

CHAPTER 31

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, or which it is convenient to assemble in single sections, arranged as follows: Value of Australian primary commodities produced; Indexes of agricultural production; Consumption of foodstuffs; Internal trade (retail and wholesale trade); Enterprise statistics; Industry concentration statistics; Interstate trade; Statistical organisation in Australia.

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED

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

The classification categories *Pastoral, Dairying, Poultry* and *Bee-farming*, previously employed have been replaced by a more appropriate classification, *Livestock slaughtering and other disposals*, and *Livestock products*. Statistics relating to net value of production have been discontinued. For more detailed statistics on the value of crop production, livestock slaughtering and livestock products, refer to Chapter 22 Rural Industry.

Explanation of terms used

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used.

- (a) *Gross value of production* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised in the principal markets. In general, the 'principal markets' are the metropolitan markets in each State. (In cases where commodities are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.)
- (b) *Local value* (i.e. gross value of commodities produced at the place of production) is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of commodities produced. Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission, and other charges incurred in marketing.

Gross and local values of primary commodities produced involve some duplication, as they include certain primary commodities which are consumed as raw materials to produce other primary commodities (e.g. hay consumed by livestock). Values include any relevant subsidy and bounty payments.

Value of primary commodities produced, Australia

**GROSS AND LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES
(EXCLUDING MINING): AUSTRALIA 1974-75
(\$'000)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Gross production valued at principal markets</i>	<i>Local value— gross production valued at place of production</i>
Crops	3,193,393	2,843,948
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)	1,019,213	910,177
Livestock products	1,655,124	1,505,364
<i>Total agriculture</i>	<i>5,867,730</i>	<i>5,259,489</i>
Forestry	212,639	195,445
Fishing	107,775	99,796
Hunting	13,762	12,323
<i>Total forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>334,176</i>	<i>307,565</i>
Total primary (excluding mining)	6,201,906	5,567,054

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

Gross value of primary commodities produced

**GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING) 1974-75
(\$'000)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Crops	822,280	533,868	868,191	434,707	483,573	49,476	960	338	3,193,393
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)	337,539	241,425	193,273	102,786	102,497	31,707	9,722	264	1,019,213
Livestock products	492,793	506,829	163,790	169,943	258,388	58,588	1,020	3,773	1,655,124
<i>Total agriculture</i>	<i>1,652,612</i>	<i>1,282,122</i>	<i>1,225,254</i>	<i>707,436</i>	<i>844,458</i>	<i>139,771</i>	<i>11,702</i>	<i>4,375</i>	<i>5,867,730</i>
Forestry	51,216	48,781	25,163	16,311	19,995	50,021	11	1,142	212,639
Fishing	24,609	10,684	12,606	14,083	35,130	6,928	3,736	..	107,775
Hunting	4,016	6,086	700	868	1,663	428	..	..	13,762
<i>Total forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>79,841</i>	<i>65,551</i>	<i>38,469</i>	<i>31,262</i>	<i>56,788</i>	<i>57,377</i>	<i>3,747</i>	<i>1,142</i>	<i>334,176</i>
Total primary (ex- cluding mining)	1,732,453	1,347,673	1,263,723	738,698	901,246	197,148	15,449	5,517	6,201,906

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

**GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING)
AUSTRALIA
(S'000)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>
Crops	1,477,425	1,585,084	1,569,723	2,846,095	3,193,393
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)	1,009,928	1,134,383	1,542,166	1,695,956	1,019,213
Livestock products	1,078,998	1,237,122	1,834,035	1,859,020	1,655,124
<i>Total agriculture</i>	<i>3,566,351</i>	<i>3,956,592</i>	<i>4,945,926</i>	<i>6,401,071</i>	<i>5,867,730</i>
Forestry	137,168	151,177	170,574	193,344	212,639
Fishing	77,235	91,776	100,281	108,602	107,775
Hunting	10,152	10,185	12,051	12,451	13,762
<i>Total forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>224,555</i>	<i>253,138</i>	<i>282,906</i>	<i>314,397</i>	<i>334,176</i>
Total primary (excluding mining)	3,790,906	4,209,730	5,228,832	6,715,468	6,201,906

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

INDEXES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

(In issues of the Year Book prior to No. 60, these indexes were referred to as 'indexes of farm production'. In issue No. 60., these indexes were referred to as 'indexes of agricultural production'). The two tables in this section present indexes of quantum of agricultural commodities produced, and unit value of agricultural commodities produced, by industrial groups.

Indexes of quantum of agricultural commodities produced

The quantum indexes of crops (excluding pastures), livestock slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products are indexes of the gross value of agricultural commodities produced at constant prices. The quantum index of agricultural output is an index of value of agricultural output at constant prices. The latter index relates to that part of agricultural commodities produced sold outside the agricultural sector and excludes the production of seed, feed and fodder consumed or retained on farms.

Indexes of the value of agricultural commodities produced and output at constant prices are measure of change in value after the direct affects of price changes have been eliminated. Measures of this type are, of necessity, subject to approximations and assumptions and they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

In the main, the method used in compiling the quantum indexes has been to apply to current year quantities for individual farm commodities the corresponding average unit gross values for the weighting base period. Aggregates at constant prices (e.g. for livestock slaughterings) are then obtained by summation and converted to index numbers by dividing by the corresponding values in the reference base period. Indexes so derived may be described as fixed weights indexes, the weights of individual commodities in the aggregate measures being determined by their relative prices in the weighting base period. As prices do not all move in the same proportion or even in the same direction the choice of a particular weighting base period may affect the trend of the indexes.

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

This issue of the Year Book continues the revised series introduced in issue No. 60. The revised series was introduced in March 1974, for 1959-60 and later years, using the reference base: year 1968-69 = 100; and using as fixed weights: average unit values for the period 1968-69 to 1970-71.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED AND OUTPUT,
AUSTRALIA(a)

BASE OF EACH INDEX: YEAR 1968-69 = 100

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Crops—					
Barley for grain	142.8	186.3	104.9	145.6	152.8
Oats for grain	94.3	74.6	43.0	64.7	51.1
Wheat for grain	53.2	58.0	44.3	80.4	76.6
Other grain cereals	241.0	219.5	192.0	209.1	187.1
Sugar cane(b)	94.4	103.6	101.2	102.9	108.8
Fruit and nuts	117.6	107.5	111.7	98.2	103.0
Grapevines	105.4	142.5	105.5	94.9	123.6
Vegetables	104.0	111.9	101.2	89.4	105.5
All other crops(c)	94.3	111.4	86.6	101.7	93.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>93.7</i>
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals—					
Cattle and calves(d)	111.7	124.4	153.3	139.4	163.3
Sheep and lambs	120.0	135.5	101.8	69.1	78.8
Pigs	112.0	119.9	145.6	130.1	108.0
Poultry	138.8	149.5	147.3	177.2	173.5
<i>Total(e)</i>	<i>115.2</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>127.4</i>	<i>142.1</i>
Livestock products—					
Wool	100.2	99.6	83.2	79.3	89.8
Milk	104.1	101.9	101.1	98.8	93.4
Eggs	116.7	113.7	110.5	105.0	106.7
<i>Total(f)</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>92.6</i>
Agricultural output(g)	97.9	104.4	97.3	100.8	106.7

(a) Indexes of value of constant prices (i.e. at average unit gross value of the 3 years ended 1970-71). (b) Sugar cane cut for crushing and planting. (c) Includes pastures and grasses. Excludes crops for green feed or silage. (d) Includes dairy cattle slaughtered. (e) Component series based on carcass weight. (f) Includes honey and beeswax. (g) Excludes seed, feed and fodder consumed or retained on farms.

Indexes of average unit gross value of agricultural commodities produced

(In issues of the Year Book prior to No. 60, these indexes were referred to as 'indexes of farm production'. In issue No. 60, these indexes were referred to as 'indexes of unit gross value of agricultural production').

The average unit value indexes of crops, livestock slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products shown in the following table measure changes in the average unit gross values of the included commodities. The average unit value index of agricultural output measures changes in average unit gross values of commodities sold outside the agricultural sector.

The average unit gross values used for each commodity in each year in the group indexes are obtained by dividing gross value of commodities produced by the quantity produced or marketed in that year. In the agricultural output index, the exclusion of production of seed and fodder crops retained within the farm sector may alter these average unit values slightly (as well as the weights) but otherwise the average unit values are the same.

The unit gross values are average amounts realised at 'principal markets' for the total quantities of relevant commodities produced or marketed in each year. In general, the 'principal markets' are metropolitan markets in each State. The average unit gross values relate to agricultural commodities produced or marketed in a particular year irrespective of the period in which payment is received by producers.

These indexes are not price indexes in the generally accepted sense because they measure not only the effects of price changes, but reflect also the effects of variations in the quality and composition of the commodities.

The indexes have been calculated by the fixed weights aggregative method. In the original published series of 'Production Price Index Numbers' the average quantities of the relevant commodities produced in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 were used as fixed weights. This series, re-computed to

the price base: average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 43, page 1050). For 1936-37 and later years the original series was replaced in December 1952 by a revised series in which average quantities of each product marketed during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 were used as fixed weights (with price base: average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100). In that revised series the regimen was extended and modified to include all agricultural commodities (as defined by Australian Statisticians). Certain other refinements were also incorporated in those revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the 'all farming' index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

This issue of the Year Book continues the revised series introduced in issue No. 60. The revised series was introduced in March 1974, for 1959-60 and later years, using the reference base: year 1968-69 = 100, and using as fixed weights: average quantities of the relevant commodities produced or marketed in the three years ended 1970-71. The quantity weights for the agricultural output index have been adjusted to exclude seed, feed and fodder consumed or retained on farms.

The series 'Farm products for food use: indexes of quantum' as published in previous year books, has now been discontinued.

INDEXES OF AVERAGE UNIT GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED AND OUTPUT AUSTRALIA(a)

Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 = 100.

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Crops—					
Barley for grain	110.0	94.5	122.8	185.5	238.4
Oats for grain	97.9	85.3	124.7	175.6	198.5
Wheat for grain	103.9	109.1	108.6	223.6	225.4
Other grain cereals	87.7	86.2	124.1	170.2	170.2
Sugar cane(b)	117.8	128.3	145.8	136.1	288.2
Fruit and nuts	102.3	104.7	123.2	138.2	159.7
Grapevines	96.5	105.7	138.9	203.4	180.4
Vegetables	116.5	102.1	128.5	196.6	177.4
All other crops(c)	91.6	85.9	129.5	135.3	145.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>121.8</i>	<i>181.8</i>	<i>204.0</i>
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals—					
Cattle and calves(d)	102.7	102.8	119.1	136.7	57.1
Sheep and lambs	81.0	84.5	160.7	263.7	128.4
Pigs	107.9	106.8	97.8	153.1	189.6
Poultry	93.5	92.6	94.9	115.3	124.2
<i>Total (e)</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>123.9</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>89.9</i>
Livestock products—					
Wool	63.9	79.0	178.1	184.8	126.5
Milk	107.0	118.0	120.4	123.9	145.0
Eggs	85.6	87.6	95.4	126.5	144.6
<i>Total(f)</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>154.3</i>	<i>162.3</i>	<i>133.6</i>
Agricultural output(g)	93.1	99.1	134.9	170.7	147.6

(a) Component unit gross values are weighted together using average quantities for the three years ended 1970-71.
 (b) Sugar cane cut for crushing and planting. (c) Includes pastures and grasses. Excludes crops for green feed or silage.
 (d) Includes dairy cattle slaughtered. (e) Component series based on value per unit of carcass weight. (f) Includes honey and beeswax. (g) Excludes seed, feed and fodder consumed or retained on farms.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Apparent consumption

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from the sum of production and imports and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. The absence of particulars for stocks of certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in general at 'producer' level. As a result, no allowance is made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. In recent years wastage of foodstuffs has possibly been less than previously because of more efficient distribution and storage methods. Furthermore, it is likely that the quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by production by householders for their own requirements. In most cases broad estimates of non-commercial (householders') production have been made. Except in few special cases, no adjustment has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Where no allowance is made it is considered unlikely that these stocks would make any appreciable difference to consumption estimates. It is felt that the foregoing deficiencies do not seriously impair the accuracy of the estimates compiled.

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

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs is contained in the statistical bulletin: *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients* (10.10), issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the apparent average annual consumption during the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59, together with the data for recent years.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS: AUSTRALIA

Commodity	Average three years ended—					
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75p
Grain products—						
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps) '000 tonnes	583.2	700.8	801.7	980.2	1,036.4	1,025.3
Rice, whole milled "	12.5	3.0	n.a.	29.0	27.4	32.2
Oatmeal and rolled oats "	15.6	13.8	13.5	9.4	8.7	n.a.
Other breakfast foods from grain "	17.5	32.7	46.4	80.1	80.9	88.6
<i>Total grain products</i> "	<i>639.8</i>	<i>759.4</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1,101.0</i>	<i>1,156.7</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Sugar(a) "						
Sugar(a) "	331.8	415.4	492.9	664.4	666.0	660.9
Pulse and nuts—						
Dried pulse "	4.6	7.5	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peanuts (in shell) "	4.3	13.1	10.9	24.0	20.7	24.5
Vegetables (fresh equivalent weight)—						
Potatoes—						
White "	323.6	431.1	503.4	635.9	571.2	707.7
Sweet "	7.5	5.4	6.2	7.9	8.0	8.1
Other root and bulb vegetables "	n.a.	146.0	155.3	219.8	233.3	240.7
Tomatoes "	48.8	87.7	126.4	224.6	201.3	137.6
Leafy and green vegetables "	n.a.	156.5	174.9	265.6	264.7	296.4
Other vegetables "	n.a.	165.4	181.3	198.4	199.5	209.9
<i>Total vegetables</i> "	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>992.1</i>	<i>1,147.3</i>	<i>1,552.2</i>	<i>1,478.0</i>	<i>1,600.4</i>
Fruit and fruit products—						
Citrus fruit "	99.4	129.2	156.2	399.7	421.7	503.3
Other fresh fruit "	292.8	302.3	346.9	474.3	452.4	447.8
Jams "	35.7	43.2	38.1	33.1	29.5	34.8
Dried fruit "	25.1	30.4	27.0	30.9	32.3	24.9
Canned fruit "	32.4	37.9	60.4	136.9	137.1	114.8
<i>Total fruit (fresh equivalent)</i> "	<i>540.8</i>	<i>617.7</i>	<i>702.5</i>	<i>1,197.5</i>	<i>1,205.3</i>	<i>1,249.2</i>
Meat (carcass weight)—						
Beef and veal "	437.2	378.7	547.0	511.9	540.4	868.0
Mutton "	187.1	156.5	225.2	193.1	109.0	115.4
Lamb "	46.7	87.5	129.7	244.2	210.4	242.9
Pigmeat "	26.6	24.7	44.3	102.8	90.3	70.1
<i>Total carcass weight</i> "	<i>697.6</i>	<i>647.3</i>	<i>946.2</i>	<i>1,052.1</i>	<i>950.1</i>	<i>1,296.4</i>
Canned meat (canned weight) "	6.6	9.1	18.2	33.7	32.4	30.2
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) "	32.0	40.5	31.0	71.8	72.9	67.3
<i>Total processed meat (carcass equivalent weight)</i> "	<i>58.5</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>142.4</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>129.3</i>
Poultry (dressed weight)						
Poultry (dressed weight) "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	174.0	183.9	186.9
Eggs and egg products (eggs in shell weight)—						
In shell "	80.0	87.9	93.6	152.8	155.0	157.3
Pulp "	2.9	8.7	5.8	8.3	8.9	8.9
Powder . . . . . "	..	..	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i> { mil doz	<i>82.9</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>162.1</i>	<i>165.0</i>	<i>167.4</i>
	<i>193.3</i>	<i>162.3</i>	<i>167.3</i>	<i>237.6</i>	<i>242.0</i>	<i>245.4</i>
Fish—						
Fresh and frozen (edible weight) '000 tonnes	18.4	17.9	23.2	41.5	50.4	38.4
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk mil litres	731.9	1,059.2	1,254.7	1,607.4	1,591.8	1,522.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk '000 tonnes	13.4	26.0	45.3	56.6	55.0	56.6
Powdered milk "	8.2	13.1	22.0	79.3	66.6	73.2
Infants and invalids foods "	3.0	4.4	9.6	18.3	20.1	29.3
Cheese "	13.6	19.1	25.4	60.6	63.2	69.6
Oils and fats—						
Butter "	103.0	86.1	120.3	109.0	104.2	98.5
Margarine—						
Table "	2.8	3.0	n.a.	21.6	23.3	30.3
Other "	12.4	19.0	21.5	53.4	54.6	52.5
Beverages—						
Tea "	21.4	22.5	26.5	27.0	26.1	26.5
Coffee(b) "	2.0	3.5	6.0	16.5	18.5	15.7
Beer mil litres	364.0	588.6	1,004.6	1,719.8	1,874.3	1,921.9
Wine "	19.3	44.7	50.6	130.0	148.1	168.0
Spirits mil litres alcohol	3.9	6.2	7.3	14.3	16.7	16.3

(a) In terms of refined sugar; includes sugar content of manufactured products consumed. (b) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75p	
Grain products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	kg	84.9	91.6	82.3	74.9	78.1	76.1
Rice, whole milled	"	1.8	0.4	n.a.	2.2	2.1	2.4
Oatmeal and rolled oats	"	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	n.a.
Other breakfast foods from grain	"	2.5	4.3	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.6
<i>Total grain products</i>	"	<i>93.1</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>85.4</i>
Sugar(a)							
Pulse and nuts—	"	48.3	54.3	50.6	50.8	50.2	49.1
Dried pulse	"	0.7	1.0	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peanuts	"	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8
Vegetables (fresh equivalent weight)—							
Potatoes—	"	47.1	56.3	51.7	48.6	43.1	52.5
White	"	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sweet	"	n.a.	19.1	15.9	16.7	17.6	17.9
Other root and bulb vegetables	"	7.1	11.5	13.0	17.2	15.2	10.2
Tomatoes	"	n.a.	20.5	17.9	20.3	20.0	22.0
Leafy and green vegetables	"	n.a.	21.6	18.6	15.1	15.0	15.6
Other vegetables	"	n.a.					
<i>Total vegetables</i>	"	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>129.7</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>118.8</i>
Fruit and fruit products—							
Citrus fruit	"	14.5	16.9	16.1	30.6	31.8	37.4
Other fresh fruit	"	42.6	39.5	35.6	36.3	34.1	33.2
Jams	"	5.2	5.6	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.6
Dried fruit	"	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.8
Canned fruit	"	4.7	5.0	6.2	10.5	10.3	10.2
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</i>	"	<i>78.7</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>92.8</i>
Meat (carcass weight)—							
Beef and veal	"	63.6	49.5	56.2	39.1	40.7	64.4
Mutton	"	27.2	20.5	23.1	14.8	8.2	8.6
Lamb	"	6.8	11.4	13.3	18.7	15.9	18.0
Pigmeat	"	3.9	3.2	4.6	7.9	6.8	5.2
<i>Total carcass weight</i>	"	<i>101.5</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>96.2</i>
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.2
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	4.6	5.3	3.2	5.5	5.5	5.0
<i>Total processed meat (carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Poultry (dressed weight)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	13.9	13.9
Eggs and egg products (eggs in shell weight)—							
In shell	"	11.7	11.5	9.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
Pulp	"	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Powder	"	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i>	No.	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>
		243	255	206	218	219	219
Fish—							
Fresh and frozen (edible weight)	kg	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.8	2.8
Milk and milk products—							
Fluid whole milk	litres	106.4	138.7	128.7	122.8	120.0	108.9
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk	kg	2.0	3.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.2
Powdered milk	"	1.2	1.7	2.3	6.1	5.0	5.4
Infants and invalids foods	"	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.2
Cheese	"	2.0	2.5	2.6	4.6	4.8	5.2
Oils and fats—							
Butter	"	14.9	11.2	12.3	8.3	7.9	7.3
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.4	0.4	n.a.	1.6	1.8	2.2
Other	"	1.8	2.4	2.2	4.1	4.1	3.9
Beverages—							
Tea	"	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0
Coffee(b)	"	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Beer	litres	53.2	76.8	103.2	130.5	141.3	142.7
Wine	"	2.7	5.9	5.0	9.9	11.2	12.5
Spirits	litres alcohol	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2

(a) In terms of refined sugar; includes sugar content of manufactured products consumed. (b) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

Level of nutrient intake

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

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA
(Per head per day)

Nutrient	Average three years ended—					
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1971-72(a)	1972-73(a)	1973-74(a)
Protein—						
Animal g	58.7	57.4	59.6	68.3	65.3	60.5
Vegetable "	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.0
Total "	89.6	92.7	91.9	101.0	98.1	93.5
Fat (from all sources) "	133.5	121.7	131.7	121.6	115.1	113.0
Carbohydrate "	377.4	424.8	416.7	409.6	402.0	423.4
Calcium mg	642.0	785.0	817.0	1,008.0	1,003.0	962.7
Iron "	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.6	14.0	13.4
Vitamin A (Retinol Activity) i.u.	4,905	4,630	4,568	(b)1,644	(b)1,563	(b)1,206
Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) mg	86.0	96.0	89.0	98.0	97.0	89.4
Thiamin "	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Riboflavin "	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Niacin "	18.7	17.6	18.6	20.6	19.6	19.0
Energy value kilocalories	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,295	3,176	3,223

(a) Not comparable with years prior to 1968-69. Figures are based on conversion factors calculated from the revised and enlarged edition of 'Tables of Composition of Australian Foods'. (b) Micrograms.

NOTE. One international unit (i.u.) of vitamin A is equivalent to 0.3 micrograms of retinol.

INTERNAL TRADE

Extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. The first full census of wholesale trade, however, was conducted as part of the integrated economic censuses of 1968-69, outlined briefly below. For a detailed description of these censuses, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

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

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

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

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

The summary tables shown in this section include final figures from the 1968-69 censuses of wholesale and retail trade. Further and more detailed statistics are included in separate bulletins published by the Central and State offices of this Bureau.

