Education Council

The State and Commonwealth Ministers for Education meet regularly as the Australian Education Council to consider matters of mutual interest. In recent years a number of significant developments have been initiated following agreements reached at these meetings: for example, in 1975 the Council commenced its second survey of education needs in Australia, and it established a working party to investigate the problems confronting young people in the transition from school to work. It has been instrumental in encouraging most of the recent projects involving inter-State co-operation in curriculum development (*see School Curricula* page 655). The Council is currently considering ways of increasing its effectiveness as a national education forum.

Decentralisation and community involvement

There is a trend in Australian education towards a degree of decentralisation in the administration of primary and secondary education. Most States have established regional administrations responsible to a greater or lesser extent for matters, such as staffing, which were formerly undertaken by the central administration, and for professional services to schools.

As well as this movement towards decentralisation of administration, greater responsibility is being given to representative bodies at the school and local community level for matters such as the educational objectives of the school and the development and upkeep of its physical, financial and other resources. There has also been a greater emphasis on the professional role of individual teachers and principals in developing the content and methods of education.

Public secondary examinations

There has been for a number of years a trend towards abolition of State-wide public examinations at the secondary level. The following is the position in each of the States and Territories in 1976.

New South Wales. The only external examination is for the Higher School Certificate at the end of the final year (Year 12). The School Certificate, which is based on teacher assessment and internal school examinations is awarded at the end of fourth year (Year 10) of secondary schooling.

Victoria. The only external examination is for the Higher School Certificate (Year 12). Schools issue a statement of achievement to students who do not sit for this examination or who leave school before Year 12.

Queensland. Those completing three years of secondary schooling (end of Grade 10) are issued with a Junior Certificate, based on teacher assessment and internal school examinations. The Senior Certificate, is awarded on the same basis at the end of the full secondary course (Grade 12).

South Australia. An achievement statement, based on school assessment, records progress in the first four years of secondary schooling (Years 8 to 11). An external certificate is issued at the end of Year 12 on the basis of the Matriculation Examination.

Western Australia. An Achievement Certificate, based on school assessment, records progress in the first three years of secondary schooling (Years 8 to 10). A Leaving Certificate is issued to students at the end of Year 12 based on School assessment and results in the Tertiary Admissions Examination which was introduced in 1975.

Tasmania. The School Certificate is awarded by individual schools at the end of four years of Secondary Schooling (Year 10). An external Higher School Certificate examination may be taken at the end of Year 11 or Year 12. Government Matriculation Colleges where students are exclusively concerned with Higher School Certificate subjects, are situated in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport and a college is planned for Burnie. Students in other districts attend ordinary high schools for the final two years of secondary education.

Northern Territory. Schools in the Northern Territory use the South Australian examination and certification system although some changes are expected to be made in the near future.

Australian Capital Territory. The New South Wales Higher School Certificate will be issued to A.C.T. students for the last time in 1976. The School Certificate (end Year 10) is being replaced in 1976 by formal reports issued by each school recording a student's achievements. Students in Year 11 in 1976 enrolled for the first time in Secondary Colleges receive profile reports at the end of Year 12 based on internal college assessment. Courses taught in the colleges are subject to accreditation by a centralised syllabus accreditation agency.

School curricula

Each State Education Department has a curriculum development unit. These units have worked in close co-operation with examination boards, but with reductions in the number of external examinations, the emphasis now is rather on ensuring that schools have available to them curriculum materials which they can use or adapt to meet the specific educational needs of their students.

This change in emphasis has been accentuated by the tendency in recent years for new schools (particularly primary schools) to be built in an open plan design. These open area schools are attempting to explore the possibilities of a more flexible learning situation by encouraging individual pupils to use a diverse range of educational materials suited to their particular needs under the guidance of a group of teachers working as a team.

An important development of recent years has been increasing co-operation between the States in the development of curricula. This co-operation has been fostered by Commonwealth Government involvement and financial support for national curriculum projects such as the Australian Science Education Project under which science learning materials for junior secondary classes have been developed.

A national Curriculum Development Centre has been established to foster curriculum and materials development from pre-school to post-secondary level. A major project being funded by the Curriculum Development Centre is the Social Education Materials Project. This project, covering a wide range of topics in social education, has development teams working in all States with the close collaboration of education authorities and teachers in social education.

The following two committees were established in 1974 to investigate on a national basis particular questions affecting curriculum.

- (1) A committee to inquire into the teaching of the languages of the major migrant groups in schools. The committee was established to investigate the extent to which the languages of the main migrant groups are taught in Australian schools and to recommend how such teaching can be extended. The committee included representatives of Commonwealth and State Education Departments, teachers, parents, non-government school authorities and migrant communities. It presented its report early in 1976.
- (2) A national committee on English teaching. The committee was established by the Commonwealth Minister for Education with the co-operation of the State education authorities. The committee is investigating ways in which written and spoken English may be taught more effectively in schools. Its activities are expected to be transferred to the Curriculum Development Centre in the second half of 1976.

Developments in the education of special groups

Aboriginal people

In those areas of Australia where Aboriginal people retain their own languages and communities, attempts are now being made to meet their educational needs as seen by the people themselves. Among recent innovations are a bilingual program in schools in Aboriginal communities and special methods planned to identify and cater for the educational needs of small 'outstation' groups, usually speakers of the one language, who have decided to establish themselves at some distance from larger communities.

The teaching of Aboriginal children in their own languages was commenced in South Australia several years ago. The Commonwealth Government has established bilingual programs in nineteen Northern Territory schools and similar programs are being developed in schools in Queensland and Western Australia. These programs aim to ease the young child's entry to the school situation by establishing literacy in his own language and to recognise the place which the child's heritage of language and culture should occupy in his education. It is considered that the approach of establishing literacy in the child's own language followed by increasing use of English will lead to greater competence with the English language than has been the case for these children in the past.

The 'outstation' approach to the education of small and isolated Aboriginal communities, some of which do not remain permanently at one location, is an attempt to provide a modified education service for these people, having regard to the principle that services will be provided at the request of the community concerned and within the general terms which that community lays down. Use is being made of mobile schools and specially selected visiting advisory teachers for these communities. Aboriginal teachers have a central role in these programs.

Development of these new approaches to the education of Aboriginal people is still in the early stages, and they will be further developed and modified in the light of experience.

The Commonwealth Government has direct responsibility for the education of Aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory. Details of provisions made for these Aboriginal people are given in Chapter 30, The Territories of Australia.

Under the annual Appropriation Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament the Government provides grants to the States to assist the extension and improvement of educational facilities for Aborigines living in the States. The grants are administered by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Additional pre-schools, homework centres, teaching materials, in-service courses for teachers, conferences and research activities, and the employment of special staff such as Aboriginal teaching assistants, remedial, resource and specialist teachers are some of the items resulting from this assistance.

Migrant education

For many years State and Commonwealth Government education authorities have co-operated in the provision of English language instruction for adult migrants and for migrant children in the schools. Until the end of 1975 the Commonwealth Government made grants to government and non-government school authorities in the States to reimburse the costs of teaching English to migrant children in special classes, in many cases in demountable classrooms provided specifically for this purpose. From the beginning of 1976 Commonwealth Government finance for the education of migrant children has been provided to the States as part of the Schools Commission's programs (*see above*), however, the policy and co-ordination role remains with the Commonwealth Department of Education. The intention is to encourage the States to use the funds more flexibly in accordance with local needs. Reimbursements of expenditure incurred in adult migrant education are made by the Commonwealth Minister for Education under the *Immigration (Education) Act 1971*.

The Commonwealth Department of Education, through its Language Teaching Branch, develops and produces teaching and learning materials and tests for use in Australian programs for teaching English as a second or foreign language. It provides professional advice on education aspects of language teaching programs and consults with education authorities and institutions on the implementation of new courses and programs.

Research is undertaken into materials, methods of teaching and general developments in the field of language teaching.

For further details on migrant education, *see* Chapter 7, Population.

Education of handicapped children

Information on the Special Education program administered by the Schools Commission has been provided earlier in this section.

Tertiary Education—Major Developments

Funding of tertiary institutions

Since 1 January 1974 the Commonwealth Government has had full financial responsibility for universities and colleges of advanced education throughout Australia. Prior to 1974 the State and the Commonwealth Governments shared the financial responsibility for these institutions in the States.

The Commonwealth Government is advised on its support for tertiary education by two statutory agencies, the Universities Commission (for universities), and the Commission on Advanced Education (for colleges of advanced education).

The Commonwealth Government decided that, from the beginning of 1974 when it assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education, tuition fees should no longer be charged for courses which lead to formal qualifications at universities and colleges of advanced education. Tuition fees have been abolished for such courses at technical colleges also. Complementing the abolition of fees are arrangements for providing means-tested living allowances for students undertaking post-secondary courses (*see* page 658). All full-time students in approved courses at post-secondary institutions may receive these allowances subject to the means test requirements.

Teacher education

From July 1973, under the terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the State teachers colleges which were administered by State Education Departments were brought under similar funding arrangements as those for colleges of advanced education. From then on these colleges moved towards assuming the characteristics of autonomous colleges of advanced education. Some are extending their range of courses and may develop as multi-faculty institutions. From January 1974 the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for them along with the other colleges of advanced education.

Since January 1974, the Commonwealth Government has also provided assistance with the running costs of approved non-government teachers colleges training primary and secondary teachers.

Other current developments in tertiary education

The Government has agreed to provide special grants to universities to encourage the establishment of courses or Chairs of Community Practice in medical schools. To date, approval has been given for the development of programs in community practice in nine universities.

The Government is providing funds to establish Australia's first national post-graduate school management education, which will be located at the University of New South Wales.

New developments which will be supported over the next few years include:

- the establishment of new medical schools at the University of Newcastle and the James Cook University of North Queensland;
- the development of Deakin University at Geelong in Victoria.

Technical and Further Education

The term 'further education' has come into use in Australia, sometimes in association with 'technical education', to embrace the varied field of post-school educational provisions which do not come within the tertiary education area. 'Adult education' is a major component of the further education field.

Two States, South Australia and New South Wales, have Government Departments which are responsible only for technical and further education. In the Australian Capital Territory an interim Technical and Further Education Authority was established in September 1975. In all other States and the Northern Territory, technical and further education is administered by a division within the Department of Education.

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE) to advise it on short-term needs in technical and further education with a view to the expansion of its financial assistance. The Committee was required to take into account promotion of the vigorous and well balanced development of technical and further education throughout Australia, overall manpower policy and national and local occupational requirements, and the needs and aspirations of individuals seeking to undertake technical and further education courses. After considering the Committee's recommendations the Government decided to introduce a program of capital and recurrent grants to the States for technical and further education from July 1974. The main elements of the program, which has been extended to continue until the end of 1976, are summarised below:

General building grants which may be used for the preparation of development plans for technical colleges and similar institutions, for the purchase of land and for the construction and equipping of buildings.

Grants to improve facilities and equipment at existing colleges.

Grants for construction of student residential accommodation.

General recurrent grants which the States may use as they see fit to supplement their own expenditure on technical and further education. These grants include a component to compensate the States for the loss of income from tuition fees. (Abolition of fees for post-secondary education was referred to earlier.)

Recurrent grants for expenditure in a number of specified areas, including curriculum research and development, improvement of library services, the provision of external study facilities, student counselling services, and in-service teaching staff development.

