

# Victorian Year Book 1986

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100th Edition

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# VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

CONTAINING

A DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF THE COLONY

FOR THE YEAR

1873,

BY

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,

GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.



BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN FERRIS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER AND CO., 57 AND 59 LUDGATE HILL.

MDCCLXXIV.

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1986

Number 100

(Case cover) Melbourne, as seen from the Riverside Quay office and residential development.

*Costain Australia Limited*

(Frontispiece) The contrast in size of the *Victorian Year Books* one hundred years apart highlights the expansion of statistical recording.

*Australian Bureau of Statistics*

(Front endpaper) A facsimile of the title page of the first *Victorian Year Book* produced by H. H. Hayter, who is shown as depicted in *Melbourne Punch* in 1886.

*La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria  
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(Back endpaper) The ornate building at 295 Queen Street, Melbourne, described in 1902 as the new Records Office, was the location of the Office of the Victorian Government Statist for over half a century.

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VICTORIAN  
YEAR BOOK  
1978

87

VICTORIAN  
YEAR BOOK  
1878



# VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1986

ERLE BOURKE

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

NUMBER 100

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

VICTORIAN OFFICE

**This edition first published 1986 by the Victorian Office of the  
Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
Commonwealth Banks Building,  
cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne.**

**This book is in International B5 format,  
the text is set in 9 on 10 point Times Roman  
by Davey Graphics (Aust.) Pty Ltd,  
printed on Brochure Opaque printing paper, and  
the illustrations are printed on Grenville Gloss art paper.**

**National Library of Australia card number and  
ISSN 0067-1223**

**Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number  
1301.2**

**Printed in Australia by  
Brown Prior Anderson Pty Ltd**



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## PREFACE

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The year 1986 marks the attainment of the 100th edition of the *Victorian Year Book* since its inception with the edition for 1873. Despite a few occasions when the *Year Book* did not appear it is the oldest continuing *Year Book* in Australia and among the oldest in the world.

This year is also a population census year and by coincidence the 150th anniversary of the appointment of officers to undertake the collection of census data in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales. This was the commencement of official statistical recording in what later became the Colony and State of Victoria.

Such commemorations are the occasion for reviewing the past and an article on the work of Victoria's official statisticians is featured in this edition. The account of their achievements, as published in census volumes, *Statistical Registers*, and *Year Books*, is intended as a small tribute to our predecessors. It draws attention to their responses to changing circumstances while retaining the essential continuity of objectives of measuring the demographic, economic, and social aspects of Victoria, and presenting them in text, table, and illustration.

In assessing the relevance of publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics in an era of rapid change, the *Year Book* has undergone some revision to ensure that the content and format fulfils its role of reflecting clearly the current situation in Victoria, based on the solid foundation of official statistics.

I wish to thank the many contributors and the staff of the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics whose work has been essential in the preparation of this 100th *Year Book*.

ERLE BOURKE  
*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician*  
June 1986

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

The following persons and institutions either supplied basic material for the various articles or advised on their preparation:

### CHAPTER ONE:

OFFICIAL STATISTICIANS  
OF VICTORIA AND  
THEIR PUBLICATIONS,  
1836 TO 1986  
Max Chamberlain

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board  
Office of the Auditor-General  
Ombudsman  
Public Service Board of Victoria  
Victoria State Emergency Service

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REGIONS, HERITAGE, AND  
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### CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE  
Bureau of Meteorology

### CHAPTER EIGHT:

DEMOGRAPHY  
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Department of the Premier and Cabinet  
Ministry for Planning and Environment  
Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission

### CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT  
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Department of Conservation, Forests and  
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Service, Arthur Rylah Institute  
for Environmental Research

**CHAPTER SIXTEEN:**

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Australian Animal Health Laboratory  
Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs  
Department of Conservation, Forests and  
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Rural Finance Commission

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Department of Industry, Technology  
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Tattersall Sweep Consultations

**CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:**

**PRIVATE FINANCE**

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Insurance Council of Australia  
Life Insurance Federation of Australia  
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Ministry of Transport  
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Road Traffic Authority

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Australian Telecommunications Commission  
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**EDUCATION**

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Catholic Education Office of Victoria  
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Commonwealth Tertiary Education  
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Council of Adult Education  
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Ministry of Education — Victoria  
Monash University  
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Victorian Post Secondary Education  
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Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

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Commonwealth Serum Laboratories  
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Council  
University of Melbourne  
Victorian Bush Nursing Association  
Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation  
Victorian Nursing Council

**CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN:**

**SOCIAL WELFARE**

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Department of Social Security  
Department of Veterans' Affairs  
Registrar of Friendly Societies

**CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT:**

**JUSTICE AND THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF LAW**

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Children's Court  
Commonwealth Legal Aid Council  
Coroner's Court  
County Court  
Crimes Compensation Tribunal  
Crown Solicitor's Office  
Deputy Commissioner of Police  
(Victoria Police)  
Harness Racing Board  
High Court of Australia  
Law Department  
Law Institute of Victoria  
Legal Aid Commission of Victoria  
Leo Cussen Institute  
Liquor Control Commission  
Office of Corrections  
Prothonotary, Supreme Court  
Sheriff, Supreme Court  
Small Claims Tribunal  
Victoria Law Foundation  
Victorian Bar Council

**APPENDIX:**

**CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT  
EVENTS, 1985**

Department of the Premier and Cabinet

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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### SYMBOLS

The following symbols mean:

- cr. credit
- dr. debit
- n.a. not available
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- n.e.i. not elsewhere included
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- n.p. not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary – figure or series subject to revision
- r figure or series revised since previous issue
- .. not applicable
- nil or rounded down to zero
- break in continuity of series (where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

M, males; F, females; T, total

### OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1985 refer to the year ended 31 December 1985. Those shown as, e.g. 1984-85 refer to the year ended 30 June 1985. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

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

### AVAILABILITY OF ABS PUBLICATIONS

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) maintains an Information Service, which on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a library in which all publications of the ABS are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, students, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

Information regarding the availability of ABS publications can be obtained from the Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001, phone (03) 653 0181.

All publications issued by the ABS are contained in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.



# OFFICIAL STATISTICIANS OF VICTORIA AND THEIR PUBLICATIONS, 1836 TO 1986

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## INTRODUCTION

The year 1986 is an important one for Victorian statistical commemorations. It marks the 150th Anniversary of the first census conducted in the Port Phillip District, later the Colony and State of Victoria. It is also the occasion of the publication of the 100th edition of the *Victorian Year Book*, the oldest ongoing *Year Book* in Australia and one of the oldest in the world.

By coincidence, 1986 marks the 900th Anniversary of what is probably the most famous statistical document in British history, the *Domesday Book*, which recorded the details of the people, buildings, livestock, and crops of William the Conqueror's England. This survey was by no means the first recorded example of State statistical measurement. In Biblical times censuses were conducted by the Romans. In Babylon lists of named years were kept from about 2,000 BC recording important events. Before that, through the civilisation of Egypt to a time lost in antiquity, man has aimed to organise his world by computing and measuring, for better planning, controlling, governing, and marshalling his resources.

Compared to these examples, developments in the last century and a half are recent. Nevertheless, quantifying the demographic, economic, and social characteristics of the community has taken an immense amount of effort to provide these essential requirements of governments and other users. From the simple musters of early settlers and head-counts of stock for returns submitted to the Colonial Office, the statistical function has developed through increasingly sophisticated techniques and methodologies to the stage at which experts are able to estimate the likely trends in population movement, age patterns, housing requirements, commodity demand, and other complex fields, from statistics compiled laboriously by patient collection of data processed with modern electronic equipment and published in a variety of media.

Anniversaries are usually a time for reviewing the past, but at the same time afford an opportunity of assessing the relevance of the past approach for a changing present and a future that will be markedly different in pace, values, and technology. Statistics are tools that have attempted to conform with two opposing constraints – to maintain comparability that allows the study of trends, and to be responsive to current short-term demands and resources. This tension is observable in a study of the body of statistics accumulated in Victoria in the last 150 years. Rather than the leisurely recording of history, the needs of the late 20th century and beyond are for rapid results for decision-making. More and more the demands made on the official statistical agency have required it to adapt to change within its own area of expertise, and timeliness and cost have come to outweigh rigid consistency and uniform presentation.

The simplest introduction to a long time period is to examine its major milestones, and these serve as a guide to the studies that follow, and possibly provide a pointer to the future in Victoria:

- 1836 The first population census was held in the Port Phillip District. There have been twenty-three further censuses since then, the latest being in 1986.
- 1850s The *Victorian Statistical Register* grew out of *Statistics of the Port Phillip District*, although not so named until 1874. The *Register* and its antecedents were abstracts, concentrating on tables, not text. It ceased publication in 1916, and was discontinued in manuscript form after 1958.
- 1874 The first *Victorian Year Book* was published following establishment of the Office of the Government Statist in 1873. The *Year Books* differ from the *Registers* in that they use text to

analyse and augment tables. Because of gaps in continuity, Number 100, 1986, appears 112 years after Number 1, 1873.

- 1905 Following Federation, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was established.
- 1958 Integration of the Victorian and Commonwealth Statistical Services occurred.
- 1960s The advent of computers revolutionised data processing, giving rise to an expanded range of information and variety of dissemination methods.
- 1975 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was established as a statutory authority.

The role of dissemination has expanded in an information society to provide a wide distribution of data. The demand has changed from hand tabulated historical statistics and lagged, bound volumes, to constant access by users of some 1,500 timely bulletins, or micro-fiche, tapes, disks, etc., that allow prompt and accurate policy formulation. These developments in Victoria are illustrated by a consideration of its statisticians and their publications.

#### OFFICIAL STATISTICIANS OF VICTORIA

Apart from counts of people and stock made by the early settlers, such as Henty, Fawkner, and Batman, the earliest statistics of what later became Victoria were produced by George Stewart, Esq., a magistrate from Sydney, who was sent to report on the situation at Port Phillip at May 1836. In September of that year Captain William Lonsdale (1800(?) to 28 March 1864) was appointed Police Magistrate at Port Phillip by Governor Bourke, with duties including the taking of a census, particularly noting land occupation. These constituted the first official statistical appointments in the District.

In October 1839 Charles La Trobe arrived as Superintendent of Port Phillip. Lonsdale was appointed Sub-Treasurer by Governor Gipps. From 1851 to 1853, after separation of the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales, he was Colonial Secretary, and in 1853-54 Colonial Treasurer. Many collections were commenced and maintained in manuscript form, but publications dated during the period to 1853 included *Statistics of the Port Phillip District* which continued as *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria*. Such publications were the forerunners of the *Victorian Statistical Registers*.

Population censuses were conducted in the Port Phillip District in 1836, 1838, 1841, 1846, and 1851, usually in conjunction with New South Wales censuses. With the establishment of separately constituted government administration in the Colony, Scottish-born Major Envidale Savage Norman Campbell (16 September 1806 to 6 January 1859) was appointed on 31 December 1853 to the position of Registrar-General of Victoria, despite protests that William Henry Archer, who had already undertaken much preparatory work, should have been appointed. Publications dated during the period 1854 to 1858 included *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria* for those years, which bear Campbell's name, although possibly produced by Archer. During Campbell's tenure of office censuses were conducted in Victoria in 1854 and 1857, to attempt to measure the characteristics of the rapidly increasing population swelled by mobile miners and migrants.

On 1 July 1853 London-born William Henry Archer (13 November 1825 to 29 April 1909) was appointed Acting Registrar-General, head of the statistical section of the Registrar-General's Office. He was trained under actuary F. G. P. Neison in England and studied law at the University of Melbourne. Among his qualifications were Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Honorary Corresponding Member of the Statistical Society of London, and Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Victoria. Following separation he had made a special trip to Sydney to recover everything he could find of the original documents on Victorian statistics. When Campbell died, Archer was appointed Registrar-General. He was also Registrar of the Supreme Court. In October 1861 he attended the first Conference of Statisticians, which was held in Melbourne. In May 1874 he was appointed Secretary for Lands and Survey, Lands Department, and was among the Public Servants retrenched on 'Black Wednesday', 9 January 1878.

His statistical work included establishment of a system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in 1853, and preservation of Church records from 1837, as well as organising the population censuses of 1854 and 1857 and conducting those of 1861 and 1871.

In many ways Archer was the pioneer in statistical recording in Australia and his publications indicate how much his successors owed to his dedication in retrieving the early records of Victoria. These included: *Statistical Notes on the progress of Victoria from the foundation of the Colony 1835-60*; *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria Compiled from Official Records in the Registrar-General's Office, 1859 to 1872*. (*Civil establishment of the Colony of Victoria, 1856 to 1862* was published as part of this work, separately from 1863 to 1867, and continuing as the *Blue Book*. It was

published as part of the *Statistical Register of the Colony/State of Victoria* from 1869 to 1902 and 1905 to 1916.)

He also produced *The Progress of Victoria – A Statistical Essay* in 1867 and 1873; *The Statistical Register of Victoria from the Foundation of the Colony with an Astronomical Calendar for 1855*, which was published in 1854, but appears to have been a unique volume and not the first *Statistical Register* (so-called) for Victoria, as has sometimes been suggested; the *Report of the Registrar-General on the Progress and Statistics of Victoria from 1851 to 1858*; *Facts and Figures*, 1857-58, a privately published periodical, recently released in a facsimile edition; and *Noctes Catholicae: the Position of Catholics in Victoria in relation to Public Education* (Melbourne, 1884), a private publication.

Also during the period 1859 to 1873 the following publications were commenced: *Agricultural and Livestock Statistics of the Colony of Victoria*, 1857; *Agricultural and Livestock Statistics of Victoria*, 1858 to 1867; *Criminal Statistics*, 1860 to 1863; and *Goldfield Statistics*, 1860 to 1863 (superseded by *Mineral Statistics of Victoria*, 1864 to 1883).

In 1852 English-born Henry Heylyn Hayter (28 October 1821 to 23 March 1895) had been appointed as a temporary assistant on Archer's staff, and on 1 September 1859 Assistant Registrar-General. On 14 May 1874 he was appointed the first Government Statist of Victoria, when the statistical section was separated from the Registrar-General's Office. In 1870 he had been appointed to the Royal Commission to inquire into the Public Service. He attended the second and third Statisticians Conferences, both held in Hobart, in 1875 and 1890, respectively. Population censuses were conducted by him in Victoria in 1881 and 1891. He had previously been responsible under the Registrar-General for the population censuses of 1861 and 1871. The Colonial Office recognised his urging of statistical uniformity when recommending that each Colony in the Empire hold its census on the same day as the United Kingdom, 3 April 1881. The breadth of his non-parochial vision placed Victoria in the forefront of statistical recording in the 19th century. Perhaps his introduction of the *Victorian Year Book* in 1874 was his achievement of greatest long-term benefit to Victoria.

Among his publications dated during the period 1873 to 1894 were: *Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria*, 1873 to 1893 (this was a continuation of *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria Compiled from Official Records in the Registrar-General's Office*, the title being varied to *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria Compiled from Official Records in the Office of the Government Statist* in 1873, and *Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria* in 1874); *Victorian Year Book*, No. 1, 1873 (produced 1874) to No. 20, 1893 (No. 2, 1874 was also published as *Notes on the Colony of Victoria: Historical, Geographical, Meteorological, and Statistical*); *Handbook of the Colony of Victoria*, 1885; *Statistics of Friendly Societies*, 1873 to 1879; *Friendly Societies Annual Report of the Government Statist*, No. 1 to No. 17, 1878 to 1894; occasional pamphlets: *Progress and Statistics, Progress of Victoria, Facts and Figures (Statistical and General)*; general works: *Notes of a Tour in New Zealand*, Melbourne, 1874; and volumes of verse, *Carboona, a chapter from the early History of Victoria*, 1885, and *My Christmas adventures; Carboona, and Other Poems*, 1887.