Wholesale Trade

The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

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

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

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

Broad type of operation	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Total wholesale sales
	No.				\$m	\$m			
Primary produce dealers or agents	3,468	37,603	102.5	1,846.0	304.0	523.5	1,827.5	238.0	4,025.4
Wholesale merchants—									
Import and/or export merchants	3,171	35,515	111.5	2,197.1	300.2	346.0	1,926.9	316.0	2,411.5
Other wholesale merchants	18,489	210,300	590.8	8,198.0	1,015.6	1,103.0	6,880.7	1,404.8	8,263.2
Manufacturers sales branches holding stocks	1,751	31,464	101.4	1,550.1	163.8	187.2	1,273.4	300.1	1,947.6
Commission agents or brokers	3,426	16,847	47.0	361.9	33.3	36.5	248.2	116.8	2,514.6
Petroleum distributors	2,387	22,186	77.4	1,660.8	124.6	141.9	1,339.1	339.0	2,811.3
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment	664	4,896	14.7	85.3	4.1	5.3	28.1	58.4	27.5
Total wholesale trade	33,356	358,811	1,045.3	15,899.1	1,945.5	2,343.4	13,524.0	2,773.0	22,001.1

For footnotes see next page

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: 1968-69

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Establishments at 30 June	11,882	9,189	4,912	3,159	2,950	920	113	231	33,356
Persons employed(a)	130,387	102,021	50,521	32,462	32,192	8,775	879	1,574	358,811
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and salaries	399.5	307.1	135.0	87.0	85.6	23.6	2.8	4.8	1,045.3
Turnover	5,749.8	5,120.7	2,130.3	1,226.9	1,271.8	308.6	35.7	55.4	15,899.1
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	644.8	759.1	214.4	135.8	143.1	39.1	4.3	4.9	1,945.5
1969	718.2	1,035.1	230.0	144.9	162.4	42.4	4.9	5.6	2,343.4
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	4,769.4	4,571.3	1,795.5	1,006.7	1,057.7	250.7	28.5	43.9	13,524.0
Value added(b)	1,053.7	825.4	350.4	229.3	233.3	61.2	7.8	12.2	2,773.0
Total wholesale sales	8,054.8	6,910.6	2,910.4	1,699.5	1,866.6	435.8	58.1	65.2	22,001.1

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

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS
AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Industry class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Total wholesale sales
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General wholesalers	428	9,318	26,451	346,692	43,949	46,303	297,513	51,533	593,244
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents and farm suppliers	2,978	29,277	82,486	659,482	58,068	61,256	482,715	179,955	2,680,860
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers, n.e.c.	993	8,401	25,974	1,437,107	258,629	495,660	1,602,808	71,329	2,039,371
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	2,456	22,558	75,205	1,669,760	124,984	142,328	1,345,204	341,900	2,821,141
Iron and steel wholesalers	336	5,610	19,222	379,367	60,472	72,483	337,384	53,995	485,963
Metal scrap wholesalers	325	2,261	5,664	89,073	4,856	5,109	73,966	15,360	89,918
Metals and minerals wholesalers n.e.c.	197	2,332	8,252	350,772	19,939	24,150	326,768	28,215	453,879
Chemical and allied products wholesalers n.e.c.	497	5,814	21,218	381,488	60,942	70,159	318,610	72,095	433,101
<i>Total, Other minerals metals and chemical wholesalers</i>	<i>1,355</i>	<i>16,017</i>	<i>54,358</i>	<i>1,200,701</i>	<i>146,209</i>	<i>171,899</i>	<i>1,056,727</i>	<i>169,664</i>	<i>1,462,864</i>
Agricultural and construction machinery dealers	2,282	22,048	61,758	807,384	176,304	193,634	656,921	167,792	777,033
Tyres and motor vehicle parts wholesalers	1,050	19,235	54,158	598,989	111,524	123,892	467,330	144,029	620,933
Professional and scientific equipment wholesalers	311	3,524	10,753	85,764	19,367	21,849	64,473	23,773	89,914
Dealers in business machines, including computers	584	12,025	41,965	191,498	40,395	39,408	87,479	103,033	134,311
Electrical and electronic equipment wholesalers n.e.c.	1,061	13,049	40,536	484,688	71,366	82,332	397,121	98,533	571,529
Industrial machinery and equipment wholesalers n.e.c.	1,769	20,980	69,949	723,453	142,572	156,608	578,722	158,767	808,276
<i>Total, Machinery and equipment wholesalers</i>	<i>7,057</i>	<i>90,861</i>	<i>279,124</i>	<i>2,891,775</i>	<i>561,525</i>	<i>617,722</i>	<i>2,252,045</i>	<i>695,927</i>	<i>3,001,995</i>
Timber wholesalers	862	9,185	26,523	370,618	41,391	44,979	315,674	58,527	399,573
Dealers in builders' hardware and materials n.e.c.	4,057	40,844	110,182	1,073,353	136,649	146,296	855,299	227,703	1,226,008
<i>Total, Building materials and suppliers wholesalers</i>	<i>4,919</i>	<i>50,029</i>	<i>136,707</i>	<i>1,443,969</i>	<i>178,040</i>	<i>191,275</i>	<i>1,170,972</i>	<i>286,233</i>	<i>1,625,581</i>
Household appliances, radio and TV wholesalers	549	9,052	26,919	400,153	40,910	49,033	331,587	76,688	465,411
China, glassware and domestic hardware wholesalers	529	3,527	9,121	98,269	15,665	16,592	75,643	23,553	140,480
Furniture and floor coverings wholesalers	530	3,064	8,176	121,903	16,232	18,172	100,891	22,951	214,054
<i>Total, Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture</i>	<i>1,608</i>	<i>15,643</i>	<i>44,216</i>	<i>620,325</i>	<i>72,807</i>	<i>83,797</i>	<i>508,122</i>	<i>123,192</i>	<i>819,946</i>

For footnotes see next page.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS
AUSTRALIA, 1968-69—continued

Industry class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Total wholesale sales
					1968	1969			
Men's and boys' clothing wholesalers	502	3,789	10,003	177,910	23,810	24,488	150,198	28,390	261,030
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing wholesalers	913	5,910	14,982	220,541	23,550	23,668	181,235	39,423	361,626
Footwear wholesalers	234	1,512	4,260	73,665	3,880	4,142	60,412	13,515	139,475
Textile and textile products wholesalers n.e.c.	1,252	9,562	27,147	428,166	61,938	66,596	363,807	69,017	712,751
<i>Total, Clothing, footwear and textile wholesalers n.e.c.</i>	<i>2,901</i>	<i>20,773</i>	<i>56,393</i>	<i>900,282</i>	<i>113,178</i>	<i>118,894</i>	<i>755,652</i>	<i>150,345</i>	<i>1,474,881</i>
Meat wholesalers	451	4,950	15,330	494,779	12,032	16,105	451,318	47,535	545,623
Poultry, smallgoods and dairy products wholesalers	652	6,786	20,083	525,086	47,398	37,406	456,858	58,236	648,882
Fruit and vegetables wholesalers	1,050	9,148	21,831	273,669	6,715	6,026	226,529	46,450	373,504
Fish wholesalers	274	3,326	7,580	140,803	9,238	11,581	121,812	21,333	156,832
Eggs wholesalers	92	2,270	5,553	111,079	4,026	3,709	100,300	10,462	102,905
Confectionery and soft drinks wholesalers	477	3,539	8,807	145,424	8,034	9,740	125,934	21,195	169,541
Beer, wine and spirits wholesalers	289	4,863	14,451	265,940	26,357	29,893	219,664	49,813	271,221
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco wholesalers	195	3,633	11,607	435,770	19,713	20,865	405,044	31,877	513,443
Groceries and food wholesalers n.e.c.	1,199	18,011	49,167	1,088,429	88,969	90,963	962,388	128,038	1,212,356
<i>Total, Food, beverages and tobacco products wholesalers</i>	<i>4,679</i>	<i>56,526</i>	<i>154,411</i>	<i>3,480,978</i>	<i>222,481</i>	<i>226,289</i>	<i>3,069,847</i>	<i>414,940</i>	<i>3,994,318</i>
Photographic equipment and supplies wholesalers	149	2,435	7,156	81,004	9,992	12,760	58,592	25,179	83,659
Watches, clocks and jewellery wholesalers	419	2,160	5,090	61,399	15,479	16,742	47,657	15,006	69,963
Toys and sporting goods wholesalers	417	2,939	7,401	88,257	16,585	18,148	70,177	19,643	98,699
Books, periodicals, paper and paper products wholesalers	1,021	12,132	34,296	410,459	55,342	67,095	334,286	87,926	500,494
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations wholesalers	854	12,661	35,393	426,484	49,091	51,464	332,047	96,809	526,371
Wholesalers n.e.c.	1,122	7,081	17,651	180,459	19,173	21,803	139,663	43,425	207,677
<i>Total, Other wholesalers</i>	<i>3,982</i>	<i>39,408</i>	<i>106,988</i>	<i>1,248,063</i>	<i>165,662</i>	<i>188,011</i>	<i>982,424</i>	<i>287,987</i>	<i>1,486,859</i>
Total, Australia	33,356	358,811	1,042,311	15,899,132	1,945,537	2,343,435	13,524,025	2,773,008	22,001,060

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

Retail Trade

The definition of 'retail trade' adopted in the 1973-74 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. The bases on which previous censuses of retail establishments were conducted were described in detail in Year Book No. 56, 1970 (page 1022).

The 1973-74 Retail Census differed from previous censuses both in scope and data content. It was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample of retail establishments to be selected for the Quarterly and Monthly Surveys of Retail Establishments. These surveys are conducted throughout Australia, and are the means by which estimates of the value of retail sales are obtained in the period between censuses. The surveys cover all States but do not include establishments in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory.

Bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres and laundries and dry cleaners which were included in the scope of the previous census taken in 1968-69 were excluded from the scope of the 1973-74 Retail Census. Similarly questions relating to purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc. which were included on the 1968-69 census forms were not included on the 1973-74 census forms.

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

The following service establishments were included in the 1973-74 Retail Census: cafes and restaurants (ASIC class 9211), licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons (ASIC class 9212), licensed clubs (ASIC classes 9221-9223), and hairdressers (ASIC classes 9321-9322).

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census and the items of data collected, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1973-74 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses. For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970 Chapter 31, and to *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments 1973-74—Final Bulletins*.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

Industry Class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at end of June 1974(a)			Wages and Salaries (b)	Retail Sales	Wholesale Sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons					
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department stores	296	28,914	61,097	90,011	315.5	1,870.3	56.6	36.5	1,963.4
Variety and general stores	1,376	7,807	24,485	32,292	91.7	529.5	28.4	15.6	573.5
<i>Total, Department variety and general stores</i>	<i>1,672</i>	<i>36,721</i>	<i>85,582</i>	<i>122,303</i>	<i>407.2</i>	<i>2,399.8</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>2,536.9</i>
Supermarkets	915	21,163	31,919	53,082	136.7	1,563.6	5.1	1.3	1,570.1
Grocers and tobacconists	19,473	25,030	41,030	66,060	89.4	1,624.5	7.4	10.6	1,642.5
Butchers	8,460	23,600	5,915	29,515	93.8	831.2	5.3	0.1	836.6
Fruit and vegetable stores	4,368	6,609	8,459	15,068	17.6	251.1	3.2	0.2	254.5
Liquor Stores	955	3,300	2,435	5,735	12.7	185.2	1.5	0.7	187.3
Confectionery and soft drink stores	6,171	6,368	15,520	21,888	26.5	252.6	0.3	10.4	263.4
Fish, chip and hamburger shops	5,343	9,608	13,229	22,837	28.1	259.7	0.7	9.8	270.2
Bread and cake shops	2,272	4,014	9,075	13,089	24.3	106.0	1.7	1.3	108.9
<i>Total, Food stores</i>	<i>47,957</i>	<i>99,692</i>	<i>127,582</i>	<i>227,274</i>	<i>429.0</i>	<i>5,073.8</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>5,133.5</i>
Furniture and floor covering stores	2,686	10,527	5,244	15,771	59.9	606.4	2.9	4.4	613.8
Fabrics and household textile stores	2,921	3,183	9,482	12,665	30.3	228.1	1.9	1.2	231.3
Men's and boys' wear stores	3,250	9,192	5,925	15,117	44.2	373.0	1.0	2.5	376.5
Women's, girls' and infants' wear stores	8,173	4,216	28,755	32,971	76.7	641.6	0.9	0.9	643.4
Footwear stores	2,304	3,190	7,764	10,954	28.1	226.9	0.8	0.9	228.6
<i>Total, Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores</i>	<i>19,334</i>	<i>30,308</i>	<i>57,170</i>	<i>87,478</i>	<i>239.2</i>	<i>2,076.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>2,093.6</i>
Household appliance stores	3,002	12,144	6,501	18,645	76.8	700.8	13.1	53.5	767.3
Household electric appliance repairers	1,560	4,619	1,532	6,151	19.1	6.0	2.0	49.9	57.9
China, glassware and domestic hardware stores	2,142	4,580	4,604	9,184	22.9	145.0	29.7	6.9	181.6
Watchmakers and jewellers	2,211	3,484	5,656	9,140	22.6	152.8	0.4	17.1	170.3
Musical Instrument and record stores	819	1,798	1,751	3,549	10.1	105.5	2.0	1.8	109.3
<i>Total, Household appliance and hardware stores</i>	<i>9,734</i>	<i>26,625</i>	<i>20,044</i>	<i>46,669</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>1,110.0</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>129.2</i>	<i>1,286.4</i>

For footnotes see following table.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74—continued

Industry Class	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at end of June 1974(a)			Wages and Salaries (b)	Retail Sales	Wholesale Sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
		Males	Females	Persons					
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS—continued									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers n.e.c.	8,474	70,179	15,381	85,560	361.2	2,892.3	891.4	464.3	4,248.1
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers	2,586	11,092	2,343	13,435	60.8	763.7	202.9	14.6	981.1
Tyre and battery retailers and tyre retreaders	1,628	10,306	1,438	11,744	52.3	321.5	52.2	29.6	403.3
Service stations	9,952	39,371	13,034	52,405	109.7	1,051.9	4.8	162.3	1,219.0
Smash repair workshops	4,006	19,118	2,420	21,538	71.1	7.3	1.1	227.8	236.2
Motor cycle dealers	641	2,740	762	3,502	11.8	87.4	49.5	9.0	145.9
Boat and caravan dealers	883	3,001	1,067	4,068	14.7	215.9	20.6	8.3	244.9
<i>Total, Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers</i>	<i>28,170</i>	<i>155,807</i>	<i>36,445</i>	<i>192,252</i>	<i>681.6</i>	<i>5,340.0</i>	<i>1,222.5</i>	<i>915.9</i>	<i>7,478.4</i>
Pharmacies	5,773	9,455	21,451	30,906	80.6	612.0	1.9	4.2	618.0
Photographic equipment stores	390	879	572	1,451	4.7	43.4	0.4	1.3	45.1
Sporting goods, bicycle and toy shops	2,302	4,190	3,190	7,380	14.7	158.0	3.7	4.1	165.8
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	4,185	7,575	11,896	19,471	39.4	416.5	4.3	4.0	424.9
Antique and second hand goods dealers	2,838	2,670	2,720	5,390	8.2	70.3	0.5	1.2	72.1
Nurserymen and florists	1,918	2,071	3,952	6,023	10.0	59.3	0.7	0.6	60.6
Retailers n.e.c.	2,733	3,596	4,366	7,962	13.5	101.6	1.8	11.3	114.7
<i>Total, Other retailers</i>	<i>20,139</i>	<i>30,436</i>	<i>48,147</i>	<i>78,583</i>	<i>171.2</i>	<i>1,461.1</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>1,501.2</i>
Total retail establishments	127,006	379,589	374,970	754,559	2,079.7	17,460.9	1,400.7	1,168.4	20,030.1
SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS									
Cafes and restaurants	5,123	18,101	30,746	48,847	107.3	90.7	0.1	292.6	383.4
Licensed Hotels, Motels and Wine Saloons	6,355	45,263	58,125	103,388	309.6	1,200.2	1.6	332.5	1,534.2
<i>Total, Restaurants and licensed hotels</i>	<i>11,478</i>	<i>63,364</i>	<i>88,871</i>	<i>152,235</i>	<i>416.9</i>	<i>1,290.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>625.1</i>	<i>1,917.6</i>
Licensed bowling clubs	1,096	4,966	2,356	7,322	26.5	59.2	0.1	42.6	101.8
Licensed golf clubs	632	4,226	1,904	6,130	22.8	29.5	..	35.5	65.0
Licensed clubs n.e.c.	1,559	24,334	13,926	38,260	136.3	222.2	0.6	270.3	493.2
<i>Total, Licensed clubs</i>	<i>3,287</i>	<i>33,526</i>	<i>18,186</i>	<i>51,712</i>	<i>185.6</i>	<i>310.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>348.4</i>	<i>660.0</i>
Men's hairdressing	2,437	3,182	515	3,697	3.4	3.8	..	16.6	20.4
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons	6,912	2,714	20,047	22,761	43.3	4.2	..	110.3	105.5
<i>Total, Hairdressing and beauty salons</i>	<i>9,349</i>	<i>5,896</i>	<i>20,562</i>	<i>26,458</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>125.9</i>
Total, Selected service establishments	24,114	102,786	127,619	230,405	649.2	1,609.8	2.5	1,091.3	2,703.6
Total, Retail and selected service establishments.	151,120	482,375	502,589	984,964	2,729.0	19,070.7	1,403.2	2,259.8	22,733.7

For footnotes see following tables.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS
STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1973-74**

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	54,273	42,058	22,181	13,180	12,438	4,703	870	1,417	151,120
Persons employed at end of June 1974(a)—									
Males	184,782	131,136	66,217	42,075	35,614	13,451	2,842	6,258	482,375
Females	186,873	129,982	69,211	46,765	45,253	14,506	3,496	6,503	502,589
Persons	371,655	261,118	135,428	88,840	80,876	27,957	6,338	12,761	984,964
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and Salaries(b)(c)	1,104.6	688.2	367.2	229.3	204.2	72.3	21.6	41.6	2,729.0
Retail Sales(c)	7,052.3	5,112.7	2,730.0	1,654.4	1,568.1	534.3	136.1	282.7	19,070.7
Wholesale Sales(c)	575.9	417.0	190.1	84.2	106.3	12.3	7.1	10.3	1,403.2
Other operating revenue(c)	997.9	513.7	287.9	170.1	175.6	57.9	19.3	37.4	2,259.8
Turnover(c)	8,626.1	6,043.3	3,208.0	1,908.7	1,850.0	604.5	162.6	330.4	22,733.7

(a) At end of June; includes working proprietors but excludes unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (c) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during the year.

Value of retail sales in each commodity group, Australia, based on 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified for 1968-69 and recent years, on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1968-69 were obtained from the 1968-69 census and figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys, on a basis comparable with the 1968-69 census.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a)
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1968-69(b)</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>
Groceries	1,449.0	1,944.3	2,229.7	2,612.2
Butchers' meat	648.2	851.4	1,038.4	1,046.4
Other food(c)	927.9	1,259.2	1,469.1	1,709.5
<i>Total, food and groceries</i>	<i>3,025.1</i>	<i>4,054.9</i>	<i>4,737.2</i>	<i>5,368.1</i>
Beer, wine and spirits	1,045.5	1,575.2	1,797.4	2,054.2
Clothing and drapery	1,334.9	1,925.1	2,306.4	2,607.7
Footwear	221.8	304.5	352.5	389.9
Hardware, china and glassware(d)	316.7	451.0	565.2	674.8
Electrical goods(e)	515.0	833.9	1,034.6	1,312.2
Furniture and floor coverings	407.5	633.3	795.2	862.5
Chemists' goods	433.4	689.3	772.1	892.0
Newspapers, books and stationery	314.5	418.7	492.3	585.5
Other goods(f)	711.3	1,018.9	1,228.1	1,480.9
<i>Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)</i>	<i>8,325.7</i>	<i>11,904.8</i>	<i>14,081.0</i>	<i>16,227.8</i>

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) 1968-69 census results. (c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches. (d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

Total value of retail sales
**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.)
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1968-69(b)	3,196.1	2,409.7	1,098.5	721.0	650.1	250.3	8,325.7
1971-72	4,129.7	3,009.1	1,492.1	956.9	878.7	305.9	10,772.4
1972-73	4,546.2	3,351.9	1,654.1	1,047.4	965.8	339.4	11,904.8
1973-74	5,283.4	4,020.0	2,015.8	1,226.6	1,137.1	398.1	14,081.0
1974-75	6,002.8	4,606.4	2,337.8	1,456.6	1,346.2	478.0	16,227.8

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) 1968-69 census results.

Retail sales of goods at constant prices

The following table shows series of the value of retail sales of goods at constant (average 1968-69) prices. The scope of the series at constant prices is identical to that of the series at current prices. Further information concerning the sources and methods used in compiling the series is contained in the publication *Retail Sales of Goods—December quarter 1974* (Reference No. 11.4). Quarterly figures in original and seasonally adjusted terms are shown in this and subsequent issues.

Nature of the estimates at constant prices. Although money value is the only practicable measure by which the great variety of goods and services produced and exchanged can be reduced to a common unit and aggregated, it is a measure which itself is subject to change as prices change. It is therefore useful, for certain types of economic analysis, to examine estimates of the principal flows of goods and services in the economy revalued in such a way as to remove the direct effects of changes in their prices which have occurred between the periods under review. Such estimates, conventionally described as *at constant prices*, are presented in this publication for retail sales of goods. Whilst these estimates vary with changes in the quantities of the component goods, they remain measures in money terms, *expressed in prices of a base year*, and are not measures of physical volume. It is not possible either by estimates of this kind, or by any other means, to aggregate different goods in any physical sense.

In concept, the constant price estimates may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of each retail commodity as the *product of a price and a quantity*, and by then substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. Aggregates at constant prices for each period are then obtained by summation. It is not possible in practice to use this method of revaluation because data on the quantities of retail commodities sold are not obtained in the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments. The method adopted is to use *independently constructed composite price indexes* to effect the revaluation.

In building up values at constant prices, quantities of individual commodities are, in effect, weighted by their prices in the base year. As prices do not all move in the same proportions, or even in the same direction, the choice of a particular base year may affect the trend of the constant price series. Furthermore the significance of price weights becomes more uncertain as the interval increases between any period and the base year of the series.

Estimates at constant prices are, of necessity, subject to approximations and assumptions, and they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

Methods. For each of the commodity groups for which there are estimates of the value of retail sales at current prices, values at constant prices are derived by dividing the current price value by a *composite price index* which is specially constructed for this purpose. It should be noted that for consistency with the direct revaluation of quantities at base year prices, the price indexes used should have weights relating to the current period rather than fixed weights. However, in the main, the indexes used are of necessity *fixed weights indexes* and so the results of the revaluation at the commodity group level are only approximations to the desired results. The constant price estimates derived for each commodity group are combined to obtain four broad commodity groups for publication.

The *price indexes* used to effect the revaluation are mainly relevant components of the Consumer Price Index. Additional price information is utilised where appropriate Consumer Price Index components are not available. These price indexes are weighted together to form composite price indexes for commodity groups. In general, the *weights* used are derived from information collected in the Retail Censuses. 1961-62 Census data are used in the weighting of price indexes for the revaluation of the value of retail sales obtained from the quarterly surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and 1968-69 Census data are used in the weighting of price indexes for the revaluation of the value of retail sales obtained from the quarterly surveys based on the 1968-69 Census. In many cases where Retail Census data are insufficiently detailed for weighting purposes weighting information is obtained from other data sources.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS AT CONSTANT (AVERAGE 1968-69) PRICES
BY BROAD COMMODITY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA^(a)
(\$ million)

Broad commodity group	1961-62 Census Base		1968-69 Census Base				
	1970-71	1971-72	1968-69	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Food and drink	4,166.2	4,317.4	4,070.6	4,590.0	4,783.9	4,866.5	4,903.3
Clothing, hardware, electrical and furniture	2,856.7	2,941.4	2,795.9	3,355.7	3,586.7	3,957.3	3,914.3
Other	1,635.2	1,630.7	1,459.2	1,608.4	1,658.8	1,772.9	1,826.7
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	8,658.1	8,889.5	8,325.7	9,554.1	10,029.4	10,596.7	10,644.3

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

(b) 1968-69 Census results.

ENTERPRISE STATISTICS—INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES 1968–69

The first integrated economic censuses conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were in respect of the year 1968–69, and included censuses of mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries. A large body of establishment and commodity statistics, as well as industry concentration statistics (see page 1081) was published in respect of these censuses. In addition, detailed statistics were published in respect of *enterprises** and these are summarised below.

The business units, as standardised for purposes of the integrated economic censuses, are at three levels: the establishment (and associated administrative offices and ancillary units); the enterprise; and the enterprise group.

The central unit from which statistical information was collected is the *enterprise*, defined broadly as the unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. The term *legal entity* is used to cover a sole proprietor, or partnership, or company, but also includes co-operative societies and some government authorities mainly engaged in the industries included in the censuses.

The group of legal entities owned or controlled by a single company is recognised as a separate type of unit—the *enterprise group*. The basic unit for which most data were collected and tabulated is the *establishment*, defined in general as a unit comprising all the operations carried on by the one enterprise at a single physical location—such as an individual factory, shop or mine.

Each of the different levels of business unit defined above tends to be appropriate for the collection and dissemination of statistics relating to a particular aspect of economic activity. Statistics relating to aspects of economic operations are most appropriately collected and tabulated at the establishment level. With the development of more complex diverse business undertakings, especially those cutting across industrial, geographic and national boundaries, there has been an increasing interest in statistics relating to management and ownership. Such statistics are often more appropriately collected and tabulated in respect of enterprises. Statistics can also be collected and tabulated for the highest level of business unit, the enterprise group. Information about sources and uses of funds, overseas investment and the degree of concentration of ownership or control over the output of industries usually takes account of the characteristics of the enterprise group, although the information tabulated may relate to lower level units.