In May 1975 the Commonwealth Government established, by Act of Parliament, the Technical and Further Education Commission to replace ACOTAFE. The Commission will advise the Commonwealth Government on assistance for technical and further education on a continuing basis.

Student assistance schemes

This section deals only with financial assistance to students available from the Commonwealth Government on a nation-wide basis. Other student assistance schemes and scholarships are administered by State authorities, educational institutions, and other agencies.

With the exception of post-graduate studies, all full-time students enrolled in approved courses may receive allowances to assist them in meeting living and study expenses, subject to a means test.

Secondary Education

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides an unlimited number of grants on the basis referred to above for students enrolled in the final two years of secondary education.

A means-tested living allowance is available to full-time adult students who wish to complete the final year of secondary education.

Post-secondary Education

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides means-tested allowances for all full-time students who are enrolled in approved under-graduate courses in universities and colleges of advanced education, and in a wide range of approved courses in technical and further education institutions. Post-secondary students generally are benefiting from the abolition of tuition fees in 1974.

Post-graduate Education

A limited number of post-graduate awards are offered to students on the basis of relative academic merit. The awards provide a living allowance which is not subject to a means test. There are no fees for post-graduate study.

Early childhood services

In recent years the States and the Commonwealth Government have shown increasing concern for developing early childhood services (*see* the year books of the States for State developments in this field).

Under the Children's Services Program funds are appropriated to provide for capital and recurrent assistance for the establishment and operation of a range of care and associated services for children, including educational services for young children. Financial assistance is provided to community organisations, local government bodies and the States. The Commonwealth Government has established an Office of Child Care in the Department of Social Security. This Office advises on and administers the Children's Services Program, including projects and services administered by the former Interim Committee for the Children's Commission. This includes capital and recurrent grants under the provision of the *Child Care Act 1972*.

Educational training in the Defence Force

Detailed information on educational training in the Defence Force is contained in Chapter 4, Defence. Summary statistics of educational training provided by service establishments are shown on page 672.

EDUCATION STATISTICS

For the most recent statistics available on subjects dealt with in this chapter reference should be made to the series of mimeographed bulletins on social statistics issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These bulletins comprise *Schools* (13.5), *Teacher Education* (13.12), *Colleges of Advanced Education* (13.10) and *University Statistics* Parts 1, 2, 3 (13.7, 13.8, 13.9). Financial aspects are dealt with in the annual bulletins *Public Authority Finance—Federal Authorities* (5.12), *Public*

Authority Finance—State and Local Authorities (5.43) and Expenditure on Education (5.44). The annual reports of the respective State education departments provide detailed statistical and other information about particular States. The Commonwealth Department of Education issues publications on aspects of primary, secondary and tertiary and other post-secondary education.

Summary tables

Statistics summarising the number of educational institutions in Australia and the number of students attending them in 1975 and earlier years are shown in the following tables. For details of technical and further education institutions and associated enrolments, see pages 663-5.

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1975

	<i>Schools</i>			<i>Uni- versities</i>	<i>Colleges of Advanced Education (a)</i>	<i>Teachers Colleges (a)</i>
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Other non- government</i>			
New South Wales	2,246	624	170	6	21	8
Victoria	2,161	467	111	3	31	5
Queensland	1,209	287	44	3	10	2
South Australia	619	109	42	2	8	..
Western Australia	629	156	35	2	6	..
Tasmania	247	40	18	1	1	..
Northern Territory	86	8	4	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	69	20	5	1	1	1
Australia—1975	7,266	1,711	429	18	78	16
1974	7,295	1,731	426	17	78	17
1973	7,311	1,754	422	15	43	57
1972	7,362	1,768	422	15	45	59
1971	7,404	1,769	415	15	44	60

(a) All remaining government teachers colleges and all kindergarten teachers colleges were granted college of advanced education status from 1 July 1973.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1975

	<i>Schools</i>			<i>Uni- versities</i>	<i>Colleges of Advanced Education (a)</i>	<i>Teachers Colleges (b)</i>
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Other non- government</i>			
New South Wales	788,943	185,201	33,667	58,666	26,227	2,281
Victoria	618,112	151,591	47,248	36,674	46,982	1,343
Queensland	327,574	76,100	15,048	20,047	13,473	121
South Australia	234,712	27,363	11,934	12,876	13,773	..
Western Australia	195,288	33,895	10,021	10,790	15,427	..
Tasmania	79,283	9,831	4,265	3,399	2,435	..
Northern Territory	18,857	2,323	650	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	35,210	9,895	2,269	5,886	4,240	98
Australia—1975	2,297,979	496,199	125,102	148,338	122,557	3,843
1974	2,257,854	494,055	124,426	142,859	107,202	(b)2,911
1973	2,240,642	491,775	120,994	133,126	61,575	(b)27,625
1972	2,228,941	492,914	119,096	128,668	52,034	(b)25,754
1971	2,196,571	494,725	116,349	123,776	44,351	(b)23,865

(a) All remaining government teachers colleges and all kindergarten teachers colleges were granted college of advanced education status from 1 July 1973. (b) Excludes students enrolled at both a teachers college and another type of institution; they are included in the statistics for the other institution at which they are enrolled.

Schools

Statistics of government and non-government schools, teachers and students in 1975 and earlier years are shown in the following tables. The number of schools and teachers refer to the position at dates which vary from State to State and in some instances from year to year. Institutions providing only pre-school education, senior technical and agricultural colleges, evening schools, continuation classes, and institutions such as business colleges and coaching establishments are not included in these statistics. Student statistics in the tables which follow refer to the number of students enrolled at the schools included in this collection at the August schools census date. For more detailed statistical information, see the annual bulletin *Schools* (13.5).

NUMBERS OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1975

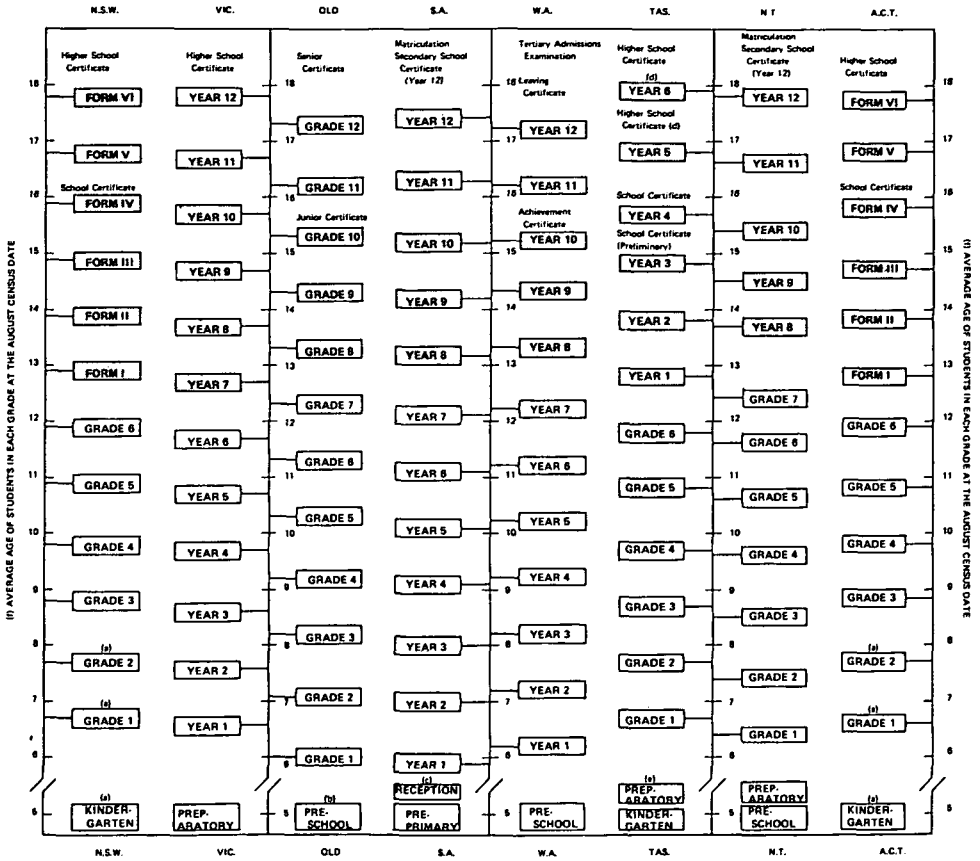
	Non-government schools							Total	All schools
	Government schools	Denominational					Undenom- inational		
		Church of England	Methodist	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other			
SCHOOLS									
New South Wales	2,246	32	6	10	624	27	95	794	3,040
Victoria	2,161	31	4	10	467	31	35	578	2,739
Queensland	1,209	13	(a)	2	287	20	9	331	1,540
South Australia	619	8	3	2	109	22	7	151	770
Western Australia	629	10	3	2	156	9	11	191	820
Tasmania	247	4	1	2	40	7	4	58	305
Northern Territory	86	..	2	..	8	2	..	12	98
Australian Capital Territory	69	3	..	..	20	1	1	25	94
Australia—1975	7,266	101	19	28	1,711	119	162	2,140	9,406
1974	7,295	102	19	30	1,731	121	154	2,157	9,452

TEACHERS(b)									
New South Wales	40,692	925	217	357	7,808	188	678	10,172	50,864
Victoria	35,264	1,331	283	598	6,301	502	481	9,497	44,761
Queensland	17,183	356	(a)	40	3,061	240	254	3,951	21,134
South Australia	12,957	228	145	102	1,148	133	142	1,899	14,857
Western Australia	9,824	289	136	107	1,433	55	49	2,069	11,893
Tasmania	4,251	116	25	46	424	94	12	717	4,967
Northern Territory	1,096	..	16	..	97	9	..	123	1,219
Australian Capital Territory	2,174	124	..	..	423	2	14	563	2,737
Australia—1975	123,441	3,370	822	1,250	20,695	1,224	1,630	28,990	152,431
1974	114,360	3,318	826	1,278	19,871	1,195	1,526	28,010	142,370

STUDENTS (SCHOOL CENSUS)									
New South Wales	788,943	13,956	3,135	5,473	185,201	3,045	8,058	218,868	1,007,811
Victoria	618,112	19,327	4,347	9,074	151,591	7,941	6,559	198,839	816,951
Queensland	327,574	5,783	(a)	509	76,100	4,352	4,404	91,148	418,722
South Australia	234,712	3,754	2,220	1,502	27,363	2,719	1,739	39,297	274,009
Western Australia	195,288	4,253	2,181	1,532	33,895	1,145	910	43,916	239,204
Tasmania	79,283	1,713	366	577	9,831	1,366	243	14,096	93,379
Northern Territory	18,857	..	447	..	2,323	203	..	2,973	21,830
Australian Capital Territory	35,210	1,977	..	..	9,895	50	242	12,164	47,374
Australia—1975	2,297,979	50,763	12,696	18,667	496,199	20,821	22,155	621,301	2,919,280
1974	2,257,845	50,571	12,506	19,196	494,055	20,815	21,338	618,481	2,876,326

(a) There are no Methodist schools in Queensland. Schools conducted by the Presbyterian and Methodist Schools Association are included with 'other'. (b) Full-time teachers plus part-time teachers are expressed in equivalent full-time units and rounded to whole numbers. Teachers in training are excluded.