His work was recognised when he was created a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George, an Officer of the French Order of Public Instruction, and Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, and of the Royal Colonial Institute; Honorary Member of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, of the Statistical Association of Tokio [*sic*], of the Royal Society of Tasmania, of the Trinity Historical Society of Texas, and of the Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia; Honorary Corresponding Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, London, of the Statistical Society of Manchester, of the American Statistical Association (Boston), of the Commercio-Geographical Society of Berlin, of the Geographical Society of Bremen, of the Central Statistical Commission of Belgium, and of the Royal Society of South Australia; Honorary Foreign Member of the Société de Statistique of Paris; and Representative Member for Victoria of the International Statistical Institute.

Hayter had suffered personal financial loss in the depression following the bank crash in the 1890s and died on 23 March 1895. During the depression the Colony of Victoria experienced a shock to its institutional foundations. Even the position of Government Statist reflected the uncertainty of the economic recovery, with several incumbents serving or acting for short periods.

James Jemison Fenton was Assistant Government Statist between 1891 and 1899, and Government Statist from 1900 to 1902, according to entries in the *Statistical Registers* of the time. Publications dated during the period 1894 to 1901 included *Statistical Registers of the Colony/State of Victoria*, 1895

to 1901, in which he is shown first as Assistant Government Statist, and then as Government Statist in 1900 and 1901; *Victorian Year-Books* No. 21, 1894 (which shows him as Assistant Government Statist) and No. 22, 1895-8 (in which he is titled Government Statist). He had been closely associated with Hayter since the separation of the Statistical Branch from the Registrar-General's Department in 1874. He attended the Statisticians Conferences in Sydney in 1900 and Hobart in 1902, which was the first Commonwealth Conference of Statisticians, and conducted the population census in Victoria in 1901.

William McLean was Government Statist in the period 1903 to 1905. He attended the Statisticians Conference in Melbourne in 1903. The *Statistical Registers* for 1902 to 1904 show him as Government Statist. The *Victorian Year-Book* No. 23, 1902, the first issued since that of 1895-8, No. 24, 1903, and No. 25, 1904, are shown as produced in the Office of the Government Statist, the latter two prefaced by him with that title.

Edwin T. Drake was appointed Government Statist on 1 January 1906. He was a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. He attended the Statisticians Conference in Melbourne in 1906, which was the first presided over by the Commonwealth Statistician. Publications produced during the period 1905 to 1908 included the *Statistical Registers* 1905, 1906, and 1907, and *Victorian Year-Books* No. 26, 1905, No. 27, 1906-7, and No. 28, 1907-8.

Following this period from the mid-1890s to the early 1900s, when there were four statisticians in Victoria in a little over a decade, came a long span of almost seventy years when there were only three Government Statisticians. Alexander Miller Laughton (11 November 1868 to 13 January 1948), born in the Orkney Islands, was appointed to the position on 30 December 1908. An Act of 1908 amalgamated the positions of Government Statist and Actuary for Friendly Societies. His qualifications were FIA, FFA, and FSS (Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of London, Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, and Fellow [Royal] Statistical Society). He attended Statisticians Conferences in Sydney 1912, Melbourne 1923, Adelaide 1924, Sydney 1925, Perth 1926, Hobart 1928, Canberra 1929, Brisbane 1930, and Sydney 1932. He was President of the Insurance Institute of Victoria in 1907, and President of the Actuarial Society of Australasia in 1920. During his time as Government Statist population censuses were conducted by the Commonwealth in 1911 (for the first time), 1921, and 1933. He retired in 1934.

His publications were dated during the period 1908 to 1931-32. He produced the *Statistical Register of Victoria* for the years 1908 to 1916, after which it was discontinued in printed form although maintained as manuscript until about 1958 (the time of integration of the Victorian Government Statist's Office and the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Victorian Office) when its update fell into abeyance; the *Victorian Year-Book* No. 29, 1908-9 to No. 52, 1931-32, an unbroken span of 24 editions; and the *Friendly Societies Reports of the Government Statist* 1908 onwards (later the *Annual Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations*).

On Laughton's retirement in February 1934, Oswald Gawler (29 July 1889 to 12 February 1975) was appointed Government Statist. He was the first Victorian-born Government Statist and was a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and President of the Actuarial Society of Australasia in 1938. He served in the First World War and was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, becoming President of Melbourne Legacy in 1952. He attended the Statisticians Conferences in Canberra 1935 and 1936, Melbourne 1937, Canberra 1942 and 1945, Adelaide 1946, Canberra 1949 and 1950, Sydney 1953, and Canberra 1953. A population census was conducted in 1947. He retired in 1954. Publications dated during the period 1932-33 to 1954 included the *Victorian Year-Book* No. 53, 1932-33 to No. 71, 1950-51; *Quarterly Abstract of Statistics*, 1946 to 1954; and *Friendly Society Reports*.

Victor Henry Arnold (b. 9 December 1914) was appointed Government Statist in 1954, and Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statist for Victoria in 1958, on the integration of the statistical services. His qualifications are FIA, AAI, and ASA. He attended Statisticians Conferences in Canberra in 1954, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 (twice), 1966, and 1967. Population censuses were conducted in 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 during his term. He resigned in 1974 to take up the State Government position of Chairman of the Motor Accidents Board.

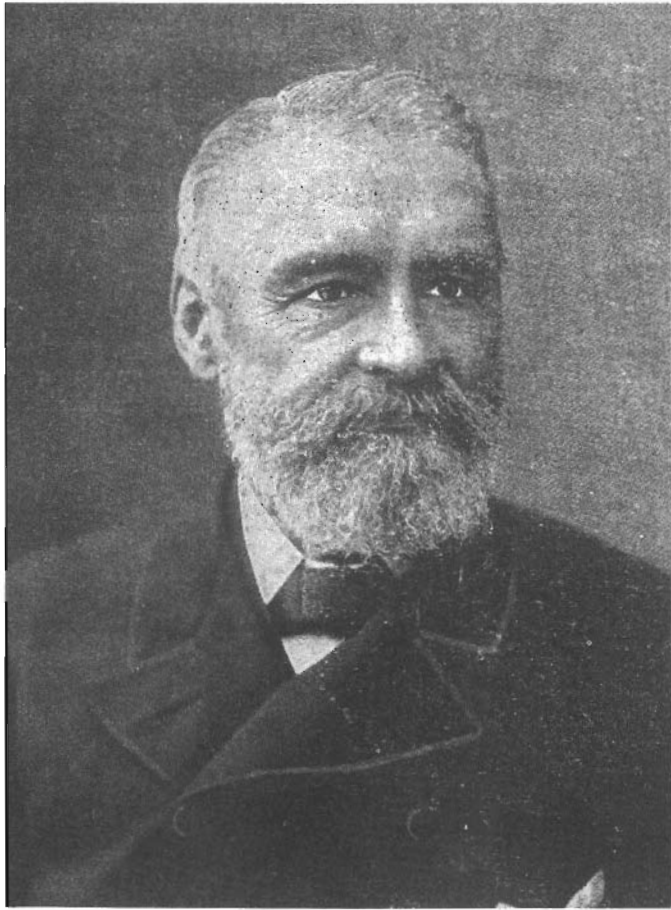
Among Arnold's appointments were Chairman and Actuary of the State Superannuation Board from 1965; member of the Committee of Inquiry into the Housing Commission, 1955; Chairman of the Board of Inquiry into Industrial Accidents, 1958; Chairman of the Third Party Premiums Committee, 1960-73; Chairman of the Motor Accidents Board, 1973-85; and Chairman of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Superannuation Board from 1976. He was Vice-President of the Actuarial Society of Australasia in 1958-60 and President in 1960.



(Above left) Captain William Lonsdale.  
(Above right) Major E. S. N. Campbell.  
(Below) W. H. Archer.

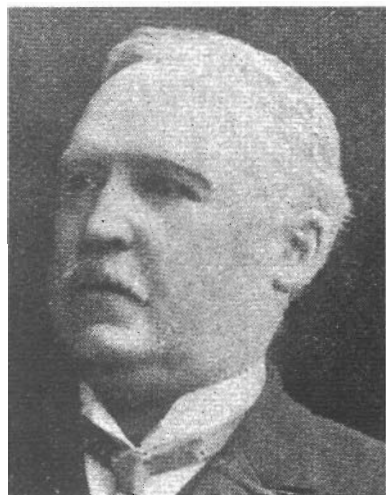
*La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria*





(Above) H. H. Hayter.  
(Below left) V. J. Fenton.  
(Below right) E. T. Drake.

*La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria*





(Above left) A. M. Laughton.

*La Trobe Collection. State Library of Victoria*

(Above right) O. Gawler.

(Below) V. H. Arnold.

*The Age*





(Above left) N. Bowden

*The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd*

(Above right) I. M. Cowie.

*Mrs M Cowie*

(Below) H. L. Speagle.

*Lillydale and Yarra Valley Express*





Publications during his tenure are dated 1951-52 to 1973, and include the *Victorian Year-Book* No. 72, 1951-52, No. 73, 1952-53 and 1953-54, No. 74, 1954 to 1958, and a new series No. 75, 1961 to No. 87, 1973, the latter being the centenary edition, commemorating Hayter's first slim volume of 1873; *Quarterly Abstract of Statistics*, 1954 to 1958; *Victorian Pocket Year Book*, No. 1, 1956 to No. 17, 1973, and *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*, 1960 to 1973, (both of which he inaugurated); and *Friendly Society Reports*.

Since 1974 there have been four occupants of the position of Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, and the position of Government Statist has been separated from the dual title.

On Arnold's resignation in 1974 Neil Bowden B. Ec. (b. 21 January 1922) was appointed Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Victoria. He attended Statisticians Conferences (which had a different role after establishment of ABS as a statutory authority in 1975) in Canberra in 1968, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1976, 1977, and 1978. A population census was conducted in 1976. Publications during his term included the *Victorian Year Book* No. 88, 1974 to No. 92, 1978, the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* No. 18, 1974 to No. 22, 1978, and the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*, 1974 to 1978.

He was followed by William Patrick McLennan B. Ec. (Hons) (b. 26 January 1942), appointed in 1978 from the Canberra Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Publications during his tenure included the *Victorian Year Book* No. 93, 1979, *Victorian Pocket Year Book* No. 23, 1979, and *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review/Monthly Summary of Statistics*, Victoria, 1979 to 1980. When he returned to Canberra in 1980, Ian Malcolm Cowie B. Com. (21 October 1943 to 12 August 1982) was appointed Deputy Commonwealth Statistician. A population census was held in 1981. His major publications were the *Victorian Year Book* No. 94, 1980 to No. 96, 1982; *Victorian Pocket Year Book* No. 24, 1980 and *Monthly Summary of Statistics*, Victoria, 1980 to 1982. Following the untimely death of Ian Cowie, Erle David Bourke B. Ec., Graduate Diploma of Computer Studies (b. 9 December 1950) became Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in 1982.

The function of official statistician in Victoria has seen two periods of long-term continuity by three officers (Campbell, Archer, and Hayter between 1853 and 1894) and (Laughton, Gawler, and Arnold between 1908 and 1974) followed by periods of short-term occupancy. Each incumbent brought to the task his own distinctive style and although across the one hundred editions of the *Year Book*, for instance, there is evident a strong consistent basic philosophy, each imparted some innovative changes. These will become more clearly apparent in a review of Victorian census publications, *Statistical Registers*, and *Year Books*.

#### POPULATION CENSUSES OF VICTORIA, 1854 to 1901

A population census of Victoria has been held on 24 occasions during the 150 years since the first European settlement in 1834. These can be classified into three major time periods: (1) 1836 to 1851 – six musters or censuses conducted in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales; (2) 1854 to 1901 – seven censuses conducted by the Colony (State in 1901) of Victoria; and (3) 1911 to 1986 – the 11 censuses conducted by the Commonwealth of Australia. It is those in the second period that are the subject of this section.

As well as presenting a portrait of development from a booming gold colony, through half a century of expansion followed by depression, to a State in the Federation, it is also largely the story of the achievements of three important men in the field of statistical recording in 19th century Australia: Major E. S. N. Campbell, appointed Registrar-General on 31 December 1853; W. H. Archer, appointed Registrar-General on 7 January 1859; and H. H. Hayter, appointed the first Government Statist of Victoria on 14 May 1874.

Of the seven population censuses conducted between 1854 and 1901, six were accompanied by reports of varying length that give brief explanations of methodology, outlines of problems encountered, and summary conclusions. These were presented by Campbell in 1854 and 1857, Archer in 1861 and 1871, and Hayter in 1881 and 1891. They indicate the changes in questionnaires and experiments with boundaries and other aspects. There was no report accompanying the census of 1901.

Although much of the methodology and many of the problems were similar across the half century the reports also provide insights into the life in colonial Victoria, which dates from separation from New South Wales on 1 July 1851. Archer had been Campbell's assistant for the population censuses of 1854 and 1857, and Hayter had been Archer's assistant in 1861 and 1871, giving a continuity for most of the period. After Hayter's death in 1895, there was a succession of officers appointed or acting as Government Statist for short periods, and presumably no-one was required or prepared to pen a report for the 1901 *Census of Victoria, one of the six States of the Commonwealth of Australia*.

In the 1854 Report, Campbell stated 'Many of the 45,880 schedules were almost as difficult to decipher as an Egyptian inscription; not to mention the Chinese returns...'. He complained about his limited staff 'which, under existing circumstances, the Government has not felt itself justified in augmenting at an additional cost to the public...'. In any case extra staff would not have speeded up the results '...as the schedules for the City of Melbourne were not received from the Town Clerk's Office until the middle of December'.

The forms were based on those of Great Britain, as used by the Census Commissioners for the 1851 population census, giving sex, age, conjugal condition, religion, education, and country of birth of the inhabitants. These were shown by counties, pastoral districts, electoral districts (Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly), goldfields, seaport towns, towns, and villages. He admitted that omissions may have occurred but that the returns were substantially correct, and produced a reconciliation with the census of 1851, although the excess of births over deaths was not calculable because the registration system only commenced in 1853.

Among the problems listed were the lack of roads in an area 'about the size of England, Wales, and Ireland united' (90,000 square miles), one sub-enumerator having to cross into New South Wales to deliver schedules to Cape Howe in 'Gipps Land'. There was also prejudice against what many saw as an 'inquisitorial proceeding'. Many people were on the move; there was an absence of maps; and many schedules had to be delivered on horseback. From the date of the Act receiving Royal Assent, 1 March 1854, the householders' schedule was printed and enumerators appointed, sub-enumerators approved, pay and travelling allowances fixed, and boundaries defined. Then the rains set in early.

Archer had adapted the United Kingdom forms for the requirements of a Colonial census. The colony was divided into 26 districts, each under an enumerator (the limited time necessitating recourse to police magistrates, except in the City of Melbourne where the Town Clerk was used). There were 194 sub-enumerators who, in many places, were the mounted police. Campbell drew comparison with the 43,300 persons employed in Great Britain for the population census of 1851, despite whom it was two years before the first correct abstract had been published. It was still not complete when the results of the Victorian census of 1854 were published, less than one year after census date, 26 April 1854.