In the Integrated Economic Censuses, information was collected using a common framework of reporting units (enterprises and establishments as defined above) and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification (the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*). As a result the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, so that aggregates for economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure and stocks are obtained on a consistent basis for all industries and business units covered by the censuses. A detailed description of the integration of economic censuses is contained in Chapter 31, Year Book No. 56, 1970.

Definitions of data items

The information shown in the tables for the various items defined below relates to all the operations of enterprises (within the scope of the censuses) in existence at any time during the year 1968–69, unless otherwise stated.

Number of enterprises. The number of enterprises mainly engaged in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries.

Persons employed at the end of June 1969. Working proprietors at 30 June 1969 and employees on the payroll for the last pay period in June 1969. In the case of enterprises operating wholesale trade, retail trade or selected service establishments, unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June are included.

Wages and salaries. The wages and salaries paid during the year ended June 1969 to all employees of the enterprise.

* The relevant publication is *Integrated Economic Censuses 1968–69, Enterprise Statistics: Details by Industry Class, Australia* (Ref. No. 17.15).

Turnover. Sales of goods to other enterprises, commission revenue and repair and service revenue received from other enterprises, government bounties and subsidies and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise except rent and leasing revenue, interest, royalties, dividends and receipts for administrative services provided to related enterprises in Australia. Also included is the value of capital work done by the enterprise, and the value of equipment withdrawn from stock, for own use or for rental or lease outside the enterprise.

Purchases and selected expenses. Purchases by the enterprise of goods for manufacture or resale, containers, stores and supplies, together with charges for fuels and electricity, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, repairs and maintenance, and commission and sub-contract work. Selected expenses was defined for purposes of tabulating establishment statistics and does not include wages and salaries, interest, rent, depreciation and overhead expenses such as travelling expenses, insurance premiums, legal costs, bad debts and telephone, etc. charges.

Stocks at 30 June 1968 and 30 June 1969. All the stocks of materials, fuels, etc., work-in-progress and finished goods owned by the enterprise.

Value added. Turnover, plus increase (less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases and selected expenses. While value added has been used in the censuses as the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total economic activity it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole of the surplus is available for profit. There are additional expenses such as depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, payroll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts and other sundry charges which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.

Fixed capital expenditure. Outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes fixed capital expenditure by enterprises for establishments not yet in operation.

Number of establishments. The number of establishments in operation during the year which were mainly engaged in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries and which were operated by enterprises mainly engaged in these industries. Establishments which were operated by these enterprises but which were not mainly engaged in any of these industries are not included in this item.

Description of tables

The first table shows summary statistics for enterprises mainly engaged in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries for the year ended 30 June 1969, for Australia. In this table, enterprises are classified by industry sub-division in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

The second table shows selected statistics classified by broad industry and employment size of enterprise. Whereas the statistics in the first table relate to all enterprises which were in existence during the whole or any part of the year ended June 1969, the statistics in this table relate only to those enterprises which were in existence at the end of June 1969. For the purpose of preparing this table, enterprises were classified on the basis of the number of persons (including working proprietors and unpaid helpers) employed by the enterprise in the last pay-period in June 1969 (at the end of June 1969 in the case of working proprietors and unpaid helpers).

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

ASIC code	Industry description	Persons employed at end of June 1969		Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Purchases and selected expenses	Stocks at—		Value added	Fixed capital expenditure	Establishments (a)
		Enterprises	No.				30 June 1968	30 June 1969			
	Mining excluding services to mining—	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.
11	Metallic minerals . . .	277	27,644	123	626	209	91	110	436	250	331
12	Coal . . .	n.a.; Included with ASIC Sub-division '13. Crude petroleum including natural gas'.									
13	Crude petroleum including natural gas . . .	93	12,599	63	219	93	13	16	129	164	146
14	Construction materials . . .	522	6,806	25	146	67	10	10	79	11	749
15	Other non-metallic minerals . . .	195	1,210	3	15	6	1	2	9	10	234
11-15	Total mining excluding services to mining . . .	1,087	48,259	214	1,007	375	116	138	653	435	1,460
	Manufacturing—										
21-22	Food, beverages and tobacco . . .	4,221	198,046	577	4,123	2,902	520	563	1,264	145	6,250
23	Textiles . . .	820	61,989	170	746	430	168	172	321	32	991
24	Clothing and footwear . . .	3,334	118,021	250	851	467	144	155	395	19	3,620
25	Wood, wood products and furniture . . .	5,711	81,122	216	873	492	123	130	388	25	6,180
26	Paper and paper products, printing . . .	3,189	102,213	330	1,232	619	163	172	622	86	3,460
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products . . .	997	62,484	228	1,532	876	296	291	652	101	1,510
28	Non-metallic mineral products . . .	1,356	58,015	196	781	391	116	125	400	62	1,942
29	Basic metal products . . .	524	100,361	379	1,861	1,055	355	387	837	186	729
31	Fabricated metal products . . .	4,607	109,472	331	1,294	713	220	234	596	45	5,108
32	Transport equipment . . .	1,351	108,031	355	1,631	929	330	350	721	61	1,560
33	Other machinery and equipment . . .	4,341	185,044	578	2,155	1,203	504	573	1,021	88	5,164
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing . . .	2,612	69,919	203	826	450	160	176	392	41	2,933
21-34	Total manufacturing . . .	33,063	1,254,717	3,811	17,904	10,526	3,099	3,329	7,608	890	39,447
36	Total electricity and gas . . .	59	60,278	236	815	246	69	72	571	286	127
46-47	Total wholesale trade . . .	25,446	345,846	992	13,187	11,010	1,790	2,157	2,545	229	33,296
48	Total retail trade . . .	121,060	701,543	1,154	11,966	9,200	1,205	1,316	2,877	158	133,992
91-93	Total selected service industries . . .	25,665	216,352	352	1,756	916	42	48	845	95	27,053
	Total retail trade and selected service industries . . .	146,725	917,895	1,506	13,723	10,116	1,247	1,363	3,723	253	161,045
	Total enterprises covered in censuses . . .	206,380	2,626,995	6,760	46,636	32,274	6,321	7,059	15,099	2,092	235,375

(a) Includes only establishments predominantly engaged in industries included within the scope of the censuses which were operated by enterprises within the scope of the censuses. It should be noted that the other items of data relate to the enterprise as a whole.

**SELECTED STATISTICS BY BROAD INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE
ENTERPRISES AT END OF JUNE 1969, AUSTRALIA**

ASIC code	Industry description and employment size of enterprise	Persons employed at end of June 1969		Wages and salaries \$m	Turn-over \$m	Value added \$m	Establishments (a) No.
		Enterprises No.	No.				
11-15	Mining excluding services to mining—						
	Less than 10 persons . . .	715	2,242	4.9	26.1	15.6	744
	10 to 19 persons . . .	96	1,267	4.3	28.1	17.8	129
	20 to 49 persons . . .	70	2,095	7.7	34.1	19.7	117
	50 to 99 persons . . .	42	2,951	12.7	46.7	28.9	76
	100 to 499 persons . . .	55	12,334	54.9	257.5	156.8	176
	500 or more persons . . .	25	27,190	129.0	610.7	413.0	131
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>48,079</i>	<i>213.5</i>	<i>1,003.1</i>	<i>651.8</i>	<i>1,373</i>
21-34	Manufacturing—						
	Less than 10 persons . . .	18,418	75,299	154.7	745.3	343.1	18,595
	10 to 19 persons . . .	5,962	81,209	215.8	862.3	385.1	6,306
	20 to 49 persons . . .	4,393	133,553	365.8	1,520.0	637.7	4,953
	50 to 99 persons . . .	1,626	111,846	321.2	1,488.8	590.3	2,278
	100 to 499 persons . . .	1,535	315,935	950.3	4,790.7	1,913.9	3,599
	500 or more persons . . .	357	536,849	1,784.7	8,388.0	3,718.6	2,907
	<i>Total</i>	<i>32,291</i>	<i>1,254,691</i>	<i>3,792.6</i>	<i>17,795.2</i>	<i>7,588.7</i>	<i>38,638</i>
36	Electricity and gas—						
	Less than 10 persons . . .	14	68	0.2	1.0	0.6	17
	10 to 19 persons . . .	4	59	0.2	0.6	0.3	4
	20 to 49 persons . . .	9	218	0.7	4.1	2.0	12
	50 to 99 persons . . .	5	305	1.0	5.7	2.0	7
	100 to 499 persons . . .	9	2,174	7.4	28.8	19.8	9
	500 or more persons . . .	14	57,454	226.9	775.0	547.2	74
	<i>Total</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>60,278</i>	<i>236.2</i>	<i>815.2</i>	<i>571.8</i>	<i>123</i>
46-47	Wholesale trade—						
	Less than 10 persons . . .	18,780	66,883	139.3	2,148.0	400.4	19,215
	10 to 19 persons . . .	2,887	38,012	106.2	1,476.8	264.7	3,547
	20 to 49 persons . . .	1,520	38,652	128.9	1,973.1	317.8	2,507
	50 to 99 persons . . .	492	33,478	97.8	1,257.8	244.3	1,367
	100 to 499 persons . . .	343	68,382	205.0	3,117.3	490.1	2,335
	500 or more persons . . .	80	100,399	309.7	3,006.9	800.5	2,916
	<i>Total</i>	<i>24,102</i>	<i>345,806</i>	<i>986.9</i>	<i>12,979.9</i>	<i>2,517.8</i>	<i>31,887</i>
48	Retail trade—						
	Less than 10 persons . . .	107,726	349,984	358.3	4,792.9	1,207.9	109,771
	10 to 19 persons . . .	5,919	76,122	155.3	1,354.2	339.5	8,121
	20 to 49 persons . . .	1,881	53,689	126.3	1,213.2	272.5	3,815
	50 to 99 persons . . .	414	28,412	71.7	791.7	168.1	1,461
	100 to 499 persons . . .	299	58,048	140.6	1,416.3	324.8	3,050
	500 or more persons . . .	67	135,229	291.1	2,186.6	511.8	2,959
	<i>Total</i>	<i>116,306</i>	<i>701,484</i>	<i>1,143.3</i>	<i>11,754.8</i>	<i>2,824.5</i>	<i>129,177</i>
91-93	Selected service industries—						
	Less than 10 persons . . .	19,263	71,372	80.7	482.5	228.1	19,437
	10 to 19 persons . . .	3,273	43,792	73.1	376.8	172.0	3,580
	20 to 49 persons . . .	1,687	49,029	91.1	453.6	208.2	2,008
	50 to 99 persons . . .	331	22,149	41.6	181.4	91.3	483
	100 to 499 persons . . .	135	22,269	44.8	170.7	100.6	252
	500 or more persons . . .	9	7,696	16.0	54.3	31.7	309
	<i>Total</i>	<i>24,698</i>	<i>216,307</i>	<i>347.2</i>	<i>1,719.2</i>	<i>831.8</i>	<i>26,069</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

SELECTED STATISTICS BY BROAD INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE
ENTERPRISES AT END OF JUNE 1969, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC code	Industry description and employment size of enterprise	Persons employed at end of June 1969		Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Value added	Establishments (a)
		Enterprises	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	No.
Total enterprises covered in censuses—							
	Less than 10 persons	164,916	565,848	738.1	8,195.8	2,195.7	167,779
	10 to 19 persons	18,141	240,461	554.8	4,098.8	1,179.3	21,687
	20 to 49 persons	9,560	277,236	720.5	5,198.1	1,457.8	13,412
	50 to 99 persons	2,910	199,141	545.9	3,772.1	1,124.9	5,672
	100 to 499 persons	2,376	479,142	1,403.0	9,781.2	3,005.9	9,421
	500 or more persons	552	1,343,959	2,757.5	15,021.7	6,022.8	9,296
	Total	198,455	3,105,787	6,719.8	46,067.7	14,986.5	227,267

(a) Includes only establishments predominantly engaged in industries included within the scope of the censuses which were operated by enterprises within the scope of the censuses. It should be noted that the other items of data relate to the enterprise as a whole.

INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION STATISTICS

In 1974 the ABS published the first statistics relating to *Industry concentration* compiled from data collected in the Integrated Economic Censuses in respect of the year ended 30 June 1969*. These statistics supplement the enterprise statistics (*see* page 1077) and the large body of establishment and commodity statistics published in respect of these censuses. Industry concentration statistics have subsequently been compiled and published for the manufacturing sector from data collected in the 1972-73 Manufacturing Census.†

Meaning and limitations of concentration statistics

Industry concentration statistics are concerned with providing measures of the extent to which a few firms are dominant in individual industries. They are a useful aid in assessing the degree of competition existing among firms engaged in an industry.

In interpreting the measures of industry concentration presented in the tables, several qualifications should be borne in mind. In particular, the use of these statistics to evaluate the competitive position of firms should be approached with caution for the following reasons:

- (a) An industry comprises all establishments (factories, shops, mines etc.) classified to it on the basis of their *predominant* activity (e.g. in the case of manufacturing, on the basis of the commodities which account for the major part of their production). These statistics provide measures of concentration for whole industries; they are not measures of concentration in the markets for individual commodities.
- (b) The statistics of industry concentration do not take account of the effect on domestic market supplies, of overseas imports and exports of commodities.

Types of unit

In order to consider the measurement of industry concentration it is necessary to understand the definitions of the types of business units identified and standardised for the purpose of the integrated censuses. The business units are at three levels: the establishment, the enterprise and the enterprise group (*see* page 1077 for the definitions of each level of unit).

Industry concentration statistics are concerned with measuring the degree of control over industry operations (as measured by *establishment* statistics) which is exercised by a few *enterprise groups*. For this purpose, only those establishments which are under common ownership or control (i.e. which are owned or controlled by the same enterprise group) and which are *mainly engaged in a particular industry* are brought together to represent the involvement of that enterprise group in that industry.

* The relevant publication is *Integrated Economic Censuses: 1968-69, Industry Concentration Statistics, Details by Industry Class, Australia* (17.14).

† The relevant publication is *Industry Concentration Statistics, Manufacturing Census 1972-73, Australia* (12.33).

Definitions of data items

The information shown in the tables for the various items defined below* relates to establishments in operation at any time during the year 1968-69, unless otherwise stated.

Number of enterprise groups. Number of enterprise groups owning or controlling establishments which were mainly engaged in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries and which were in operation at the end of the census year.

Number of establishments. The number of establishments in operation at the end of the census year mainly engaged in the above industries.

Turnover†.* Sales of goods (including transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise); bounties and subsidies on production; all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair and service revenue); capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

Value added. Turnover plus increase (less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases and selected expenses. Value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total economic activity. The item *purchases and selected expenses* refers to purchases of goods (including transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise) for manufacture or resale, containers, stores and supplies, together with charges for fuels and electricity, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, repairs and maintenance and commission and sub-contract work.

Persons employed at end of June. Working proprietors at 30 June and employees on payroll for the last pay period in June including those employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. In the case of retail trade and selected services establishments, unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June are included.

Fixed capital expenditure. Outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes fixed capital expenditure during the census year on establishments not in operation by the end of the census year.

Description of tables

The tables below present a summary of industry concentration. Selected statistics and concentration ratios are shown for mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries for the year ended 30 June 1969 and for manufacturing industry for the year ended 30 June 1973.

Method used to calculate concentration ratios

Establishments (and related administrative offices and ancillary units) engaged in an industry and belonging to the same enterprise group were brought together and the data reported for them were aggregated. In this way it was possible to identify the contribution to industry totals by establishments operating under common ownership or control, i.e. to measure the involvement, in terms of these items, of an enterprise group in an industry.

Enterprise groups were ranked in descending order according to the size of the contribution of their establishments to the total *turnover* of the industry.

For the purpose of compiling the table, the ranked enterprise groups were brought together into the following cumulative size categories: largest 12 enterprise groups; largest 25 enterprise groups; largest 50 enterprise groups; largest 100 enterprise groups; and largest 200 enterprise groups.

* Concentration ratios relating to 'Turnover' are not shown in the table. However, 'Turnover' was used as the basis for ranking enterprise groups according to the size of the contribution of their establishments to an industry.

† Sales to establishments operated by another enterprise which is owned or controlled by the same enterprise group are included.

SELECTED STATISTICS AND CONCENTRATION RATIOS BY BROAD INDUSTRY
AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

ASIC code	Industry description and item	Industry total	Enterprise groups ranked by contribution to industry turnover					
			Largest 12	Largest 25	Largest 50	Largest 100	Largest 200	
11-15	Mining excluding ser- vices to mining—							
	Enterprise groups . No.	1,114	12	25	50	100	200	
	Ratio		0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.18	
	Establishments . No.	1,494	90	214	298	396	557	
	Ratio		0.06	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.37	
	Value added . \$m	750	444	580	660	705	728	
	Ratio		0.59	0.77	0.88	0.94	0.97	
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	55,519	26,949	36,696	44,668	49,795	52,191	
	Ratio		0.49	0.66	0.80	0.90	0.94	
	Fixed capital ex- penditure . \$m	303	74	124	235	274	278	
	Ratio		0.24	0.41	0.76	0.90	0.92	
21-34	Manufacturing—							
	Enterprise groups . No.	26,330	12	25	50	100	200	
	Ratio		..	..	..	..	0.01	
	Establishments . No.	35,940	402	654	1,017	1,654	2,381	
	Ratio		0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	
	Value added . \$m	7,475	1,202	1,568	2,134	2,814	3,657	
	Ratio		0.16	0.21	0.29	0.38	0.49	
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	1,289,583	160,698	212,598	300,720	407,770	538,038	
	Ratio		0.12	0.16	0.23	0.32	0.42	
	Fixed capital ex- penditure . \$m	903	156	208	327	433	514	
	Ratio		0.17	0.23	0.36	0.48	0.57	
36	Electricity and gas pro- duction and dis- tribution—							
	Enterprise groups . No.	180	12	25	50	100	..	
	Ratio		0.07	0.14	0.28	0.56	..	
	Establishments . No.	218	16	37	76	136	..	
	Ratio		0.07	0.17	0.35	0.62	..	
	Value added . \$m	760	597	669	723	756	..	
	Ratio		0.79	0.88	0.95	0.99	..	
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	71,124	52,265	60,373	66,447	70,584	..	
	Ratio		0.73	0.85	0.93	0.99	..	
	Fixed capital ex- penditure . \$m	377	302	335	352	376	..	
	Ratio		0.80	0.89	0.93	1.00	..	
46-47	Wholesale trade—							
	Enterprise groups . No.	23,608	12	25	50	100	200	
	Ratio		..	..	..	..	0.01	
	Establishments . No.	33,343	947	1,355	1,881	2,582	3,985	
	Ratio		0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.12	
	Value added . \$m	2,776	370	496	703	871	1,168	
	Ratio		0.13	0.18	0.25	0.31	0.42	
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	358,817	25,509	40,377	59,432	80,696	116,300	
	Ratio		0.07	0.11	0.17	0.22	0.32	
	Fixed capital ex- penditure . \$m	186	13	20	50	62	81	
	Ratio		0.07	0.11	0.27	0.33	0.44	

SELECTED STATISTICS AND CONCENTRATION RATIOS BY BROAD INDUSTRY
AUSTRALIA, 1968-69—continued

ASIC code	Industry description and item	Industry total	Enterprise groups ranked by contribution to industry turnover				
			Largest 12	Largest 25	Largest 50	Largest 100	Largest 200
48	Retail trade—						
	Enterprise groups . No.	112,414	12	25	50	100	200
	Ratio		..	..	..	..	..
	Establishments . No.	129,930	2,114	2,778	3,483	4,392	5,724
	Ratio		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
	Value added . \$m	2,870	421	500	599	724	864
	Ratio		0.15	0.17	0.21	0.25	0.30
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	701,523	105,350	121,665	138,128	158,180	180,364
	Ratio		0.15	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26
	Fixed capital expenditure . \$m	148	29	37	35	38	45
	Ratio		0.20	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.30
91-93	Selected service industries—						
	Enterprise groups . No.	24,372	12	25	50	100	200
	Ratio		..	..	..	..	0.01
	Establishments . No.	26,341	457	715	920	1,021	1,168
	Ratio		0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
	Value added . \$m	864	50	85	119	157	205
	Ratio		0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.24
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	220,739	10,524	18,607	25,058	32,126	41,004
	Ratio		0.05	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.19
	Fixed capital expenditure . \$m	96	4	5	10	13	20
	Ratio		0.04	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.20
	Total industries covered in censuses—						
	Enterprise groups . No.	180,828	12	25	50	100	200
	Ratio		..	..	..	..	..
	Establishments . No.	227,266	2,360	2,724	4,890	6,637	9,272
	Ratio		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
	Value added . \$m	15,495	1,540	2,477	3,297	4,360	5,734
	Ratio		0.10	0.16	0.21	0.28	0.37
	Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No.	2,697,305	215,416	303,783	422,333	566,720	755,064
	Ratio		0.08	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.28
	Fixed capital expenditure . \$m	2,013	154	404	492	715	918
	Ratio		0.08	0.20	0.24	0.36	0.46

SELECTED STATISTICS AND CONCENTRATION RATIOS BY BROAD INDUSTRY
AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

ASIC code	Industry description and item	Industry total	Enterprise groups ranked by contribution to industry turnover				
			Largest 12	Largest 25	Largest 50	Largest 100	Largest 200
21-34	Manufacturing—						
	Enterprise groups . No.	30,389	12	25	50	100	200
	Ratio		..	..	..	..	0.01
	Establishments . No.	36,437	452	788	1,249	2,001	2,829
	Ratio		0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08
	Value added . \$m	10,746	1,563	2,156	3,087	4,189	5,429
	Ratio		0.15	0.20	0.29	0.39	0.51
	Persons employed at end of June 1973 . No.	1,325,610	160,986	229,871	326,843	442,277	581,427
	Ratio		0.12	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.44
	Fixed capital expenditure . \$m	1,244	306	382	479	611	762
	Ratio		0.25	0.31	0.38	0.49	0.61

INTERSTATE TRADE

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

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

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION IN AUSTRALIA

A brief outline of the legislative background and current developments of the ABS is contained in the *First Annual Report of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1975-76*.

For a summary of early development of Australian statistics and the origins of the ABS see Year Book No. 60, 1974 (page 1115).

ABS Statistical and other Official Publications of Australia Publications

The Central and State offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics issue approximately 2,400 publications (650 separate titles) in printed and mimeographed form annually. Information on these publications is contained in *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics* (1.8), available free on request from the Australian Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications, a subject index to show the Central Office publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found, and short descriptions of major Central Office publications. The information on issues in this publication is supplemented in monthly statements. At the end of this Year Book there is a list of the current printed publications of the Central Office of the Bureau: the prices shown after the number and year of issue are, in order, price excluding postage, and price including postage in Australia.

Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers

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

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

Australian Government publications may be purchased *through the mail* from Mail Order Sales, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; *over the counter* from the Government Publications and Inquiry Centres in each State capital; and ABS publications may also be purchased *through the mail or over the counter* from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State capital.