GRADES IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1975



The above diagram shows the usual grades in government primary and secondary schools in each State and Territory. Approximate average ages for August 1975 for each grade in each State and Territory are given in order to indicate differences in age-grade patterns. The diagram should not be taken as a comparison of academic standards of grades between States. For a more detailed presentation of the systems operating in each State, reference should be made to diagrams, etc. appearing in the annual reports of State Education Departments.

In all States and Territories, the non-government school sector has an average age-grade pattern which is very similar to that for government schools. It should be noted that in some States and Territories there is a trend in both government and non-government schools not to allocate pupils into a grade structure.

- Further explanatory notes:
- (i) In N.S.W. and A.C.T. kindergarten, and grades 1 and 2 are termed "infants" grades.
 - (ii) In Queensland all pre-school children were excluded from the School Census.
 - (iii) Reception refers to children who commenced school for the first time between March and August.
 - (iv) In Tasmania most children study for the Higher School Certificate over a three year period.
 - (v) In Tasmania, many children attend two years kindergarten grade.
 - (vi) For age distribution within grades refer to appropriate tables which are available on request from the Bureau.

Primary Grades

Secondary Grades

**GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: STUDENTS, BY AGE AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1975**
(School census enrolment)

Age last birthday (years)	Government schools			Non-government schools			All schools		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 6	90,909	86,415	177,324	21,068	21,286	42,354	111,977	107,701	219,678
6	106,670	101,193	207,863	23,428	23,759	47,187	130,098	124,952	255,050
7	102,591	96,463	199,054	23,543	23,670	47,213	126,134	120,133	246,267
8	100,279	94,204	194,483	23,559	24,020	47,579	123,838	118,224	242,062
9	98,490	92,591	191,081	24,219	24,335	48,554	122,709	116,926	239,635
10	99,696	93,496	193,192	25,255	25,370	50,625	124,951	118,866	243,817
11	103,904	96,764	200,668	26,379	26,600	52,979	130,283	123,364	253,647
12	105,028	97,305	202,333	27,675	28,114	55,789	132,703	125,419	258,122
13	104,799	97,218	202,017	27,703	29,125	56,828	132,502	126,343	258,845
14	103,835	95,714	199,549	26,701	28,451	55,152	130,536	124,165	254,701
15	85,444	77,607	163,051	24,674	25,480	50,154	110,118	103,087	213,205
16	54,052	48,503	102,555	18,783	18,879	37,662	72,835	67,382	140,217
17	26,755	23,629	50,384	12,462	11,336	23,798	39,217	34,965	74,182
18	7,013	4,612	11,625	2,782	1,699	4,481	9,795	6,311	16,106
19 and over	1,706	1,094	2,800	525	421	946	2,231	1,515	3,746
Australia—1975	1,191,171	1,106,808	2,297,979	308,756	312,545	621,301	1,499,927	1,419,353	2,919,280
1974	1,171,995	1,085,850	2,257,845	307,413	311,068	618,481	1,479,408	1,396,918	2,876,326

SCHOOLS: STUDENTS, BY AGE, 1975
(School census enrolment)

Age last birthday (years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Under 6	83,574	65,219	21,561	22,570	10,168	8,085	4,056	4,445	219,678
6	85,061	72,286	37,842	22,843	22,644	8,058	2,113	4,203	255,050
7	81,931	69,356	37,415	22,230	21,722	7,529	2,131	3,953	246,267
8	81,572	67,395	36,848	21,511	21,370	7,521	1,969	3,876	242,062
9	80,528	65,946	36,464	22,529	21,140	7,389	1,827	3,812	239,635
10	82,056	67,332	37,089	22,946	21,363	7,545	1,717	3,769	243,817
11	86,929	68,414	38,881	23,602	21,865	8,386	1,713	3,857	253,647
12	88,833	68,576	39,598	24,219	22,577	8,428	1,585	4,306	258,122
13	88,769	69,861	40,010	24,237	22,354	8,284	1,374	3,956	258,845
14	87,416	68,749	38,970	24,469	21,726	8,587	1,312	3,472	254,701
15	75,503	59,685	28,916	20,649	17,026	7,336	1,045	3,045	213,205
16	48,675	44,075	16,296	14,365	10,046	3,632	601	2,527	140,217
17	28,533	23,697	7,248	6,087	4,845	1,808	284	1,680	74,182
18	7,450	4,756	1,244	1,364	324	479	77	412	16,106
19 and over	981	1,604	(a)340	388	34	312	26	61	3,746
Australia—1975	1,007,811	816,951	418,722	274,009	239,204	(b)93,379	21,830	47,374	2,919,280
1974	996,720	805,063	412,085	271,372	232,113	92,356	22,243	44,374	2,876,326

(a) Excludes 3,800 correspondence students (1,479 males, 2,321 females) aged 19 years and over.

(b) Excludes 6 correspondence students (2 males, 4 females) who are employed.

Technical and further education

The major part of technical and further education (T.A.F.E.) in Australia is provided in a network of government-administered institutions variously known as colleges, schools or centres of technical or further education. In addition, T.A.F.E. vocational courses are conducted by certain colleges of advanced education and by agricultural colleges in New South Wales and Victoria, and a large number of bodies, both statutory and voluntary, participate in the provision of adult education programs. With the exceptions noted in table footnotes, statistics given in the following section relate only to the technical and further education activities of the major government departments/divisions of T.A.F.E. in each of the six States and the two mainland Territories; they therefore exclude the activities of bodies such as the Board of Adult Education in New South Wales, in the network of evening colleges in that State, the Council of Adult Education in Victoria, and other bodies operating outside the auspices of a government department/division of technical and further education. For further information on the organisation of T.A.F.E. and associated statistical details, see the *First Report of the Technical and Further Education Commission*, July 1976 and previous reports of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, 1975(a)

	Principal institutions(b)	Branches/Annexes/Centres(c)	Total institutions
New South Wales	64	134	198
Victoria	32	(d)183	215
Queensland	23	12	(e)35
South Australia	29	254	283
Western Australia	25	79	104
Tasmania(f)	5	3	8
Northern Territory	1	4	5
Australian Capital Territory	1	(d)10	11
Australia	180	679	859

(a) Includes parent institutions and branches/annexes as separate institutions. (b) Institutions (other than branches/annexes) having full-time principal officers. (c) Affiliated branches/annexes of parent institutions, or autonomous centres with part-time principal officers. (d) Includes government high schools in which T.A.F.E. evening classes are conducted (102 in Victoria and 5 in the A.C.T.). (e) Includes 10 Adult Education Districts of the Board of Adult Education. (f) Excludes centres administered by the Adult Education Division of the Department of Education.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: ENROLMENTS(a); BY ACADEMIC STREAM AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1975

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Academic Stream—									
Professional	1,133	589	650	674	285	26	6	144	3,507
Para-professional	53,623	22,901	7,931	26,869	35,880	2,879	239	3,570	153,892
Trades	47,197	35,425	18,907	9,900	17,644	4,062	431	2,334	135,900
Other skilled	75,470	12,873	5,909	18,212	2,306	2,728	289	3,808	121,595
Preparatory	19,823	34,187	14,310	17,609	10,015	955	387	3,476	100,762
Adult education	14,436	22,903	31,909	36,236	42,583	..	2,786	4,504	155,357
Type of enrolment—									
Full-time	16,537	9,611	2,643	3,422	3,790	806	61	1,269	38,139
Part-time	180,697	113,537	64,692	94,592	92,232	9,466	4,069	16,567	575,852
Correspondence	14,448	5,730	12,281	11,486	12,691	378	8	..	57,022
Total—1975	211,682	128,878	79,616	109,500	108,713	10,650	4,138	17,836	671,013
1974	194,010	118,766	78,020	100,550	93,795	10,001	(b)n.a.	17,475	(b)612,617

(a) Statistics shown refer to gross enrolments, no allowance having been made for students enrolled in more than one course. Details reported in this table represent the cumulative total for all enrolments registered in each State and Territory during 1975 up to 31 October. (b) Enrolment details for the Northern Territory in 1974 are not available due to the loss of records in cyclone "Tracy". Total Australian enrolments for 1974 exclude the Northern Territory.

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: ENROLMENTS(a) BY ACADEMIC STREAM
TYPE OF ENROLMENT AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1975**

Field of study	Academic stream						Total
	Pro- fessional	Para- pro- fessional	Trades	Other skilled	Pre- paratory	Adult Education	
FULL-TIME							
Applied science	12	406	..	..	780	..	1,198
Art and design	412	2,327	30	99	834	..	3,702
Building industry . . . . .	..	114	771	133	27	..	1,045
Business studies	30	3,976	..	8,492	932	..	13,430
Engineering	14	4,691	962	171	651	46	6,535
Rural and horticultural Music . . . . .	..	173	..	481	28	..	682
Para-medical services . . . . .	..	156	..	..	..	..	156
Service industries	228	1,900	170	232	208	..	2,378
General studies	14	219	21	3	8,143	17	8,417
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>14,142</i>	<i>1,967</i>	<i>9,611</i>	<i>11,646</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>38,139</i>
1974(b)	659	9,453	1,610	7,636	7,796	54	27,208
PART-TIME							
Applied science	46	4,383	4	463	5,956	1,274	12,126
Art and design	363	7,768	426	7,010	869	37,121	53,557
Building industry	24	6,331	32,827	3,513	84	13,042	55,821
Business studies	959	54,420	42	37,939	4,869	3,797	102,026
Engineering	291	29,999	76,712	14,977	1,777	5,335	129,091
Rural and horticultural Music . . . . .	..	4,050	1,141	4,827	147	2,683	12,848
Para-medical services . . . . .	..	..	..	41	130	3,731	3,902
Service industries	112	2,643	348	207	1	160	3,471
General studies	132	7,109	16,116	31,853	1,419	29,008	85,637
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>2,338</i>	<i>118,202</i>	<i>127,616</i>	<i>102,979</i>	<i>71,139</i>	<i>153,578</i>	<i>575,852</i>
1974(b)	1,946	115,505	122,707	88,095	64,665	135,597	528,515
CORRESPONDENCE							
Applied science . . . . .	..	486	..	244	290	..	1,020
Art and design . . . . .	..	518	1	102	14	621	1,256
Building industry	116	578	921	482	..	..	2,097
Business studies	83	13,623	8	2,837	180	..	16,731
Engineering . . . . .	..	4,512	3,973	1,388	101	274	10,248
Rural and horticultural Music . . . . .	..	913	157	1,776	..	444	3,290
Para-medical services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Service industries . . . . .	..	518	18	89	128	..	753
General studies	167	343	1,239	1,079	2	33	2,863
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>21,548</i>	<i>6,317</i>	<i>9,005</i>	<i>17,977</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>57,022</i>
1974(b)	566	24,479	8,358	6,410	16,156	925	56,894
ALL ENROLMENTS							
Applied science	58	5,275	4	707	7,026	1,274	14,344
Art and design	775	10,613	457	7,211	1,717	37,742	58,515
Building industry	140	7,023	34,519	4,128	111	13,042	58,963
Business studies	1,072	72,019	50	49,268	5,981	3,797	132,187
Engineering	305	39,202	81,647	16,536	2,529	5,655	145,874
Rural and horticultural Music . . . . .	..	5,136	1,298	7,084	175	3,127	16,820
Para-medical services . . . . .	..	156	..	41	130	3,756	4,083
Service industries	112	3,341	379	296	172	160	4,460
General studies	527	9,352	17,525	33,164	1,629	29,041	91,238
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>3,507</i>	<i>153,892</i>	<i>135,900</i>	<i>121,595</i>	<i>100,762</i>	<i>155,357</i>	<i>671,013</i>
1974(b)	3,171	149,437	132,675	102,141	88,617	136,576	612,617

(a) Statistics shown refer to gross enrolments, no allowance having been made for students enrolled in more than one course. Details reported in this table represent the cumulative total of all enrolments registered during 1975 up to 31 October. (b) Figures for 1974 exclude enrolments in the Northern Territory, details of which are not available due to the loss of records in cyclone "Tracy". Northern Territory enrolments for 1975 numbered 4,138 (61 full-time, 4,069 part-time and 8 correspondence).