In 1857 his report was issued about 8 months after census date. It referred to similar districts and classifications but this time, because of previous difficulties, the Colonial Government appointed a Commission to prepare the schedule and make arrangements. The Commission tried to enlist the co-operation of municipal and other local authorities to help in 'dispelling misapprehensions' about the value and objects of a census, and to select local enumerators. Sub-enumerators filled out a return showing every householder with whom a blank schedule had been left. The night of Sunday 29 March was chosen, as the mining population (more than one-third of the total) were more likely to be at home on Sunday.

There were 60 census districts and 945 sub-enumeration districts, a total of 1,005 persons being employed, 477 performing their duties on horseback. The preference for aid from elective bodies rather than police and magistrates as in 1854 added to the cost but reduced 'the mistrust... frequently caused from the fact that the idea of taxation is, in the minds of many of the people, associated with the interposition of the police in collecting returns ...' (possibly a reference to the feeling on the goldfields following the action at the Eureka Stockade in December 1854).

Despite the formation of a Commission in 1857 the Government considered it desirable that the population census of 1861 should be entrusted entirely to the Registrar-General, who was by now Archer. This was 'the first simultaneous census... of the Australian Colonies and of the United Kingdom'. There were 67 census districts, each with an enumerator, and 1,021 sub-enumerators, 485 of whom were mounted. Each sub-enumerator prepared a book from which an abstract of the total inhabitants in his sub-district would be prepared, to give a speedy approximation of the entire population. Inspection of returns by local bodies was dispensed with. Notices were posted throughout the Colony and advertisements were inserted in journals publicising the census, to be held on 7 April 1861.

Archer quotes statistics of the census itself: 191,740 householders' schedules sent out weighing 3 tons, 5 hundredweights; 3.8 million entries on 12,000 sheets of 50 lines each to record a population which 'If... in single file... would reach for 307 miles, or considerably more than half way to Sydney', or if counted 'At the rate of a unit per second, the task of counting 540,322 [the population of Victoria] would occupy eighteen days of eight hours each, and six hours and five minutes over'. This time it was not compulsory to fill in the religion column, an option being 'merely entering the word "object" instead... the first occasion on which this latitude has been allowed'.

In 1871 this was repeated – a penalty of £20 applying for refusing information, except that relating to religion. This time there were 60 districts as well as another for the enumeration of population on shipping ‘in the bays, harbors, and navigable rivers... entrusted to the Chief Harbor-master’. There were 1,568 sub-districts. Sunday 2 April was chosen because it was the day on which the population census of the United Kingdom was to be taken. Summary results were sent to the printer by 16 May and a more detailed return on 14 June, greatly improving on the time taken in 1861.

Hayter’s General Report (119 pages long) for the population census of 1881 was dated 19 February 1883, nearly two years after the census and he explains this as a consequence of the pressure of more urgent business, although the delay allowed time for him to make comparisons between the Australasian Colonies. Also, summaries had been published in the *Government Gazette* one month after census date, 3 April 1881, and ‘a short digest... in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*’, which he had started with the 1873 edition, issued in 1874.

The 1881 population census was interesting as it was a simultaneous census of ‘almost every portion of Her Majesty’s dominions’ for the first time. The usual questions were asked – sex, age, conjugal condition, birthplace, occupation, religion, education, physical fitness, materials of which the house was built, number of rooms, and numbers and description of livestock. Also, the number of children at a State or private school was obtained to assist the Education Department compel every child to comply with the law to be instructed up to a certain standard. This was therefore not considered confidential, as was the other information obtained, but persons refusing were liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. The Census Act also gave the Governor in Council power to make regulations for the collection of agricultural, educational, and industrial statistics (manufacturing and mining).

The colony was mapped out by the Government Statist into 76 districts (plus the Melbourne Harbor Trust, and other ports, equalling two) using fixed county boundaries rather than the changing electoral districts, as formerly. Sub-enumerators totalled 684 on foot and 1,185 mounted. People were sought who were camped out, fishing, or on night duty at mines and elsewhere, or passing the night on reserves, river banks, wharves, etc., and because some were ‘in certain localities supposed to be infested with thieves and vagrants’ the police force afforded protection to sub-enumerators.

The forms weighed 6 tons, 7 hundredweights. Mr C.P. Hodges, a Chinese interpreter, prepared a form for the Chinese community, and a letter by him, with many quotes from the scriptures, was appended to the report, respecting the belief of the Chinese in God and objecting to their being recorded as ‘Pagans’. The Melbourne International Exhibition added to the problems because of the number of visitors away from their usual residence on census night, but efforts to postpone excursion trains were unsuccessful.

For this population census a novel card system was introduced. About the size of playing cards they fitted into sets of pigeon holes. Cards were white for males and pink for females and on each the details were entered with pen and ink after the name of the county and number of the place had been stamped with ‘india rubber stamps’. Also much clerical labour was saved using Edison’s electric pen (for multiplying copies of written documents) and a French calculating machine designated *L’Arithmomètre*.

In 1891 the population census was taken on the same date as that of ‘the United Kingdom and most of the outlying portions of Her Majesty’s Dominions’. The General Report occupied 286 pages. It referred to the Colonial Conference of 1887 in London advocating a simultaneous census, and the presentation of Hayter’s own paper at the meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in Melbourne in 1890, stressing the desirability of giving an Imperial character to the census and urging heads of statistical departments of the different colonies to meet with a view to agreeing to a uniform system of compilation.

A conference was held in Hobart in March 1890 at which Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand were represented. Queensland, Western Australia, and Fiji did not send representatives but expressed willingness to agree with what was recommended. The principles for framing the householder’s schedule were agreed upon, as well as forms for classifying the returns to promote uniformity. In Victoria a Bill for a census of population and livestock became law on 15 September 1890. Hayter had stated in 1881 that ‘much evil has been found to result from the householder’s schedule being attached to the Census Act’, because late variations were not possible, and this time he recommended that only ‘the heads of inquiry’ be embodied in the Act. Census date was Sunday 5 April 1891.

This time he used electoral districts as the basis for boundaries as they were a suitable size and ‘easily discoverable upon the ground’. There were 84 electoral districts but subdivision led to 90

census districts. The Harbor-master to the Melbourne Harbor Trust enumerated inhabitants of ships in the Port of Melbourne, while ships elsewhere and inhabitants of islands and lighthouses were enumerated by Officers of the Customs Department.

Sub-enumerators totalled 2,330 (1,310 on horseback). There were 45 Chinese interpreters. Four enumerators were women. This was the first time that females had been employed in Victorian censuses and 'no fault could be found with the way the work was done'. The rapid return of principal results was as successful as in 1881 and each enumerator made out a summary – one line for each district. The unchecked figures for the colony were published in newspapers on 5 May 1891 and ten detailed tables sent for printing on 19 May. Corrected tables were published on 8 October.

The card system was used again, white for males and blue for females. Green duplicate cards for special data were also used, female cards having a cut corner. In the United States census an "electrical tabulating machine" patented by Herman Hollerith, of Washington had been used, punching holes in sheets of paper and counting by mechanical counter operated by electro-magnets. Hayter inspected such a machine in Melbourne but found 'it would be too costly, complicated, and cumbersome for use in connexion with so small a population as that of Victoria'. Instead machines based on Waterlow's railway ticket-counting machines were constructed but did not work as smoothly as they would have if all the cards had been the same size. Tate's Patent Arithmometer and Fuller's Spiral Slide Rule were used, the former proving superior to *L'Arithmomètre*.

Requests by the police and others to search the schedules for names were refused, and to avoid recurrence 'the schedules were sent to a paper-mill and reduced to pulp in the presence of an officer who was instructed to keep the documents under observation until the process of destruction was complete'.

For the population census of 1901, when no report was issued, reliance has to be placed on the summary in the report of G.H. Knibbs in Volume 1 of the *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 3 April 1911*. Generally the methods used in 1901 were much the same as used in 1891. The State (as it now was) was divided into census districts using electoral boundaries, subdivided (where too large) in four cases. There were 94 enumerators, 2,235 sub-enumerators, six of whom were women, and 37 Chinese interpreters. The usual household copies were collected as well as details of cultivated land and livestock. By 1901 the population of the State was 1,201,341 and of Melbourne and suburbs 496,079, about 5 times and 10 times, respectively, what they had been in 1854 nearly half a century before.

A summary of technical details relating to these seven censuses is set out below:

#### POPULATION CENSUSES, TECHNICAL DETAILS, VICTORIA

Year	Date	Act	Enumerators	Sub-enumerators (a)	Population	Cost	
						£	Pence
1854	26 Apr.	17 Vict., No. 9	26	194 (n.a.)	236,798	(b)11,000	(b)11.10
1857	29 Mar.	20 Vict., No. 2	60	945 (477)	410,766	15,242	8.91
1861	7 Apr.	24 Vict., No. 120	67	1,021 (485)	540,322	14,902	6.62
1871	2 Apr.	34 Vict., No. 369	60	1,568 (918)	731,528	11,460	3.76
1881	3 Apr.	44 Vict., No. 667	76	1,869 (1,185)	862,346	12,432	3.46
1891	5 Apr.	54 Vict., No. 1171	90	2,330 (1,310)	1,140,405	14,344	3.02
1901	31 Mar.	64 Vict., No. 1669	94	2,235 (n.a.)	1,201,341	13,951	2.78

(a) Includes sub-enumerators mounted on horseback (in brackets).

(b) Estimated.

The following table sets out population growth from 1836 to 1901:

#### POPULATION CENSUSES, VICTORIA

Year	Date	Persons			Aboriginals (a)	Total Melbourne
		Males	Females	Total		
PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT OF NEW SOUTH WALES						
1836	25 May	142	35	177	..	..
1836	8 Nov.	186	38	224	..	..
1838	12 Sept.	3,080	431	3,511	..	..

POPULATION CENSUSES, VICTORIA – *continued*

Year	Date	Persons			Aboriginals (a)	Total Melbourne
		Males	Females	Total		
PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT OF NEW SOUTH WALES – <i>continued</i>						
1841	2 Mar.	8,274	3,464	11,738	..	..
1846	2 Mar.	20,184	12,695	32,879	..	..
1851	2 Mar.	46,202	31,143	77,345	..	..
VICTORIA (b)						
1854	26 Apr.	155,887	80,911	236,798	2,500	53,235
1857	29 Mar.	264,334	146,432	410,766	1,768	n.a.
1861	7 Apr.	328,651	211,671	540,322	1,694	126,536
1871	2 Apr.	401,050	330,478	731,528	1,330	n.a.
1881	3 Apr.	452,083	410,263	862,346	780	282,947
1891	5 Apr.	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	565	490,896
1901	31 Mar.	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	271	496,079

(a) Figures for Aboriginals were included under Persons for the censuses from 1854 onwards.

(b) The Colony of Victoria became a State in 1901.

The rapid growth in the first twenty years of settlement explains the frequent enumerations, particularly the need for censuses in 1854 and 1857 to measure the population increase resulting from the rush following the discovery of gold in 1851. Victoria's population trebled in the three years 1851 to 1854 and had more than doubled again by 1861, stabilising to a more moderate rate of growth in the succeeding decades, accentuated in the boom of the eighties and retarded in the slump of the nineties.

The following selected key items from the five censuses conducted decennially from 1861 highlight major demographic trends. In 1861 dwellings included 42,000 tents or dwellings with canvas roofs which housed 20 per cent of the people. By 1871 only 1 per cent was so housed. Over the 40 years the population tended to a greater percentage at older age groups, and a higher relative proportion widowed. In 1861 most people had been born in the British Isles. By 1871 Australian and New Zealand born were greater and this trend continued to dominate. Religion, which was not a compulsory question, nevertheless reflected the strength of Protestant denominations.

## POPULATION CENSUSES, KEY ITEMS, VICTORIA (a)

Characteristic	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Dwellings ('000) –					
Inhabited (b)	129(42)	151	170	224	241
Total	134	158	180	242	254
Ages (per cent) –					
<20	41	51	51	45	44
20-29	24	14	26	22	17
30-40	20	15	10	13	15
>40	15	19	23	21	23
Marital status ('000) –					
Married	173	222	250	344	360
Widowed	13	23	34	51	63
Birthplace ('000) –					
Victoria	138	330	499	714	876
Other Australia and New Zealand	19	29	40	80	74
England and Wales	176	171	148	163	117
Scotland	61	56	48	51	36
Ireland	87	100	87	85	62
China	25	18	12	8	6
Religion ('000) –					
Church of England	206	251	300	402	424
Roman Catholic	108	167	197	240	260
Presbyterian	87	113	133	167	192
Methodist	46	94	115	158	181

(a) See footnote (b) to previous table.

(b) Includes tents and canvas roofed dwellings in brackets.

By 1901 Victoria was highly urbanised, the capital tending towards half a million people and not quite half of the total population. Melbourne was the largest city in Australia and became capital of the Commonwealth from 1901 to 1927, although Sydney had outstripped it early in the century. Melbourne had been hard hit in the depression of the 1890s and lost some of the impetus of its 'Marvellous' days of the eighties when its wealth was reflected in its civic and private architecture.

The published census results are also a reflection of the vicissitudes of community measurement that show concern with such present day matters as precision, confidentiality, and technological advance. In many ways Victorians in the 19th century (and their fellow Australian colonists) were well served by the men who gave them internationally acknowledged leadership in statistics, of which population censuses were only one part. Although compilation of censuses ceased to be a direct responsibility of States after Federation, much was owed to the work of their colonial predecessors by those who planned the Commonwealth population censuses from 1911 onwards.

#### VICTORIAN STATISTICAL REGISTER

Until the Colony of Victoria was created on separation from New South Wales in 1851 the ongoing annual statistics of the Port Phillip District were the responsibility of authorities directed from Sydney. *Statistics of the Port Phillip District* became *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria* in 1852, and with the establishment of a position of Registrar-General in 1853, to which Major E.S.N. Campbell was appointed, statistical presentation in Victoria was given a boost.

In *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1854 compiled from records in the Registrar-General's Office* is an introduction entitled 'Report of the Registrar-General enclosing the Annual Statistics of the Colony', which is published over Campbell's name and begins: 'With a view to the introduction of a more reliable and efficient system of collecting Statistics, His Excellency the Governor... has been pleased to sanction the employment on this occasion of the Deputy Registrars, so far as circumstances rendered their agency practicable'.

Campbell did not claim that this experiment had resulted in the attainment of a complete body of colonial statistics, but announced the commencement of 'a better system, and one which must improve with the experience acquired in each succeeding year'. Agricultural statistics, he stated, might be received as authentic so far as the information asked has been collected, but he admitted that it was very difficult to overtake the numerous clearances and settlements scattered over the country – frequently unknown beyond their own immediate neighbourhood.

He referred to the difficulty in obtaining information from the parties who alone were able to supply it, owing to prejudice or misconception of the objects of an inquiry which they deemed to be inquisitorial. In some cases, he explained, not only had 'gates been barred and dogs unloosed on the approach of the Collectors, but abusive language showered upon them, as the supposed precursors of increased taxation'.

Philosophically he added that 'Time... and proper explanation will remedy this evil', and went on to state that such observations were not peculiar to our rural districts but had been experienced in English counties in 1854 when the opposition encountered required a good deal of persuasion on the part of the Poor Law Inspector and moral courage on the part of officers employed to induce them to persevere in their efforts.