The National Library of Australia issues annually a publication *Australian Books*. See the chapter Cultural Activities, Recreation and Travel for further information concerning the National Library's publicising of Australian publications.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)			Natural increase	Over-seas migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (c) and judicial separations	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons			No.	Rate(d)		No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
1901	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		No.	'000		'000		'000	
1911	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	398	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1921	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	509	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1931	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1,490	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1941	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	1,969	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
1947	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3,351	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
1948	3,828	3,810	7,638	108.9	10.6	76	10.1	8,803	182	24.1	73	9.7	5.2	28.5
1949	3,909	3,884	7,792	101.1	55.1	75	9.7	7,253	178	23.1	77	10.0	4.9	27.8
1950	4,047	3,998	8,046	106.0	150.0	73	9.2	6,626	181	22.9	75	9.5	4.6	25.3
1951	4,191	4,116	8,307	112.4	152.5	76	9.2	7,428	191	23.3	78	9.6	4.7	24.5
1952	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7,330	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1953	4,426	4,314	8,740	120.1	94.0	74	8.6	7,110	202	23.4	82	9.5	4.8	23.8
1954	4,503	4,399	8,903	122.0	42.9	71	8.0	8,043	202	22.9	80	9.1	4.7	23.3
1955	4,598	4,492	9,090	120.5	68.2	71	7.9	6,528	202	22.5	82	9.1	4.5	22.5
1956	4,714	4,598	9,312	125.6	97.3	72	7.8	6,782	208	22.6	82	8.9	4.6	22.0
1957	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6,492	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1958	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6,374	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1959	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	6,994	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1960	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7,370	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	6,709	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
1961	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)										
1962	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	61.5	77	7.3	6,751	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1963	5,470	5,376	10,846	144.4	62.5	79	7.4	7,290	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1964	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	71.6	81	7.4	7,515	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1965	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	99.3	86	7.7	7,967	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1966	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	104.9	94	8.2	8,534	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
1967	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	86.9	96	8.3	9,921	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1968	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	9,747	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1969	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.4	113.1	106	8.8	10,791	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1970	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	129.0	112	9.2	10,984	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1971	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	122.9	116	9.3	12,249	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
1972	6,484	6,424	12,908	165.7	84.6	118	9.2	13,002	276	21.6	111	8.7	4.8	17.3
1973	6,570	6,521	13,091	155.2	27.8	114	8.8	15,636	265	20.4	110	8.5	4.4	16.7
1974	6,656	6,613	13,269	136.8	40.4	113	8.6	16,165	248	18.8	111	8.4	4.1	16.5
1975	6,765	6,720	13,485	129.3	87.1	111	8.3	17,551	245	18.3	116	8.7	4.0	16.1
	6,818	6,783	13,601	124.0	-8.1	104	7.7	24,307	233	17.2	109	8.1	3.3	14.3

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

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Maize		
	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield
	mil hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes
1901-02	2.07	1.05	0.51	187	0.18	0.95	30	0.03	1.14	119	0.18	1.50
1911-12	3.01	1.95	0.65	250	0.17	0.70	47	0.05	0.99	138	0.23	1.65
1921-22	3.93	3.51	0.89	297	0.22	0.74	121	0.14	1.14	124	0.20	1.61
1931-32	5.97	5.18	0.87	439	0.28	0.63	139	0.14	1.03	109	0.18	1.65
1941-42	4.86	4.53	0.93	591	0.40	0.68	317	0.41	1.29	122	0.19	1.55
1947-48	5.62	5.98	1.06	852	0.74	0.87	339	0.47	1.39	90	0.16	1.74
1948-49	5.09	5.18	1.02	716	0.43	0.60	409	0.40	0.99	74	0.13	1.79
1949-50	4.95	5.93	1.20	707	0.50	0.70	421	0.44	1.05	78	0.15	1.94
1950-51	4.72	5.00	1.06	711	0.46	0.64	437	0.52	1.19	69	0.12	1.75
1951-52	4.20	4.34	1.03	957	0.63	0.65	452	0.50	1.10	69	0.10	1.49
1952-53	4.13	5.30	1.28	1,119	0.79	0.71	557	0.79	1.43	70	0.13	1.79
1953-54	4.35	5.38	1.24	865	0.60	0.69	730	0.94	1.28	72	0.13	1.78
1954-55	4.32	4.58	1.06	1,042	0.60	0.57	684	0.67	0.97	69	0.13	1.88
1955-56	4.11	5.31	1.29	1,357	1.02	0.76	766	0.94	1.23	68	0.12	1.78
1956-57	3.19	3.65	1.15	1,034	0.64	0.62	847	1.12	1.32	73	0.14	1.90
1957-58	3.58	2.65	0.74	1,197	0.57	0.48	858	0.69	0.81	74	0.14	1.92
1958-59	4.21	5.84	1.39	1,608	1.58	0.98	963	1.43	1.48	73	0.17	2.35
1959-60	4.31	5.39	1.09	1,226	0.85	0.69	963	0.78	0.81	75	0.17	2.28
1960-61	5.44	7.43	1.37	1,472	1.38	0.94	1,145	1.54	1.35	75	0.16	2.12
1961-62	5.96	6.71	1.13	1,253	1.00	0.80	965	0.94	0.98	85	0.19	2.18
1962-63	6.66	8.34	1.24	1,332	1.25	0.94	820	0.90	1.09	85	0.19	2.23
1963-64	6.67	8.91	1.34	1,373	1.24	0.90	815	0.98	1.21	87	0.17	1.96
1964-65	7.25	10.02	1.38	1,415	1.27	0.90	835	1.12	1.34	86	0.17	2.03
1965-66	7.09	7.05	1.00	1,525	1.10	0.72	930	0.95	1.02	80	0.12	1.57
1966-67	8.43	12.67	1.50	1,723	1.94	1.13	1,011	1.40	1.38	82	0.19	2.33
1967-68	9.08	7.55	0.83	1,368	0.72	0.53	1,057	0.83	0.79	81	0.18	2.23
1968-69	10.85	14.80	1.37	1,567	1.71	1.09	1,341	1.65	1.23	67	0.15	2.24
1969-70	9.49	10.55	1.11	1,374	1.25	0.91	1,521	1.70	1.12	80	0.19	2.41
1970-71	6.48	7.89	1.22	1,553	1.61	1.03	2,000	2.35	1.18	86	0.21	2.47
1971-72	7.14	8.61	1.21	1,241	1.28	1.04	2,535	3.07	1.21	78	0.21	2.74
1972-73	7.60	6.59	0.87	995	0.74	0.74	2,140	1.73	0.81	59	0.14	2.34
1973-74	8.95	11.99	1.34	1,182	1.11	0.94	1,894	2.40	1.27	46	0.11	2.32
1974-75	8.31	11.36	1.37	897	0.87	0.98	1,826	2.51	1.38	51	0.13	2.59
1975-76p	8.56	11.82	1.38	987	1.14	1.16	2,328	3.18	1.40	51	0.13	2.81

AGRICULTURE—continued

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops	
	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area	Area
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil. litres	mil. hectares	mil. hectares
1901-02	683	2,057	3.01	44	328	7.4	35	1,390	39.5	26	24	3.4	3.4
1911-12	1,019	2,914	2.86	53	306	5.8	41	1,709	41.8	25	23	1.9	1.9
1921-22	1,212	3,965	3.27	60	394	6.5	52	2,476	47.7	37	39	6.2	6.2
1931-32	1,066	3,218	3.02	59	403	6.9	98	4,281	43.8	46	65	8.6	8.6
1941-42	1,116	3,632	3.25	40	338	8.4	103	5,236	50.8	53	71	(b) 8.3	(b) 8.3
1947-48	797	3,056	3.83	59	506	8.6	90	4,489	49.9	54	149	(b) 9.1	(b) 9.1
1948-49	639	2,329	3.64	48	467	9.6	108	6,815	63.2	55	149	(b) 8.5	(b) 8.5
1949-50	650	2,469	3.80	54	479	8.8	114	6,959	61.1	55	149	(b) 8.4	(b) 8.4
1950-51	557	2,096	3.76	51	418	8.1	110	7,165	65.1	55	118	(b) 8.1	(b) 8.1
1951-52	627	2,382	3.80	48	517	10.8	114	5,412	47.5	55	160	(b) 8.1	(b) 8.1
1952-53	713	2,809	3.94	55	438	8.0	113	7,079	62.5	55	136	(b) 8.4	(b) 8.4
1953-54	783	3,098	3.96	52	557	10.7	138	9,159	66.5	56	144	(b) 8.7	(b) 8.7
1954-55	803	2,902	3.61	43	476	10.9	151	10,248	67.7	55	109	9.0	9.0
1955-56	907	3,683	4.06	38	408	10.8	151	9,044	59.9	55	104	9.3	9.3
1956-57	753	3,092	4.10	41	527	12.9	150	9,421	62.9	53	140	8.1	8.1
1957-58	905	3,016	3.33	48	585	12.2	152	9,397	61.8	53	154	9.0	9.0
1958-59	1,221	5,171	4.23	42	584	13.8	150	10,377	69.4	53	148	10.4	10.4
1959-60	852	3,227	3.79	44	589	13.4	127	9,147	72.0	53	129	10.6	10.6
1960-61	1,203	5,160	4.29	37	458	12.3	138	9,310	67.5	53	154	12.0	12.0
1961-62	920	3,752	4.08	38	534	14.0	157	9,730	62.1	54	190	12.0	12.0
1962-63	1,101	4,793	4.35	46	677	14.7	163	12,940	79.6	54	136	13.0	13.0
1963-64	1,053	4,338	4.12	41	571	13.8	169	12,313	72.9	55	172	13.0	13.0
1964-65	1,130	5,043	4.46	36	516	14.5	190	15,312	80.4	56	177	14.0	14.0
1965-66	1,125	4,246	3.77	39	649	16.7	204	14,382	70.6	57	156	14.0	14.0
1966-67	1,415	6,473	4.58	40	653	16.3	226	16,953	75.1	56	190	16.0	16.0
1967-68	502	1,246	2.48	43	669	15.6	224	17,025	76.1	57	202	16.3	16.3
1968-69	428	1,728	4.04	46	811	17.7	230	18,708	81.3	58	239	16.6	16.6
1969-70	428	1,514	3.54	43	762	17.6	213	15,784	74.2	61	294	15.6	15.6
1970-71	349	1,274	3.65	39	774	20.1	221	17,645	80.0	64	255	13.4	13.4
1971-72	341	1,247	3.66	40	822	20.3	234	19,391	83.0	67	290	14.3	14.3
1972-73	453	1,224	2.70	37	721	19.7	242	18,928	78.3	69	280	14.3	14.3
1973-74	325	1,034	3.22	34	649	19.0	226	19,278	85.4	70	295	15.2	15.2
1974-75	216	669	3.10	38	742	19.7	253	20,418	80.7	71	n.a.	13.9	13.9
1975-76p	232	726	3.14	35	nya	nya	257	21,959	85.4	70	n.a.	14.7	14.7

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Excludes Northern Territory.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)				Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Meat(d)			Total meat
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	
	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil. kg	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1902	1.6	8.5	72	0.9	245	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912	2.3	11.8	97	1.1	362	(e)96	(e)7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.4	14.4	86	1.0	328	(e)121	(e)14.8	345	222	51	618
1932	1.8	12.3	111	1.2	457	177	14.3	355	312	72	739
1942	1.6	13.6	125	1.4	529	170	30.6	542	378	124	1,043
1948	1.2	13.8	103	1.3	456	165	42.1	571	300	91	962
1949	1.1	14.1	109	1.2	480	168	43.9	587	326	95	1,007
1950	1.1	14.6	113	1.1	518	176	45.5	616	364	92	1,072
1951	1.0	15.2	116	1.1	507	167	45.0	662	279	87	1,027
1952	0.9	14.9	118	1.0	490	137	41.3	591	287	86	964
1953	0.9	15.2	123	1.0	581	170	47.4	686	401	84	1,171
1954	0.8	15.6	127	1.2	565	162	49.8	716	371	85	1,171
1955	0.8	15.8	131	1.3	582	194	45.9	731	394	101	1,227
1956	0.8	16.5	139	1.2	643	212	39.3	763	386	95	1,245
1957	0.7	17.3	150	1.3	710	196	45.9	828	373	90	1,290
1958	0.7	16.9	149	1.4	650	179	36.6	804	428	103	1,336
1959	0.7	16.3	153	1.3	722	197	44.5	921	500	104	1,525
1960	0.6	16.5	155	1.4	762	201	45.7	764	583	102	1,449
1961	0.6	17.3	153	1.6	737	185	47.9	643	584	109	1,336
1962	0.6	18.0	158	1.7	770	202	56.6	804	596	122	1,522
1963	0.5	18.5	159	1.4	759	206	59.6	929	603	116	1,648
1964	0.5	19.1	165	1.5	810	207	59.2	1,001	595	113	1,710
1965	0.5	18.8	171	1.7	809	206	62.6	1,026	594	122	1,743
1966	n.a.	17.9	158	1.7	754	209	59.6	946	608	135	1,690
1967	0.5	18.3	164	1.8	799	222	69.8	879	596	142	1,617
1968	n.a.	19.2	167	2.1	803	196	70.5	904	665	150	1,718
1969	n.a.	20.6	175	2.3	885	198	74.8	935	680	162	1,777
1970	0.5	22.2	180	2.4	926	223	76.3	1,010	755	174	1,940
1971	n.a.	24.4	178	2.6	891	203	77.6	1,047	825	182	2,054
1972	n.a.	27.4	163	3.2	880	195	80.9	1,168	956	194	2,319
1973	n.a.	29.1	140	3.3	735	185	93.4	1,438	713	236	2,388
1974	n.a.	30.9	145	2.5	701	175	95.8	1,310	457	211	1,978
1975	n.a.	32.8	152	2.2	794	(f)161	(f)98.6	1,534	520	175	2,229
1976	n.a.	33.4	149	2.2	747	148	112.5	1,783	584	176	2,543

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12, year ended previous December; then until 1946-47, year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) From 1974-75 excludes the production of certain small producers.

MINERALS

FORESTRY

Year ended 31 December—	Copper(a)				Gold(a)		Lead(a)		Zinc(a)		Iron ore	Black and brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
	'000 tonnes	'000 grams	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 cu m					
1901	29.9	102,642	n.a.	(b)	n.a.	7.0	..	1902	(c)1,067						
1911	46.1	77,263	225.3	241.9	(h)	10.7	..	1912	(c)1,428						
1921	11.2	23,577	82.3	141.7	0.7	13.1	..	1922	1,392						
1931	13.9	18,510	150.8	75.4	(b)	10.8	..	1932	559						
1941	22.7	46,553	295.7	251.2	2.5	19.1	..	1942	2,157						
1948	12.8	27,542	213.6	193.8	2.1	21.8	..	1949	2,794						
1949	14.0	27,653	215.2	194.7	1.5	21.8	..	1950	2,886						
1950	17.9	27,046	229.0	201.0	2.4	24.3	..	1951	2,976						
1951	18.4	27,855	215.4	192.3	2.5	25.9	..	1952	3,287						
1952	19.2	30,495	232.0	199.6	2.9	27.9	..	1953	3,162						
1953	38.1	33,442	273.7	243.2	3.3	27.1	..	1954	3,304						
1954	42.6	34,766	289.4	256.7	3.6	29.6	..	1955	3,419						
1955	48.1	32,629	300.7	260.7	3.6	29.9	..	1956	3,424						
1956	55.4	32,031	304.3	282.5	4.0	30.3	..	1957	3,348						
1957	60.2	33,714	339.1	324.0	3.9	31.2	..	1958	3,282						
1958	76.9	34,338	333.6	298.4	4.0	32.6	..	1959	3,445						
1959	96.5	33,751	321.4	279.8	4.2	33.9	..	1960	3,589						
1960	111.2	33,800	313.1	322.6	4.4	38.1	..	1961	3,346						
1961	97.2	33,476	274.0	316.2	5.4	40.9	..	1962	3,190						
1962	108.7	33,245	376.0	342.9	4.9	42.3	..	1963	3,341						
1963	114.8	31,849	416.9	357.1	5.6	44.0	..	1964	3,509						
1964	105.7	29,979	380.9	350.1	5.8	47.2	198	1965	3,615						
1965	91.8	27,298	367.9	354.8	6.8	52.9	417	1966	3,558						
1966	111.3	28,521	370.8	375.3	11.1	56.0	539	1967	3,448						
1967	91.8	25,049	381.8	407.0	17.3	59.0	1,208	1968	3,476						
1968	109.6	24,316	388.8	422.4	26.6	64.2	2,206	1969	(d)3,325						
1969(e)	125.3	22,713	417.7	444.4	32.5	66.8	2,238	1970	(d)3,386						
1970(e)	142.3	20,496	459.4	502.0	45.1	72.8	4,872	1971	3,438						
1971(e)	173.0	19,108	416.4	444.1	57.1	72.9	14,937	1972	3,367						
1972(e)	171.9	23,253	420.8	497.5	62.1	77.2	19,038	1973	3,408						
1973(e)	198.7	26,002	385.0	507.0	74.6	83.9	20,669	1974p	3,339						
1974(e)	246.7	16,271	370.4	441.3	91.5	85.6	23,096	1975p	2,799						
1975(e)	235.6	15,061	416.5	508.2	98.2	97.7	23,096								
1976(e)	217.6	17,079	390.9	467.6	92.7	98.6	23,891								

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

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Number	Persons employed (b)	Net value of production(d)							Value of			
			Salaries and wages paid(c)		Chemicals, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	Plant and machinery(e)	Land and buildings(e)
			'000 (g)	'000 (g)									
1902(f)													
1912(f)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0		23.6	8.5	108.3	63.2	65.0	
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4		54.4	18.0	225.0	156.2	134.6	
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0	243.1	213.2	
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0	338.4	312.7	
1949	40.1	890	678	67.1	421.7	71.7	104.5	179.6	70.6	1,137.5	493.0	465.5	
1950	41.6	917	772	81.3	492.5	85.9	115.4	202.0	86.0	1,323.1	571.2	519.1	
1951	43.1	969	983	105.4	654.0	109.2	143.5	236.6	109.5	1,687.7	673.2	605.6	
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	820.3	719.0	
1953	47.7	933	1,270	135.7	842.6	129.7	165.6	328.7	136.6	2,165.7	987.1	878.9	
1954	49.6	990	1,410	164.6	936.6	157.1	187.1	355.8	158.6	2,454.1	1,161.4	966.9	
1955	51.1	1,031	1,563	196.3	1,065.9	156.8	196.8	373.1	181.1	2,731.0	1,396.6	1,112.0	
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4	1,595.7	1,307.1	
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2	1,834.1	1,519.4	
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4	2,025.5	1,698.1	
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2	2,216.8	1,895.8	
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1	2,443.2	2,129.2	
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8	2,785.6	2,389.1	
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6	3,052.1	2,809.6	
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2	3,286.5	3,006.8	
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0	3,480.7	3,204.7	
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8	3,766.3	3,505.9	
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9	4,154.7	3,776.6	
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0	4,706.8	4,061.2	
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9	4,962.2	4,303.2	
1969(h)	35.9	1,264	3,908	633.0	3,201.6	301.0	409.2	1,184.4	620.7	7,475.5	n.a.	n.a.	
1970	35.7	1,297	4,329	681.8	3,551.9	310.3	452.1	1,321.9	701.8	8,261.7	n.a.	n.a.	
1972	36.1	1,303	5,257	804.1	4,052.0	333.7	521.5	1,683.9	818.1	9,703.2	n.a.	n.a.	
1973	36.4	1,298	5,820	885.5	4,337.7	376.8	563.9	1,943.5	915.4	10,746.0	n.a.	n.a.	
1974	37.1	1,338	7,177	1,076.2	5,529.4	481.1	676.1	2,126.0	1,110.5	13,149.2	n.a.	n.a.	
1975(i)	27.0	1,245	8,531	1,172.2	6,635.8	409.2	696.8	2,650.5	1,279.4	15,246.4	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year; includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (h) Direct comparison with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 729). (i) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Year ended 30 June—	Crop production	Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee-farming	Total Agriculture	Hunting	Forestry	Fishing	Total primary excluding mining
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(a) 5.6	(b) 2.2	127.0
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6	2.2	235.2
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2	2.8	423.8
1932	149.0	123.1	66.1	17.1	0.2	355.5	3.2	15.4	3.3	377.4
1942	201.0	198.7	91.1	24.8	0.9	516.4	10.8	23.3	4.2	554.7
1948	566.1	432.9	151.7	53.4	1.6	1,205.7	15.7	40.0	8.0	1,269.4
1949	445.6	535.8	170.4	62.0	3.4	1,217.2	17.1	46.0	9.6	1,289.9
1950	563.5	744.3	202.2	67.0	1.7	1,578.6	12.8	50.7	9.8	1,651.9
1951	557.0	1,510.5	221.0	74.9	1.9	2,365.3	14.4	62.2	11.3	2,453.2
1952	664.3	899.6	260.6	97.0	1.7	1,923.3	14.8	82.7	13.3	2,034.1
1953	765.9	1,115.0	337.7	109.7	2.4	2,330.8	12.6	86.6	15.8	2,445.8
1954	743.9	1,115.3	347.1	109.9	3.2	2,319.4	11.5	94.7	17.7	2,443.3
1955	679.3	1,058.7	363.9	103.0	3.2	2,208.0	11.2	99.1	19.5	2,337.8
1956	769.9	1,036.2	395.7	107.6	3.9	2,313.2	13.4	110.0	19.6	2,456.2
1957	704.3	1,356.1	376.8	110.0	5.1	2,552.3	13.4	115.2	23.1	2,704.0
1958	681.7	1,089.8	370.7	110.9	3.8	2,256.9	13.7	114.1	22.8	2,407.5
1959	919.9	1,076.1	400.7	109.6	3.8	2,509.9	14.3	116.4	24.5	2,665.1
1960	820.7	1,275.2	425.4	119.7	5.1	2,646.1	15.4	108.1	27.2	2,796.8
1961	1,071.4	1,130.6	409.5	130.2	3.8	2,745.4	14.8	108.4	28.5	2,897.1
1962	1,008.3	1,187.3	412.5	121.7	4.0	2,733.9	13.3	100.1	31.7	2,879.0
1963	1,136.6	1,287.1	439.4	123.6	3.5	2,990.2	12.8	101.6	34.1	3,138.7
1964	1,228.4	1,562.7	463.5	138.2	6.0	3,398.9	15.0	108.0	35.4	3,553.6
1965	1,320.0	1,454.5	505.3	137.4	5.1	3,422.3	14.6	116.3	42.4	3,595.6
1966	1,181.3	1,467.8	508.0	154.6	4.3	3,316.0	15.6	120.3	45.8	3,497.7
1967	1,639.3	1,486.1	523.8	171.6	4.0	3,824.7	13.5	117.7	48.8	4,004.7
1968	1,268.8	1,395.2	504.1	169.3	4.6	3,342.1	12.1	118.8	58.5	3,531.5
1969	1,717.3	1,536.8	513.7	176.2	3.0	3,947.0	12.1	119.5	63.0	4,141.6

(a) Includes Fisheries. (b) Included in Forestry.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued

The classification categories 'Pastoral', 'Dairying', 'Poultry' and 'Bee-farming' employed in the previous table have been replaced by a more appropriate commodity classification. Direct comparison with figures for previous years is not possible.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Year ended 30 June—	Crops	Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)		Livestock products	Total Agriculture	Forestry	Fishing	Hunting
		\$m	\$m					
1970 . . .	1,453.8	1,007.7	1,268.6	3,730.1	125.0	63.3	12.5	
1971 . . .	1,477.4	1,009.9	1,079.0	3,566.4	137.2	77.2	10.2	
1972 . . .	1,585.1	1,134.4	1,237.1	3,956.6	151.2	91.8	10.2	
1973 . . .	1,569.7	1,542.2	1,834.0	4,945.9	170.6	100.3	12.1	
1974 . . .	2,846.1	1,696.0	1,859.0	6,401.1	193.3	108.6	12.5	
1975 . . .	3,193.4	1,019.2	1,655.1	5,867.7	212.6	106.6	13.8	
1976p . . .	3,202.3	1,164.8	1,605.0	5,972.1	207.9	140.2	17.6	