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: TEACHING EFFORT(a) BY
ACADEMIC STREAM, 1975**
(^{'000 hours})

<i>Academic stream</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>Australia</i>
FULL-TIME STAFF(b)									
Professional	5.3	25.0	10.6	1.4	6.3		0.3	4.5	53.4
Para-professional	385.8	414.0	34.9	181.8	276.1	19.0	2.8	40.1	1,354.6
Trades	644.7	821.0	376.4	302.4	194.9	100.1	15.3	38.3	2,493.1
Other skilled	319.1	93.0	60.6	24.4	20.4	21.5	2.3	19.4	560.6
Preparatory	98.1	255.0	43.8	45.9	21.4	2.4	1.3	4.4	472.3
Adult education	19.0	37.0	5.4	23.7	6.6	..	2.6	2.1	96.4
<i>Total full-time—</i>									
Teaching effort	1,472.0	1,645.0	531.7	579.7	525.8	143.1	24.6	108.7	5,030.5
Number of teachers	2,743	3,402	831	957	874	276	55	164	9,302
PART-TIME STAFF(c)									
Professional	4.9	2.0	4.3	0.9	3.8	0.5	0.6	3.4	20.4
Para-professional	384.2	92.0	53.4	35.4	132.2	24.9	1.5	16.3	739.9
Trades	261.5	50.0	17.3	2.8	47.8	15.3	2.9	13.0	410.6
Other skilled	324.6	34.0	17.8	29.8	17.8	10.4	0.9	15.5	450.8
Preparatory	140.0	129.5	25.2	45.4	24.1	6.9	2.5	18.0	391.5
Adult education	47.1	59.3	46.9	118.4	80.2	..	7.0	14.5	373.6
<i>Total part-time—</i>									
Teaching effort	1,162.4	366.8	164.8	232.8	305.9	57.9	15.5	80.7	2,386.8
Number of teachers	(d)5,739	(d)2,664	1,855	(d)2,541	2,644	516	190	441	16,590
ALL TEACHING STAFF									
Professional	10.2	27.0	14.9	2.3	10.1	0.5	0.9	7.9	73.8
Para-professional	770.0	506.0	88.3	217.2	408.4	43.9	4.4	56.3	2,094.6
Trades	906.2	871.0	393.6	305.2	242.7	115.4	18.2	51.4	2,903.7
Other skilled	643.7	127.0	78.4	54.3	38.2	31.9	3.1	34.8	1,011.4
Preparatory	238.1	384.5	68.9	91.4	45.5	9.3	3.7	22.4	863.9
Adult education	66.2	96.3	52.3	142.1	86.9	..	9.6	16.6	469.9
<i>Total—</i>									
Teaching effort	2,634.4	2,011.8	696.4	812.5	831.7	201.0	40.0	189.5	7,417.3
Number of teachers	8,482	6,066	2,686	3,498	3,518	792	245	605	25,892

(a) Hours of classroom duty performed by teachers during teaching year 1975 (excluding all non-teaching duty).
 (b) All teaching staff employed full-time by the relevant TAFE authority, including "multi-sector" staff whose duties extend to teaching areas other than TAFE. Multi-sector staff numbered 1,602 in 1975, of whom 1,446 were employed in Victoria. Teaching hours reported in this table relate only to teaching duties undertaken in TAFE. (c) Statistics of part-time teaching effort relate to all teaching duty performed by staff employed part-time by the TAFE authority, and teaching hours worked on an overtime basis by full-time staff. Details of part-time teacher numbers refer only to teachers employed part-time. (d) No allowance has been made for staff who taught at more than one TAFE institution during 1975.

Teacher education

By 1 July 1973 all former government teachers colleges and kindergarten teachers colleges were within the Commission on Advanced Education's area of responsibility. Statistics for those colleges are included in statistics for colleges of advanced education (shown later in this chapter). The following table shows for 1975 the number of students undertaking teacher education courses in non-government teachers colleges.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN NON-GOVERNMENT TEACHERS COLLEGES, 1975

<i>Type of course</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Primary—					
Males		168	278	6	508
Females		1,200	1,000	92	2,357
Persons		1,368	1,278	98	2,865
Secondary—					
Males		229	20	..	249
Females		160	2	..	162
Persons		389	22	..	411

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN NON-GOVERNMENT TEACHERS COLLEGES, 1975—*continued*

Type of course	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	A.C.T.	Australia
Not classifiable as only primary or only secondary—					
Males	200	14	..	..	214
Females	324	29	..	..	353
Persons	524	43	..	..	567
Total—					
Males	597	312	56	6	971
Females	1,684	1,031	65	92	2,872
Persons	2,281	1,343	121	98	3,843

Colleges of Advanced Education

The following statistics refer to operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education, and the Canberra College of Advanced Education. These tables show details of students commencing advanced level courses, the number of students and teaching staff in 1975 and the number of students who completed advanced level courses in 1974. The reference date for these statistics is 30 April 1975 except for students who completed advanced level courses for whom the reference date is 31 December 1974. For more detailed statistics, see the annual bulletin *Colleges of Advanced Education* (13.10).

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION: STUDENTS COMMENCING BY COURSE, LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1975

Field of study	Master degree	Graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma	Total		
						Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture . . . . .	..	40	150	453	214	702	155	857
Applied sciences	43	186	2,389	176	295	2,460	629	3,089
Art and design . . . . .	..	22	171	1,965	509	1,212	1,455	2,667
Building, surveying and architecture . . . . .	..	186	682	288	440	1,377	219	1,596
Commercial and business studies	39	1,285	5,770	1,754	1,536	8,341	2,043	10,384
Engineering and technology	15	229	2,629	528	373	3,703	71	3,774
Liberal studies	1	529	2,133	1,564	567	1,992	2,802	4,794
Music . . . . .	..	5	79	289	..	141	232	373
Para-medical	21	77	984	550	1,097	866	1,863	2,729
Teacher education	49	3,751	1,402	18,025	463	7,865	15,825	23,690
Total—1975	168	6,310	16,389	25,592	5,494	28,659	25,294	53,953
1974	80	4,915	12,165	23,192	4,307	24,402	20,257	44,659

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION: STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY AND COURSE LEVEL, 1974

Field of study	Master degree	Graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma	Total		
						Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture . . . . .	..	35	68	208	24	299	36	335
Applied sciences	2	96	544	256	113	849	162	1,011
Art and design . . . . .	..	19	..	530	126	353	322	675
Building, surveying and architecture . . . . .	..	14	116	170	92	358	34	392
Commercial and business studies . . . . .	..	287	575	1,009	314	1,799	386	2,185
Engineering and technology . . . . .	..	32	487	782	213	1,506	8	1,514
Liberal studies . . . . .	..	242	233	230	64	342	427	769
Music . . . . .	..	6	19	144	..	51	118	169
Para-medical	1	51	304	290	414	223	837	1,060
Teacher education	1	2,265	218	9,459	451	3,913	8,481	12,394
Total—1974	4	3,047	2,564	13,078	1,811	9,693	10,811	20,504
1973	1	2,605	1,696	12,538	1,696	8,848	9,688	18,536

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION: STUDENTS BY TYPE OF ENROLMENT
COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY, 1975

Field of study	Master degree	Graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma	Total		
						Males	Females	Persons
FULL-TIME								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	39	360	946	246	1,327	264	1,591
Applied sciences	17	80	2,904	386	127	2,718	796	3,514
Art and design . . . . .	..	27	222	3,486	610	1,881	2,464	4,345
Building, surveying and architecture . . . . .	..	..	1,200	508	189	1,607	290	1,897
Commercial and business studies . . . . .	..	184	4,770	2,171	704	5,841	1,988	7,829
Engineering and technology	8	26	4,365	1,247	295	5,856	85	5,941
Liberal studies . . . . .	..	341	1,985	1,431	164	1,643	2,278	3,921
Music . . . . .	..	10	156	536	..	247	455	702
Para-medical	16	64	2,021	1,066	773	976	2,964	3,940
Teacher education	10	3,036	1,670	35,556	827	12,263	28,836	41,099
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>3,807</i>	<i>19,653</i>	<i>47,333</i>	<i>3,935</i>	<i>34,359</i>	<i>40,420</i>	<i>74,779</i>
1974	23	3,135	14,666	44,026	3,266	30,262	34,854	65,116
PART-TIME—INTERNAL								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	1	18	24	24	47	20	67
Applied sciences	63	268	2,166	438	321	2,752	504	3,256
Art and design . . . . .	..	45	43	814	444	745	601	1,346
Building, surveying and architecture	1	339	690	713	922	2,482	183	2,665
Commercial and business studies	41	1,710	6,797	4,219	1,350	12,563	1,554	14,117
Engineering and technology	20	338	2,792	1,125	713	4,941	47	4,988
Liberal studies	1	419	1,922	1,291	522	1,902	2,253	4,155
Music . . . . .	..	2	117	232	..	96	255	351
Para-medical	20	24	377	109	843	641	732	1,373
Teacher education	115	949	1,243	5,132	30	3,309	4,160	7,469
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>4,095</i>	<i>16,165</i>	<i>14,097</i>	<i>5,169</i>	<i>29,478</i>	<i>10,309</i>	<i>39,787</i>
1974	165	3,279	13,044	14,821	4,324	27,719	7,914	35,633
PART-TIME—EXTERNAL								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	1	71	57	15	72
Applied sciences . . . . .	..	..	380	20	171	444	127	571
Art and design . . . . .	..	..	..	11	..	9	2	11
Building, surveying and architecture . . . . .	..	5	2	..	9	15	1	16
Commercial and business studies . . . . .	..	210	721	609	765	1,956	349	2,305
Engineering and technology . . . . .	..	..	30	12	13	55	..	55
Liberal studies . . . . .	..	21	637	314	103	448	627	1,075
Music . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2
Para-medical . . . . .	..	..	..	58	355	155	258	413
Teacher education . . . . .	..	294	112	3,065	..	1,116	2,355	3,471
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>1,882</i>	<i>4,092</i>	<i>1,487</i>	<i>4,256</i>	<i>3,735</i>	<i>7,991</i>
1974 . . . . .	..	418	1,194	3,645	1,196	3,459	2,994	6,453
ALL STUDENTS								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	40	378	971	341	1,431	299	1,730
Applied sciences	80	348	5,450	844	619	5,914	1,427	7,341
Art and design . . . . .	..	72	265	4,311	1,054	2,635	3,067	5,702
Building, surveying and architecture	1	344	1,892	1,221	1,120	4,104	474	4,578
Commercial and business studies	41	2,104	12,288	6,999	2,819	20,360	3,891	24,251
Engineering and technology	28	364	7,187	2,384	1,021	10,852	132	10,984
Liberal studies	1	781	4,544	3,036	789	3,993	5,158	9,151
Music . . . . .	..	12	273	770	..	344	711	1,055
Para-medical	36	88	2,398	1,233	1,971	1,772	3,954	5,726
Teacher education	125	4,279	3,025	43,753	857	16,688	35,351	52,039
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>8,432</i>	<i>37,700</i>	<i>65,522</i>	<i>10,591</i>	<i>68,093</i>	<i>54,464</i>	<i>122,557</i>
1974	188	6,832	28,904	62,492	8,786	61,440	45,762	107,202