In 1854, as well as details of population, immigration, births, deaths, and marriages, agriculture and manufactories, trade and shipping, Crown land sales, and colonial revenue and expenditure, there were such items as mills, churches, postage, fisheries, vessels built and registered, lunatics, litigation, convictions, and criminals executed, all giving insights into the Victoria of one hundred and thirty years ago.

About half of the 42 foolscap sized pages were devoted to imports and exports with separate tables relating to quantity and value of such commodities as grain, butter and cheese, livestock, hides and leather, and timber. Items which appeared under exports included wool, tallow, bark, gold, salt meat, and oil, which in those days referred to castor, cocoa nut, and olive oil.

In the 1855 edition which totalled 60 pages the emphasis was on agriculture and livestock, with only ten pages on other topics. Campbell's introduction mentioned that the arrangement adopted in past years had been departed from by omission of returns of revenue and expenditure and imports and exports, which, being presented annually to the Legislature by the Treasurer and the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, appeared in their proper places among the printed papers of a session.

He enthused, however, about 'a subject of great national importance – the Agricultural Statistics – the meagre return hitherto presented... [being] replaced by ample details descriptive of the acreage...

crop... produce of the last harvest, and the number of cultivators in the several districts, counties, and parishes...'

It was stressed that every precaution had been taken to secure the accuracy of the information 'arranged by a careful selection of trustworthy collectors' but 'the accuracy of the information itself, must, however, remain a matter of opinion, seeing that it is compiled merely from statements voluntarily made by 4,312 cultivators... throughout the whole colony'. He was bound to add, in contrast with his previous report, that '...whatever doubt may be raised as to the accuracy of their estimates, there can be none whatever as to the general willingness which the collectors have experienced on the part of the cultivators to assist them in enquiries so important to the general interests of the community'. He cited his intention to resume the annual collection of these statistics about the beginning of February, a cycle that has continued ever since.

How much of this stimulus was due to the work of W. H. Archer, the Assistant Registrar-General, is not clear although it is acknowledged that he had an advanced vision of the role of statistics and was an energetic driving force in compiling useful data about the fast growing colony. An example of this is his publication *The Statistical Register of Victoria from the Foundation of the Colony with an Astronomical Calendar for 1855*. Published in 1854, his introduction describes the work as 'a humble attempt to commence a series of registers', but being octavo size and of 447 pages with much textual material, it is more akin to later *Victorian Year Books* in format than *Statistical Registers* which are essentially abstracts with virtually no text.

The claim that in the following year it was increased to foolscap size under the title *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria* seems incorrect as this size and title date from 1852. It has also been implied that Archer's book was the first *Statistical Register*. This publication, however, appears to be a unique volume. In Archer's *Statistical Notes on the progress of Victoria from the foundation of the Colony 1835-60*, p.1, mention is made of the 'Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1853', but he was probably referring to this volume published in 1854. The title *Statistical Register* replaced the title *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria* in 1874, following H. H. Hayter's appointment to the new position of Government Statist, at the same time as launching the *Victorian Year Book*.

In 1856 *Statistics of the Colony of Victoria* totalled 113 foolscap pages and was not accompanied by a report. It did include the 'Civil establishment of Victoria during the year 1856', some 56 pages listing officials including the Governor-in-Chief, Members of Parliament, judges, Public Servants, University of Melbourne staff, Police, Post Office, Customs, and law officers. One entry lists officers of the 'Chinese Protectorate'. The salary of the Registrar-General, Campbell, is shown as £1,000 and of his assistant, Archer, as £700. Expenditure on military defence (the 40th Imperial Regiment and the Royal Navy) is shown, including £5 18s. 8d. for straw for filling palliasses, some £241 for emptying cesspools, and £46 for sweeping chimneys. In this issue imports and exports occupy eight pages and the agriculture general summary two pages.

Subsequent issues made a feature of the Civil establishment section which increased as the size of the publication increased – in 1859, 92 pages out of 276; in 1863, 114 pages out of 470. By 1869 it was called the *Blue Book*, 'comprising a list of the various Governors of the colony from the date of its first settlement, and of the successive parliaments and ministries since the inauguration of responsible government; the members of the executive council and of both houses of parliament... and the foreign consuls'.

The volume had become a repository for fine detail about activities and events in the Colony as they happened: in 1858 there is a résumé of Stockades and Hulks, and a return of local armed forces showing the Victoria Volunteer Artillery Corps, the Geelong Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the Victoria Yeomanry Cavalry with strengths of 180, 80, and 115, respectively. Among expenditure items was some £500 expended on straw for bedding for the military. Later editions gave data about the growing defence effort of an independent colony. The Victorian Navy numbered fifteen vessels in 1885, and military garrisons and volunteers were listed.

By 1863 the *Register* had settled down to eight parts: I Population, II Production, III Accumulation, IV Religious, moral, and intellectual progress, V Litigation, crime, etc., VI Interchange, VII Finance, and VIII Vital statistics, etc. It included a fold-out statistical summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1863 inclusive.

The edition for 1873 included a report of 61 pages by the newly appointed Government Statist, H. H. Hayter, preceding the nine sections (the eight above plus the *Blue Book*). After introducing each, Hayter explained that the Vital statistics part was delayed because of the inability to obtain access to the Birth, Death and Marriage Registers for the last quarter of 1873. His object in writing the report was 'to draw up such an analysis of the contents of the tables embraced in the several parts of the

Statistics as may be of material assistance to persons whose business or inclination may lead them to consult that work'. He also wanted to make the report as complete as possible in itself by quoting from the figures embodied in the tables. As will be seen this report was the embryo of the *Victorian Year Book*.

He concluded with a request to change the system of collecting vital statistics by bringing the registration of births, deaths, and marriages under the Government Statist. 'The evil of having the registers placed under a divided responsibility will... be at once evident'. To support this he argued that the Statist could index deaths and marriages at the same time as tabulating the statistics, thus effecting economy of labour, and earlier availability. This edition also included the introductory report by the Government Statist on friendly societies, 3 pages, plus 69 pages of statistics.

At the end of the volume he included a fold-out sheet and an introductory report presenting a series of tables, embodying information relating 'to the five colonies upon the Australian continent and to Tasmania and New Zealand' derived from a form sent to the Governments of each, a copy of which was appended. Details were shown for twelve items: population; births, deaths, and marriages; immigration and emigration; public revenue and expenditure; public debt; imports and exports; shipping; railways and electric telegraph; Crown lands alienation; and agricultural statistics – land in cultivation; produce of crops; and livestock. It is possible to see in this conception the first attempt to develop a national aggregation of statistics that would ultimately be provided by the *Commonwealth Year Book*, now *Year Book Australia*.

In 1878 Hayter referred to Victoria and New Zealand as the only two colonies in which '...census tables of the Australasian Colonies accord with those of the United Kingdom'. In a footnote to the Register he attributes this to submission of a plan for compiling the census of New Zealand at the request of the Government of that Colony while on leave of absence in 1872. This international outlook was extended during his subsequent career. Fiji had been included in 1876, British New Guinea in 1890, and relevant statistics from foreign countries as he saw fit.

By 1882 the book embraced a 10 year summary of the twelve tables of Australasian statistics. In 1890 this had become 20 tables; by 1895, 33; by 1896, 37 tables covering 58 pages; by 1899, 59 tables in 79 pages, at which time the folding sheet which had grown to unwieldy dimensions had been abandoned in favour of a distribution of the information on several concise pages. The Victorian summary still appeared on a folding sheet.

Among the new items now included in the Australasian section were postal returns, State primary education, wool and gold production, public savings banks, assisted immigration 1857 to 1890, customs revenue, rates of interest on debt, finance of municipalities and other local or corporate bodies, frozen meat exports, breadstuffs imported and exported, butter and cheese imported and exported and produced in factories, coal raised, banks of issue, State advances to farmers, insolvencies, private schools, migration overland by rail, and probate.

One of the nine main parts of the *Register* itself – Religious, moral, and intellectual progress – had become Social condition in 1886. The last volume by Hayter was that for 1892. J.J. Fenton produced the 1893 edition as 'acting Government Statist for and in the absence of the Government Statist'. This continued until 1900, in which edition he is shown as Government Statist. The inclusion of Appendices allowed coverage of special topics: in 1896 the national origins of the people; consumption of stimulants, tobacco, tea, and sugar; and assisted migration.

The 1899 edition was prefaced by Fenton and dated 15 February 1901, and contained the last issue of the Australasian statistics. '...Australian Federation has been consummated, six of the principal colonies have entered the Union under the title of the "Commonwealth of Australia". The term "Australia" therefore now embraces the whole of the five continental colonies, together with the Island of Tasmania, and each federated colony will in future be called a State'. In the 1900 edition, entitled for the last time *Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria*, he found it necessary to repeat that 'Australia' now referred to the six Federated States of Australia. He still continued to include Fiji and British New Guinea in the Appendices. The 1901 edition was the first entitled *Statistical Register of the State of Victoria*, and although the Australasian statistics are listed in the contents they do not appear in the book. In 1902, the nine parts, including *Blue Book*, were individually paginated.

W. McLean produced the 1903 and 1904 editions, his nine sections including Municipal statistics but no *Blue Book*. E. T. Drake produced issues for 1905, 1906, and 1907 with ten parts, including *Blue Book* and Municipal statistics, and separate fold-out summaries for Victorian statistics and Victorian agriculture. This pattern continued under A. M. Laughton from 1908 to 1912, which included the last fold-out sheets on these topics, the summaries thereafter appearing as normal pages. The 1915 edition, produced after several years of war, included a fold-out sheet with details of the 3rd Military District



1915-16, and the 1916 edition, which was to be the last, when published was a greatly reduced book. From a normal size of about 400 pages throughout the 1860s and 1870s it had grown to almost double that by 1891. There was some diminution in size in the 1890s but it ranged between about 600 and 1,000 pages until 1914, except for the odd small volume. In 1915 it was reduced to 721 pages and in 1916 to 373 pages, appearing without a report or statement explaining the reason for its cessation.

It was curious that in the straitened circumstances of the depressed 1890s the massive volumes had continued to be published annually. Following Hayter's death there had been an unsettled period in the Office of the Government Statist during which Officers at the Assistant Government Statist level, such as Fenton, were at pains to maintain continuity of the *Register* at the expense of other aspects of the work, including the *Year Book*. In the period 1893 to 1902 there had been considerable retrenchment, the last Victorian population census had been conducted in 1901, and the Office had been relocated at new premises at 295 Queen Street, Melbourne, where the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages still remains. In the decade to 1902 only three *Year Books* were produced, those for 1893, 1894, and the consolidated 1895-8 edition.

This attracted attention in the colonial Parliament in 1899 when the Hon. S. Fraser stated that he wished 'to impress on the Government the urgent need for the immediate resumption of its [the *Year-Book's*] publication. . . Other countries took pride in the issue of their *Year-Books*, the statistics in which showed whether the people were making headway or the reverse. Public men had to rely on the *Year-Books* for information which they could not possibly get otherwise without going through all the numerous papers issued by the various public departments. He therefore hoped that the Government would see that in future the *Victorian Year-Book* was issued promptly, and made as complete, at any rate, as the *Year-Book* of 1894. . . it would be highly advantageous to public men and others if the statistics of all Australasia were given in the *Victorian Year-Book* . . .' This last complaint was largely unnecessary, given the existence by then of T. A. Coghlan's *The Seven Colonies of Australasia*; and with Federation, and establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and its *Commonwealth Year Book*, the complaint became redundant for Australia. With the upsurge in Victoria of innumerable statutory authorities the volume of official papers produced continued to expand to proportions that no *Year Book* could hope to digest.

The role of the *Victorian Year Book* would in future be more circumscribed and parochial. In fact, within a few years the very question of the continued existence of such costly and lagged publications as *Registers* and *Year Books* was under consideration in State Parliament. In 1916 there was a debate on the Statist's Office, referred to in the press as the Statist's Department (it was actually part of the Chief Secretary's Department), in which economy was stressed. *The Age* stated on 13 December 1916: 'With rare individual exceptions the Parliament is not keen about the economy business, but "saving for war" is popular enough in the constituencies to demand political prudence. . . The preparation and publication of books and documents are among the great activities of Australian Governments. They produce volumes by the ton. Not one page of each hundred is ever read by anybody. There is not only the cost of compiling, printing and binding. . . librarians and attendants of various kinds are permanently employed at a cost of thousands a year to arrange them in proper order. . . In their unbound state tons of these official publications find their way to the waste paper baskets and tips. Australia, in this way, spends as much for 5,000,000 people as the British Parliament does for an Empire. Victorian reports and statistics are often a year old when they are circulated and are dead while still damp from the press. . . The debate on the Statist's Department, which competes with a Federal department that is doing almost exactly the same work, was a study in "economic reform". The Chief Secretary intimated at once that to cut down the awful waste would be "crippling" . . . The recommendation of his own Government's economy commission that the "Victorian Year Book" be stopped did not influence him at all. Members did not want to be "crippled", whatever might happen to the country. One of them pleaded for the Year Book because when one was travelling in the country he often saw it on the table at an hotel. Whether it were kept to settle bar-room arguments or to make customers feel dry, members were left to conjecture.'

In such an atmosphere in wartime Australia it was the large *Statistical Register* rather than the *Year Book* that was discontinued and it was probably remarkable that the *Year Book* survived. With some validity in the arguments about normal and abnormal delays, the little use made of them, and the duplication of effort, it is somewhat surprising that the estimates were passed (if only with the assistance of the Labor opposition) and paradoxical that no other State saw fit to discontinue its *Register* at this time, but probably because few had *Year Books*.

The Government Statist's Office continued to prepare the manuscript for the *Register* as though it was to be sent for printing, so in the event, the only savings would have been printing costs, which for

the *Blue Book*, for instance, had reduced over the years from £354 for a print run of 1,160 in 1890 to £41 for a print run of 375 in 1916. The faithful recording of the *Register* data continued in Victoria long after the supply of spare 1916 copies to cut and paste was exhausted. Even the *Blue Book* was maintained in manuscript until 1958, when the integration of the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the State finally removed one of the 1916 grievances, although 'duplication of effort' continued with introduction of *Year Books* in those States that had not had one previously.

The once important *Victorian Statistical Register*, which traced its antecedents back to 1836, was at last laid to rest, although other States' *Registers* continued in printed form for a few more years, when they too were abandoned in the face of electronic methods and timely, topical bulletins more appropriate to modern user needs.

## VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

### Number 1, 1873 to Number 10, 1882-3

The *Victorian Year Book* was the first official *Year Book* produced in Australia. When H. H. Hayter produced the edition dated 1873 the contents were, 'with some slight modifications, identical with those of a Report upon the Statistics of Victoria, 1873', addressed to the Chief Secretary and laid before Parliament. The Government considered it desirable that the information contained in the Report should be distributed more widely in the Colony and in Europe in a pamphlet or book form for reference rather than 'on the large-sized and somewhat formidable looking pages upon which the Parliamentary Papers of this colony are printed'.

Hayter wrote in his Preface: 'With approval, I propose to issue a similar volume each year. I have therefore named the work "THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK"'. In the second edition the title acquired a hyphen to make it the YEAR-BOOK until the 1961 edition when it reverted to the original two words. Hayter's hope that it would appear each year was frustrated on twelve occasions. The twelve years when no *Year Book* was produced were in two groups: 1895, 96, 97, 99, 1900, and 1901; and 1954, 55, 56, 57, 59, and 60. For most of its 100 editions it bore a single financial year suffix: from 1896-7 to 1890-91 and 1906-7 to 1951-52, a total of 61 issues, while for the years 1873 to 1875, 1892 to 1894, 1902 to 1905, and 1961 to 1986 it bore a single calendar year suffix, a total of 36 issues.