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION

BUILDING

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 30 June—	Mining and quarrying	Factories	Grand total	New dwellings completed(a)		Value-of work done on all buildings(b)		Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(c)	Retail price index numbers six State capital cities combined(d)
				number	value	number	value			
1902 . . .	\$m 44.0	(\$e)58.2	\$m 229.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1901 . . .	n.a.	88	
1912 . . .	46.6	(e)108.3	390.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1911 . . .	n.a.	100	
1922 . . .	40.0	225.0	688.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1921 . . .	n.a.	(h)168	
1932 . . .	27.0	220.0	504.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1931 . . .	n.a.	145	
1942 . . .	66.8	633.0	1,115.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1941 . . .	n.a.	38.5	
1947 . . .	65.0	821.7	1,539.2	32.9	72.1	n.a.	1947 . . .	n.a.	49.8	
1948 . . .	85.2	978.6	2,116.3	44.3	108.6	n.a.	1948 . . .	n.a.	55.4	
1949 . . .	96.7	1,137.5	2,287.7	52.7	150.9	n.a.	1949 . . .	n.a.	59.7	
1950 . . .	104.7	1,323.1	2,813.8	57.0	184.7	n.a.	1950 . . .	n.a.	71.5	
1951 . . .	142.3	1,687.7	3,965.4	69.3	255.6	n.a.	1951 . . .	n.a.	85.8	
1952 . . .	194.4	2,049.7	3,911.4	80.1	354.1	n.a.	1952 . . .	n.a.	96.7	
1953 . . .	219.3	2,165.7	4,374.5	80.2	394.5	n.a.	1953 . . .	n.a.	99.2	
1954 . . .	209.8	2,454.1	4,644.2	77.6	398.2	n.a.	1954 . . .	n.a.	101.6	
1955 . . .	236.2	2,731.0	4,832.5	82.1	444.2	n.a.	1955 . . .	n.a.	105.2	
1956 . . .	265.0	3,001.4	5,226.1	78.5	452.5	n.a.	1956 . . .	n.a.	110.8	
1957 . . .	280.0	3,244.2	5,713.5	68.4	419.5	n.a.	1957 . . .	n.a.	112.4	
1958 . . .	253.6	3,457.4	5,547.4	74.6	463.0	811.6	1958 . . .	n.a.	114.3	
1959 . . .	236.7	3,685.2	5,952.7	84.2	527.3	864.9	1959 . . .	n.a.	122.0	
1960 . . .	252.3	4,161.1	6,580.2	90.0	571.0	1,001.6	1960 . . .	n.a.	125.7	
1961 . . .	278.1	4,349.8	6,815.0	94.5	627.4	1,130.8	1961 . . .	n.a.	129.5	
1962 . . .	274.5	4,394.6	6,823.5	86.3	593.2	1,076.9	1962 . . .	n.a.	129.8	
1963 . . .	291.0	4,795.2	7,472.6	87.7	610.2	1,140.7	1963 . . .	n.a.	133.0	
1964 . . .	327.7	5,270.0	8,372.1	96.7	685.8	1,323.9	1964 . . .	n.a.	140.4	
1965 . . .	400.1	5,896.8	9,041.4	112.7	823.0	1,555.9	1965 . . .	n.a.	144.3	
1966 . . .	443.9	6,251.9	9,295.7	112.8	869.9	1,681.2	1966 . . .	n.a.	152.4	
1967 . . .	515.5	6,877.0	10,390.8	111.9	914.8	1,745.4	1967 . . .	n.a.	159.3	
1968 . . .	568.1	7,430.9	10,553.5	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3	1968 . . .	n.a.	173.4	
1969 . . .	(f)749.2	(f)7,473.5		130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4	1969 . . .	n.a.	183.6	
1970 . . .	(f)1,042.6	(f)8,263.7		142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7	1970 . . .	n.a.	191.9	
1971 . . .	(f)1,289.5	(g)n.a.		142.1	1,478.9	2,815.6	1971 . . .	n.a.	218.0	
1972 . . .	(f)1,428.3	(f)9,703.2		143.8	1,628.7	3,132.4	1972 . . .	n.a.	239.8	
1973 . . .	(f)1,597.3	(f)10,749.8		150.6	1,845.5	3,542.4	1973 . . .	n.a.	275.1	
1974 . . .	(f)1,996.1	(f)13,149.2		150.0	2,143.0	4,214.9	1974 . . .	n.a.	373.8	
1975 . . .	(f)2,641.1			141.1	2,454.2	4,713.3	1975 . . .	n.a.	417.6	

(a) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (b) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (c) At 31 December. Base; year 1954 = 100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (d) Base; year 1911 = 100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are; from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Value added from 1968-69. (g) Manufacturing census was not conducted. (h) November.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year ended 30 June—	TOTALS		PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)					
	Imports	Exports	Wool		Wheat		Flour(b)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. kg (f)	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tonnes	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tonnes	\$m f.o.b.
1902(g)	76	100	175.8	30	552	5.6	88	1.2
1912(g)	122	158	330.3	52	887	12.8	160	2.8
1922	188	256	440.6	96	2,720	57.2	327	11.0
1932	104	216	427.1	74	3,468	38.4	554	7.6
1942	348	338	426.3	112	608	9.2	476	8.4
1948	679	820	513.9	289	1,638	105.6	711	63.6
1949	830	1,085	601.0	454	2,260	129.4	776	67.4
1950	1,076	1,227	647.5	618	2,135	124.3	700	52.7
1951	1,488	1,964	541.5	1,253	2,346	148.3	801	65.8
1952	2,107	1,350	472.3	636	1,712	110.6	716	66.0
1953	1,028	1,743	547.8	788	1,620	103.9	789	74.8
1954	1,028	1,657	536.5	805	982	61.9	690	59.4
1955	1,687	1,564	587.8	653	1,934	92.9	605	39.4
1956	1,642	1,564	658.1	930	2,479	120.1	680	43.3
1957	1,438	1,986	603.2	720	1,077	57.0	417	28.7
1958	1,584	1,636	657.1	578	1,486	76.8	406	26.7
1959	1,593	1,623	722.4	742	1,483	123.4	486	30.3
1960	1,854	1,875	722.4	649	4,164	204.9	597	38.0
1961	2,175	1,938	706.6	720	5,529	284.9	525	34.8
1962	1,769	2,155	738.8	670	4,136	216.9	475	31.4
1963	2,163	2,152	723.2	733	4,905	362.0	621	42.2
1964	2,373	2,782	757.3	781	5,714	297.2	519	37.3
1965	2,905	2,651	728.2	781	5,156	264.1	354	24.8
1966	2,939	2,721	726.4	757	5,156	264.1	324	23.1
1967	3,045	3,024	740.3	840	6,506	361.2	346	23.5
1968	3,764	3,045	763.4	739	6,498	342.7	317	21.8
1969	3,469	3,374	796.8	827	4,891	258.3	298	21.2
1970	3,881	4,137	852.8	803	6,886	337.6	278	19.6
1971	4,150	4,376	785.0	575	9,075	433.0	164	12.6
1972	4,008	4,893	851.5	582	8,459	418.5	157	12.1
1973	4,121	6,214	805.5	1,238	5,391	273.1	129	20.2
1974	6,085	6,914	583.0	1,248	5,128	517.1	237	49.0
1975	8,083	8,673	581.1	815	7,860	1,034.4	219	38.5
1976	8,240	9,601	726.7	962	7,559	921.5	219	38.5

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June--	Butter(c)		Hides and skins		Meats(d)		Fruit(e)		Sugar		Gold		Ores and concentrates	
	Quantity		Value		Value		Value		Value		Value		Value	
	mil. kg	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(e)	16	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	28.6	..	..	..
1912(e)	46	9.2	6.4	8.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	24.0	..	..	8.1
1922	58	16.0	6.2	11.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	..	1.3
1932	92	20.6	4.6	12.8	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	23.8	..	..	0.3
1942	59	16.2	12.0	28.2	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	..	..	1.9
1948	85	41.8	24.7	45.1	25.5	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	..	..	9.2
1949	84	48.3	24.4	59.5	30.3	..	..	..	..	..	26.4	..	..	11.8
1950	83	50.8	30.3	70.0	30.2	..	..	..	..	..	28.3	..	..	12.3
1951	56	37.8	54.4	60.8	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	29.6	..	..	21.4
1952	13	10.2	34.3	71.0	44.4	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	14.0	..	39.9
1953	51	40.9	40.3	131.6	61.2	..	..	..	..	..	43.3	40.8	..	38.9
1954	41	33.1	38.9	113.8	67.9	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	27.5	..	25.6
1955	64	50.0	39.4	127.0	68.0	..	..	..	..	..	62.3	27.4	..	28.1
1956	84	58.7	41.8	119.1	67.4	..	..	..	..	..	49.4	16.6	..	38.2
1957	79	52.9	48.5	100.1	52.9	..	..	..	..	..	57.6	28.5	..	51.4
1958	53	32.3	50.8	110.5	72.0	..	..	..	..	..	70.0	12.7	..	42.4
1959	80	50.9	47.1	194.4	73.1	..	..	..	..	..	64.3	6.6	..	32.7
1960	79	58.4	63.6	177.0	64.3	..	..	..	..	..	53.3	20.4	..	43.5
1961	64	40.9	54.4	144.6	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	70.1	79.9	..	54.4
1962	81	48.5	64.3	179.4	73.5	..	..	..	..	..	67.8	18.0	..	47.7
1963	81	49.3	73.7	225.7	73.3	..	..	..	..	..	91.0	12.9	..	43.5
1964	92	57.0	91.7	243.7	92.3	..	..	..	..	..	156.5	14.3	..	54.4
1965	97	67.4	80.1	286.2	86.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.7	18.4	0.8	76.6
1966	84	57.7	89.2	227.7	107.3	..	..	..	..	..	93.9	24.4	2.7	87.5
1967	104	64.8	86.3	285.5	94.5	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	18.1	46.0	100.3
1968	78	47.0	62.3	284.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	..	97.6	15.4	103.0	122.7
1969	75	40.5	75.4	291.1	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	122.2	22.7	179.5	142.9
1970	99	52.5	87.5	426.1	87.7	..	..	..	..	..	116.1	29.4	277.8	204.9
1971	89	48.0	71.3	438.3	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	149.6	18.1	374.3	230.8
1972	57	48.9	80.5	569.3	89.4	..	..	..	..	..	210.6	19.1	375.5	225.5
1973	75	62.0	188.7	866.5	116.7	..	..	..	..	..	249.8	24.8	439.1	237.6
1974	56	41.9	148.2	801.5	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	223.2	34.6	498.7	307.4
1975	33	33.8	102.2	451.0	195.8	..	..	..	..	..	644.5	37.3	706.4	422.4
1976	72	63.7	141.7	667.6	103.8	..	..	..	..	..	569.9	37.2	770.9	534.4

(a) Australian produce. (b) Flour, plain white. (c) Includes concentrates and ghee. (d) Includes sausage casings, natural. (e) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (f) Greasy equivalent (includes greasy wool, slipe, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins). (g) Year ended previous December.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

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

Year ended 30 June—	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles	Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125
1972	160	51	219	194	15	410	856	1,483	432	137
1973	163	52	268	175	13	424	893	1,489	475	119
1974	237	65	415	377	28	580	1,404	2,091	721	108
1975	302	95	390	724	43	786	1,496	3,059	961	125
1976	275	90	387	807	42	709	1,460	3,177	1,050	160

(a) Year ended previous December.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Vessels on overseas voyages				Vessels on interstate voyages					
	Entered		Cleared		Overseas cargo		Entered		Interstate cargo loaded	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	Discharged	Loaded	No.	Net tonnage		
		mil. tons	mil. tons	mil. tons	mil. cubic metres	mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres	mil. tons	mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres
1902	(a)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912(b)	2,081	5.0	2,093	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,000	6.8	n.a.
1922	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	(c)2.4	(c)5.8	(c)5.8	4,897	6.4	(c)5.5
1932	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	2.1	1.0	0.8	3,958	5.5	3.1
1942	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	3.8	2.0	2.9	4,860	6.6	8.2
1948	1,470	6.1	1,479	5.8	5.1	2.2	4.6	2,943	4.2	7.2
1949	1,706	7.5	1,780	7.5	5.9	2.9	5.5	3,091	4.7	6.3
1950	1,942	8.7	1,965	8.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	3,228	5.3	6.5
1951	1,911	8.6	1,992	8.7	9.2	4.5	5.5	3,301	5.8	6.8
1952	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	9.9	5.3	4.6	3,750	7.9	7.8
1953	1,988	8.7	2,053	8.9	7.9	2.2	6.1	4,555	9.2	8.6
1954	2,054	8.9	2,073	8.9	8.7	3.2	5.9	4,759	9.6	9.3
1955	2,245	9.9	2,260	10.1	11.2	3.9	6.2	4,644	9.4	10.4
1956	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	12.6	3.9	6.8	4,626	9.5	11.8
1957	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	12.8	3.1	8.9	4,805	9.5	12.1
1958	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	13.9	3.3	7.5	5,127	9.8	12.8
1959	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	14.5	3.0	8.8	5,012	9.5	12.5
1960	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	15.7	3.7	10.3	5,004	9.5	13.1
1961	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	17.5	4.3	14.0	4,860	9.6	13.9
1962	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	17.8	3.1	17.5	5,032	9.8	13.9
1963	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	19.8	3.8	15.7	4,845	9.7	14.6
1964	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	21.1	4.5	20.1	5,067	10.1	15.9
1965	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	23.6	5.0	20.8	5,263	13.2	16.6
1966	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	24.5	4.7	22.1	5,480	15.1	16.4
1967	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	27.5	4.7	33.2	4,937	15.3	15.9
1968	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	28.0	5.3	42.0	5,159	15.7	17.5
1969	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	29.8	5.9	55.8	5,269	15.8	18.8
1970	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	28.7	5.8	78.1	4,834	17.7	20.8
1971	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	21.8	5.7	101.8	4,967	23.7	24.9
1972	5,439	53.1	5,447	53.5	19.5	5.9	108.0	5,491	27.0	26.4
1973	5,647	62.6	5,631	62.0	20.2	6.1	132.4	5,215	28.8	28.0
1974	5,975	72.0	5,909	71.5	23.1	7.6	150.5	5,073	28.4	28.5
1975	6,230	80.3	5,254	80.3	21.9	8.0	164.9	4,594	25.9	28.5
1976	5,772	75.0	5,825	75.4	19.7	7.2	156.1	4,469	24.6	28.2

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)					REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES						
	Route		Train	Pas- senger	Freight- tonnes	Freight- net	Passengers		Freight		Mail	
	Kilo- metres	kilometres					journeys	carried	Kilo- metres	tonne- kilometres	Embark- ations	Pas- senger	Tonnes	Tonne- kilo- metres	Tonnes	Tonne- kilo- metres
	(b)	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.
1902	'000	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.
1912	20.6	61.5	115	15.7	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	27.0	88.8	228	25.9	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	37.7	90.3	335	32.0	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	43.5	102.7	303	26.5	n.a.	1.4	6	0.04	n.a.	0.02	n.a.	n.a.
1947	43.8	142.4	475	39.5	n.a.	12.6	151	122	1.2	1.5	n.a.	0.7
1948	43.8	137.6	503	38.4	9,165	51.5	850	589	12.4	9.8	1.2	1.0
1949	43.6	141.1	511	40.6	9,703	52.1	1,208	810	26.2	19.6	1.3	1.2
1950	43.5	148.5	507	42.1	10,158	56.6	1,409	911	33.9	25.0	1.6	1.3
1951	43.5	150.3	505	41.3	10,143	58.7	1,500	950	44.8	32.6	2.6	2.0
1952	43.5	142.7	476	41.6	10,264	65.5	1,685	1,077	53.9	39.6	2.9	2.2
1953	43.1	150.3	501	45.0	11,046	67.3	1,829	1,162	52.2	39.0	2.4	1.9
1954	43.1	142.7	498	44.7	10,750	62.9	1,706	1,073	53.3	39.7	2.1	1.8
1955	42.8	150.5	511	47.6	11,370	66.0	1,772	1,130	63.0	47.7	2.1	1.8
1956	42.8	152.6	517	48.5	11,929	70.0	1,918	1,233	71.4	54.0	2.1	1.9
1957	42.6	154.8	515	47.6	11,894	70.3	2,020	1,333	76.6	56.8	2.3	2.0
1958	42.6	153.0	499	48.3	12,203	67.8	2,125	1,434	68.1	53.0	2.3	2.0
1959	42.5	145.3	494	46.0	11,132	65.2	2,123	1,447	63.5	48.2	2.4	2.0
1960	42.3	146.9	485	48.8	11,970	64.9	2,235	1,519	57.0	42.0	2.4	2.2
1961	42.2	140.2	479	52.0	13,091	69.5	2,660	1,823	59.3	42.6	4.4	3.8
1962	42.0	149.7	463	56.3	14,370	68.1	2,639	1,786	57.2	41.2	5.4	4.5
1963	41.2	149.0	461	56.5	14,427	66.3	2,666	1,802	51.9	38.1	5.9	4.9
1964	41.0	149.6	465	56.8	15,131	70.3	2,833	1,965	53.9	41.3	5.9	4.9
1965	40.5	155.3	471	62.7	17,170	78.8	3,257	2,266	57.3	44.5	6.4	5.5
1966	40.3	155.5	464	65.9	18,224	84.2	3,764	2,638	63.5	49.5	7.0	5.9
1967	40.2	151.7	460	65.5	18,050	88.5	4,158	2,947	69.0	54.9	7.8	6.7
1968	40.3	150.8	455	69.6	18,832	91.3	4,425	3,174	74.4	58.6	8.5	7.5
1969	40.5	152.1	453	72.2	20,054	91.3	4,668	3,420	77.2	61.8	8.7	7.6
1970	40.4	151.0	447	77.0	21,463	97.1	5,185	3,865	81.6	66.5	9.0	8.0
1971	40.3	156.3	450	83.7	23,973	106.6	5,911	4,511	90.8	74.5	9.6	8.7
1972	40.3	156.3	453	87.3	25,206	114.6	6,340	4,974	91.4	78.0	9.9	9.3
1973	40.3	153.7	404	88.7	25,403	115.9	6,629	5,277	89.9	76.5	10.1	9.6
1974	40.5	152.0	377	92.5	26,582	121.6	7,503	5,543	94.4	84.0	10.1	10.1
1975	40.4	151.2	374	97.0	28,329	135.2	8,858	7,001	112.7	101.3	9.9	9.6
1976	40.6	150.6	340	103.5	29,792	138.9	9,393	7,579	107.8	100.9	9.6	9.3

(a) Particulars of train-kilometres, passenger journeys, freight tonnes carried, and freight net tonne-kilometres refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued

ROAD TRANSPORT

COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Motor vehicles on the register(b)					Telephones			Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)		
	Tram trolley-bus and bus services(a) Passenger journeys	Motor cars and station wagons	Commercial vehicles (c)	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	Postal matter dealt with(d)	Instruments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(e)	Telegrams (f)	Broadcast listeners'	Television viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902 . . .	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(g)384	(g)36	(g)28	(g)8.2	..	..
1912 . . .	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(g)698	(g)118	(g)96	(g)13.9	..	..
1922 . . .	569	102			102	778	259	196	16.8	(h)1	..
1932 . . .	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942 . . .	(i)1,067	451	250	49	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1947 . . .	1,216	548	378	87	1,013	1,235	905	648	35.7	1,678	..
1948 . . .	1,199	589	419	100	1,108	1,307	963	688	36.8	1,704	..
1949 . . .	1,185	651	457	118	1,225	1,375	1,028	734	37.9	1,763	..
1950 . . .	1,076	764	506	134	1,404	1,466	1,110	795	38.0	1,841	..
1951 . . .	1,092	879	555	146	1,580	1,526	1,209	870	37.2	1,885	..
1952 . . .	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1953 . . .	988	1,105	587	148	1,840	1,506	1,383	1,001	25.9	1,986	..
1954 . . .	981	1,196	611	141	1,947	1,604	1,476	1,070	25.1	2,042	..
1955 . . .	966	1,342	654	133	2,130	1,653	1,587	1,153	25.5	2,035	..
1956 . . .	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957 . . .	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958 . . .	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959 . . .	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960 . . .	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961 . . .	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962 . . .	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963 . . .	712	2,377	832	77	3,286	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964 . . .	702	2,583	846	69	3,498	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965 . . .	685	2,792	858	65	3,715	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966 . . .	653	2,947	868	64	3,878	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967 . . .	621	3,104	880	69	4,053	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968 . . .	609	3,305	892	83	4,279	2,648	3,392	2,359	(j)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969 . . .	590	3,499	911	98	4,508	2,648	3,599	2,511	(j)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970 . . .	575	3,720	938	114	4,772	2,783	3,913	2,704	(j)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971 . . .	561	3,935	961	144	5,039	2,806	4,152	2,857	(j)21.2	2,699	2,845
1972 . . .	503	4,147	998	180	5,325	2,767	4,400	2,978	(j)20.2	2,758	2,939
1973 . . .	516	4,376	1,048	210	5,634	2,828	4,659	3,147	(j)20.4	2,814	3,013
1974 . . .	528	4,627	1,100	259	5,986	2,818	5,000	3,361	(j)20.7	(k)2,851	(k)3,022
1975 . . .	528	4,900	1,166	282	6,347	2,682	5,267	3,539	(j)18.5	..	..