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION: TEACHING STAFF BY FIELD OF TEACHING
STATES AND A.C.T., 1975**

(Full-time and part-time academic and non-academic staff in full-time equivalent units, rounded to whole numbers)

<i>Field of teaching</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
FULL-TIME STAFF								
Agriculture	75	52	48	23	8	..	..	205
Applied sciences	170	397	123	43	87	18	70	907
Art and design	83	182	27	42	28	21	..	384
Building, surveying and architecture	29	56	18	31	34	10	11	189
Commercial and business studies	115	281	74	42	81	19	35	647
Engineering and technology	66	424	68	77	66	16	..	717
Liberal studies	60	330	20	100	93	8	45	656
Music	47	4	10	2	..	15	..	78
Para-medical	86	99	18	44	58	4	..	309
Teacher education	919	1,202	458	400	364	88	43	3,475
Not classifiable	58	122	..	20	4	4	..	208
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>1,709</i>	<i>3,148</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>821</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>7,773</i>
1974	1,581	2,853	(b)821	723	756	184	185	7,102
PART-TIME STAFF(a)								
Agriculture	2	1	5	..	2	..	..	10
Applied sciences	15	46	19	3	20	3	16	122
Art and design	57	29	..	9	11	4	..	111
Building, surveying and architecture	12	19	28	4	3	2	1	68
Commercial and business studies	8	34	20	7	29	2	14	113
Engineering and technology	17	28	6	2	9	1	..	63
Liberal studies	11	45	6	23	22	..	14	120
Music	23	3	9	..	..	5	..	40
Para-medical	11	24	4	14	16	1	..	70
Teacher education	37	56	26	40	18	27	12	216
Not classifiable	2	54	..	2	2	..	..	60
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>994</i>
1974	193	289	(a)170	105	92	43	44	936
ALL STAFF								
Agriculture	77	53	53	23	9	..	..	214
Applied sciences	186	444	142	45	107	21	86	1,029
Art and design	141	211	27	51	39	25	..	494
Building, surveying and architecture	42	75	46	35	37	12	12	257
Commercial and business studies	123	315	93	49	109	21	49	760
Engineering and technology	84	452	74	79	75	17	..	780
Liberal studies	71	374	26	123	115	8	59	776
Music	70	7	19	2	..	20	..	119
Para-medical	97	123	22	58	74	5	..	379
Teacher education	955	1,258	484	440	381	116	55	3,690
Not classifiable	60	176	..	22	6	4	..	268
<i>Total—1975</i>	<i>1,905</i>	<i>3,488</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>8,767</i>
1974	1,774	3,143	(a)991	827	848	227	229	8,038

(a) Part-time teaching staff expressed in equivalent full-time units. (b) Includes some staff engaged in teaching courses which were not at an advanced level.

Universities

The following university statistics provide details of the total number of students enrolled in university courses, the teaching staff engaged, and the number of students commencing and completing courses. The reference date for the statistics is 30 April except for students completing courses for whom the reference date is the year ended 30 June. For more detailed statistics, see the annual publications *University Statistics*, Parts 1 and 2 (13.7 and 13.8).

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS COMMENCING DEGREE COURSES, 1975

	Doctorate (other than Ph.D.) courses	Ph.D. degree courses	Master degree courses	Bachelor degree courses	Total		
					Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	6	321	2,195	15,480	11,294	6,708	18,002
Victoria	14	152	899	10,465	6,790	4,740	11,530
Queensland	16	113	433	4,854	3,071	2,345	5,416
South Australia	10	89	358	3,341	2,454	1,344	3,798
Western Australia . . . . .	..	99	260	3,704	2,559	1,504	4,063
Tasmania . . . . .	..	29	50	1,081	731	429	1,160
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	..	163	145	1,631	1,172	767	1,939
Australia-1975	46	966	4,340	40,556	28,071	17,837	45,908
1974	28	1,004	3,863	39,012	27,444	16,463	43,907

UNIVERSITIES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS(a) BY SEX AND COURSE LEVEL, 1971 TO 1975

Level of course	Males					Females				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
FULL-TIME										
Higher degree	4,293	4,295	4,220	4,486	4,756	889	973	1,041	1,318	1,458
Other post-graduate(b)	1,148	1,544	1,743	1,933	1,926	1,731	2,270	2,223	2,268	2,278
Bachelor degree	47,311	48,851	49,389	52,613	54,029	23,863	25,698	26,962	29,876	32,371
Sub-graduate diploma, certificate and other(c)	753	740	225	213	157	508	446	313	298	135
Total	52,829	54,612	55,577	59,245	60,868	26,608	28,983	30,539	33,760	36,242
PART-TIME(d)										
Higher degree	6,032	6,429	6,967	7,634	8,288	1,255	1,360	1,549	1,824	2,174
Other post-graduate(b)	1,561	1,532	2,179	2,307	2,497	831	848	1,050	1,151	1,279
Bachelor degree	22,232	21,902	21,967	21,645	20,764	9,238	9,849	10,750	12,234	12,955
Sub-graduate diploma, certificate and other(c)	2,324	2,244	1,528	1,653	1,661	1,127	1,193	1,020	1,406	1,610
Total	31,971	31,928	32,641	33,239	33,210	12,368	13,145	14,369	16,615	18,018
ALL STUDENTS										
Higher degree	10,325	10,724	11,187	12,120	13,044	2,144	2,333	2,590	3,142	3,632
Other post-graduate(b)	2,709	3,076	3,922	4,240	4,423	2,562	3,118	3,273	3,419	3,557
Bachelor degree	69,543	70,753	71,356	74,258	74,793	33,101	35,547	37,712	42,110	45,326
Sub-graduate diploma, certificate and other(c)	3,077	2,984	1,753	1,866	1,818	1,635	1,639	1,333	1,704	1,745
Total	84,800	86,540	88,218	92,484	94,078	38,976	42,128	44,908	50,375	54,260

(a) For the years 1971 and 1972, the components do not add to total students as students enrolled for two or more courses were included in each course for which they were enrolled. (b) Includes, as well as post-graduate diploma courses, masters and other post-graduate preliminary and qualifying courses which were included with *Sub-graduate diploma, certificate and other* prior to 1973. (c) *Other* refers to single and miscellaneous subjects of university standard. See also footnote(b). (d) Includes external students.

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS COMPLETING DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1975

Field of study	Degrees					Post graduate diplomas	Total
	Doctorate (other than Ph.D.)	Ph.D.	Master	Bachelor			
Humanities	1	79	210	7,048	..	7,338	
Fine arts . . . . .	..	1	7	110	..	118
Social and behavioural sciences . . . . .	..	48	113	526	552	1,239
Law . . . . .	..	3	38	1,006	39	1,086
Education . . . . .	..	12	221	807	3,066	4,106
Economics, commerce, government . . . . .	..	18	309	3,065	70	3,462
Medicine	29	60	17	1,463	82	1,651	
Dentistry	2	3	13	218	6	242	
Natural sciences	11	379	238	4,862	103	5,593	
Engineering, technology	1	107	268	1,718	42	2,136	
Architecture . . . . .	..	3	49	474	33	559
Agriculture, forestry	1	29	66	358	60	514	
Veterinary science	1	8	11	205	1	226	
Total—1975	46	750	1,560	21,860	4,054	28,270	
1974	45	726	1,310	21,115	3,966	27,162	

UNIVERSITIES: TEACHING STAFF (a), BY FIELD OF TEACHING, 1975

Field of teaching	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FULL-TIME STAFF								
Humanities	642	439	198	156	94	46	132	1,706
Fine arts	26	36	14	28	9	..	..	112
Social and behavioural sciences	469	210	115	91	85	27	47	1,042
Law	108	116	29	25	16	13	30	337
Education	237	140	61	46	45	12	..	541
Economics, commerce, government	429	242	130	80	63	27	58	1,028
Medicine	255	252	158	100	75	36	1	876
Dentistry	41	29	29	22	14	..	..	135
Natural sciences	985	586	359	293	170	88	118	2,597
Engineering, technology	492	181	109	50	57	22	..	910
Architecture	112	36	24	16	8	..	..	196
Agriculture, forestry	102	45	37	40	21	8	16	269
Veterinary science	50	36	50	..	7	..	..	143
Other(b)	2	..	48	..	..	1	..	51
Total—1975	3,950	2,346	1,360	945	662	280	402	9,943
1974	3,640	2,251	1,243	883	575	271	369	9,231

PART-TIME STAFF (full-time equivalent units)(c)

Humanities	41	17	11	5	5	1	6	86
Fine arts	3	11	1	3	2	..	..	20
Social and behavioural sciences	39	10	9	4	7	..	5	75
Law	7	3	2	2	2	..	2	20
Education	65	26	3	2	6	1	..	103
Economics, commerce, government	35	13	3	3	5	1	3	63
Medicine	92	75	34	10	16	2	..	229
Dentistry	19	10	7	15	8	..	..	58
Natural sciences	155	94	25	42	29	11	9	365
Engineering, technology	53	32	8	8	4	2	..	107
Architecture	27	8	3	3	4	..	..	46
Agriculture, forestry	9	5	3	1	2	1	1	22
Veterinary science	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	7
Other(b)	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	8
Total—1975	550	304	119	98	91	20	28	1,210
1974	512	374	99	103	82	17	17	1,204

UNIVERSITIES: TEACHING STAFF(a), BY FIELD OF TEACHING, 1975—continued

Field of teaching	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ALL STAFF (full-time equivalent units)								
Humanities	683	456	209	161	98	47	138	1,792
Fine arts	29	47	15	31	11	..	..	132
Social and behavioural sciences	508	220	123	94	92	27	52	1,117
Law	115	119	31	27	19	13	32	356
Education	302	166	64	48	51	13	..	644
Economics, commerce, government	463	255	133	83	68	28	61	1,092
Medicine	347	326	192	109	91	38	1	1,105
Dentistry	60	38	36	37	22	..	..	193
Natural sciences	1,140	679	384	334	199	99	127	2,962
Engineering, technology	545	213	119	58	61	24	..	1,017
Architecture	139	44	28	19	11	..	..	242
Agriculture, forestry	111	50	40	41	23	9	17	291
Veterinary science	53	36	52	..	7	..	..	150
Other(b)	3	..	55	..	..	1	..	59
Total—1975	4,499	2,650	1,479	1,043	753	299	430	11,153
1974	4,152	2,625	1,342	986	657	288	386	10,435

(a) Excludes research only staff. (b) Includes staff teaching in the field of general studies and also a small number of staff unallocated to field of teaching. (c) The conversion of part-time staff to equivalent full-time units is made on the following basis: lecturer—250 hours per annum; and tutor/demonstrator—700 hours per annum.