In three editions it embraced more than one year in its title, 1895-8, 1952-53 and 1953-54, and 1954 to 1958. In 1973, an edition marking its centenary, the normal updated figures were placed in a block after its special articles, and in the 1985 edition were included two years' figures to catch up those omitted from the 1984 edition which was given over to commemorating the 150th anniversary of permanent European settlement in Victoria.

Since 1873 all but 21 issues were produced under the direction of four statisticians: 1873 to 1893, 20 issues by H. H. Hayter; 1908-9 to 1931-32, 24 issues by A. M. Laughton; 1932-33 to 1950-51, 19 issues by O. Gawler; and 1951-52 to 1973, 16 issues by V. H. Arnold.

The formative period during which Hayter developed the annual from the 1873 book of 114 pages to the 1893 edition – 2 volumes of some 1,030 pages in total – embraced the boom of the 1880s and the depression of the 1890s. His first preface had stated that it would be his endeavour 'to record facts with correctness and impartiality; to comment upon them only so far as may be necessary to elucidate them properly; to set up no theories except such as may be fairly deducible from the materials before me; and in drawing inferences, to exercise perfect fairness to all sections of the community'. He hoped that by keeping these points in view he would 'be able to give to the world a series of publications of service to persons of many aims and ends not only in Australia but in the mother-country and elsewhere'. There were for the most part nine chapters: I Blue Book, II Finance, III Population, IV Accumulation, V Interchange, VI Law, crime, etc., VII Religious, moral, and intellectual progress, VIII Production, and IX Vital statistics.

His second edition, dated 1874, included an account of the colony for distribution in the United States of America in connection with the catalogue of exhibits sent by Victoria to the International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876 for the US Centennial, to give 'American readers some knowledge of its [Victoria's] position, climate, history, progress, and present condition'. He derived the information on the discovery and early history of the colony 'whenever possible first hand, either from original voyages and travels, from the newspapers of the period, or from official documents,' and geographical data 'from maps, from returns furnished by the Survey Department, or from the results of the Census'.

From the outset, therefore, several principles were enunciated that have been important ideal aims ever since – accuracy, impartiality, some interpretation and analysis, and a vision of presenting the community and its achievements to a world wide audience. Victoria at the time was gold-rich, strongly agricultural, and in the process of developing a manufacturing base. As a separate legislative entity in the 19th century it possessed the features of an independent nation – an army and navy, its own customs houses, and institutions prefixed National, some of which still exist. It was to be expected that it would have a need to measure its growth for government purposes, and a desire to publicise its produce for economic advantage. Yet, Hayter's outlook was surprisingly international in an era when colonies were generally considered dependent on Britain.

The 1874 edition also introduced the concept of arranging the contribution of articles on aspects of community life and utilising statistics from sources other than the Government Statist's Office. He based a chapter on meteorology and climate on records from the National Observatory and included as an Appendix 'a carefully-written description of the Observatory and the instruments it contains... by Mr E. J. White, the Acting Government Astronomer'. The first edition had included a statistical summary on a fold-out sheet which was continued as a feature; and in the 1874 edition was included a chronology, and a map from the Survey Department.

Hayter drew attention to the fact that because of the large amount of extra work which his Office had to perform in this year, in addition to ordinary duties often requiring his closest personal attention, the book would not have appeared without him devoting a large portion of his private time to it. He saw this as 'a consideration of but small moment in view of the benefit which may possibly accrue to the colony from the publication of such a large amount of valuable information as the book contains'. He was gratified that the Victorian Government had decided to print the first two chapters on history and geography as a separate work for use in the State schools.

By the third issue, 1875, he was including figures relating to the other Australasian colonies 'for the purpose of affording means of judging of the progress, condition, resources, and comparative importance of each colony', which appears to indicate that he acknowledged some responsibility, as the first in the field, for presenting Australia and New Zealand to the world, as well as continuing to expand the Victorian coverage. He now featured three folding sheets for the Statistical Summary of Victoria, the Summary of Victorian Agriculture, and Australasian Statistics.

He explained in the next edition that as it gave information relating not only to 1876 but to various periods in 1877 it was styled 1876-7. He stated that for comprehensiveness and accuracy it was essential that the work should each year be rewritten from beginning to end, although hinting at the book's possibly tenuous existence by adding '... if it should be decided to continue the publication, and I can by any means command the time necessary to perform such an amount of labor, I intend to pursue the same practice in future years'. Despite this, many tables were necessarily in the same format as previously. New topics included details of infant mortality, phthisis, wheat-producing countries, breadstuffs, distinct individuals arrested, private schools connected with different religious sects, and costs of maintaining inmates at different charitable institutions.

In 1877-8 a new feature was statistical data relating to other British dominions and foreign countries to show 'the true position attained by this colony as compared with other portions of the civilized globe'. He added Governors of Australasian colonies, area and population of British Dominions and Foreign countries, details about Dominion and Foreign revenue, tax and public debts, marriage rates in European countries, signing with marks in Australasian colonies and in the United Kingdom, comparison of death rates with 21 towns in the UK, infant mortality of Melbourne and 18 English towns, and a host of overseas financial, postal, transport, communication, and crime statistics. Also included was a new edition of the Nosological Index (a key to the classification of causes of death) which was originally compiled under his direction in the Registrar-General's Office.

In succeeding issues he included, as well as much new material, sections on special topics – in 1878-9 and 1879-80 the Customs Tariffs in each Australasian colony, in 1880-81 the education system of the Australasian colonies, in 1881-2 the occupations of the people, statistics of Fiji, and, curiously, a statistical account of the Empire of Japan. He also acknowledged the famous United Kingdom statistician Robert Giffen for tables by the Board of Trade, and other Imperial official and unofficial publications made use of, further acknowledged in 1885-6. Between 1880-1 and 1881-2 the *Blue Book* disappeared and a chapter entitled Defences was included, responding perhaps to community fears.

The 1882-3 edition, marking the 10th year of issue, gave coverage of 1881 population census data, extending a short digest from the previous year, and including the whole of the colonies as a group, uniformity being the culmination of his pressure at Statisticians conferences.

### Number 11, 1883-4 to Number 25, 1904

The next edition, 1883-4, gave descriptive accounts of the public parks and gardens in Melbourne and many country towns, and an 'account of the defences of the colony, showing the steps taken under the new system introduced by Colonel [F. T.] Sargood'. A special Appendix gave the Constitution of all the Australian colonies except New South Wales, which appeared the following year, 1884-5, together with an updated history of Victoria (aimed at the 'Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London in 1886'), and a revision of the article on Australasian land systems which had appeared in 1879-80.

In 1885-6 was an account of the Central Board of Health of Victoria, and statements on the demand for and prospect of labour in different districts of the colony (which seems strangely familiar a century later) supplied by municipal authorities. The importance of the British connection was evident in 1886-7: 'The adoption in England of a new system of classifying the causes of death has rendered necessary the introduction of a similar system here'. It contained an update of the Nosological Index. Also a map indicated something of the extent of the boom of the 1880s showing 'the various railways existing, in progress, and authorized but not commenced'. As in the *Statistical Register*, the section entitled Religious, moral, and intellectual progress became simply Social condition at this time.

By 1887-8 the delay in publication of the *Victorian Year-Book* necessitated dividing it into three volumes issued separately, which Hayter explained in an uncharacteristic 10-line preface. The next five editions consisted of two volumes each, issued separately and produced by a private printer, Sands and McDougall Ltd, instead of the Victorian Government Printer. The date reverted to a single year in the 1892 and 1893 editions. That for 1893 was to be Hayter's last. Among special topics in this period were a complete description of the electoral system, the education systems of the Australasian colonies, the Mildura irrigation settlement, the Chinese in Australia, and water supply to the Mallee district. In 1889-90, Part 1 became Constitution and government, making ten sections instead of nine. From this edition until 1893 there were no prefaces and this probably coincided with Hayter's private crisis, when the combination of work on the *Register, Year Book*, and the 1891 population census, as well as director of a building society, and his personal financial difficulties, became acutely burdensome for a man of seventy.

The 1894 edition returned to a one volume format, and a preface over the name James J. Fenton, Assistant Government Statist, recorded Hayter's death on 23 March 1895, aged 74, during the course of publication, after more than twenty years' unbroken connexion with the *Victorian Year Book*. This was followed by a pen portrait of the man, acknowledging his work, his having been chosen as a member of one British and two foreign Orders, and his election as Honorary Fellow or member of sixteen British, colonial, and foreign societies or institutions.

The 1894 edition had been published in five sections: I Constitution and Government; II Finance and Vital statistics; III Interchange and Accumulation; IV Production and Defences; V Law, Crime, and Social Condition, the first two prior to, and the last three after, Hayter's death. 'Owing to this event and the changes consequent thereon, retrenchment, and the preparation of special returns called for by Government, the publication of the work has been much delayed.' Efforts had been made to condense the information, but new material included the declining value, but increasing volume, of export trade arising from the fall in prices, shown by means of index numbers; statistics on currency; some facts relating to the financial crisis (although life insurance business was restricted to Victorian instead of Australian business); the estimated number of selectors; prospects for establishing a sugar beet industry in Victoria; cotton production and consumption of the world; fruit imported into the United Kingdom; agricultural exports of the United States; gold raised in South Africa; and bonuses offered by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, altogether a strange blend of topics in a time of restraint.

It was more than five years before the next issue appeared, dated 1895-8. The preface explained that soon after publication of the previous issue the Victorian Government directed the attention of the department to several tasks extraneous to its routine work and the staff, already weakened by the retirement or death of several of its old experienced officers and suffering from the effects of retrenchment which retarded the filling of vacancies, was unable to continue the annual publication of the *Year Book* '... although fairly keeping pace with the demand for the greater volume of information, compiled on improved methods, in the *Statistical Register*... It was only by dint of great exertion by all concerned – aided by a small supernumerary staff – that the present volume, covering the period 1894-8, has at length been completed. The next issue is intended to cover the period 1899-1900 and subsequently every effort will be made to resume the annual publication of the work'. Fenton's hope was not realised, as the next issue was dated 1902.

The extraneous work referred to included compilation of tables for the proposed imposition of land and income taxes, the conversion and consolidation of the Public Debt, the commutation of pensions, computation of interest tables for loans to farmers and others, the preparation of voluminous returns in connection with the Federation question, and attendance at related conferences, as well as elaborate series of tables for Royal Commissions and Boards. Also, the book needed minute revision to incorporate five years' data and bring many figures down to 1899. It was a book of 1,132 pages with 185 pages of appendices.

'The difficulties of reviewing the facts and figures of the period were, moreover, greatly intensified by the extraordinary political activity which has recently prevailed in the colony ...' Legislation had related to retrenchment, direct taxation, factory unemployment, bonuses to industries, and the opening of markets abroad, particularly for the butter industry, and other matters relating to loans, trusts, and old-age pensions. For the first time preceded by a complete table of contents as well as including an index, it featured a résumé of the Federal movement, a comparison of Australia with other Federations, and a consideration of financial interests involved, an account of the income tax imposed in 1895, the profit to be derived from Australian silver coinage, the flotation of joint-stock companies, and how far the probate returns could be relied on as a measure of the diffusion of wealth. There were also some results bearing on the fertility of married women, some new statistics of illegitimacy and ante-marital concubinage, reports on 'Unemployment' and 'Habitual Drunkards' and a special article 'showing a Decrease of Crime in Victoria in spite of the introduction of the system of secular education'. An appendix showed the complete tariffs of the Australasian colonies which was thought to 'probably become of historical value, seeing that the separate Tariffs of six of the colonies, since federated, will soon be replaced by one uniform Tariff for the whole of Australia, including Tasmania'.

Following a complaint in the Parliament in 1899 about the *Year Book's* delay, the edition of 1902 was a slim volume, departing from ten numbered sections by omitting Defences, now a Federal matter. It was obvious that the role and purpose of the *Year Book* had drifted from its original intention, and in a State context rather than Colonial, had undergone a rigorous restructuring to reflect State interests on a timely basis. It was prefaced by W. McLean to show that it dealt principally with Victorian matters relating to the year 1902 but attempted to link the tables back to the previous *Year Book*. It included a special report from the Government Astronomer on meteorological conditions of the State, and another on steps taken to preserve livestock in the 'phenomenally dry season of 1902' which was the culmination of seven years of drought. Other articles dealt with establishment of an entomological and ornithological branch of the Department of Agriculture, and diseases of stock. 'Owing to the limited time available for the preparation of the work, and to meet the wish of the Government that the expense of its production should be as low as possible, only those matters which are of first importance have been dealt with. Future issues will be annual; will be published at a much earlier date; and will deal with matters which have unavoidably been omitted from this issue.' This promise was kept for about the next fifty years, until the strains of the Second World War again disrupted continuity.

In the 1903 edition McLean noted that 'statistics are not of much practical use in every-day affairs unless they are up to date, and published as early as possible after the close of the latest period to which they refer'. This was aided by disseminating the information in parts. He included articles on the reformed Constitution of Victoria, the University of Melbourne, State school education, public libraries, charities and cognate matters, and population estimated according to a method agreed at the Conference of Statisticians. An analysis of the decline in the birthrate in 1903 showed that it was mainly due to natural causes accompanied by a low death rate, and he claimed that in Australia and New Zealand the rates of infant mortality were the lowest in the world.

The customs return based on a new classification adopted for all States was compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales. It revealed that, consequent upon the establishment of interstate free trade, Melbourne was regaining its distributive role, and imports of Victorian products to the other States had shown a remarkable increase. The recovery in Victorian banking was also indicated, British investors were realising the value of 'Colonial' stocks, and the capital values of rateable properties were increasing. However, an estimate of the drink bill for the Commonwealth showed that people spent £14m annually on spirits, wine, and beer.

The 25th issue was dated 1904 and the anniversary went unnoticed, except that it included brief details of the history of the early discovery and settlement of the Australian continent, a chapter on the Physical geography, geology and fauna of Victoria, and another on the Flora of Victoria by, oddly, the

Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate. There was a new tenth section on Municipal statistics, and a report on the Junior Cadet System, but it was regretted that suitable arrangements had not yet been completed with the central government for the tabulation and publication of trade statistics of the State. An innovation was the circulation of 3,000 copies of the Production part to leading agriculturists, pastoralists, manufacturers, and others interested in the producing industries of the State, to 'secure from them intelligent and liberal assistance in the future work of collection'.

#### Number 26, 1905 to Number 50, 1929-30

The 1905 edition was produced by E. T. Drake who was appointed in January 1906 and referred to McLean's retirement at the end of the previous year after more than 40 years in the Public Service of Victoria. Drake maintained the ten basic sections, but reverted to the financial year in the title from 1906-7, which continued until 1961. Also from 1906-7 the section on Australasian statistics was omitted, it having been decided at the Conference of Statisticians in December 1906 that it should be left to the Commonwealth Statistician. In the 1907-8 edition Drake included an appendix on 'Financial Relations of the Commonwealth and States'. He was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Department of Public Works and his place was taken by A.M. Laughton who held the position of Government Statist until February 1934, during which time he produced 24 editions of the *Year Book*. In October 1908 an Act amalgamated the position of Government Statist and Actuary for Friendly Societies.