(a) Government and municipal trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Open and closed light commercial type vehicles, rigid and articulated trucks, other truck type vehicles and buses. (d) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (e) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (f) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (i) Tram passenger journeys only before 1942. (j) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available. (k) Television viewer and broadcast listener's licences were abolished on 17 September 1974.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Year—	At current prices			At constant prices(a)			At current prices		At constant prices(a)		
	(b)	(c)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)	(e)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	419	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
1901-02	444	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
1902-03	428	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
1903-04	449	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
1904-05	445	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
1905-06	478	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..
1906-07	538	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..
1907-08	536	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
1908-09	583	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
1909-10	624	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
1910-11	683	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
1911-12	733	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1912-13	802	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1913-14	865	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..
1914-15	833	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..
1915-16	909	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1916-17	943	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..
1917-18	963	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..
1918-19	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1919-20	1,257	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..
1920-21	1,426	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
1921-22	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
1922-23	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..
1923-24	1,569	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..
1924-25	1,722	..	..	..	..	..	303	..	..	..	..
1925-26	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
1926-27	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	..	..	..
1927-28	1,739	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..
1928-29	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..	..
1929-30	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..
1930-31	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
1931-32	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..
1932-33	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..
1933-34	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..
1934-35	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..
1935-36	1,574	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
1936-37	1,717	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..
1937-38	1,857	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
1938-39	1,847	1,860	..	..	..	..	298	(316)	..	..	..
1939-40	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	2,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941-42	..	2,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	2,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	..	2,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	..	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	3,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	..	3,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	4,524	4,324	7,261	..	..	..	792	1,350	..	..
1949-50	..	..	5,099	7,844	..	..	..	1,064	1,652	..	..
1950-51	..	..	6,773	8,304	..	..	..	1,524	2,049	..	..
1951-52	..	..	7,267	8,539	..	..	..	1,938	2,194	..	..
1952-53	..	..	8,242	8,466	..	..	..	1,937	1,983	..	..
1953-54	..	..	9,013	9,013	10,464	..	..	2,128	2,128	2,511	..
1954-55	..	..	9,603	9,493	11,082	..	..	2,353	2,294	2,698	..
1955-56	..	..	10,405	10,023	11,642	..	..	2,567	2,380	2,811	..
1956-57	..	..	11,332	10,281	11,862	..	..	2,667	2,380	2,819	..
1957-58	..	..	11,588	10,435	12,124	..	..	2,856	2,499	2,951	..
1958-59	..	..	12,448	11,370	13,019	..	..	3,022	2,614	3,085	..
1959-60	..	..	13,718	11,991	13,718	16,344	..	3,405	2,886	3,405	3,947
1960-61	..	..	14,591	..	14,155	16,899	..	3,671	..	3,569	4,160
1961-62	..	..	14,928	..	14,300	17,103	..	3,730	..	3,579	4,180
1962-63	..	..	16,089	..	15,191	18,213	..	4,020	..	3,842	4,476
1963-64	..	..	17,840	..	16,316	19,501	..	4,516	..	4,242	4,938
1964-65	..	..	19,598	..	17,522	20,851	..	5,269	..	4,806	5,583
1965-66	..	..	20,544	..	17,697	21,216	..	5,719	..	5,074	5,907
1966-67	..	..	22,571	..	18,907	22,571	..	6,009	..	5,161	6,009
1967-68	..	..	24,063	..	..	23,417	..	6,534	..	..	6,355
1968-69	..	..	27,074	..	..	25,488	..	7,262	..	..	6,817
1969-70	..	..	29,941	..	..	26,963	..	7,913	..	..	7,119
1970-71	..	..	32,928	..	..	28,160	..	8,778	..	..	7,438
1971-72	..	..	36,725	..	..	29,417	..	9,594	..	..	7,611
1972-73	..	..	41,852	..	..	30,681	..	10,041	..	..	7,488
1973-74	..	..	50,692	..	..	32,455	..	11,906	..	..	7,921
1974-75	..	..	59,531	..	..	32,415	..	14,337	..	..	7,768
1975-76	..	..	69,673	..	..	32,899	..	16,689	..	..	7,779

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts, op. cit. pp 15 and 104*. (b) N. G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross domestic product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. (c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to 1948-49 are from *National Income and Expenditure 1955-56* and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, *Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) *Australian National Accounts 1974-75*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper No. 9, *National Income and Expenditure 1974-75*. The figure of \$316m for gross fixed capital expenditure in 1938-39 is based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates, and is approximately consistent with the present Australian National Account series. (e) N. G. Butlin, *op. cit.* For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE

BANKING

Year ended 30 June—	Australian note issue (a)	Trading banks		Bank clearings (c)	Savings banks Depositors balances(d)
		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902 . . . . .	..	188	186	13	62
1912	16	238	300	25	118
1922	107	364	578	65	308
1932	103	522	638	55	396
1942	205	648	965	142	549
				<i>Debits to customers' accounts(c)</i>	
1948	393	824	1,598	451	1,363
1949	426	966	1,830	514	1,428
1950	463	1,148	2,264	655	1,524
1951	551	1,357	2,826	897	1,675
1952	605	1,656	2,564	866	1,784
1953	657	1,450	2,856	877	1,895
1954	688	1,690	3,061	1,100	2,020
1955	726	1,982	3,089	1,127	2,145
1956	745	1,945	2,992	1,123	2,282
1957	763	1,897	3,231	1,250	2,455
1958	775	2,060	3,240	1,282	2,594
1959	790	2,007	3,362	1,432	2,783
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,737	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,654	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	1,848	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,028	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,318	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,653	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,672	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	2,978	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	3,588	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,055	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	4,891	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431	5,711	7,635
1972	1,499	5,876	8,322	6,200	8,391
1973	1,751	7,854	11,072	8,085	10,238
1974	2,112	10,120	12,714	8,988	11,196
1975	2,557	11,205	14,936	10,095	12,790
1976	2,921	12,560	16,956	13,368	(c)14,823

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) June quarter up to and including 1942; weekly average for month of June from 1947 onwards. (c) Weekly average, June month. (d) End of June. (e) Data from June 1975 have been revised to reflect a change in accounting procedures by one bank.

LIFE INSURANCE(a)(b)

	Ordinary(c)		Industrial		Total	
	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1901	414	216	236	10	650	226
1911	484	218	467	20	951	238
1921	730	362	973	60	1,703	422
1931	871	570	1,550	134	2,421	704
1941	1,340	926	2,780	254	4,120	1,180
1947	1,902	1,481	3,541	386	5,442	1,867
1948	2,071	1,669	3,643	418	5,714	2,087
1949	2,224	1,862	3,725	448	5,949	2,310
1950	2,377	2,094	3,793	477	6,170	2,571
1951	2,554	2,424	3,843	507	6,396	2,931
1952	2,731	2,757	3,873	541	6,604	3,298
1953	2,893	3,105	3,881	571	6,774	3,677
1954	3,033	3,482	3,827	594	6,860	4,076
1955	3,184	3,942	3,766	615	6,949	4,556
1956	3,319	4,447	3,702	631	7,021	5,077
1957	3,446	5,067	3,615	645	7,061	5,712
1958	3,577	5,747	3,531	657	7,108	6,404
1959	3,710	6,571	3,443	665	7,154	7,236
1960	4,110	7,690	3,340	686	7,450	8,376
1961	4,201	8,743	3,199	707	7,400	9,450
1962	4,291	9,854	3,076	743	7,366	10,597
1963	4,401	11,010	2,953	777	7,354	11,787
1964	4,539	12,481	2,851	823	7,390	13,304
1965	4,705	14,057	2,755	871	7,460	14,928
1966	4,873	15,750	2,644	918	7,517	16,668
1967	5,051	17,762	2,603	981	7,654	18,743
1968	5,251	20,357	2,561	1,041	7,812	21,397
1969(d)	5,428	23,245	2,530	1,114	7,958	24,360
1970	5,607	27,229	2,500	1,212	8,107	28,441
1971	5,873	32,420	2,471	1,329	8,344	33,749
1972	6,143	37,879	2,389	1,442	8,532	39,321
1973	5,856	44,376	2,319	1,551	8,777	45,927
1974	6,536	52,249	2,174	1,580	8,711	53,829
1975	6,588	60,896	2,030	1,602	8,618	62,498

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Relates to companies' financial years which ended during the calendar years shown. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) Prior to 1969 includes business in Papua New Guinea.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year ended 30 June—	COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT				STATE				GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE(a)				
	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan fund expenditure	Taxation collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan expenditure	Taxation collections	Common- wealth Government	State	Total	Over- seas	In Australia
	Revenue	Expen- diture	(b)	Revenue	Expen- diture	(b)	(b)						
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902 . . .	23	8	..	18	56	58	19	5	..	429	429	n.a.	n.a.
1912 . . .	41	29	..	32	83	82	33	11	12	557	569	388	181
1922 . . .	128	128	10	99	170	175	67	36	708	1,039	1,787	823	924
1932 . . .	143	143	8	109	199	242	12	65	692	1,800	2,492	1,320	1,172
1942 . . .	420	420	426	362	305	299	47	115	1,340	2,038	3,378	1,312	2,066
1948 . . .	932	932	26	848	394	398	75	64	3,702	2,119	5,821	1,117	4,704
1949 . . .	1,109	1,109	-9	952	452	456	102	73	3,685	2,202	5,887	1,088	4,798
1950 . . .	1,161	1,161	85	1,018	521	525	147	83	3,731	2,367	6,098	1,099	4,999
1951 . . .	1,684	1,684	101	1,447	613	613	257	103	3,777	2,619	6,396	1,067	5,329
1952 . . .	2,034	2,034	61	1,848	777	783	395	126	3,838	2,993	6,830	1,113	5,717
1953 . . .	2,080	2,080	71	1,783	876	877	322	142	3,893	3,288	7,181	1,142	6,038
1954 . . .	2,046	2,046	83	1,810	941	935	335	161	3,964	3,573	7,537	1,165	6,372
1955 . . .	2,135	2,135	66	1,882	991	998	321	179	3,998	3,846	7,844	1,216	6,628
1956 . . .	2,277	2,277	88	2,014	1,052	1,082	312	196	4,031	4,121	8,151	1,269	6,882
1957 . . .	2,624	2,624	88	2,208	1,154	1,168	317	229	3,957	4,396	8,353	1,216	7,138
1958 . . .	2,648	2,648	90	2,338	1,210	1,224	314	256	3,670	4,686	8,356	1,248	7,100
1959 . . .	2,592	2,592	132	2,283	1,280	1,295	338	276	3,512	4,988	8,499	1,319	7,186
1960 . . .	2,877	2,877	119	2,519	1,399	1,404	357	320	3,334	5,301	8,635	1,389	7,242
1961 . . .	3,277	3,277	83	2,871	1,511	1,513	384	335	3,215	5,630	8,845	1,413	7,438
1962 . . .	3,283	3,283	182	2,858	1,609	1,617	395	353	3,119	5,963	9,082	1,424	7,655
1963 . . .	3,371	3,371	274	2,907	1,694	1,696	405	391	3,121	6,314	9,434	1,522	7,917
1964 . . .	3,809	3,809	226	3,189	1,829	1,829	438	448	3,172	6,691	9,863	1,545	8,314
1965 . . .	4,418	4,418	167	3,819	1,947	1,965	477	493	3,134	7,091	10,225	1,529	8,697
1966 . . .	4,879	4,879	(c)260	4,421	2,094	2,119	492	536	3,145	7,495	10,639	1,505	9,138
1967 . . .	5,228	5,228	(c)450	4,492	2,286	2,289	516	594	3,275	7,934	11,209	1,532	9,675
1968 . . .	5,760	5,760	(c)655	4,952	2,463	2,468	540	667	3,600	8,317	11,917	1,558	10,358
1969 . . .	6,086	6,086	(c)236	5,528	2,689	2,700	574	775	3,682	8,831	12,512	1,698	10,813
1970 . . .	6,979	6,979	(c)446	6,380	3,010	3,028	615	870	3,885	9,320	13,205	1,580	11,625
1971 . . .	7,838	7,838	(c)439	7,183	3,457	3,483	628	910	3,801	9,691	13,492	1,546	11,946
1972 . . .	8,688	8,688	(c)218	8,470	4,035	4,050	896	1,297	3,808	10,227	14,035	1,442	12,592
1973 . . .	9,278	9,278	(c)281	9,339	4,675	4,704	973	1,644	3,963	10,781	14,744	1,265	13,479
1974 . . .	11,976	11,976	(c)239	10,917	5,481	5,514	868	2,042	4,088	11,219	15,306	1,032	14,274
1975 . . .	15,391	15,391	(c)1,785	14,212	7,109	7,187	1,097	2,554	5,956	11,814	17,770	1,182	16,587
1976 . . .	19,713	19,713	2,277	16,939	8,724	8,706	1,370	3,124	9,010	11,328	20,338	1,325	19,013

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange.
(c) Includes expenditure financed under the United States Defence Credits Arrangements.

(b) Loan expenditure on works and services

SOCIAL
PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions (including Wives' Allowances Pensions)			Family allowances(a)		Widow's pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Personers (b)	No. of wives (c)	Amount paid (d)	No. of children (b)	Allowance paid	Personers (b)	Amount paid (d)	No. on benefit— weekly	Amount paid (d)
	'000	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 . . .	90	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 . . .	147	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 . . .	261	..	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942 . . .	341	..	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1948 . . .	381	12	73.1	1,050	38.9	43	7.8	4	0.7
1949 . . .	403	12	83.4	1,105	48.6	43	8.8	2	(f)
1950 . . .	414	13	89.1	1,836	(e)60.7	43	8.8	13	2.5
1951 . . .	417	12	99.0	2,389	87.2	42	9.7	1	(f)
1952 . . .	426	11	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(f)
1953 . . .	451	12	144.8	2,624	(e)106.5	41	12.7	30	9.1
1954 . . .	478	12	162.6	2,717	101.5	41	13.2	14	5.0
1955 . . .	510	13	176.0	2,789	105.1	42	13.7	4	1.4
1956 . . .	535	13	203.3	2,876	(e)120.8	43	15.4	4	1.4
1957 . . .	554	13	218.4	2,978	114.1	45	17.7	12	4.2
1958 . . .	574	12	243.2	3,074	117.5	47	19.7	24	9.8
1959 . . .	598	12	259.1	3,172	(e)135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1960 . . .	619	13	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961 . . .	651	14	315.9	3,340	(e)148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962 . . .	691	14	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1963 . . .	711	15	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964 . . .	725	16	399.9	3,631	(e)168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965 . . .	736	16	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966 . . .	744	17	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967 . . .	764	19	481.8	3,835	(e)199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968 . . .	797	19	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969 . . .	827	20	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970 . . .	913	23	642.0	4,079	(e)220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971 . . .	942	23	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972 . . .	972	24	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0
1973 . . .	1,081	41	1,072.4	4,239	(e)253.9	106	140.5	40	46.6
1974 . . .	1,184	47	1,372.4	4,261	225.4	115	181.0	34	58.2
1975 . . .	1,266	51	1,918.9	4,284	224.9	121	241.4	117	251.7
1976 . . .	1,342	59	2,536.4	4,293	(e)265.5	129	325.3	192	513.9

(a) Previously child and student endowment. (b) At 30 June. (c) Wives' allowance commenced on 8 July 1943 and was replaced by wives' pension on 5 October 1972. (d) Includes expenditure on additional pension/benefit for children. (e) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four. (f) Less than \$0.05 million.

SOCIAL—continued
PENSIONS, BENEFITS ETC.—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Phar- maceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Australian Government expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc.(a)	War pensions		Service pensions	
					No.(b)	Amount paid	No.(b)	Amount paid
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..
1912 . . . . .	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1	..	..
1922 . . . . .	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9	..	..
1932 . . . . .	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0	14	1.2
1942	8.9	..	..	137.2	416	32.7	16	2.5
1949	11.8	..	..	161.6	440	37.9	16	2.7
1950	12.6	..	0.1	185.6	471	42.1	16	2.9
1951	13.1	..	5.9	230.0	503	53.1	17	3.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7	17	3.6
1953	14.4	3.5	14.4	331.0	544	72.6	19	4.5
1954	16.7	7.2	18.5	353.1	564	78.1	21	5.4
1955	18.6	13.5	21.5	378.6	584	87.8	22	6.0
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	429.7	600	91.3	35	8.3
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	447.8	614	95.6	39	9.8
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6	42	11.3
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0	44	12.4
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5	46	13.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6	50	15.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1	58	19.4
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7	62	21.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5	65	24.2
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5	65	25.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5	66	28.2
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7	67	29.1
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4	69	31.8
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8	67	34.1
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5	74	39.9
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4	77	43.7
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3	1,752.3	553	211.1	78	49.2
1973	198.9	191.1	177.6	2,197.4	546	225.0	96	72.3
1974	226.5	198.9	218.3	2,666.2	532	252.2	109	103.6
1975	292.8	243.6	262.3	3,691.0	514	314.1	122	155.2
1976	254.1	86.1	283.8	4,658.7	499	340.1	142	218.9

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

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	Schools				Universities		Police	Prisons	Convicted prisoners
	Government		Non-government		Number	Students			
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils					
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	No.	'000
1902	7.2	637	2.4	144	4	1.9	5.9	n.a.	4.2
1912	8.4	663	1.9	164	6	3.8	6.6	101	3.4
1922	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	92	3.0
1932	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	85	4.1
1942	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.6	9.7	71	3.5
1949	7.9	971	1.8	293	8	31.1	11.1	71	3.8
1950	7.8	1,027	1.9	310	8	30.0	11.5	70	4.0
1951	7.6	1,078	1.9	326	8	31.1	11.9	70	4.2
1952	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.1	12.6	69	4.8
1953	7.6	1,206	2.0	366	8	28.3	12.7	70	4.8
1954	7.6	1,275	2.0	388	9	28.9	12.6	71	4.8
1955	7.6	1,337	2.1	410	9	30.3	12.9	72	5.1
1956	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.0	13.5	73	6.0
1957	7.7	1,427	2.0	453	9	36.6	14.1	73	6.4
1958	7.8	1,498	2.0	474	10	41.5	14.5	73	6.6
1959	7.8	1,560	2.1	492	10	47.2	14.9	74	6.6
1960	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	10	53.4	15.3	77	6.8
1961	7.9	1,662	2.1	527	10	57.7	15.9	75	7.2
1962	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	74	7.4
1963	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	73	7.7
1964	7.8	1,799	2.2	565	13	76.2	17.2	74	7.7
1965	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	13	83.3	17.6	74	7.7
1966	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	14	91.3	18.4	76	8.1
1967	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	75	8.7
1968	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	79	8.8
1969	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	74	9.2
1970	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	17	116.8	20.3	77	9.3
1971	7.4	2,197	2.2	611	17	123.8	21.0	79	9.5
1972	7.4	2,229	2.2	612	17	128.7	22.2	80	9.8
1973	7.3	2,241	2.2	613	17	133.1	23.1	85	9.1
1974	7.3	2,258	2.2	618	17	142.9	24.4	90	7.6
1975	7.3	2,298	2.1	621	18	148.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	7.3	2,335	2.1	625	18	154.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1974-75 AND 1975-76

(NOTE: The figures shown on pages 500-5 of Chapter 16, National Accounts are published in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1974-75 (7.1)*. Since that chapter was prepared, revisions have been made to some estimates in the course of preparing *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1975-76*. All references to national accounts estimates in this Diary are to the revised estimates.

Annual movements in price indexes discussed in this chapter refer to movements in simple averages of the monthly or quarterly indexes.)

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

<i>Years</i>	<i>Year Book No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1931 to 1938	33	968-77
1939 to 1944	36	1129-41
1945 to 1948	37	1235-45
1949 to 1951	39	1331-40
1952 to 1955	42	1149-60
1956 to 1958	46	1185-92
1958-59 to 1961-62	48	1188-1200
1962-63	49	1253-56
1963-64	50	1283-88
1964-65	51	1269-74
1965-66	52	1185-88
1966-67	53	1279-82
1967-68	54	1253-57
1968-69	55	1243-48
1969-70	56	1077-81
1970-71	57	1053-59
1971-72	58	1049-54
1972-73	59	1067-74
1973-74	60	1141-47

In 1974-75 the Australian economy was subjected to a number of events unknown in recent experience. Consumer prices (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) increased by 16.7 per cent; total registered unemployed reached over 5 per cent of the estimated labour force; gross domestic product at constant prices grew by 0.6 per cent.

An overview of 1975-76 is not very different. Consumer prices increased by 13.0 per cent; total registered unemployed remained high, varying between 4.1 per cent and 5.7 per cent of the estimated labour force; gross domestic product at constant prices increased by 1.6 per cent.

High rates of price increases pervaded most areas of the economy in both years. In 1974-75, the food component of the Consumer Price Index increased by 9.7 per cent, while the indexes for the other components increased by between 17.3 per cent and 21.0 per cent. The CPI 'all groups' index increased by 16.7 per cent, compared with a 12.9 per cent increase in 1973-74. In 1975-76 the highest increases in CPI components occurred in the clothing and drapery component (16.2 per cent) and the housing component (18.0 per cent). Increases in the indexes of other components ranged between 9.9 per cent and 12.3 per cent, to give an 'all groups' index increase of 13.0 per cent. The price index of materials used in house building showed increases of 13.5 per cent in 1975-76, 21.2 per cent in 1974-75 and 15.4 per cent in 1973-74. For materials used in building other than house building, the price index increased by 15.1 per cent in 1975-76, 22.9 per cent in 1974-75 and 13.1 per cent in 1973-74. Increases of 9.2 per cent in 1975-76, 7.7 per cent in 1974-75 and 18.3 per cent in 1973-74 were exhibited by the price index of materials used in manufacturing industry.

The overall performance of the economy can be summarised by the growth in gross domestic product at constant prices. This aggregate rose by 1.6 per cent in 1975-76 and by 0.6 per cent in 1974-75, compared with an increase of 5.6 per cent in 1973-74. The non-farm component increased by 1.1 per cent in 1975-76 but fell by 0.1 per cent in 1974-75. Gross farm product, at constant prices, increased by 9.4 per cent in 1974-75, with increases occurring in the production of most farm commodities. However, falling prices resulted in gross farm product at current prices decreasing by 19.1 per cent. In 1975-76, a recovery in meat and wool prices and increased farm production resulted in gross farm product increasing by 2.9 per cent at current prices and 6.4 per cent at constant prices.

The rate of increase in wages, salaries and supplements moderated during 1975-76, increasing by 14.7 per cent, compared with increases of 28.6 per cent in 1974-75 and 23.0 per cent in 1973-74. Average weekly earnings per employed male unit increased in those years by 14.2 per cent, 25.6 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively. Annual average employment (excluding agriculture and private domestic service) fell by 0.2 per cent in 1975-76, following increases of 0.4 per cent in 1974-75 and 3.9 per cent in 1973-74. Gross operating surplus increased by 17.7 per cent in 1975-76, by 0.7 per cent in 1974-75 and by 16.9 per cent in 1973-74.

At constant prices, gross national expenditure increased by 0.2 per cent in 1975-76, with a strong increase in final consumption expenditure, offset by a significant turn around from stock accumulation in 1974-75 to stock decumulation in 1975-76. In 1974-75 gross national expenditure at constant prices fell by 0.3 per cent. There were significant reductions in private gross fixed capital expenditure and in the rate of stock accumulation, but strong growths in final consumption expenditure (private and government) and in public gross fixed capital expenditure.

Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices increased by 3.1 per cent in 1975-76, by 3.0 per cent in 1974-75, and by 6.1 per cent in 1973-74, with household durables recording the highest level of growth in each of those years. Government final consumption expenditure at constant prices showed the most consistent growth of any expenditure aggregate, increasing by 8.1 per cent in 1975-76, by 6.4 per cent in 1974-75, and by 6.9 per cent in 1973-74. In each of those years increases in expenditure on education and health, welfare and social security were significant. Private gross fixed capital expenditure at constant prices increased by 1.5 per cent in 1975-76 after falling by 10.3 per cent in 1974-75, and increasing by 7.8 per cent in 1973-74. The components of private gross fixed capital expenditure moved in different directions, with expenditure on dwellings increasing by 13.7 per cent in 1975-76 after falling by 23.5 per cent in 1974-75, expenditure on other building and construction falling by 11.0 per cent in 1975-76 and by 1.9 per cent in 1974-75, and expenditure on all other fixed capital increasing by 0.4 per cent in 1975-76 after falling by 5.7 per cent in 1974-75. Public gross fixed capital expenditure fell by 0.8 per cent in 1975-76, after increasing by 14.9 per cent in 1974-75 and by 1.9 per cent in 1973-74.

The large increase in the book value of private non-farm stocks of \$2,546 million in 1974-75 occurred primarily in the manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade sectors, and was mainly due to price increases. A large increase in the book value of stocks held by the Australian Wool Corporation more than offset falls in the book value of farm stocks, the increase in book value of farm and miscellaneous stocks being \$275 million. After deducting the stock valuation adjustment, private non-farm stocks increased by \$567 million and farm and miscellaneous stocks by \$204 million. In constant prices, the increases were \$380 million and \$181 million respectively.

In 1975-76 private non-farm stocks increased in book value by considerably less than in the previous year, increasing by \$1,980 million. Small increases in the book value of manufacturing and wholesale trade stocks more than offset a large increase in the book value of retail trade stocks. The book value of farm and miscellaneous stocks increased by \$85 million in 1975-76; the book value of stocks held by the Australian Wool Corporation fell, while the book value of wheat stocks rose. However, after deducting the stock valuation adjustment, both private non-farm stocks and farm and miscellaneous stocks fell during 1975-76 by a total of \$172 million. At constant prices, the decrease was \$121 million.

During 1974-75 the balance of payments position changed from a deficit of \$715 million during the first half of the year to a surplus of \$251 million in the second half. For the year the deficit was \$464 million, compared with a deficit of \$435 million in 1973-74 and a surplus of \$1,071 million in 1972-73. Exports of goods and services increased by 27.9 per cent (by 7.1 per cent at constant prices) and imports of goods and services by 30.7 per cent (by 1.3 per cent at constant prices), giving a deficit on goods and services of \$56 million in 1974-75 compared with a surplus of \$124 million in 1973-74. The balance on current transactions resulted in net borrowings from overseas of \$731 million in 1974-75, compared with net borrowings from overseas in 1973-74 of \$488 million; in 1974-75 net apparent capital inflow (excluding undistributed income) was \$267 million, resulting in a rundown of overseas reserves of \$464 million.