Overseas students

The following table shows the number of private students and sponsored overseas students and trainees in Australia at 30 June 1974 and 1975, respectively. The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and the Department of Education prepare statistics of overseas students admitted under the *Private Overseas Student Program*. Further details on sponsored overseas students and trainees in Australia are available from publications issued by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau within the Department of Foreign Affairs.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS: NUMBER OF PRIVATE STUDENTS AND SPONSORED STUDENTS AND TRAINEES BY LAST PLACE OF RESIDENCE, AS AT 30 JUNE

Last place of residence	Sponsored students and trainees—1975					Total
	Private students 1974	Colombo Plan	Commonwealth Co-operation in Education	Home government	Other	
Europe	72	..	3	..	4	7
Africa	76	..	85	25	102	212
America	265	..	9	1	4	14
Asia—						
Burma	7	51	..	..	3	54
China—						
Excluding Taiwan Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taiwan Province only	70	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	821	..	1	19	..	20
India	119	14	5	..	..	19
Indonesia	530	214	..	..	15	229
Japan	261	..	..	..	..	..
Khmer Republic	14	64	..	..	4	68
Laos	14	104	..	1	..	105
Malaysia	4,853	330	6	60	6	402
Pakistan	67	36	1	1	1	39
Philippines	317	40	..	..	4	44
Singapore	629	173	1	120	2	296
Sri Lanka	70	49	5	..	4	58
Thailand	336	218	..	..	10	228
Viet Nam	79	315	..	..	20	335
Other Asia	60	167	5	8	12	192
Total	8,247	1,775	24	209	81	2,089

**OVERSEAS STUDENTS: NUMBER OF PRIVATE STUDENTS AND SPONSORED STUDENTS
AND TRAINEES BY LAST PLACE OF RESIDENCE, AS AT 30 JUNE—continued**

<i>Last place of residence</i>	<i>Sponsored students and trainees—1975</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Private students 1974</i>	<i>Colombo Plan</i>	<i>Commonwealth Co-operation in Education</i>	<i>Home government</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Oceania—						
Fiji	186	..	19	3	29	51
Nauru	81	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	40	..	..	..	1	1
Papua New Guinea	408	..	..	..	206	206
Solomon Islands	50	..	15	..	5	20
Tonga	50	..	22	1	20	43
Other Oceania	82	..	34	..	24	58
<i>Total</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>379</i>
Total overseas students	(a)9,563	1,775	211	239	476	2,701

(a) Includes six students for whom last place of residence was not stated.

Educational training in the Defence Force

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in training establishments for Service personnel.

**SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL TRAINING:
AUSTRALIA, 1974 AND 1975**

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Students enrolled</i>		<i>New entrants during year</i>		<i>Number completing course during year</i>	
	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>
Staff colleges—						
Joint Services Staff College	66	72	66	72	66	72
Australian Staff College	80	80	80	80	80	80
Royal Australian Air Force Staff College	36	36	36	36	35	35
Officer cadet training establishments—						
Royal Australian Naval College	188	145	80	54	60	60
Royal Military College	359	482	107	134	55	61
Royal Australian Air Force Academy	111	86	39	36	12	20
Apprentice schools—						
Navy	480	349	201	187	329	328
Army	401	353	113	240	207	126
Air Force—						
Wagga Wagga	270	229	127	130	104	88
Laverton	94	64	31	17	20	22
Other—						
Royal Australian Navy Junior Recruit Training School	761	658	714	643	648	596
Royal Australian Air Force School of Languages	40	35	40	35	40	33

Student assistance schemes

The following table on student assistance schemes is taken from selected recent statistics published by the Department of Education.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Scheme(a)	Number of students		Expenditure(\$'000)	
	1974	1975	1973-74	1974-75
Postgraduate Awards(b)	2,157	2,225	7,473	8,124
Tertiary Education Assistance(b)	70,099	73,886	34,867	77,336
Technical Scholarships(b)	1,548	486	516	128
Pre-school Teacher Education(b)	1,656	2,126	1,755	2,648
Postgraduate Awards—Social Work(b)	..	19	..	33
Secondary Scholarships(b)	86	..	968	6,127
Senior Secondary Scholarships(b)	48,502	24,107	9,763	
Secondary Allowances(c)	8,500	9,783	1,164	2,472
Adult Secondary Education Assistance(b)	..	1,021	..	759
Aboriginal Secondary Grants(b)	10,669	11,762	6,093	7,197
Aboriginal Study Grants(c)	1,460	1,875	905	1,403
Aboriginal Study Grants—Overseas(c)	..	8	..	5
Assistance for Isolated Children(c)	17,882	19,037	8,188	9,539
Education Assistance for Darwin Students(b)	..	9,968	..	967
Non-State Tertiary Institutions—Fees(c)	..	13,145	..	1,615
Ex-Servicemen's Vocational Training Schemes(b)(d)	433	(d)	820	(d)421
Other(b)	64	49	56	19

(a) In addition to the schemes listed below, there was expenditure in 1973-74 on the Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme (\$36,826,000) and the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme (\$5,397,000). No new awards were granted after 1973 under these schemes and from 1974 continuing scholars received assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. (b) For this scheme, number of students represents students receiving benefits at 30 June each year. (c) For this scheme, number of students represents students receiving benefits at some time during the year. (d) This scheme became the responsibility of the then Department of Labour and Immigration from 1 January 1975. Expenditure shown for 1974-75 is for July-December 1974 only.

Expenditure on education

The statistics in this section are intended to give a broad indication of the extent and direction of both government and private effort in the field of education in recent years. They have been compiled in accordance with national accounting concepts and, apart from some minor revisions which have been incorporated where later information became available, are consistent with the estimates included in *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, 1974-75* (7.1). These figures can therefore be related to other national accounts aggregates. For explanation of the relevant national accounting concepts, reference should be made to *Australian National Accounts, 1974-75* and also to *Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities, 1975-76* (5.12), and *Public Authority Finance: States and Local Authorities, 1973-74* (5.43), from which figures included in this section have also been taken.

The emphasis given in this section to the outlays of the public sector in part reflects the relative importance of that sector in the provision of education services, but is also a reflection of lack of detailed information relating to educational activities in the private sector. Sufficient information is given, however, to show the order of magnitude of private sector spending, and also to show aggregate demand for education services and facilities.

Total expenditure on education

Total expenditure on education can be measured by adding to the outlay of the public sector the final expenditure on education which the private sector finances from its own resources, or alternatively by adding together the final expenditures of both sectors (i.e. consolidating out the public authority transfers, and also any (net) transactions in existing fixed assets).

The figure derived for total expenditure on education can be regarded as a measure of the aggregate supply of education services and facilities and can therefore be related to the supply of goods and services available from domestic production (i.e. gross domestic product). Final consumption expenditure and capital expenditure on education, by sector, can also be related to the gross domestic product. In addition, total expenditure on education can be related, by financing sector, to the gross domestic product. These relationships are shown in the following table.

AUSTRALIA: EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 _p
Public sector—					
Final consumption expenditure	1,018	1,213	1,450	1,894	2,766
Expenditure on new fixed assets	246	286	324	378	645
<i>Final expenditure(1)</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,499</i>	<i>1,773</i>	<i>2,272</i>	<i>3,411</i>
Transfers to the private sector and expenditure on existing fixed assets (net)	143	170	215	253	317
<i>Outlay</i>	<i>1,407</i>	<i>1,669</i>	<i>1,988</i>	<i>2,525</i>	<i>3,727</i>
Private sector—					
Final consumption expenditure	171	196	214	208	200
Expenditure on new fixed assets	46	41	38	43	74
<i>Final expenditure(2)</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>274</i>
Total expenditure on education (1) + (2).	1,481	1,736	2,025	2,523	3,685
Gross domestic product	32,928	36,725	41,852	50,694	59,551
Expenditure on education as percentage of Gross domestic product—					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Public	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.6
Private	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Expenditure on new fixed assets—					
Public	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1
Private	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total expenditure	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	6.2

Private sector

Final expenditure on education by the private sector consists of private final consumption expenditure on education services, and expenditure on new fixed assets—mainly by private non-profit organisations, and financed in part by the grant from public authorities for private capital expenditure. These grants are treated as transfers rather than final expenditure of public authorities as with the current grants, and are recorded as a source of funds for capital formation in the national capital account. Private final consumption expenditure on education services is an estimate of fees paid by persons to government schools (mainly technical and agricultural colleges), fees and gifts to universities and school fees (other than boarding fees) paid to non-government schools, business colleges, etc., and is based largely on information relating to fees charged and enrolments at these institutions. Expenditure on such items as school books, uniforms, etc., and expenditure by parents associations on school equipment are included in categories other than education services (such as clothing, etc., newspapers, books, etc., and household durables). Private gross fixed capital expenditure in the field of education is estimated from statistics of the value of work done on new building and major additions to buildings of private educational institutions.

Public sector

The statistics which follow form part of a comprehensive statistical program to reclassify the transactions recorded in the 'conventional' accounts of all public authorities into a national accounting presentation. As part of this program, the outlay of public authorities is classified by *function*, so as to reveal the broad purposes for which the public authorities undertake expenditure programs. These statistics relate to those outlays which have been identified as being primarily designed to serve the purposes of 'education', broadly as defined in the United Nations System of National Accounts. Included, therefore, are outlays on administration and regulation of school systems and institutions of higher learning and educational research; on provision, inspection and support of primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, technical training institutions, schools for the handicapped, adult education facilities, pre-school centres, etc.; on scholarships, etc.; and on subsidiary services such as transportation of school children and fare concessions. Expenditures on school medical and dental services and provision of free milk for school-children are not included, as these are regarded as primarily serving the purpose of health.

Apart from giving emphasis to the broad purposes of public sector outlays, a national accounting presentation of the transactions of public authorities is also designed to facilitate the study of their impact on the rest of the economy. In the following tables the outlays of the public authorities engaged in providing education services or financing their provision by other bodies, public or private, have accordingly been broken into broad categories of final expenditure on goods and services (i.e. final consumption expenditure, and expenditure on new fixed assets); capital financing items (e.g. net expenditure on existing assets); transfers to the private sector (cash benefits, grants for private capital expenditure) which become a source of finance for that sector's own final expenditures; and transfers between public authorities (Commonwealth Government grants to the States).

Detailed analyses have not been prepared of the accounts of all public authorities providing or financing education services but methods of analysis have been adopted which reflect the net effect of the transactions of authorities not fully analysed (such as the State universities). Private non-profit organisations are covered by recording their final consumption expenditure as final expenditure by public authorities and persons: that is, the current grants to these organisations by public authorities are treated as public authorities' final expenditure, and fees, donations, etc. paid to them by persons are included in private final consumption expenditure. Current outlay of non-profit organisations is therefore covered, being approximately equal to their income from grants and fees. For reasons of practicality, grants for capital expenditure by public authorities to private non-profit organisations are treated as transfers, so that the capital expenditure of these organisations is wholly recorded in the private sector.

All public authorities

The outlay on education by all public authorities consists of the final expenditure on goods and services of the Commonwealth Government and State authorities and transfers by these authorities to the private sector. These figures are shown in the following table, and are related to the total outlay (on all functions) by all public authorities in order to give an indication of the share of government resources devoted to education.

ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

(\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^p
Federal Authorities—					
Final consumption expenditure	55.3	63.9	80.5	112.5	172.1
Cash benefits to persons	46.4	54.3	73.4	92.8	123.1
Grants for private capital purposes	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.4	7.7
Expenditure on new fixed assets	22.0	25.0	30.1	32.1	45.1
Expenditure on existing fixed assets (net)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2
Grants to States—					
Current	100.9	118.9	153.9	433.5	910.7
Capital	74.0	86.0	105.6	189.1	415.5
Grants to local government authorities . . . . .	..	..	..	0.3	2.4
Total Commonwealth Government	299.4	348.9	444.2	862.2	1,676.4

ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION—continued
(\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75p
State authorities—					
Final consumption expenditure	961.0	1,147.2	1,367.2	1,778.8	2,590.1
Cash benefits to persons	76.3	96.9	115.6	127.0	138.6
Grants for private capital purposes	10.3	7.7	8.5	13.7	31.4
Expenditure on new fixed assets	223.7	260.6	293.2	345.4	598.7
Expenditure on existing fixed assets (net)	9.7	10.5	16.4	17.2	15.9
<i>Total State</i>	<i>1,281.0</i>	<i>1,522.9</i>	<i>1,800.9</i>	<i>2,282.2</i>	<i>3,374.6</i>
<i>Less Grants from the Commonwealth Government for educational purposes</i>	<i>175.0</i>	<i>204.9</i>	<i>259.4</i>	<i>622.5</i>	<i>1,326.1</i>
Outlay financed from States' own resources and from non-specific Commonwealth Government grants	1,106.0	1,318.0	1,541.5	1,659.7	2,048.5
Local authorities—					
Final consumption expenditure	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.9
Expenditure on new fixed assets	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8
<i>Total local</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>
<i>Less Grants from Commonwealth Government for education purposes</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Outlay financed from local authorities own resources	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.3
Total outlay on education	1,406.9	1,669.0	1,998.0	2,525.2	3,727.2
Total outlay on all purposes	10,575.6	12,015.9	13,379.2	16,175.1	22,724.4
Outlay on education as percentage of total outlay	per cent 13.3	per cent 13.9	per cent 14.9	per cent 15.6	per cent 16.4

Federal Authorities

Details of outlay on education by authorities of the Commonwealth Government are given in the following table.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION
(\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75p
General administration, regulation and research—					
Department of Education—					
Salaries etc., n.e.c.	4.4	5.4	5.8	8.8	12.7
Administration expenses, n.e.c.	2.0	1.7	2.1	3.4	5.5
Building and works, office equipment, etc.	0.2	0.3	5.7	0.2	0.2
Other	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.2	3.0
<i>Total general administration, etc.</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>21.4</i>
Transportation of students—					
School bus service—					
Australian Capital Territory	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Northern Territory	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
<i>Total transportation</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Primary and secondary education—					
Schools Commission	..	..	..	0.5	2.1
Education services—					
Australian Capital Territory	13.7	15.6	19.8	27.0	45.1
Northern Territory	8.1	12.3	10.0	15.1	20.8
School broadcasts	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9
Student assistance	7.0	7.1	8.8	11.9	8.6
Child migrant education program	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.9	3.7
Assistance to isolated children	..	..	2.6	8.2	9.5
Grants to independent schools—					
Australian Capital Territory	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.6	7.8
Northern Territory	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
Grants to the States—					
Independent schools	24.3	29.6	41.0	63.4	118.4
Government schools	..	6.7	13.3	66.4	227.3
School libraries	13.3	9.8	9.7	14.2	33.9
Science laboratories	13.1	10.8	10.0	9.8	12.1
Child migrant education	1.7	2.8	3.9	7.0	11.3
Other	..	..	..	7.9	42.2
Other	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
<i>Total primary and secondary</i>	84.4	99.4	125.1	240.2	546.3
Vocational Training—					
Canberra School of Music	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6
Canberra Technical College	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.3	5.2
Darwin Community College	..	..	2.5	3.3	3.4
Student assistance	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1
Grants to the States—					
Technical training facilities	12.5	7.4	13.0	18.4	19.9
Abolition of tuition fees	..	..	..	10.3	24.6
Apprenticeship training	..	..	..	..	0.5
<i>Total vocational training</i>	14.6	9.8	18.3	36.6	55.3
University education—					
Australian Universities Commission	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Australian National University	31.4	32.7	38.0	41.9	59.6
Student assistance—					
Undergraduate	22.5	28.7	37.3	29.9	39.4
Postgraduate	5.2	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.1
Grants to Australian National University residential colleges	1.0	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (Sydney University)	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.7
Grants to the States—Universities	75.2	90.6	107.3	249.0	444.0
Other	0.5	..	..	..	0.1
<i>Total university</i>	137.0	159.3	190.4	330.1	553.6
Other higher education—					
Australian Commission on Advanced Education	..	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8
Canberra College of Advanced Education	4.9	6.1	6.3	10.4	11.5
Australian Film and Television School	..	..	0.2	0.7	3.2
Student assistance	2.8	3.6	6.7	22.3	41.8
Commonwealth Teaching Service scholarships	..	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1
Grants to the States—					
Colleges of Advanced Education	30.6	34.0	41.2	..	..
Teacher training colleges	2.5	11.2	16.4	164.9	349.2
Pre-school teacher training colleges	0.9	0.6	0.4	..	..
Pre-school teaching scholarships	..	..	0.1	..	..
<i>Total other higher education</i>	41.7	55.7	71.9	199.6	407.4
Other education programs—					
Aboriginal education—					
Study grants	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
Secondary grants	2.2	2.5	4.3	6.1	7.2
Grants to private non-profit organisations	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	3.7
Grants to the States	0.9	1.2	2.9	4.4	4.6
Other	3.5	3.2	6.2	8.2	14.3
Soldiers' children education scheme	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
Migrant education programs	2.0	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.0
Pre-school child care programs—					
Grants to States and local authorities	..	..	..	7.0	40.0
Other	0.9	1.1	1.5	3.3	8.4
Adult education programs	..	..	..	0.2	1.0
Other	0.2	..	..	1.0	0.5
<i>Total other programs</i>	13.7	15.6	22.7	40.0	90.9
Total outlay on education	299.9	348.9	444.2	862.2	1,676.4
<i>of which—</i>					
Current outlay	203.6	238.4	309.1	641.1	1,213.8
Capital outlay	95.7	110.5	135.2	222.1	462.6
Total outlay on all purposes	7,771.9	8,629.6	9,741.0	11,908.9	17,364.2
Outlay on education as a percentage of total outlay	3.9	4.0	4.6	7.2	9.7

As may be seen from the table, Commonwealth Government outlays are directed largely towards financing outlays on education by the States and the private sector. Direct expenditure by the Commonwealth Government relates mainly to the costs of administering its support programs and its own educational research activities, the provision of education services in the internal territories, expenditures of statutory bodies (i.e. the Australian National University, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission), expenditure on the education of Aborigines by the Northern Territory administration, and the costs of the child migrant education program.

Outlay on education in the internal territories

As mentioned previously, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for the provision of education services in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. Details of Commonwealth Government outlay on education in the Territories are given below; further information may be found in Chapter 30, The Territories of Australia.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION IN THE INTERNAL TERRITORIES, 1974-75
(*\$'000*)

<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Current outlay—	Current outlay—
Government schools—	Government schools—
Pre-school education and training 1,688	Pre-school education and training n.a.
Payment to N.S.W. Department of Education 357	Payment to S.A. Department of Education 494
School transport 887	School transport 566
School cleaning 1,763	School cleaning 479
Fuel, light, power, etc. 425	Fuel, light, power, etc. 315
School supplies and subsidies 636	School supplies and subsidies 541
Textbook allowances to students in secondary schools 156	Repairs and maintenance 494
Repairs and maintenance 743	Incidental and other expenditure 1,410
Incidental and other expenditure 509	Non-government schools—assistance—
Non-government schools assistance—	Approved capital programs(a) 522
Student allowances 3,516	Interest subsidy 124
Textbook allowances 53	Other assistance 451
Library grants and subsidies 20	Educational services—salaries, etc. 14,154
Interest subsidy 794	Darwin Community College 2,846
Approved capital programs(a) 3,430	Aboriginal education 10,309
Educational services—salaries, etc. 25,904	Scholarships, boarding and travelling allowances(b) 45
Canberra Technical College 3,718	<i>Total</i> 32,750
School of Music 412	Less Fees—technical and other education 105
Counsellor training program 35	<i>Total current outlay</i> 32,645
Secondary school bursaries(b) 2	
<i>Total</i> 45,048	
Less Fees—technical and other education 136	
<i>Total</i> 44,912	
Canberra College of Advanced Education 8,019	
<i>Total current outlay</i> 52,931	
Capital outlay—	Capital outlay—
Government schools and colleges—	Government schools—
By National Capital Development Commission—	Buildings and works 5,017
Pre-schools 698	Furniture and fittings 182
Primary schools 5,574	Plant and equipment 770
Secondary schools 6,567	Aboriginal education 6,265
Canberra Technical College 1,380	<i>Total capital outlay</i> 12,235
Other educational buildings 568	<i>Total outlay</i> 44,880
By Department of Works—	
Buildings and works 93	
Furniture and fittings 787	
Plant and equipment 1,076	
Canberra College of Advanced Education 3,514	
<i>Total capital outlay</i> 20,257	
<i>Total outlay(c)</i> 73,188	

(a) Grants for private capital purposes. (b) Not allocable. Excludes Commonwealth secondary and technical scholarships. (c) Excludes the Australian National University, Commonwealth Government payments to the University in 1974-75 amounted to \$55,838,000 for current purposes and \$2,518,000 for capital purposes.

State and local authorities

The following table shows the outlay on education by State and local authorities, financed from their own resources (including general purpose grants from the Commonwealth Government) and from Commonwealth Government grants for educational purposes.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

(\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^p
Final consumption expenditure					
New South Wales	351.0	408.5	476.7	613.7	900.6
Victoria	286.8	340.2	419.7	537.3	768.9
Queensland	108.8	132.1	166.0	221.2	323.6
South Australia	97.7	121.6	140.2	189.3	270.7
Western Australia	83.4	106.9	119.4	158.8	234.0
Tasmania	34.5	39.5	47.2	61.3	96.2
<i>Total</i>	962.2	1,148.8	1,369.2	1,781.7	2,594.0
Expenditure on new fixed assets—					
New South Wales	70.1	87.0	88.9	107.8	202.5
Victoria	70.3	75.3	86.9	100.5	168.6
Queensland	28.9	34.9	37.8	48.0	85.8
South Australia	28.0	28.4	38.3	42.2	71.0
Western Australia	18.7	22.8	25.9	32.3	52.6
Tasmania	8.0	12.7	15.8	15.4	19.0
<i>Total</i>	224.0	261.0	293.5	346.1	599.5
Expenditure on existing fixed assets (net)	9.7	10.5	16.4	17.2	15.9
Cash benefits to persons	76.3	96.9	115.6	127.0	138.6
Grants for private capital purposes	10.3	7.7	8.5	13.7	31.4
Total outlay on education	1,282.6	1,525.0	1,803.2	2,285.8	3,379.3
<i>of which—</i>					
New South Wales	457.5	541.0	620.1	783.5	1,169.8
Victoria	384.4	447.2	548.1	685.4	994.1
Queensland	154.1	186.1	226.0	296.0	444.7
South Australia	133.2	158.6	188.3	241.7	354.1
Western Australia	107.7	136.1	154.0	198.5	296.9
Tasmania	45.8	55.8	66.7	80.6	119.7