Laughton's term embraced the First World War and the Great Depression but despite these crises the *Year Book* maintained its regular annual appearance, its presentation still retaining the ten basic sections. His first preface in 1908-9 expressed an endeavour 'to present, in a readable and concise form, such information as will give a clear idea of the present condition of the State, and of its activities and potentialities'. He included an article on Flora; and new features included comparative population increases in Melbourne and the State, 1851-1908; amounts of deceased estates; decline of the birth rate; interstate trade since Federation; and government intentions in regard to the sugar-beet industry. There were maps on geography, agricultural production, and rainfall. In 1909-10 he gave details of steps taken by the Government to encourage migration.

A concise outline of his philosophy for the *Year Book* was presented in the 1910-11 edition, together with some idea of the audience aimed at: 'The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end comparisons are instituted with former years and with other States and countries. An endeavour is made to present such information as will enable investigators to ascertain the results of past legislation, and as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion as to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State, and promoting the social welfare of the people'.

A population census had been held on 2 April 1911, the first by the Commonwealth, and some results were included. Also, he gave a list of outstanding events in Victorian history to 1900, a description of the new naval and military defence schemes, State and Federal land tax, crime details for 40 years, educational standards, and the religions of prisoners. The Commonwealth had discontinued keeping records of goods passing between States since September 1910, and it was no longer possible to give the total imports and exports by State.

The decade that embraced the First World War was a time of surprising regularity in publication of the *Year Book*, highlighted mainly by the debate that saw the discontinuance of the *Statistical Register* after 1916. With its policy of reflecting the previous year in the State as early as possible, a fairly predictable pattern emerged, leavened by each year's features: in 1911-12, mileages of roads in Victoria, and the annual cost of their maintenance – a recognition of the growth of motor transport; the numerical strength of various religious denominations for 50 years; the average height and weight of school children of various ages; and the section on friendly societies which was rewritten and enlarged; in 1912-13, weekly rentals; mortality rates; public hospitals; the steps taken to inaugurate the Commonwealth Fleet Unit; the duties of the new Country Roads Board; occupied land in thirty size groups; and average chest and cranial measurements of children of various ages; and in 1913-14, the names of Federal and State Members of Parliament; the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914; and closer settlement, especially of migrants.

In 1914-15, amounts paid to various patriotic funds since the outbreak of war were given and, strangely, in view of marauding enemy raiders, the section on the Port of Melbourne was rewritten and enlarged. An epitome was given on the wartime self-denial Intoxicating Liquor Temporary Restriction Act which provided for hotels being opened at a later, and closed at an earlier, hour than

formerly. The other main features related principally to matters connected with, or having an intimate bearing on, the war. The 1915-16 edition referred to the large wheat harvest following an almost total failure the previous year and the Commonwealth-State arrangements for marketing of grain were shown. Despite the war having affected individual industries adversely the net result was that values of output for 1915 showed an increase. In 1916-17 the manufacturing statistics related to financial years rather than calendar years as formerly. Special articles included 'The History of Victoria' by Professor Ernest Scott, and others on Physical geography and Geology of Victoria, the Fauna of Victoria, and Agriculture and livestock in Victoria.

Following the debate in Parliament in which the Government Statist's Office was attacked as uneconomic and *Year Books* and *Registers* as wasteful, Laughton's preface to the 1917-18 edition stated, 'There is a considerable reduction in the size of the volume as compared with that for the previous year, this being rendered advisable by reason of the necessity for economy in the use of paper'. Particulars in regard to the Commonwealth were omitted as well as tables relating to other States and countries. Other information was given in abridged form or reference made to the last volume in which it appeared. By 1918-19 statistics included death rates from influenza and some of the special features of the epidemic of 1919, and in 1919-20 there was reference to new developments in matters affecting public welfare.

In the twenties the *Year Book* continued in similar fashion. Details of the 1921 population census appeared and the main provisions of Acts were included: *Rating and Unimproved Values Act 1922*, *Hospital and Charities Act 1922*, *University Act 1923*. In 1923-24 births and deaths were allotted to the usual residence of the mother or deceased, respectively. In 1924-25 an appendix gave the number of employees and the amounts paid in salaries and wages by the State Government, Federal Government in the State of Victoria, and certain corporate bodies and institutions. In 1925-26 co-operative societies were extended to include trading companies, and results were included of a census of fruit trees. In 1926-27, following resolutions at recent Conferences of Statisticians, the methods for fixing registration fees for motor vehicles were set out. Statistics of grain production were analysed to show the number of acres producing specified yields per acre. The 1927-28 edition, produced after the onset of the Depression, gave Retail Price Indexes for Melbourne and 5 principal towns in Victoria, 1911-28; variations in the cost of living; and interstate trade in 12 leading commodities. The average number of employees in a large number of industries was given to show fluctuations in factory employment. A rare inclusion for the times was a graphical presentation of birth, death, and marriage rates since 1860, while the 1928-29 edition extended traffic accidents to dissect metropolitan and the rest of the State separately.

The decade finished with the 50th edition, 1929-30, which, although noted in the preface, was scarcely celebrated. It featured particulars of the taxation imposed for the purpose of relieving distress due to unemployment, the extent of unemployment in the State, and the steps taken for its relief. Due to the need for economy the *Year Book* was reduced from 712 to 507 pages. 'The information eliminated has usually been of a kind which it is possible to obtain elsewhere ...' In referring to the fiftieth issue reference was made to Hayter's objects of analysing the contents of detailed tables in the *Statistical Register*, and making the analysis sufficiently complete for readers unable or disinclined to deal with the bulky tabular material in that register. Laughton observed that the second object soon overshadowed the first so that most readers would find it unnecessary to consult the *Statistical Register*, implying that its abolition would not have disadvantaged them. Also, the advent of the *Commonwealth Year Book* had rendered it unnecessary to maintain publication of information relating to other States except where required for interpretation of Victorian statistics. He repeated Hayter's endeavour 'to record facts with correctness and impartiality ...' and claimed that 'these principles have been adhered to by each of his successors'.

#### Number 51, 1930-31 to Number 75, 1961

The editions of the depressed 1930s are remarkable mainly for their maintenance of continuity and incorporation of new material as in the 1920s, but also for a systematic attempt to present a series of articles on aspects of Victoria's environment and natural history by well qualified outside contributors. There had been occasional articles on such topics previously but in the ten editions 1931-32 to 1940-41 the following topics appeared; Fauna and Flora; Mammals; Birds; Reptiles and Amphibians; Fishes; Freshwater Crayfish and Yabbies; Ants; Bees and Wasps; Butterflies; and Termites. Whether the inclusion of such topics was justified in a time of diminished public finances, or whether they correctly belonged in a statistical publication more than some other topics, are arguable matters, but perhaps it was an attempt to give the book some market appeal.

The 1930-31 edition had been further reduced in size to 472 pages and featured area and yields of wheat for the eight statistical districts of the State, metropolitan prices for leading agricultural products, and a monthly index of employment in Victorian factories illustrated by a graph. The 1931-32 edition gave operations in the building industry, 1927-32, also illustrated by a graph.

The 1932-33 edition was the first by O. Gawler, who paid a tribute to Laughton's continuous period of 25 years as editor of the *Year Book* and stated that he had further enhanced the world wide reputation of the *Year Book* as a complete and reliable work of reference in regard to information relating to the condition and development of Victoria. He repeated the objects, as stated by Laughton, unaltered during the whole decade, although in 1933-34 introducing to the title page the Victorian Coat of Arms in place of the Imperial lion and unicorn, which in one form or another had been used since the first edition.

Apart from the series of articles on natural history, features of issues continued to reflect the previous year's developments: in 1932-33 the *Transport Regulation Acts* 1932 and 1933, population census 1933, the poultry census and sheep flocks in 1933; in 1933-34 sheep breeds and dairy herds; in 1934-35 waterworks trusts; in 1935-36 sheep grazing and dairying carried out in conjunction with wheat-growing, and factory statistics by municipalities; in 1936-37, a map showing rail and air lines in Victoria, and tables on migration by air, more comprehensive traffic accident statistics, and machinery on rural holdings; in 1937-38 information about the Office of the Agent-General, public reserves in each municipality, housing and slum reclamation, special hospitals, national insurance, cremation, oil search, tin production, bulk wheat handling, and cultivation of beet sugar.

In 1938-39 there was a new communications map; an enlarged map of Victorian agriculture, dairying, and pastoral industries; and an extended section relating to forests. In 1939-40 Gawler stated that 'some limit is placed upon the manner of presentation of statistics in the *Year-Book* by the desire to preserve comparability with former issues. If changes are made, due regard is paid to this feature, which is preserved, as far as practicable, or discarded only because a new form of presentation possesses merits which outweigh the advantage of comparability'. He included a more comprehensive table showing livestock in statistical districts and counties, ewes mated for the 1940 season, and an article on the Constitutional history of Victoria. The outbreak of the Second World War had affected certain data. 'The publication in this volume of some information has been restricted by censorship. In particular, statistics of trade... do not appear.'

For the remainder of Gawler's term of office the war was to cause such disruption that it was remarkable that continuity was maintained. Deducting the cover date from the date of preface there is an increasing lag throughout the 1940s and 1950s. From a pre-war lag of about a year it stretched out to 28 months for the 1944-45 edition (published October 1947) and to 37 months for the 1950-51 edition (published July 1954), which was Gawler's last. In 1940-41 he explained that 'Difficulties associated with war conditions have prevented the preparation and publication of Part "Population"... Delays in obtaining essential materials, pressure of work and a depleted staff have caused this volume to appear later than usual'. In 1941-42 he stated: 'many factors have contributed to the late appearance of this volume. At various stages of collection and compilation, statistical work has necessarily been deferred for special wartime tasks of greater urgency. Suppliers of information, including Government Departments, Companies, firms and individuals all experience staff difficulties. Pressure of other work in this office has fallen on a depleted staff. It is felt that the delay in publication will be understood'.

Nevertheless, in the 1940-41 edition he had expanded Laughton's objects of the *Year Book* to add the following objects of his own '... to provide essential data for economists, sociologists and students generally in their researches; to furnish producers with facts and figures relating to their own and allied industries, and to inform the public on matters associated with the life and industry of the people in general and of Victoria in particular'. Although the war prevented much innovation the high standards of previous years were maintained. In the 1945-46 edition he stated 'The War and Post-War conditions which have been responsible for the lateness in publication of the *Year Book*, and which have been referred to in previous issues, have not yet been entirely overcome. Some amelioration in the staffing position, however, and the willing co-operation notwithstanding many difficulties, of the Government Printer, have resulted in this volume appearing approximately six months after the sixty-fifth [the previous] issue'.

When V. H. Arnold became Government Statist on Gawler's retirement in 1954, he stated in the 1951-52 edition: 'In order to overcome the delays which have occurred in the publication of



*Year-Books* in previous years, it is my intention to incorporate the next two issues into one publication – *Victorian Year-Book*, 1952-53, and 1953-54. The Hon. the Chief Secretary has also authorised the publication of a *Pocket Year-Book* for Victoria. It is hoped that this book which will contain up-to-date figures will serve as a handy reference and supplement information appearing in the complete *Year-Book*. Some other States and the Commonwealth had had *Pocket Year Books* or *Compendiums* for many years.

By the time the combined edition appeared the Government Statist's Office had become integrated with the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Arnold's name was shown on the title page as Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statist for Victoria, and the book was published by the Bureau's Victorian Office. The dozen or so State Officers who had produced the demographic, agriculture, manufacturing, finance, and social statistics manually or with antiquated equipment became part of an organisation soon to number 4-500 staff and enjoying liberal funding. In a new preface Arnold made reference to 'The unavoidable delay in publishing this *Year-Book* [which] will be met by including in the next volume statistics covering the years 1954-58 with special emphasis on those of the latter period. Any information which may, as a result of this, be necessarily curtailed will be available on request from my Office'. He went on to assure readers that, following integration, the collection of statistics for Victoria would be undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician, and that the *Year Book* would continue to record in detail the progress of the State.

When the 1954 to 1958 edition appeared Arnold explained that the composite publication condensing four years into one volume made the omission of some material unavoidable but that certain principles had been followed consistently in deciding what tables were to be retained – those that recorded activity consecutively over a number of years would continue; those referring to a specific year would be in greater detail; and some considered to have had excessive local detail would be summarised – to highlight trends and present a clear overall picture of activities in the State. This technique helped retrieve the backlog and allow time for the vastly increased staff and resources of the integrated statistical services to develop a new *Year Book* with larger page size and more modern appearance, to be issued in 1961 as the 75th edition.

It was a fitting volume to commemorate the milestone – a handsome book bound in grey fabric embossed with metallic pink to accommodate the State floral emblem – the pink heath – instead of the then current green and gold cover. It had 733 pages, included photographs, a coloured frontispiece, and a large font size, the design being the work of the lecturer in typography at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and his fellowship students. A new full-time editor, H. L. Speagle, and his staff, prepared ten parts: History and Environment; Government and Administration; Demography; Social Conditions; Local Government; Wages, Employment, and Prices; Primary Production; Manufacturing Industry; Finance; and Trade, Transport, and Communications. Three maps illustrated Geological Features, Statistical Divisions, and Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria.

In his preface Arnold said that 'the seventy-fifth volume... marks the appearance of the first of the new series of *Year Books*... the date shown in the title will from now on refer to the year of publication. Over recent years Victoria has expanded and altered so rapidly that it has been felt the contents of the *Year Book* should be re-examined in the light of changing circumstances. This has involved revision of the scope of the statistical information as well as the descriptive articles whose purpose it is to set the tables in a wider context. This has now been done and the extent of the Bureau's indebtedness to various experts and institutions in furnishing articles and other assistance will be apparent from the list of acknowledgments. From now on the *Year Book* will be published annually... it is intended to publish... new special articles supplemented by photographs and maps... most tables from the previous *Year Books* are continued and comparability preserved'. Unfortunately, however, the Historical Statistics section was discontinued.

#### **Number 76, 1962 to Number 100, 1986**

The feature article in the 75th edition was the History of Victoria based on Professor (Sir) Ernest Scott's in the 1916-17 edition. It was the first in a series of articles dealing with aspects of the State that appeared in subsequent editions until 1985 (except 1973 and 1984). The others dealt with Land flora; Mammals; Soils; Palaeontology; Birds; Fish; Molluscs; Insects; Minerals; Amphibians and reptiles; Forests; Meteorology; National parks; Victoria at the time of settlement; the Victorian environment; Victoria's forests and man; Transport in the Victorian environment; the Great Dividing Range in Victoria; Grazing in the Victorian environment; Water; Agriculture and acclimatisation of plants; and Prehistoric archaeology in Victoria. Each had been contributed by an expert or experts in the field.

Each year new features were introduced, in 1961 a list of statistical publications, and in 1963 a select bibliography of books published in the previous year. In 1964 Arnold wrote 'Growth and change continue in the community and the Year Book's aim is to depict major phases of activity and to outline the significant trends which have become apparent... continuity – especially of statistical information – must be preserved... At the same time, new developments necessitate new articles and the revision of older ones... some earlier articles often have to be omitted for a few years, eventually to be brought back into the text (in a revised form) at a later date'. This re-cycling of articles was systematised in a section giving reference to articles and maps since 1961 only.