In 1974-75 exports f.o.b. increased by 26.9 per cent (by 11.3 per cent in 1973-74), with increases in the value of exports of wheat, sugar, coal, iron and steel being offset to some extent by falls in the value of exports of wool, meat and meat preparations. Exports of services increased by 34.0 per cent in 1974-75, compared with a rise of 15.3 per cent in 1973-74, and was attributable mainly to transportation services which rose by 39.3 per cent. Imports f.o.b. increased by 33.1 per cent in 1974-75 (by 51.1 per cent in 1973-74) due to substantial rises in the value of imports of petroleum and associated products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, clothing and scientific equipment. Imports of services increased by 23.3 per cent in 1974-75 (by 25.1 per cent in 1973-74) due mainly to increases in transportation services (rising by 24.8 per cent) and overseas travel (up by 25.5 per cent).

The balance of payments was in deficit by \$1,010 million during the first half of 1975-76 and by \$10 million in the second half of the year, giving a deficit of \$1,020 million for 1975-76. Exports of goods and services increased by 9.7 per cent (by 2.2 per cent at constant prices) and imports of goods and services by 4.7 per cent (a fall of 5.1 per cent at constant prices) resulting in a surplus on goods and services of \$433 million for 1975-76. The deficit on total current transactions resulted in net borrowings from overseas of \$580 million; net apparent capital outflow (excluding undistributed income) was \$440 million, resulting in a rundown in overseas reserves of \$1,020 million.

In 1975-76 exports f.o.b. increased by 10.7 per cent, reflecting rises in the value of exports of coal, wool, meat, chemicals and metal ores, partly offset by decreases in the value of exports of manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, sugar and cereals. Exports of services increased by only 3.9 per cent, although transport services rose by 9.1 per cent. Imports f.o.b. increased by 3.4 per cent, with rises in the value of imports of textiles, electrical machinery, miscellaneous manufactures and petroleum. Imports of services rose by 8.9 per cent.

The volume of money (M3 definition) increased by 15.2 per cent over the year to June 1975, compared with an increase of 14.5 per cent over the year to June 1974. The 1974-75 Commonwealth Government Budget deficit was an important factor contributing to the increase. The level of loans, advances and bills discounted increased in 1974-75 by 10.7 per cent for all trading banks, and by 27.1 per cent for savings banks. Trading banks increased interest rates on deposits and maximum interest rates on overdrafts by about 2 percentage points in July 1974. Similar increases were made to savings bank interest rates on investment accounts and housing loans.

Over the year to June 1976, the volume of money (M3 definition) increased by 13.8 per cent, with the size of the 1975-76 Commonwealth Government Budget deficit being an important contributing factor. A balance of payments deficit provided some offsetting influence. Significant increases in the level of loans, advances and bills discounted occurred during 1975-76, increasing by 12.1 per cent for all trading banks and by 27.5 per cent for savings banks. Trading banks reduced the minimum interest rate payable on short term fixed deposits by 1 percentage point in January 1976, and reduced the maximum interest rate payable on overdrafts by the same magnitude in February 1976. A small increase in the minimum interest rate charged by savings banks on housing loans to individuals occurred in September 1975; savings banks made adjustments to interest rates paid on investment accounts, downwards in February and March 1976, and upwards in June 1976.

Total civilian employment (excluding agriculture and private domestic service) fell by 1.1 per cent between June 1974 and June 1975. Registered unemployment increased dramatically from 78,827 persons in June 1974 (about 1.3 per cent of the estimated labour force) to 245,975 persons in June 1975 (about 4.5 per cent of the estimated labour force), having reached 311,596 persons (about 5.2 per cent of the estimated labour force) in January 1975.

In June 1976 civilian employment was 0.3 per cent lower than in the previous June and registered unemployment stood at 265,251 persons (about 4.4 per cent of the estimated labour force) after 343,939 persons (about 5.7 per cent of the estimated labour force) had been registered as unemployed in January 1976.

The calendar year 1974 saw the highest recorded level of industrial disputation in Australia. There were 2,809 disputes involving 2 million workers losing 6.3 million working days and \$128.3 million in wages. The major disputes involved metal, building, transport and meat workers in support of claims for better wages and conditions. In 1973 there had been 2,538 disputes involving 803,000 workers losing 2.6 million working days and \$45.2 million in wages. Fewer disputes occurred in 1975, there being 2,432 disputes involving 1.4 million workers with 3.5 million working days and \$95.8 million in wages being lost. Claims for wages and conditions were again the major cause of disputation. Strikes also occurred during the political events of November 1975. The level of strike activity was generally lower during the first half of 1976. About a half million working days were lost in June as a result of short strikes against proposed changes to Medibank.

1974-75

July 1974

- 1 The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd announced an 8.7 per cent increase in steel prices following Prices Justification Tribunal (PJT) approval.
The Commonwealth Government announced the formation of a Structural Adjustment Board to assist industry to adjust to changing economic conditions and Government policy.
- 8 The Reserve Bank lowered the Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) ratio by 0.6 percentage points to 6.9 per cent. It was further reduced to 6.0 per cent on 11 July, and to 5.5 per cent on 23 July. Trading banks' basic interest rates on overdrafts of less than \$50,000 were increased from 9½ per cent to 11½ per cent, and on fixed deposits from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Interest rates on savings bank loans and investment accounts increased by the same magnitude.
- 9 Import licensing controls on certain clothing items were announced.
Special Bonds—Series 2D, issued with interest rates ranging from 9.2 per cent to 9.6 per cent, replaced Series 2C. Net redemptions for the September quarter were \$8.6 million.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government cash and conversion loan was opened, offering two year bonds at 11 per cent, 5 year bonds at 10 per cent and long term bonds at 9.5 per cent. The cash offer raised \$144 million (93.5 per cent from the shortest termed bond); the conversion offer raised \$32 million.
- 17 The European Common Market banned all beef imports until November. The ban was extended indefinitely on 23 October.
- 23 The Treasurer presented a 'mini-budget' with the following provisions: an increase in single pensions of \$5 per week, and increases in associated benefits; a rise in duty of 3 cents a nip on spirits and 4 cents on a packet of 20 cigarettes (duty was also increased on other tobacco products); increased charges for telephone connections, rentals and calls and postage; a cut back in the total immigration intake in 1974-75; postponement of the pre-school and child care program; and deferral of the proposed abolition of the means test on age pensions.
- 29 A strike by ships' engineers, which lasted 20 days and tied up more than 50 ships, was resolved. The Senate deferred increased postal and telephone charges until the September budget. The Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of one million tonnes of wheat (valued at about \$115 million) to China.

August 1974

- 5 The PJT recommended a 12 per cent increase in interstate freight rates charged by Mayne Nickless Ltd.
- 8 The Variable Deposit Requirement relating to overseas borrowings with a maturity of more than 2 years was reduced from 25 per cent to 5 per cent.
- 9 The N.S.W. Industrial Commission granted four weeks annual leave and a 17½ per cent loading on holiday pay to about one million workers under N.S.W. awards.
- 12 Ansett and TAA increased passenger fares and freight rates by an average of 12½ per cent.
- 20 The Arbitration Commission awarded oil industry workers a \$25 a week wage increase from 8 August, with a further \$5 a week increase from 31 October.
The PJT recommended price increases of between 5.8 cents and 11.6 cents per kilogram for aluminium products produced by Alcoa.
- 23 The Grants Commission recommended grants for local government areas to upgrade amenities and services, and reduce inequalities between local government areas.
- 26 The PJT recommended an 8.4 per cent price rise for products produced in the glass division of Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.
- 27 The Commonwealth Government announced that a minimum floor price equivalent to 250 cents per kilo clean for 21 micron wool would be guaranteed during the 1974-75 season.
The Tasmanian Treasurer presented the 1974-75 State Budget, providing for a deficit of \$1.9 million.

- 29 The SRD ratio was lowered 0.5 percentage points to 5.0 per cent. The Commonwealth Government approved price increases for iron ore exported to the Nippon Steel Corporation. The new prices would increase revenue by 28½ per cent in a full year. The South Australian Premier presented the 1974–75 State Budget, providing for a \$12 million deficit.

September 1974

- 4 The retail price of GMH vehicles and accessories rose by an average of 4.3 per cent following PJT approval. The PJT recommended weighted average wholesale price increases of 4.95 per cent for Ford, and 5.0 per cent for Chrysler.
- 10 The Commonwealth Government approved a 25 per cent increase in Australian National Line coastal freight rates.
- 11 The Commonwealth Government announced details of its Regional Employment Development Scheme. Initially \$2 million per month would be spent to improve employment opportunities in areas of excessively high unemployment. The Arbitration Commission granted a \$9 a week wage rise to metal workers. Related workers subsequently received a flow on of the increase. The Transport Workers Union was granted wage increases of \$15.50 a week from 25 July and a further \$9.98 a week from 1 October.
- 12 The proportion of depositors' balances required to be held by savings banks in prescribed liquid assets and public sector securities was reduced from 60 per cent to 50 per cent.
- 13 The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced a 3.5 per cent average increase in oil export prices for all member nations except Saudi Arabia, to be effective from 1 October.
- 17 The Budget introduced by the Federal Treasurer provided for an expenditure in 1974–75 of \$16,274 million, an increase of \$3,980 million or 32.4 per cent. Total receipts were estimated at \$15,704 million, the domestic surplus at \$23 million and the overall deficit at \$570 million. The main proposals of the Budget were: lowering of income tax rates on taxable incomes up to \$10,500 with slight increases on incomes greater than that; imposition of a realised capital gains tax and a surcharge on income tax paid on property income (the latter proposal was later amended); changes to deductions for capital expenditure and exploration expenditure in the mining sector; an increase in the private company tax rate to 47½ per cent; the abolition of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees; an increase in the basic letter postage rate to 10 cents; expenditure on education to be increased by 78 per cent to \$1,232 million; health expenditure to be increased by 30 per cent to \$1,232 million; 34 per cent increase to \$235 million in payments to the States for welfare housing purposes; urban and regional development expenditure to increase 160 per cent to \$433 million. The Victorian State Railways announced a record loss of \$73.2 million in the 1973–74 financial year. The Commonwealth Government announced that known reserves of existing Australian oilfields were 3,300 million barrels, or 15 years supply at the current rate of consumption.
- 18 Pay rises averaging \$14 a week for officers and \$15 a week for other ranks in the armed services were announced.
- 23 Victorian public servants were granted a \$15 a week pay rise.
- 25 The SRD ratio was lowered from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. The Prime Minister announced a 12 per cent devaluation of the Australian dollar. It would no longer be linked to the United States dollar but an average of foreign currency values weighted in accordance with their trading significance to Australia. The Treasurer and Premier of Victoria presented the 1974–75 State Budget providing for a \$3 million deficit. The Treasurer of New South Wales introduced the 1974–75 State Budget which provided for a \$14 million deficit. The Queensland Treasurer introduced the 1974–75 State Budget which provided for a deficit of \$0.8 million.

October 1974

- 1 The National Employment and Training (NEAT) scheme came into operation. Restricted trade practices legislation became operative.
- 3 The Western Australian Premier and Treasurer introduced the 1974-75 State Budget, providing for a deficit of \$9 million.
- 4 Yields on 13-week Treasury Notes were reduced from 10.75 per cent to 9.36 per cent, and on 26-week notes from 10.76 per cent to 9.47 per cent.
- 7 Victorian rail freight rates were increased by 22.5 per cent.
- 10 The SRD ratio was lowered by 1 percentage point to 3 per cent.
- 11 Loans of \$75 million to State Governments for housing were announced.
- 17 The PJT approved increases of between 1.7 cents and 1.95 cents a gallon in the wholesale prices of petrol, kerosene and heating oil.
- 18 Import restrictions on most types of footwear, to take effect immediately and remain in force for 12 months, were announced by the Prime Minister.
- 22 The Reserve Bank made available to the major trading banks a special drawing facility of about \$112.5 million to run for 180 days with an option available to the banks to extend it for a further 180 days.
- 24 The Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of one million tonnes of Australian wheat to Russia for more than \$150 million. A similar sale to Egypt was announced on 31 October 1974.
- 25 The PJT approved the following weighted average wholesale price increases for motor vehicles: GMH—3.16 per cent; Chrysler—3.43 per cent; Toyota—14 per cent.
- 29 The Treasurer announced amendments to the 10 per cent tax surcharge on capital gains proposed in the budget; assessable incomes below \$5,000 would be exempt, with a sliding scale operating in the range \$5,000 to \$5,500.
- 31 The Commonwealth Government announced that the Atomic Energy Commission would act as the Government's agent in the mining, treatment and sale of uranium. It would also undertake all new exploration in future beyond that now conducted by companies with exploration licences.

November 1974

- 1 The Arbitration Commission awarded bank officers a pay increase of \$7.44 a week applying from 1 October 1974.
- 3 New guidelines for foreign investment in the mining industry were released by the Prime Minister.
- 6 The Flight Crew Officers' Tribunal awarded a pay rise of 27.6 per cent to Qantas pilots, flight engineers and navigators, effective from 1 June 1974.
- 7 The Australian Industry Development Corporation announced its first local issues of stocks to the public.
The PJT granted Ampol Petroleum a 1.6 cents a gallon increase in the wholesale prices of petrol, kerosene and distillates products.
- 8 The Ford Motor Company dismissed about 500 workers in Sydney.
- 10 The Treasurer announced that the variable deposit requirement scheme for overseas borrowings was suspended. The embargo on new overseas borrowings repayable in two years or less was modified to apply only to borrowings of six months or less.
Treasury Note yields were reduced from 9.36 per cent to 8.69 per cent on 13-week notes, and from 9.47 per cent to 8.86 per cent on 26-week notes.
- 12 The Prime Minister announced new economic policies including: personal income tax cuts effective from 1 January 1975; cuts in private and public company tax from 47.5 per cent to 45.0 per cent; provision to savings banks of an additional \$150 million for housing loans; increases in import duties on built up and completely knocked-down motor vehicles; the relaxation of staff ceilings for staff employed under the Public Service Act.

- 18 Crude oil was removed from PJT jurisdiction.
- 24 Ansett pilots and management negotiated a 24 per cent pay increase. TAA pilots were subsequently granted an award increase and over award payment providing the same salary increase.

December 1974

- 1 The home consumption price of wheat increased by \$12.30 to \$83.40 per tonne.
The price of aluminium ingots produced by Comalco Aluminium (Bell Bay) Limited was increased by 8.9 per cent with PJT approval.
The Commonwealth Government announced details of assistance for workers and families forced to relocate themselves to secure suitable employment.
- 2 The Public Service Arbitrator granted pay rises ranging from 13.5 per cent to 23 per cent to Australian Public Service third division clerical and administrative staff, postal workers, and fourth division clerical assistants and keyboard employees.
The AMA recommended increases in doctors' fees of 32 per cent, effective from 1 January 1975.
The NSW Transport Commission increased interstate rail fares by between 17 and 22 per cent.
- 3 The Prime Minister announced the introduction of tariff quotas for 12 months on imported acrylic apparel yarns, knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres and terry towels.
- 9 The Treasurer announced the deferment, until 30 June, of company tax payments due on 15 February 1975, and also a scheme of accelerated depreciation.
Treasury Note yields were reduced by approximately 0.7 percentage points, 13-week notes to 7.98 per cent and 26-week notes to 8.18 per cent.
- 12 Academics' salaries were increased by between 16 and 33.7 per cent, effective from 16 October 1974.
- 13 The PJT approved price increases of 7.8 per cent (weighted average) for products produced by BHP. A 2.45 per cent increase in prices of cars produced by Ford was announced, and similar increases were subsequently approved for Chrysler and GMH.
- 16 GMH announced that it would cut its staff by up to 5,000 workers in January 1975.
Comalco Limited announced that it was cutting back primary aluminium production at its smelter at Bell Bay, Tasmania.
- 17 Legislation to enable the Commonwealth Government to make loans of up to \$350 million to the Australian Wool Corporation was assented to.
Liquor Trades employees were granted a \$6 a week pay increase.
- 18 The Arbitration Commission increased the male minimum wage by \$8.00 to \$76.10 a week. The female rate was adjusted by \$7.20 to 90 per cent of the male rate.
- 19 The PJT approved price increases for Blue Circle Southern Cement Ltd. of \$3.57 a tonne for bagged cement and \$2.83 a tonne for bulk cement.
- 20 The Commonwealth Government announced that tariff rates on car parts imported for assembly in Australia would increase to 27.5 per cent in January 1975, and gradually increase to 35 per cent over a four-year period. The quantity imported would also be limited.
- 23 Partners in the Hail Creek (Queensland) joint venture announced the sale to Japan of 66 million tonnes of coking coal (worth about \$2 billion) over 15 years.
- 25 Darwin was devastated by Cyclone Tracy in Australia's worst ever natural disaster.
- 30 The Commonwealth Government set up the Darwin Reconstruction Commission to supervise the rebuilding of the city, and decided to give special welfare payments to all victims of the cyclone.
- 31 The United States Government called for voluntary restraints by foreign beef suppliers to restrict beef import levels to about 560,000 tonnes in 1975. Australia would be restricted to about 280,000 tonnes.

January 1975

- 1 The new personal income tax rates announced on 12 November became effective.
- 7 The Commonwealth Government approved a scheme to increase subsidies for the employment of apprentices.
- 10 Treasury Note yields were reduced by approximately 0.2 percentage points to 7.81 per cent on 13-week notes and 8.01 per cent on 26-week notes.
EZ Industries Limited announced a 20 per cent reduction in zinc output from its refinery at Risdon, Tasmania.
- 14 Rates of duty on imported car and truck tyres were increased.
The Commonwealth Government announced the introduction of tariff quotas on men's shirts, woven pyjamas and other woven nightware.
- 21 Peko-Wallsend Ltd announced the closure of its smelter at Tennant Creek and the suspension of mining at the Warrego and Peko mines.
- 22 The Treasurer held separate meetings with the managing directors of GMH, Ford and Chrysler to outline Government plans to assist the industry in return for their undertaking not to dismiss workers.
- 23 BHP announced that production at its Port Kembla hot strip steel mill would be reduced by 30 per cent from 2 February 1975.
The Treasurer announced the issue in Germany of a public loan of DM100 million (\$A32 million).
- 24 Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited announced that production at their Port Pirie lead smelter would be reduced by 16 per cent on the level achieved in the December half year.
- 28 The Commonwealth Government sales tax on all new cars from 27½ to 15 per cent for the next three months after which the rates would be restored to their former levels by equal monthly steps of 2½ percentage points, and imposed higher import quotas on passenger and light commercial vehicles. GMH said it would not retrench any employees for at least 90 days; Ford and Chrysler agreed to hold off dismissals for at least 30 days.
- 29 Extensions of the Regional Employment and Development scheme were announced.
The Commonwealth Government decided not to proceed with the capital gains tax which had been proposed in the September budget.
- 30 The Arbitration Commission granted a pay rise of \$2.88 a week to postal workers.
- 31 Thiess Peabody Mitsui Coal Proprietary Limited signed a contract to supply Japanese steel mills with 73.9 million tonnes of Bowen Basin (Queensland) coking coal worth about \$2 billion over 17 years from 1979. Three new mines would be opened up.

February 1975

- 1 The sale to China of one million tonnes of wheat worth about \$120 million was announced.
The sale of three million tonnes of sugar, worth approximately \$1,200 million, to be shipped to Japan over the next 5 years, was announced.
The Commonwealth Government announced that it would buy half of the interests of the Delhi International Oil Corp. in the Cooper Basin oil and gas field in the far north-east of South Australia and one quarter of all its other Australian exploration interests for about \$24 million.
This was to be the first major direct purchase of Australian energy resources by the Commonwealth Government.
- 7 The Treasurer announced that the new maximum interest rates applying to public and private borrowings by local and semi-government authorities would be 9.4 per cent for short term, 9.7 per cent for medium term and 9.8 per cent for long term public loans, while the rate on private loans would be 0.1 percentage points higher.
- 9 The Australian Meat Board announced the sale of 40,000 tonnes of beef worth \$20 million to the Soviet Union.
- 10 Special Bonds series 2D were replaced by series 2E, with interest rates of 9.0 per cent to 9.6 per cent. Net redemptions for the March Quarter were \$41.5 million, and \$24.4 million for the December quarter.

- 11 BHP increased its steel prices by a weighted average of 6.03 per cent. The increase brought aggregate rises to 41.7 per cent since January 1973.
- 13 A Commonwealth Government cash and conversion offer opened with bonds offered carrying yields ranging from 8.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent. The cash offer raised \$389 million while the conversion offer raised \$209 million.
- 14 The Prime Minister announced the provision of an additional \$240 million to the States to be spent by 30 June, and to be used to create more employment and to retain employees facing retrenchment.
- 16 Alcoa of Australia Limited announced that they would reduce alumina production at their two refineries near Perth by about 18 per cent.
- 17 EZ Industries Limited announced a reduction in zinc production of 20 per cent and the suspension of superphosphate production at Risdon, Tasmania. Queensland Alumina Limited, Gladstone, announced that it planned to restrict production for at least the current quarter from an annual rate of 2.4 million tons a year to 2 million tons a year.
- 18 The Commonwealth Government made available a further \$30 million to the States for welfare housing.
- 19 About 2,000 production and maintenance workers employed by New South Wales breweries accepted a \$9 a week wage increase plus an extra \$1.50 in shift penalty rates and a 70 cents per week tool allowance for tradesmen.
- 27 The PJT recommended price increases for the Leyland Mini range of between \$74 and \$130.

March 1975

- 1 Caltex announced that the price of petrol would rise by 1.8 cents a gallon following PJT approval. Other oil companies were subsequently granted similar increases.
- 2 The ANZ Bank announced that interest rates on most advances and deposits below \$50,000 would be reduced as follows: the interest rate on overdrafts by 0.5 percentage points; on trading bank housing loans by between 0.25 and 0.5 percentage points; and on interest bearing term deposits by up to 1 percentage point. Most banks followed with similar adjustments.
- 3 The Arbitration Commission granted a \$6 a week pay rise to 30,000 textile workers.
- 4 The price of Holden cars rose from between \$60 and \$157, as recommended by the PJT. Further price increases were announced on 7 March to allow for retractor front seat belts and evaporative emission control equipment.
Import quotas on a wide range of clothing were imposed.
- 4 Recommended pay rises of \$5,500 for members of Federal Parliament were accepted by Parliament. Salaries for judges and heads of Government Departments were also increased.
- 9 The Commonwealth Government imposed temporary import restrictions on hot and cold rolled sheets and plates of non-galvanised iron or steel, retrospective to 1 January. Imports would be limited during 1975 to 25 per cent of the total imported during 1972 and 1973.
- 11 The Commonwealth Government decided to increase pensions and associated benefits and take a further step in abolishing the means test on age pensions.
The Treasurer announced that arrangements had been completed for the issue in Switzerland of a 60 million Swiss Franc loan (approximately \$A18 million).
The Commonwealth Government imposed tariff quotas on domestic refrigerators, washing machines and clothes dryers, to apply for one year from 1 March.
- 13 The Commonwealth Government announced increases in war and service pensions and improved repatriation benefits.
- 17 A 2,400 tonne global beef import quota was announced by Japan. Japan announced further quotas of 11,500 tonnes on 27 June 1975 and 20,000 tonnes on 29 August 1975.
The PJT recommended a 3.2 per cent price rise for Ford motor cars. Price increases for GMH and Chrysler followed.

- 20 A 5 per cent pay rise was granted to bank officers.
About 1,200 second division officers of the Australian Public Service were granted pay rises of between 10 and 12 per cent.
- 25 A number of building societies in New South Wales reduced interest rates on home loans by 0.75 percentage points.
- 31 Under a 'voluntary restraint' scheme announced by the United States Government, Australia would be allowed to provide 52 per cent of a ceiling of 1,180 million pounds of beef to be imported by the United States in 1975.