Specific grants to the States for educational purposes

Financial assistance to the States specifically for education purposes constitutes the major item of outlay on education by the Commonwealth Government. The following table summarises the allocation of the various categories of grants to the States for recent years. Subsequent tables show the allocation of these specific purpose grants to individual States for the same period.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES
(\$'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
GRANTS FOR CURRENT PURPOSES					
Schools	24,253	29,594	40,979	85,662	234,549
Technical Education . . . . .	..	..	..	10,268	24,622
Colleges of Advanced Education	15,743	18,372	26,655	124,808	239,249
Universities	58,878	67,596	80,826	200,042	377,990
Aboriginal Advancement	274	347	1,167	2,174	3,367
Child Migrant Education	1,672	2,778	3,956	6,014	9,845
Child care and pre-school education . . . . .	..	..	..	4,096	20,377
Educational Research	96	236	275	406	658
<i>Total</i>	<i>100,916</i>	<i>118,923</i>	<i>153,858</i>	<i>433,470</i>	<i>910,657</i>
GRANTS FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES					
Schools	26,319	27,264	33,019	75,976	199,368
Technical Education	12,535	7,411	12,976	18,381	20,375
Colleges of Advanced Education	18,163	27,425	31,390	40,112	109,916
Universities	16,346	23,002	26,464	48,966	65,990
Aboriginal Advancement	672	867	1,720	2,218	1,224
Child Migrant Education . . . . .	..	..	..	995	1,477
Child care and pre-school education . . . . .	..	..	..	2,416	17,123
<i>Total</i>	<i>74,035</i>	<i>85,969</i>	<i>105,569</i>	<i>189,064</i>	<i>415,473</i>
TOTAL GRANTS					
Schools	50,572	56,858	73,998	161,638	433,917
Technical Education	12,535	7,411	12,976	28,649	44,997
Colleges of Advanced Education	33,906	45,797	58,045	164,920	349,165
Universities	75,224	90,598	107,290	249,008	443,980
Aboriginal Advancement	946	1,214	2,887	4,392	4,591
Child Migrant Education	1,672	2,778	3,956	7,009	11,322
Child care and pre-school education . . . . .	..	..	..	6,512	37,500
Educational Research	96	236	275	406	658
<i>Total</i>	<i>174,951</i>	<i>204,892</i>	<i>259,427</i>	<i>622,534</i>	<i>1,326,130</i>

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TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR SCHOOLS
(\$'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—					
New South Wales	9,017	10,854	15,046	28,147	84,719
Victoria	7,832	9,655	13,337	29,125	72,112
Queensland	3,640	4,472	6,250	13,578	35,604
South Australia	1,526	1,889	2,529	6,464	19,017
Western Australia	1,682	2,064	2,903	6,389	17,184
Tasmania	556	660	914	1,958	5,911
<i>Total</i>	24,253	29,594	40,979	85,662	234,549
Capital grants—					
New South Wales	10,653	10,018	10,637	30,208	71,708
Victoria	6,745	7,587	9,486	18,011	58,651
Queensland	3,633	3,483	4,366	8,990	27,968
South Australia	2,545	2,629	3,805	9,430	19,160
Western Australia	1,700	2,296	3,017	6,810	15,789
Tasmania	1,043	1,251	1,708	2,527	6,092
<i>Total</i>	26,319	27,264	33,019	75,976	199,368
Total grants—					
New South Wales	19,670	20,872	25,683	58,355	156,427
Victoria	14,577	17,242	22,823	47,136	130,763
Queensland	7,273	7,955	10,616	22,568	63,572
South Australia	4,071	4,518	6,334	15,894	38,177
Western Australia	3,382	4,360	5,920	13,199	32,973
Tasmania	1,599	1,911	2,622	4,485	12,003
<i>Total</i>	50,572	56,858	73,998	161,638	433,917

TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(\$'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—					
New South Wales . . . . .	..	..	..	5,801	10,333
Victoria . . . . .	..	..	..	1,772	6,794
Queensland . . . . .	..	..	..	715	2,262
South Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	889	2,639
Western Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	974	2,168
Tasmania . . . . .	..	..	..	117	426
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10,268	24,622
Capital grants—					
New South Wales	4,846	2,416	5,040	6,873	5,859
Victoria	3,912	1,500	3,350	5,500	6,585
Queensland	1,457	1,238	1,910	1,945	4,073
South Australia	1,191	1,130	1,130	2,063	2,800
Western Australia	804	747	1,166	1,311	587
Tasmania	325	380	380	689	471
<i>Total</i>	12,535	7,411	12,976	18,381	20,375
Total grants—					
New South Wales	4,846	2,416	5,040	12,674	16,192
Victoria	3,912	1,500	3,350	7,272	13,379
Queensland	1,457	1,238	1,910	2,660	6,335
South Australia	1,191	1,130	1,130	2,952	5,439
Western Australia	804	747	1,166	2,285	2,755
Tasmania	325	380	380	806	897
<i>Total</i>	12,535	7,411	12,976	28,649	44,997

**TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND
TEACHERS COLLEGES**
(\$'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—					
New South Wales	3,478	3,713	5,525	28,935	62,122
Victoria	6,191	7,341	10,443	46,711	86,119
Queensland	1,567	1,860	2,906	14,438	27,230
South Australia	1,420	1,651	2,638	13,518	24,531
Western Australia	2,333	2,920	4,015	17,247	32,359
Tasmania	754	887	1,128	3,959	6,888
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,743</i>	<i>18,372</i>	<i>26,655</i>	<i>124,808</i>	<i>239,249</i>
Capital grants—					
New South Wales	4,639	7,381	9,691	7,644	41,197
Victoria	6,153	8,330	9,275	13,680	32,452
Queensland	1,878	3,776	3,806	5,078	13,438
South Australia	2,973	2,872	3,639	6,196	12,579
Western Australia	1,906	3,031	3,554	7,222	7,281
Tasmania	614	2,035	1,425	292	2,969
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,163</i>	<i>27,425</i>	<i>31,390</i>	<i>40,112</i>	<i>109,916</i>
Total grants—					
New South Wales	8,117	11,094	15,216	36,579	103,319
Victoria	12,344	15,671	19,718	60,391	118,571
Queensland	3,445	5,636	6,712	19,516	40,668
South Australia	4,393	4,523	6,277	19,714	37,110
Western Australia	4,239	5,951	7,569	24,469	39,640
Tasmania	1,368	2,922	2,553	4,251	9,857
<i>Total</i>	<i>33,906</i>	<i>45,797</i>	<i>58,045</i>	<i>164,920</i>	<i>349,165</i>

TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNIVERSITIES
(\$'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—					
New South Wales	23,594	27,223	32,155	79,572	149,997
Victoria	16,238	18,586	21,896	53,468	99,798
Queensland	7,517	8,412	10,664	26,169	49,876
South Australia	5,811	6,676	7,898	19,808	38,067
Western Australia	3,900	4,594	5,683	14,610	27,978
Tasmania	1,818	2,105	2,530	6,415	12,274
<i>Total</i>	<i>58,878</i>	<i>67,596</i>	<i>80,826</i>	<i>200,042</i>	<i>377,990</i>
Capital grants—					
New South Wales	4,050	9,682	10,522	16,889	22,526
Victoria	5,990	6,669	7,327	14,128	17,330
Queensland	3,124	2,597	2,545	5,624	9,821
South Australia	2,369	1,818	2,697	7,050	7,320
Western Australia	384	1,571	2,531	4,581	7,714
Tasmania	429	665	842	694	1,279
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,346</i>	<i>23,002</i>	<i>26,464</i>	<i>48,966</i>	<i>65,990</i>
Total grants—					
New South Wales	27,644	36,905	42,677	96,461	172,523
Victoria	22,228	25,255	29,223	67,596	117,128
Queensland	10,641	11,009	13,209	31,793	59,697
South Australia	8,180	8,494	10,595	26,858	45,387
Western Australia	4,284	6,165	8,214	19,191	35,692
Tasmania	2,247	2,770	3,372	7,109	13,553
<i>Total</i>	<i>75,224</i>	<i>90,598</i>	<i>107,290</i>	<i>249,008</i>	<i>443,980</i>

TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT OF ABORIGINES
(S'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current payments—					
New South Wales	135	184	229	482	546
Victoria	65	83	167	275	262
Queensland	13	..	293	193	361
South Australia	28	49	279	489	614
Western Australia	26	26	193	732	1,582
Tasmania	7	5	6	4	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>1,167</i>	<i>2,174</i>	<i>3,367</i>
Capital payments—					
New South Wales	11	20	98	101	..
Victoria . . . . .	..	..	60	..	67
Queensland	327	441	981	988	249
South Australia	84	116	156	625	108
Western Australia	250	290	425	505	799
Tasmania . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>1,720</i>	<i>2,218</i>	<i>1,224</i>
Total grants—					
New South Wales	146	204	327	583	546
Victoria	65	83	227	275	329
Queensland	340	441	1,274	1,181	610
South Australia	112	165	435	1,114	722
Western Australia	276	316	618	1,237	2,381
Tasmania	7	5	6	4	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>1,214</i>	<i>2,887</i>	<i>4,392</i>	<i>4,591</i>

TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR CHILD MIGRANT EDUCATION
(S'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—					
New South Wales	780	1,191	1,521	2,238	3,890
Victoria	667	1,158	1,819	2,732	4,482
Queensland	57	81	98	165	255
South Australia	87	169	326	587	810
Western Australia	62	150	138	157	229
Tasmania	20	28	53	135	179
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,672</i>	<i>2,778</i>	<i>3,956</i>	<i>6,014</i>	<i>9,845</i>
Capital Grants—					
New South Wales . . . . .	..	..	..	90	475
Victoria . . . . .	..	..	..	550	709
Queensland . . . . .	..	..	..	50	106
South Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	165	92
Western Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	100	89
Tasmania . . . . .	..	..	..	40	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>1,477</i>
Total grants—					
New South Wales	780	1,191	1,521	2,328	4,365
Victoria	667	1,158	1,819	3,282	5,191
Queensland	57	81	98	215	361
South Australia	87	169	326	752	902
Western Australia	62	150	138	257	318
Tasmania	20	28	53	175	185
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,672</i>	<i>2,778</i>	<i>3,956</i>	<i>7,009</i>	<i>11,322</i>

**TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
(\$'000)**

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—					
New South Wales	28	81	91	97	145
Victoria	32	81	87	142	187
Queensland	18	59	60	109	219
South Australia	10	8	13	18	60
Western Australia	8	7	17	26	28
Tasmania . . . . .	..	..	7	14	19
Total	96	236	275	406	658

**TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES(a) FOR CHILD CARE AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION
(\$'000)**

	1973-74	1974-75
Current grants—		
New South Wales	1,281	5,417
Victoria	1,226	6,660
Queensland	436	1,734
South Australia	690	3,233
Western Australia	385	2,316
Tasmania	78	1,017
Total	4,096	20,377
Capital grants—		
New South Wales	160	4,819
Victoria	288	2,637
Queensland	1,003	3,806
South Australia	514	2,773
Western Australia	166	1,911
Tasmania	285	1,177
Total	2,416	17,123
Total grants—		
New South Wales	1,441	10,236
Victoria	1,514	9,297
Queensland	1,439	5,540
South Australia	1,204	6,006
Western Australia	551	4,227
Tasmania	363	2,194
Total	6,512	37,500

(a) There were no grants to the States for this purpose prior to 1973-74.