The 1966 edition was the first edition to express values in decimal currency, and the practice of '... "rounding" without adjustment of components to add to totals ...' was introduced. In 1967, with the advent of computer tabulation Arnold stated that '... it is necessary to preserve continuity – especially of statistical information... supplemented by appropriate descriptive text, graphs, maps, and photographs... the specialist reader will frequently need to refer to other publications issued by this Office... frequently expanded... incorporating the steadily increasing amount of statistical information... Because of the time required for various phases of editing and printing the Year Book, later information on a particular topic is often available on mimeographed publications'.

The 1968 edition had a pocket map inside the back cover, the first issue to do so. Also it introduced a select bibliography of books about Victoria, distinct from those published in the previous year. In 1969 it was stated that 'In view of the national importance of the discoveries of natural gas and oil, a special tabular history of drilling is included...'. This was repeated in 1970 which was the first edition to include coloured pictures other than the frontispiece. The 1971 edition was slightly larger, adopting the B5 standard international paper size, and had been redesigned by N. Quaintance, who continued his association as consultant until 1986. It also contained an account of the integrated economic censuses conducted by the Bureau. The 1972 edition included census maps showing statistical divisions and local government areas.

In 1973, the *Year Book* celebrated its centenary and a special edition was produced to commemorate this, although because of discontinuity it was volume Number 87. Its 1,261 pages included 757 pages of specially prepared historical articles set out in five parts: Demographic development, Rural and urban development, Economic development, Social and political development, and Scientific and technological development. There were 310 pages of updated statistics, and 104 pages of appendices, including a series of Historical statistics. Set in 10 on 11 point Times Roman, bound in Royal Blue cloth with a red spine panel, embossed in gold, with endpapers, dust-jacket, and ribbon marker, it was a most impressive presentation. Its detailed contents and selection of coloured and black and white photographs, many of historical significance, made it a valuable encyclopaedia of Victoria.

The preface said that 'the centenary edition... traces major environmental, social, economic, and technological factors which have affected the State... put into historical perspective by covering the main developments that have occurred since settlement... This treatment... led... to separation of statistical tables from text and hence the book is published in two segments'. The decision to produce a special edition had been made in 1965 and the task of arranging and editing the more than 200 contributions took H. L. Speagle and his staff eight years.

With Arnold's resignation in 1974, the next five editions were produced by N. Bowden as Deputy Commonwealth Statistician. Those for 1974, 1975, and 1976 continued the grey cover but had blue dust-jackets. Since 1977 the cloth cover has been blue with gold embossing, without dust-jacket. Endpapers had become standard, but from 1976 the type size became smaller to 9 on 10 point Times Roman with smaller margins, to accommodate the increasing textual content of the book, which underwent a virtual rewriting from 1975 to 1977.

Following the reversion to the usual ten parts in 1974 which took up 'the on-going task... to record current changes in Victoria and to give a faithful, comprehensive, and objective picture of life in the State today... describing the important social, political, and economic activities in the community', the 1975 edition adopted a 28 chapter format, the first being the feature article, then Geography; Climate; Constitution and parliament; Government administration; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and mining; Forestry; Fisheries; Rural industry; Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices; Transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; and The Arts, libraries, and media. In 1976 a chapter on Water resources brought the total to 29.

The 1977 edition marked Her Majesty the Queen's Silver Jubilee and included a selection of

appropriate photographs. It drew attention to the stresses Victoria was experiencing by '...the incorporation of new subject matter reflecting the marked changes apparent everywhere... the economic circumstances in which the community finds itself are so much at variance with what obtained a decade or so ago'. This was reinforced in 1978: '... circumstances of life are now changing in many directions... the task of the Year Book remains very much the same as it has been in the past... to present an accurate, comprehensive, and balanced account of Victoria as a whole... The present economic difficulties have drawn attention to the need for conserving resources and in this edition the number of pages has been slightly reduced...' It was printed on Imitation Bible printing paper.

Among new features of the issues from 1974 to 1978 were gradual conversion to metric measures, a summary of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification in 1975, and the inclusion of an annual summary of the State Budget. There was also the commencement of a new approach to the environmental chapters in 1976 which had been '...discussed... with Sir Keith Hancock, K.B.E., as long ago as 1970... [it being] decided to devote each article... to a major topic with regional emphasis wherever appropriate'. In 1977 three new types of illustrations were used: paintings showing the Insignia of Victoria, water colours of Victorian flowers, and line drawings in the text. There was a special treatment of the chapter on Health and medical research and the adoption of select bibliographies at the end of each chapter. In 1978 topical features included articles on arbitration and wage fixation, married women in the labour force, changes in the direction of tertiary education, and social welfare changes in community benefits.

On Bowden's retirement due to ill health W. P. McLennan, as Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, produced the 1979 edition, which was the first to be set by computer typesetting. It retained the 29 chapter format and had special sections on the changing patterns in employment and unemployment, a study of the Household Expenditure Survey, and some results of the population census of 1976. McLennan was promoted to a position in Canberra within a year and I. M. Cowie became Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, producing the next three editions, before his death in 1982.

In 1980 he stated that 'Times of great change... demand that developments and trends of more recent times be clearly recorded... the *Year Book* seeks to fulfil its function as a reference work whose coverage is wide, treatment broad, and presentation comprehensive rather than detailed'. He returned to the theme in 1982, when he acknowledged the impact of technology in the information revolution: 'It is not possible for *Year Books* because of their complexity to contain the latest statistics available at the time of publication, and thus the statistical tables... give the latest facts available at the time of preparation. More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics... are available in other ABS publications'. Aspects of the State covered during this period included in 1980, the Office of Ombudsman, and Geelong; in 1981, the Victorian Government Printer, Bendigo, housing, retailing, brewing, and the laws of succession; and in 1982 industrial relations, credit facilities, Legacy, Third Party Liability, and the Victoria Police.

Erle Bourke became Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in 1982 and produced the editions for 1983 to date. The 1983 *Year Book* included data on Freedom of Information legislation, building technology, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Survey of the Handicapped, and the National Companies and Securities Commission. The 1984 edition was a special one, commemorating Victoria's 150th Anniversary of permanent European settlement, which, like that of 1973, had taken H. L. Speagle and his staff eight years to prepare, arranging specially contributed articles. (Curiously the editions of 1884 and 1934 had not paid special attention to Victoria's jubilee or centenary.) It included 30 chapters, replacing standard chapters with historical articles covering the period 1834 to the end of the Second World War. The book concentrated on the fifty years from 1934 as it was believed that there was a desire on the part of the young for greater coverage of recent history. Sir John Dillon, C.M.G. was the Chief Consultant and the volume included many historical photographs, a section on historical statistics, an historical bibliography, and other features. Unfortunately Mr Speagle's ill health caused his retirement in 1983 before completion of the work, although among the special articles his study of the Governors of Victoria, together with Sir John's companion study of the Premiers of the period, was outstanding. The book was typeset from word processor disk prepared within the Office, an indication of rapidly changing technology in book production. Under a new policy it was the first since early in the century to be printed by private contractor. The Victorian Government donated a copy of the book to every educational institution in the State.

Because of the enormous task in bringing this project to fruition the usual update of annual statistics was held over, so that the 1985 edition was a double volume with 30 chapters including new chapters on Regions, heritage, and planning; and Tourism, sport, and recreation. Among its features were all colour photographs except for one historical picture, and articles on colleges of advanced education,

Melbourne's sesquicentenary, the Royal District Nursing Service, the inaugural Australia Games, and *The Sun Aria*. This 1986 edition completes a set of 100 *Victorian Year Books* that collectively provide a most comprehensive assemblage of facts and figures about Victoria's demographic, economic, and social history.

#### CONCLUSION

The official statistical publications of Victoria reflect the expanding role of the central statistical agency. Manuscript compilations were superseded by printed *Statistical Registers*, and the *Victorian Year Book* grew out of the *Registers*. The evolution was in part a result of 19th century statisticians like Archer and Hayter assuming, as part of their responsibilities, the role of Colonial historian.

From being the sole output providing comment on the statistics of the Colony, the *Year Book* has become one source in an array of media produced for an information-oriented society. This change in dissemination practices has been brought about by the shift in emphasis from historical recording to economic and social management which the computer has facilitated.

Currently ABS Victoria produces more than fifty individual titles at monthly, quarterly, annual, and irregular intervals in such major categories as demographic, social, finance, prices, employment, agriculture, manufacturing, retail, building, and transport statistics.

Certain changes are evident in the approach to presenting statistics during recent years. The almost concurrent expansion of tertiary education and the development of information technology has led to a more statistically literate population. Statistical techniques, such as seasonal adjustment, constant prices, index numbers, and sampling, are better understood and this often permits presentation in graphical and diagrammatic form, in many cases computer generated with speed and accuracy.

For much of the 150 years of censuses, *Registers*, and *Year Books* considered, there was continuity in responsibility and supporting staff. Campbell had Archer as his assistant and Archer had Hayter, whose assistants were Fenton and others. Laughton gave frequent credit to J. B. Hourigan and J. S. Macdermott as Assistant Government Statists for their help in editing the *Year Book*. With the frequent changes since integration of the statistical services in 1958 officers occupying the position of Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician have been numerous, but notable among them were F. W. Sayer, R. O. Spencer, and J. F. Clark.

H. H. Hayter, C.M.G. and H. L. Speagle, O.A.M. were honoured for their contributions, the former as the originator of the *Victorian Year Book* who saw it firmly established in its first two decades, and the latter who set a high standard for such publications during the quarter century of his editorship. For the multitude of voluntary contributors and dedicated unnamed staff across the years the rows of monumental books are their memorial.

Although *Statistical Registers* have been discontinued, the first to go being Victoria's in 1916, and bound volumes of the *Census of Population and Housing* last appeared for 1971, the *Victorian Year Book* has continued to serve an invaluable role in reflecting changing society and governments. It is more than the sum of its authors and contributors, but makes a statement about the people of Victoria.

## 2

# GEOGRAPHY

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### PHYSICAL FEATURES

#### **Boundaries and areas**

##### *Creation of Victoria*

The boundaries of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales were defined in *Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoriae* c.76 of 30 July 1842 ('An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land') as follows:

'... the Boundary of the District of Port Phillip on the North and North-east shall be a straight Line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest Source of the River Murray, and thence the Course of that River to the Eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia.'

Previously, by *Imperial Act 4 & 5 William IV* c.95 of 15 August 1834, *Letters Patent* of about 19 February 1836, and *Imperial Act 1 & 2 Victoriae* c.60 of 31 July 1838, the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia was fixed as '... the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'.

By *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae* c.59 of 5 August 1850 ('An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies'), the District of Port Phillip was granted the right to separate from New South Wales.

##### *Boundaries*

On 2 May 1851, the Victoria Electoral Act of 1851 was passed (*New South Wales Act 14 Victoria* No. 47) which provided for the division of the Colony of Victoria into electoral districts. A schedule to the Act set forth the boundaries of the electoral districts, being based on the boundaries of the counties then in existence. Those boundaries of the electoral districts which formed the boundaries of Victoria were described as:

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';

'the South Australian frontier';

'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';

'the sea';

'the sea shore';

'the sea coast';

'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';

'including all the islands at Port Fairy';

'Port Phillip Bay';

'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';

'the waters of Port Phillip';

'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';

'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the election of a Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, thereby establishing the Colony of Victoria.

##### *Murray River*

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the

Murray River by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was determined by the New South Wales Constitution (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae c.54 of 16 July 1855*), which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

In May 1980, the High Court of Australia clarified the situation further by ruling that the northern boundary of Victoria followed the top of the southern (left) bank of the Murray River all territory to the north being within New South Wales.

#### *Cape Howe to the Murray River*

In 1866, following the discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Snowy River near the position where the boundary was thought to be, it became evident that the remaining portion of the New South Wales-Victoria boundary should be marked on the ground. A definitive point at Cape Howe was agreed upon by the two colonies following an on-site conference between the New South Wales Surveyor General (P. F. Adams) and the Victorian Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Geodetic Survey (R. L. J. Ellery). This point was marked and named Conference Point.

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. These he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 176 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth  $116^{\circ} 58' 09.42''$  from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as  $115^{\circ} 53' 41.36''$  to a point distant one league (5.56 kilometres) from high water line at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 2,050 kilometres.

For details regarding the Victoria - South Australia border, refer to pages 46-7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1985*.

#### *Offshore boundaries*

The *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae c.59 of 5 August 1850* which separated the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales described only the land boundaries of the new colony; no southern boundary was defined. However, the northern boundary of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was defined in 1825 as the latitude  $39^{\circ} 12'$  south and this has generally been accepted as the southern limit of Victoria's jurisdiction. It lies about 7 kilometres south of Wilsons Promontory. The lateral offshore boundaries between Victoria and the adjoining mainland States have not been defined.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973* (No. 161), and it received Royal Assent on 4 December 1973. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea of Australia, and in respect of the air space over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth. The Act gives the Governor-General power to proclaim the breadth of the territorial sea, and the power to proclaim the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is to be measured. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the internal waters of Australia (that is to say, any waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea) not within the limits of a State, and in respect of the airspace over those waters and in respect of the seabed and subsoil beneath those waters, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions, thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to the low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast

which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

#### *Depth*

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 15.24 metres below the surface. Since 3 July 1973, the depth limitation for new Crown grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown grant.

The exceptions to the 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 7.62 metres, sometimes 6.10 metres, or 9.14 metres – e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;
- (2) On sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g. 30 metres, 60 metres;
- (3) Some land at Morwell and Churchill—305 metres; and
- (4) Lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955-1973, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

#### *Height*

Although no height limitation for Victorian territory was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has generally been accepted that the Crown has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territories.

The Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which Australia was a party, recognises that every contracting State has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the air space above its territory. Territory is defined for the purposes of the Convention as being the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty of the contracting State.

The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate to give effect to the Chicago Convention and in relation to air navigation with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the Australian States.

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

In pursuance of its constitutional powers the Commonwealth Parliament has passed legislation regulating air navigation within the air space over the whole of Australia. The Victorian Parliament has passed the Air Navigation Act of 1958 which provides that the Air Navigation Regulations made under the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, to the extent that they do not apply to the air space over Victoria of their own force, apply to air navigation within that air space as Victorian law.

#### *Geographic position and area*

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39° 08' S., longitude 146° 22' 30' E., is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray River, latitude 33° 59' S., longitude 140° 58' E; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 33° 59' S. to latitude 38° 04' S., a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is therefore slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia, the other States, and mainland Territories:

## AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres	Percentage of total area
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.88
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52
South Australia	984,000	12.81
New South Wales	801,600	10.44
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>2.96</b>
Tasmania	67,800	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,682,300</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Mountain areas*

A wedge of mountainous country extends across Victoria; it tapers from the high peaks of the north-east and far east of the State to the western limits of the highlands at the lower Dundas Tableland near the South Australian border. This belt of high country, which includes the Great Dividing Range, separates the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee Plains from the plains and uplands of the coastal areas and forms the watershed dividing the northern flowing tributaries of the Murray River from the southern flowing streams. Further information on the Great Dividing Range in Victoria can be found in Chapter 1 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Considerable geological variation occurs in the highlands with granitic intrusives, volcanic complexes, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, and a range of geological structures. Broad plateaux, high plains, and extensive ridge and valley terrains are the chief topographic characteristics with only occasional high peaks and deep gorges occurring. A broad low pass to the north of Melbourne (the Kilmore Gap) provides an easy route across the highlands and this is utilised by the major road and rail links to the north. The Kilmore Gap provides a convenient reference point at which to divide the highlands into eastern and western sections.