April 1975

- 1 The N.S.W. Government reduced the maximum deposit rate for N.S.W. Permanent Building Societies from 10 per cent to 9 per cent.
Prices of fully-imported Mazda vehicles rose by up to \$377 following a decision by the PJT.
- 4 Broken Hill Associated Smelters announced that lead output from its Port Pirie smelter in South Australia would be limited to 60 per cent of its capacity.
The Victorian Building Societies Association recommended that building societies cut interest rates by 0.5 percentage points. The majority adopted the new rate from 1 May.
- 10 The Commonwealth Development Bank reduced interest rates on loans approved since 11 July 1974 generally by 0.5 percentage points, effective from 14 March.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government approved increases in international air fares and increases ranging from 5 to 8 per cent on Australian routes.
- 16 The Treasurer announced the placement of two DM50 million (\$A32 million) loans in Germany.
- 21 The AMA recommended that doctors increase their fees by 12.5 per cent from 1 July. The Commonwealth Government commissioned an independent inquiry to determine the fees on which medical benefits would be based. The results of the inquiry, released 30 May, found justification for an increase of 4.2 per cent.
- 28 Nissan Australia announced an average retail price increase of 4.1 per cent in its Australian assembled Datsun 180B range following PJT approval.
- 29 The two largest building societies in Victoria reduced interest rates on small deposits.
- 30 Alcan Australia Limited decided to operate its Kurri Kurri smelter at only 66 per cent capacity. The Arbitration Commission granted a 3.6 per cent increase in all federal award wages, and increased the minimum wage by \$4 per week.

May 1975

- 6 The PJT granted Ampol Petroleum a 3 cents per gallon increase in petrol prices.
- 13 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would introduce temporary quotas on imports of tufted and axminster carpet should imports exceed specific "trigger" levels, and revise rates of duty on imports of textile and apparel and papermaking and printing machinery.
- 15 A Commonwealth Government cash and conversion offer opened, with bonds offered carrying interest rates ranging from 8.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent. The cash loan raised \$45 million, the conversion offer \$338 million. Net subscriptions to special bonds for the June quarter were \$3.2 million.
- 20 The PJT recommended price increases for Ford cars of 4.5 per cent across-the-board and between \$61 and \$187 for Chrysler cars. GMH was granted similar price increases on 2 June 1975.
- 22 The Federal Government made a submission to the Prices Justification Tribunal supporting BHP's application for a steel price increase.
- 27 The Commonwealth Government announced that the 250 cents per kilo wool floor price for 1974-75 would be extended to the 1975-76 season.
- 28 The PJT recommended price increases for Volkswagen motor vehicles of between 4.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent, and of \$175 to \$610 for Renault and Peugeot vehicles.

June 1975

- 11 The Victorian Master Builders' Association discontinued a weekly \$26 over award payment to about 12,000 metropolitan plumbers and builders' labourers. The employees were subsequently laid off. On 12 August the payment was reinstated, and the industry reopened.
- 13 A Federal Arbitration Commissioner adjusted wage rates to give full equal pay to 60,000 women in the clothing industry.
The Treasurer announced the placement of a US\$100 million public bond issue in the United States.
- 19 At the Premiers' Conference, the Prime Minister undertook to introduce legislation to increase the financial assistance grants otherwise payable in 1975-76 by \$220 million, and for the amount to be built into the base for calculating the grants in subsequent years; to add \$5 million to the base amount on which Western Australia's financial assistance grant for 1975-76 and subsequent years will be calculated; and to provide for an increase in the 'betterment' factor from the present 1.8 per cent to 3.0 per cent for calculating the grants for 1976-77 and subsequent years.
- 24 The High Court of Australia declared the Petroleum and Minerals Authority invalid.
- 27 The minimum award wage for storemen and packers was increased by \$13.30 to \$112 a week, with employees only receiving an increase in their 'paid rates' sufficient to bring their wage up to the new minimum award.
- 30 The Commonwealth Government announced that a temporary import restraint would apply from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 on imports of certain garments from China.

1975-76

July 1975

- 1 The Medibank health insurance scheme came into effect.
The Commonwealth Government announced that quotas on the export of tin from Australia had been extended until 30 September 1975.
- 3 BHP announced deferral of all capital expenditure, cancellation of consumer durable orders, sharp reductions in overtime and restrictions on all outside contracting services at steel works.
- 4 The Treasury Note yield on 13-week notes was reduced from 7.81 per cent to 7.31 per cent, and on 26-week notes from 8.01 per cent to 7.60 per cent.
The Reserve Bank announced that the SRD ratio would rise by 1.0 percentage point on 16 July 1975, a further 1.0 percentage point on 5 August 1975, but would be reduced by 0.4 percentage points on 17 July 1975 to replenish the major trading banks' Term and Farm Development Loan Funds. Banks would also prepay loans amounting to 112.5 million made available under a special drawing facility due to expire on 18 October.
- 5 The Commonwealth Government announced that Japan had agreed to increase long-term purchases of Australian coking coal from approximately 27-29 million tonnes in the current year to 44-49 million tonnes per year by 1980.
- 14 The Arbitration Commission granted a \$9.30 a week pay rise to workers at GMH. By 29 July 1975 the Commission had awarded the increase to vehicle builders at all the other manufacturing companies. GMH indicated it would seek substantial increases in vehicle prices.
The South Australian Government announced abandonment of the proposed Redcliffe petrochemical project in South Australia because of rising costs.
- 17 The Treasurer announced increases in the maximum interest rates for borrowing by local and semi-government authorities; the new rates for public issues would be 10.4 per cent for long term, 10.2 per cent for medium term and 9.7 per cent for short term loans. Private issues would carry the usual margin of 0.1 percentage points above these rates.
- 21 The Prime Minister announced that the growth of the Australian Public Service and statutory authorities would be limited to 1.5 per cent for the financial year 1975-76 in line with restraints on Government spending.
- 22 The Coal Industry Tribunal ruled that for the ensuing 3 months miners could be dismissed without severance pay if their industrial action caused closure of a mine.
The Australian Wheat Board announced the sale to the Soviet Union of 750,000 tonnes of wheat worth about \$100 million.

- 24 The Commonwealth Government announced that import licensing would apply to imports of certain garments from Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand.
- 25 The Queensland Government announced power restrictions for the south-eastern area of the State and northern New South Wales, because coal stocks had been run down due to industrial action.
- 27 Domestic air fares charged by TAA and Ansett rose by an average 10 per cent. It was announced that cargo rates would rise by 10 per cent on 2 August.
- 28 The Australian National Line increased passenger fares and accompanied vehicle rates by 30 per cent. Coastal general cargo freight rates for ANL would increase by 40 per cent from 1 August 1975 (this increase is not to apply to northbound general cargo from Tasmania to the mainland, except for bulk commodities and paper).
- 30 The PJT approved a 10.5 per cent increase in steel prices charged by BHP.

August 1975

- 3 Treasury Note yields were reduced by approximately 0.1 percentage points, 13-week notes to 7.19 per cent and 26-week notes to 7.47 per cent.
- 8 Special Bonds Series 2E were replaced by Series 2F, with interest rates of 9.2 per cent and 10.0 per cent. Net subscriptions for the September quarter amounted to \$24.8 million.
- 11 The Commonwealth Government announced an additional Canadian import quota entitlement of 8,200 tonnes for Australian beef and veal. The import entitlement was to apply from 12 August to 31 December 1975.
- 14 A Commonwealth Government cash and conversion loan opened, offering securities with interest rates ranging from 8.3 per cent to 10 per cent. The cash offer raised \$682 million, the conversion offer \$352 million.
- 18 Maintenance work was halted at the Australian Oil Refinery at Kurnell, where work bans supporting claims for a \$35 a week pay rise were imposed by members of four unions.
- 19 The Treasurer presented the 1975-76 Commonwealth Government Budget. The main features were: an increase in outlays of \$4,084 million or 23 per cent (including \$1,437 million for the introduction of Medibank) compared with an increase of \$5,601 million or 46 per cent in 1974-75; an increase of \$3,852 million or 25 per cent in receipts compared with an increase of \$3,702 million or 31 per cent in 1974-75; a deficit of \$2,798 million, \$231 million above the actual 1974-75 Budget deficit; a major restructuring of the personal taxation system including the introduction of a system of rebates to replace most deductions; a reduction in the general rate of company tax by 2.5 per cent; increases in duty on beer, potable spirits and tobacco; and the introduction of a levy on the production of crude oil and an export duty on coal.
- 21 Women employed in private banks were granted equal pay for performing the same duties as male officers.
- 26 Miners at Blackwater in central Queensland began an indefinite strike, cutting coal shipments to Swanbank.
- 27 New power restrictions put Queensland industry on a 3-day week.
- 28 The Premier and Treasurer of South Australia presented the 1975-76 State Budget, providing for the budget to be in balance, compared with a surplus of \$8.4 million in 1974-75.

September 1975

- 1 The Australian Postal Commission introduced higher postal charges designed to meet the cost of the service.
The Australian Telecommunications Commission introduced new charges for telephone, telegram and telex services.
- 3 The Commonwealth Government announced that Australia will be allowed to export an additional 10,600 tonnes of meat to the United States in 1975.
- 4 Power restrictions in the south-eastern area of Queensland and northern New South Wales ended when striking miners resumed loading coal for Swanbank.
The Tasmanian Treasurer presented the State Budget, with an estimated deficit of \$4.9 million compared with an actual deficit of \$13.6 million in 1974-75.

- 5 The major oil companies rejected a \$35 per week pay claim. Caltex later stood down and subsequently reinstated 108 workers at its Kurnell refinery. The Arbitration Commission granted refinery workers a \$2.50 a week pay rise on 17 October 1975, to apply from 8 August 1975.
- 8 The Nippon Steel Corporation announced that Japanese steel mills would cut imports of iron ore by 10 per cent next year.
The Queensland Government set new maximum rates to be observed by all permanent building societies in that State. The investment rate was lowered to 9.25 per cent, and the maximum home loan interest rate to 11 per cent. Building societies in New South Wales and Victoria subsequently reduced some interest rates.
- 10 The Victorian Premier introduced the 1975–76 State Budget which is expected to be in balance as in 1974–75.
- 15 Queensland coal miners were granted an average wage increase of \$11.80 a week and a 17.5 per cent loading on holiday pay conditional on the miners lifting all bans and limitations by 22 September 1975.
- 16 Papua New Guinea became an independent nation.
The SRD ratio was increased from 4.6 per cent to 5.6 per cent.
- 18 The Arbitration Commission granted an increase of 3.5 per cent (the June quarter increase in the CPI) in Federal awards and an increase of \$2.80 in the minimum wage.
Oil from newly discovered fields would now draw the same price at the nearest refinery port as the landed cost of imported crude oil.
- 23 The AMA proposed a 14 per cent rise in doctors' fees from 1 January 1976, and the Commonwealth Government commissioned an independent inquiry to determine the fee levels for Medi-bank benefits. The inquiry approved a 15.6 per cent increase.
- 24 The Prime Minister announced new guidelines for foreign investment in Australia.
- 25 The Arbitration Commission recommended that indexed pay rises for metal trades workers be based on their actual pay rates including over-award payments.
The Treasurer announced that certain low grade steaming coal would be exempted from the newly established coal export duty.
The Queensland Treasurer presented the State 1975–76 Budget, which provided for a \$5.6 million deficit compared with a deficit of \$8.3 million in 1974–75.
- 28 The OPEC increased the price of crude oil by 10 per cent to \$US11.51 per barrel. The new price would remain in force until June 1976.

October 1975

- 1 The 1975–76 NSW Budget was presented by the Premier. The deficit is expected to fall from \$40.5 million in 1974–75 to an estimated \$0.6 million in 1975–76.
- 2 The Premier of Western Australia presented the State's Budget which estimated to be in balance compared with an actual deficit of \$9.1 million in 1974–75.
- 7 BHP raised the price of steel by 8.75 per cent following PJT approval.
- 10 The Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of 1 million tonnes of wheat to Egypt and the sale of a further 0.5 million tonnes to the USSR. The combined proceeds of the sale will be about \$200 million.
- 15 The Opposition in the Senate moved to defer the Loan Bill 1975.
A Commonwealth Government cash and conversion loan opened, offering securities carrying interest rates ranging from 8.5 per cent to 10.0 per cent. The loan subsequently raised \$358 million and the conversion offer \$281 million.
- 16 The Opposition in the Senate moved to defer Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1975–76 and Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 1975–76.
- 21 The Commonwealth Government announced that the 1973 International Sugar Agreement had been extended for a further year.

November 1975

- 1 Freight increases of 17.5 per cent were imposed on liner freight exports to Japan.
- 3 The Arbitration Commission decided to carry forward the 0.8 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index during the September quarter, and consider it together with the December quarter increase.
- 5 The SRD ratio was increased by 1 percentage point to 6.6 per cent.
- 7 The International Bauxite Association agreed to recommend a minimum pricing policy for aluminium ore exported by IBA members in 1976.
- 11 The Hon. J. M. Fraser was appointed Prime Minister in a care-taker capacity by the Governor-General until a general election could be held.
- 19 The Intergovernmental Committees of Copper Exporting Countries admitted Australia as an associate member.

December 1975

- 1 International air fares and cargo rates into and out of Australia rose by 3 per cent. The PJT approved price increases of 2.16 per cent on Ford passenger vehicles and 3.13 per cent on GMH's range of Bedford and Chevrolet trucks. GMH increased prices of passenger and commercial vehicles by 1.5 per cent on 30 December 1975.
- 13 National elections for both the House of Representatives and the Senate were held. The Liberal and National Country Parties were elected to Government with majorities in both Houses of Parliament.
- 15 A finance company subsidiary owned jointly by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank opened for business.
- 16 Australia participated in the 27 nation Conference on International Economic Co-operation held in Paris to initiate dialogue between developed and developing countries.
- 17 The Treasurer announced that from 1 January 1976, exchange control would apply between Australia and Papua New Guinea. The Full High Court of Australia ruled that the Commonwealth had sovereign rights over the Australian territorial sea and continental shelf.
- 22 The Treasurer released details of a new investment allowance applying generally to new plant and equipment ordered between 1 January 1976 and 1 July 1978, where the cost of an individual item exceeds \$1,000. The minimum cost was later reduced to \$500, with a sliding scale applying between \$500 and \$1,000.
- 23 The Treasurer announced policy measures including a freeze on new expenditure apart from policy speech proposals; the introduction of a staff ceiling on employment under the Public Service Act equivalent to the end-November 1975 level of employment; and the temporary suspension of quarterly instalments of company tax.

January 1976

- 1 The Foreign Takeover Act 1975 came into force. New pay-as-you-earn tax instalment deductions, based on the system of personal income tax announced in the 1975-76 Budget, came into operation.
- 14 The Commonwealth Government announced the introduction of a new system of valuing imports for customs duty purposes based on the Brussels Definition of Value. The Commonwealth Government announced interim allocations of quotas on items of apparel, footwear, motor vehicles and certain iron and steel sheets and plates, pending final consideration by the Government.
- 16 The SRD ratio was increased from 6.6 per cent to 7.6 per cent.
- 19 The Commonwealth Government confirmed that it would support the wool industry for the balance of the 1975-76 selling season at 250 cents a kilogram for 21 micron wool on a clean basis, and stated that price support in the 1976-77 wool selling season would not be below the 250 cents level.

- 20 The Prime Minister announced the formation of the Economic Consultative Group, comprising 17 leading business and trade union representatives.
- 22 The Treasurer and the Reserve Bank announced a reduction in maximum bank lending rates from 11.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent; an increase from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in the size of overdrafts to which the maximum lending rate applies; a temporary increase in the agreed minimum LGS ratio from 18 per cent to 23 per cent; the opening of a Commonwealth Government cash and conversion loan on 29 January offering stocks with yields ranging from 8.5 per cent to 10.2 per cent (a total of \$772 million was raised); the introduction of the Australian Savings Bond to replace Special Bonds, with a fixed interest rate of 10.5 per cent (\$757 million was raised); and a reduction of about 0.2 percentage points in yields on Treasury Notes.
- 27 The Commonwealth and A.N.Z. Trading Banks announced reductions of 0.75 percentage points in their interest rates on term deposits of less than \$50,000. The Bank of New South Wales made similar reductions on 13 February.
- 29 The Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of 700,000 tonnes of wheat to China and 600,000 tonnes to India, at a total value of about \$150 million.
- 30 Restrictions were removed on the freedom of Australian residents to own, buy or sell gold in Australia.

February 1976

- 1 Inter-capital city rail fares were increased by 25 per cent.
The Commonwealth Government announced its intention to allow private development of Australia's uranium resources.
- 3 The Prime Minister announced further reductions in planned expenditure for 1975-76 of \$300 million.
- 9 The Prime Minister announced new staff ceilings for the Australian Public Service, estimated to reduce expenditure by \$20 million in 1975-76.
- 10 The Commonwealth Government announced the suspension of the meat export levy from 1 March 1976; the reintroduction of the super-phosphate bounty on orders dated on or after 11 February until 30 June 1977 (subsequently amended to be payable on sales rather than orders); and the extension of the existing Dried Vine Fruit stabilisation scheme for 1976.
- 11 Series 1 Australian Savings Bonds were replaced by Series 2 Bonds with an interest rate 1 percentage point lower at 9.5 per cent.
- 12 Extensive floods occurred in northern N.S.W. and southern Queensland causing heavy loss of crops and livestock.
The Commonwealth Government announced that legislation covering a new superannuation scheme for Commonwealth employees would come into effect on 1 July 1976.
- 13 The Arbitration Commission granted an increase of 6.4 per cent (the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the September and December quarters 1975) to Federal award wages and salaries.
- 25 The PJT granted Ford an interim 2 per cent average price rise for its full range of cars and trucks.

March 1976

- 1 The maximum interest rate payable on deposits by permanent building societies in N.S.W. was increased from 8.5 per cent to 9.0 per cent.
Air fares between Australia and New Zealand rose by between 7 and 10 per cent.
- 3 GMH announced that it would spend \$17 million on the construction of a plant to manufacture 4 cylinder engines.
Wool auctions which were to be held in Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra on 3 and 4 March 1976, were cancelled because of a wool handling dispute. Storemen and packers returned to work on 21 April 1976, and wool sales resumed on 4 May 1976.
An agreement was signed for the issue of a DM100 (\$A31 million) loan in Germany.

- 15 The interest rate payable on deposits by Queensland permanent building societies was increased from 8.75 per cent to 9 per cent. The maximum rate on loans by societies was increased from 10.75 per cent to 11 per cent.
- 17 The Queensland Government suspended the trading operations of five permanent building societies in that State. These building societies were amalgamated on 14 April 1976.
- 18 The Treasurer announced a public bond issue in Switzerland for an amount of 100 million Swiss Francs (approximately \$A31 million).
- 19 The International Tin Council announced increases in the floor price and export quota for tin. The Commonwealth Government announced repatriation pensions increases of between \$1.80 and \$4.75 a week, and increases in aged pensions of \$2.50 a week in the single rate, and \$4.00 a week in the married rate.
- 25 The Arbitration Commission awarded an increase in the minimum wage of \$5.00 per week for employees under Federal awards.
- 30 Australia's beef import allocation to the U.S.A. was raised to 287,000 tonnes for 1976.
The Commonwealth Government announced liberalisation of conditions for importing vehicles and vehicle parts.
- 31 The Commonwealth Government announced that the Interim Agreement between Australia and New Zealand guaranteeing tariff preferences would be extended for one year to expire on 31 March 1977.
The Commonwealth Government announced a new Home Savings Grants Scheme.

April 1976

- 1 The price of petrol fell 2.1 cents per litre in metropolitan N.S.W. following removal of the State petrol tax.
- 5 Australian Savings Bonds Series 2 were replaced by Series 3, with an interest rate to maturity of 9.2 per cent, 0.3 percentage points less than on Series 2 Bonds. Net raisings by Series 2 Bonds amounted to \$274 million.
- 8 A Commonwealth Government cash and conversion offer opened, with securities offered carrying yields ranging from 8.5 per cent to 10.2 per cent. The cash loan raised \$296 million and the conversion offer \$234 million.
- 12 The Treasurer announced that the quota available to Australia in the International Monetary Fund would increase by \$116 million to \$734 million as from the effective date of amendments of the IMF's Articles of Agreement.
The maximum interest rate payable on deposits with permanent building societies in Queensland was increased to 9.5 per cent, and that chargeable on loans was raised to 11.75 per cent (with no maximum on loans over \$50,000).
- 13 The Queensland Parliament passed legislation to increase substantially the financial backing of building societies; regulate their lending activities and the duties of directors; provide for the sale of mortgages in certain circumstances; and provide for the establishment of a contingency fund.
- 14 The SRD ratio was reduced from 7.6 per cent to 6.6 per cent with a further reduction to 5.6 per cent to occur on 28 April 1976.
Following PJT approval, the weighted average price of Ford cars increased by 1.72 per cent. Chrysler and GMH were subsequently granted similar increases.
With PJT approval, BP's petrol prices increased by 0.28 cents a litre.
A double taxation agreement between Australia and France was signed.
- 22 Domestic air fares increased by 3 per cent.
- 27 The Japanese Government announced that its beef import quota for six months from April to September 1976 would be set at 45,000 tonnes.
- 28 The Australian Wheat Board announced a wheat sale to Russia worth \$130 million.
- 29 The West Australian Industrial Commission granted workers under State industrial awards a 3.0 per cent pay increase to compensate for the March quarter increase in the Consumer Price Index.

May 1976

- 1 Alcoa Australia Ltd increased the prices for aluminium ingot and semi-fabricated products by an average 4.3 per cent.
- 11 The Commonwealth Government announced the underwriting, for the 1975-76 season, of the equalisation value for skim milk powder and the provision of additional funds for the Dairy Adjustment Program.
- 14 The Commonwealth Government announced restrictions on the issue of new dairy licences and relaxation of 'off-season' quota obligations in various States.
- 15 The Treasurer announced the completion of a bond issue of 100 million Netherlands guilders (\$A30 million).
- 20 The Treasurer announced the introduction of personal income tax indexation from 1 July 1976; changes to Medibank to apply from 1 October 1976; abolition of present taxation rebates for children and their replacement by a new system of family allowances.
The Commonwealth Government announced extension of the Rural Reconstruction Scheme until December 1976; liberalisation and extension of the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme; an allocation of \$13.5 million in 1976-77 for dairy industry reconstruction.
- 21 The Commonwealth Government announced completion of a \$US200 million bond issue in the U.S.A.
- 28 The Arbitration Commission awarded an increase of 3.0 per cent (the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the March quarter) in Federal award wages and determinations up to and including \$125 per week; above \$125 a flat \$3.80 per week increase was to be applied.

June 1976

- 9 The Commonwealth Government announced increases in some tariff quotas on textiles and clothing.
The Commonwealth Government announced the introduction of a freight equalisation scheme for Tasmania.
The Commonwealth Government announced its approval of applications by the Toyota and Nissan motor companies for entry into the 85 per cent local content plan for production of passenger motor vehicles following satisfactory proposals by the two companies to use locally produced four cylinder engines.
- 10 At the Premiers' Conference and Loan Council meeting it was estimated that there would be a 16.4 per cent increase, in 1976-77, in funds available to the States and local authorities from tax sharing entitlements, Loan Council programs and welfare housing advances.
- 14 The Prime Minister announced that the ceiling for staff, for 30 June 1977, would be reduced by 1.6 per cent for staff employed under the Public Service Act, and by 0.9 per cent for staff employed by other statutory authorities.
- 16 The Reserve Bank announced a reduction in the SRD ratio of 0.6 percentage points to 5.0 per cent to replenish the trading banks' Term and Farm Development Loan Funds. Together with other measures, the fund would be replenished by \$159 million.
- 17 Australia and Japan signed the Basic Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.
The Queensland Government increased its coal export ceiling by 150 million tonnes to 450 million tonnes.
The Commonwealth Government announced a reduction in most rates of tariffs on imports from developing countries, effective 1 July 1976.
- 23 The Australian Meat Board announced the introduction of a minimum price scheme for beef exports to Canada and Sweden.
- 30 Twenty-four hour stoppages occurred in Victoria in protest against proposed changes to Medi-bank.