*Eastern section*

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

The high country is not typically alpine in character: sharpened peaks and precipitous bluffs are rare, although the Cobberas, The Bluff, and the Mt Buffalo gorge all have impressive cliffs. One distinctive feature of the generally dissected mountain landscape is the High Plains country. Flat to gently undulating topography at elevations of 1,300 metres and above occurs, for example, as the Nunniong, Bogong, and Dargo High Plains, and the High Plains of the Snowy Range. These plains are remnants or residuals of formerly more extensive upland surfaces and include many different rock types—the basalts of the Bogong and Dargo High Plains being two of the best known.

Although snow capped for the winter season with a snow line at about 1,000 metres, even the highest peaks—Mt Bogong (1,986 metres) and Mt Feathertop (1,922 metres)—become free of snow in summer.

*Western section*

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to beyond Ballarat in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to deep leads, some of which are gold bearing. Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over twenty metres onto bedrock.

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is the Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The



highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems.

The following table lists some of Victoria's highest mountains:

HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS, VICTORIA  
(metres)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	Mckay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobberas No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

### *Coastline*

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,200 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition three large embayments—Port Phillip Bay (260 kilometres), Western Port Bay (140 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres)—partially enclose protected waters where most of the ports and harbours are situated.

Much of the ocean coast is exposed to high wave energy from strong and regular ocean swells and storm wave activity generated in the Southern Ocean. In western Victoria, swells arrive predominantly from the west and south-west, while the coastline of eastern Victoria (particularly east of Wilsons Promontory) is subject to swell from the south-east across the Tasman Sea. The shape of the long, gently curving Ninety Mile Beach from Corner Inlet to Lakes Entrance is determined by wave action from this swell.

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sediments of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

West of Cape Otway to Warrnambool and particularly from the Gellibrand River to Peterborough is a spectacular cliffed coastline cut into soft horizontally bedded limestones and marls. Wave action has eroded along joints and weaknesses in the rock to produce near-vertical cliffs up to 60 metres high and forming blowholes, arches, and isolated rock stacks. Many of these features may be observed in the Port Campbell National Park.

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Nelson and Cape Bridgewater exhibit a variety of volcanic features. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island are cliffed in early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast Mesozoic and Palaeozoic sediments form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sediments and the volcanic rocks but are not found in the granite sectors.

Sandy beaches backed by extensive dune topography extend around Discovery Bay in far western Victoria. In many places these dunes are actively eroding and sand is spilling and blowing inland to cover coastal vegetation. Similar erosion is also present along the Ninety Mile Beach and on the sandy beaches and dunes further east between Lakes Entrance and Cape Howe. Much of this erosion is being controlled by soil conservation measures.

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand barriers. Rivers such as the Snowy, Barwon, and Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge. During the floods of early 1971 the Snowy River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier which formerly deflected the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending, but are subject to erosion by wave action.

In the shallow and sheltered waters of Western Port Bay and Corner Inlet, mangrove swamps and salt marshes form a broad coastal fringe. Creeks and channels cross the soft, sticky mud-flats exposed in front of the mangrove fringe and form intricate patterns of tidal drainage. Smaller areas of mud and mangrove occur in the estuaries of the Barwon River and the Tarwin River; in the latter, the rapid spread of an introduced, salt-tolerant plant (*Spartina anglica*) is of particular interest.

#### Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 1 on page 31. Each of these divisions has certain physical features (elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils) which distinguish it from the others. The following is a list of these divisions:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Murray Basin Plains:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Mallee</li> <li>(b) The Riverine Plains</li> <li>(c) The Wimmera</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Central Highlands:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The Eastern Highlands</li> <li>B. The Western Highlands:                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Midlands</li> <li>(b) The Grampians</li> <li>(c) The Dundas Tablelands</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Western District Plains:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Volcanic Plains</li> <li>(b) The Coastal Plains</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Gippsland Plains:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The East Gippsland Plains</li> <li>(b) The West Gippsland Plains</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Southern Uplands:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The Otway Ranges</li> <li>(b) The Barrabool Hills</li> <li>(c) The Mornington Peninsula</li> <li>(d) The South Gippsland Highlands</li> <li>(e) Wilsons Promontory</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
|---|--|

#### *Murray Basin Plains*

These plains include the areas commonly known as the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the Northern or Riverine Plains. The plains are effectively subdivided by a topographic feature known as the Leaghur Fault which runs sub-parallel with the Loddon River immediately west of Kerang.

From the Murray River to the Central Highlands, eastwards of the Leaghur Fault, is the remarkably flat landscape of the Riverine Plains, which are coalescing alluvial plains of the Murray, Ovens, Broken, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers, formed by fluvial sedimentation. Also crossing the Riverine Plains is an extensive system of dry abandoned stream courses known as prior streams.

West of the Leaghur Fault the landscape and soil are very different. Here the Mallee country starts, with its surface cover predominantly of fine sands. Parallel north north-west to south south-east orientated Pliocene beach ridges or dunes which ripple the landscape are the basic landscape element of the Mallee, formed on the margin of a retreating sea. Hollows between these ridges are partly filled by Pleistocene fluviolacustrine clays; the ridges are partly obscured by younger east to west orientated longitudinal dunes, parabolic dunes, and sand plains. Of significance are areas of groundwater discharge such as the gypsum playas and salinas, as exemplified by Lake Tyrrell and the Raak Plains.

The Mallee is the marine plain of the former Murray Basin, with a veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous marine Tertiary sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredgwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River the streams fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered by lunettes. This is because of the low flow volumes and high rates of evaporation and infiltration.

The Wimmera is essentially the low alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and abandoned river channels lying between the Western Highlands and the Mallee.

#### *Central Highlands*

Extending east to west across Victoria is a major complex ridge known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the Eastern Highlands, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show

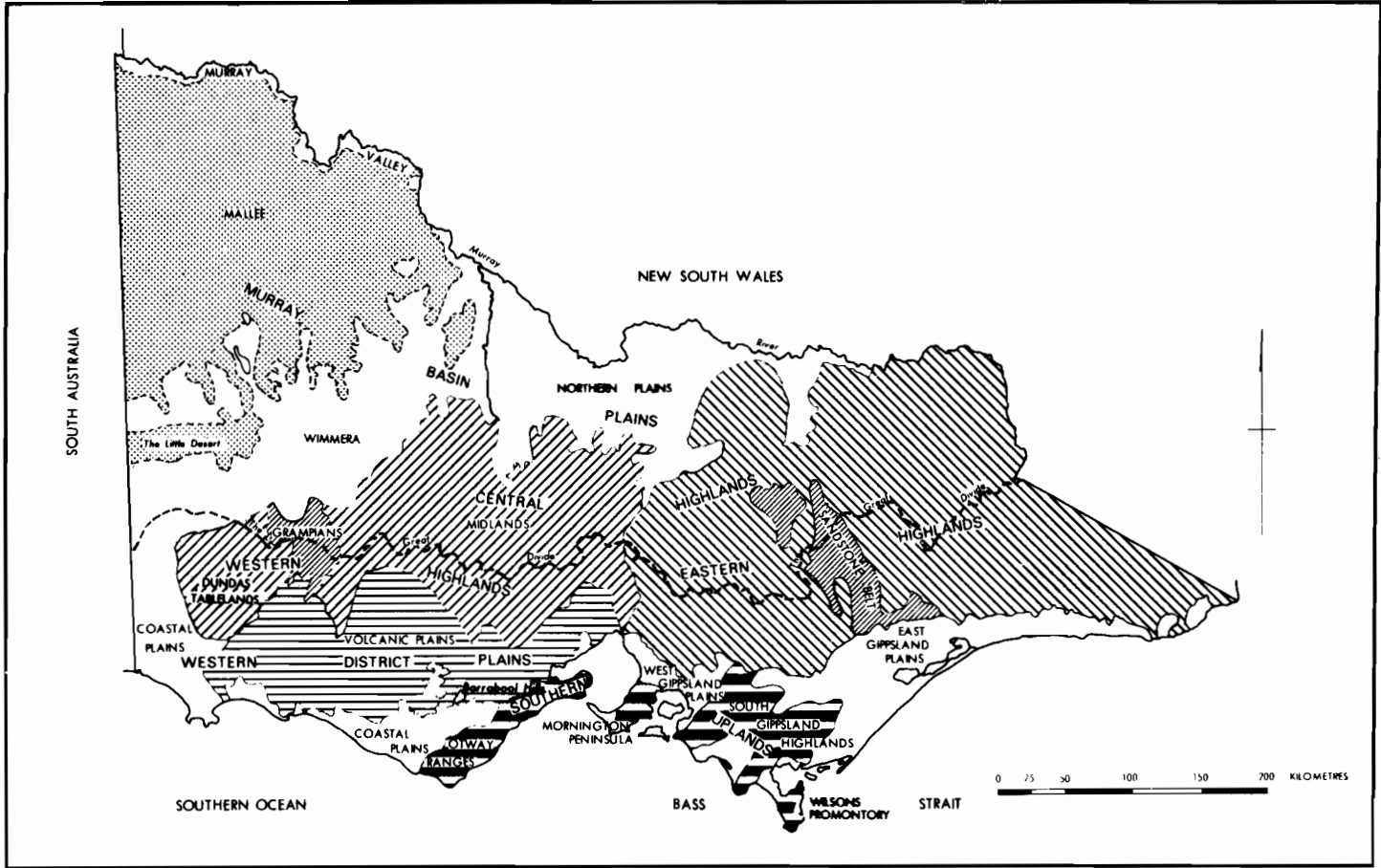


FIGURE 1. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

steep-sided, deep, and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in the hard, almost flat-lying Upper Devonian to Lower Carboniferous sandstones and rhyolites between Briarolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic sandstones and mudstones.

The Western Highlands, in contrast to the Eastern, are much lower in elevation and are generally subdued hills rather than mountains. Rugged areas are mostly found near fault scarps. The general elevation is about 600 metres at Ballarat, but usually considerably less. Resistant masses of igneous rocks such as Mt Macedon and Mt Cole rise well above the general level, but fall well short of the main peaks in the Eastern Highlands. Extensive flat and only slightly dissected areas of Upper Tertiary to Quaternary basalt cover parts of the Western Highlands, conspicuously in the Ballarat area where they have yielded rich soils, and above the basalt flows rise prominent eruption points such as Mt Warrenheip and Mt Buninyong.

The Grampians, sharp-crested strike ridges of hard sandstone reaching 1,200 metres in height, are prominent mountains rising far above the general level of the highlands which decrease in height westwards. The westerly extremity of the Western Highlands is the Dundas Tablelands, a tilted block extending to Dergholm, formed in contorted Lower Palaeozoic rocks capped with laterite and dissected by the Glenelg River system.

Valleys in the Western Highlands are generally broad rather than deep, except where rejuvenating movements have occurred along fault scarps leading to the formation of gorges in some cases.

The Central Highlands owe their elevation and relief to varied upwarping movements and faulting during Tertiary time.

#### *Western District Plains*

The Western District Plains stretch westwards from Melbourne to Camperdown, Hamilton, and Portland. They subdivide naturally into volcanic plains and coastal plains.

#### *Volcanic Plains*

With an area of 15,000 square kilometres, the Volcanic Plains are one of the largest volcanic plains in the world. They begin at an east-west line through Colac and Warrnambool and reach northwards to the foot of the Grampians.

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area and several other areas show extensive minor irregularities known locally as 'Stony Rises', formed by lava collapse during solidification; these lava flows are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and extensive areas of basalt can be traced to some cones. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the 'Stony Rises' between Colac and Camperdown can be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

The plains are crossed by some streams such as the Hopkins River with narrow incised valleys, but much drainage is internal, with precipitation finding its way to shallow lakes and underground.

#### *Coastal Plains*

Coastal plains extend from Queenscliff to Torquay and from Princetown to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. Some of the limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and form high yielding aquifers for groundwater. A broad coastal plain, bounded by a fault scarp to the north-east, lies to the west and north-west of Portland.

#### *Gippsland Plains*

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

The Moe Swamp, Western Port Sunklands, and Powlett Plains (near Wonthaggi) may be regarded as western extensions of the Gippsland Plains, separated by maturely dissected upfaulted blocks.

The present plains are the upper surface of a Tertiary and Quaternary basin, in which thick sequences of marine and freshwater sediments have accumulated, including the major brown coal seams of the La Trobe Valley. The plains are generally covered with piedmont-type sands, sandy clays, and gravels, which originated from the Eastern Highlands during the final late Tertiary movements which elevated them to their present height, and into these gravels the streams have cut broad alluvium filled valleys with flights of terraces that can be traced back into the Highlands.

A former coastline can be recognised behind the present coastline in the Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance area. The conspicuous Ninety Mile Beach is a barrier bar which has cut off some of the Gippsland Lakes from the sea, and both spits and islands inland from the beach betray a complex history of barrier formation and erosion related to changed sea levels. Present day coastal dunes are prominent along sections of the Ninety Mile Beach, and earlier dunes and beach ridges are found on the barriers; still older dunes are found north of Woodside and east of Stratford.

#### *Southern Uplands*

South-west of the Gippsland Plains is a steep mountainous region, the Southern Uplands, formed by upwarping and faulting, and separated from the Eastern Highlands by the westerly extension of the Gippsland Plains appropriately named by J. W. Gregory as the 'Great Valley of Victoria'. These mountains, together with the Barrabool Hills near Geelong and the Otway Ranges, are formed of freshwater Lower Cretaceous sandstones and mudstones, and all display a characteristic rounded topography, due in part to very extensive landslipping and structural weakness in these rocks.

Areas of weathered basalt from the Lower Tertiary are found on the Uplands in plateau-like form at Thorpdale and Mirboo North in South Gippsland, and many smaller remnants are found elsewhere in these ranges; the basalts yield rich soils.

The Otway Ranges similarly originated by upwarping and faulting during Tertiary time.

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port Sunklands and the Port Phillip Sunklands.

#### **Land surface of Victoria**

The present topography of Victoria is the result of interaction between various rock types, changes in elevation, and deformation, processes such as weathering and erosion—including climatic effects—and the stage of development reached by these processes. Hard resistant rocks, for example, will after prolonged erosion tend to stand out in relief, whereas softer more weathered rocks will be topographically more depressed. Over extensive periods of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds of metres by uplift.

#### *Jurassic erosion surface*

In the Eastern Highlands, plateau remnants are widespread as, for example, the Cobberas, the Mt Hotham area, Mt Buffalo, the Snowy Plains, Mt Wellington, and the Baw Baw Plateau: They are all in hard rocks such as granite, rhyolite, and massive sandstone. These plateau remnants, and ridge tops at similar levels, are relics of the most ancient landscape or erosion surface preserved in Victoria. They are the surviving parts of sub-planar surface which was close to sea-level in Jurassic time, before uplift and warping late in the Jurassic commenced its destruction, and began to form troughs or sedimentary basins in which the sediments represented in the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands were deposited during Cretaceous time. These upwarps had already begun to define the Central Highlands.

#### *Later evolution*

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions thick deposits of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys gold bearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

Erosion proceeded to advanced stages during parts of the Tertiary Period, as attested by remains of younger erosion surfaces, preserved at lower levels than the Jurassic surface on the hill summits immediately east of the centre of Melbourne and around the Dandenong Ranges to Gembrook, on the Kinglake Plateau, and elsewhere in the Central Highlands.

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

The Upper Tertiary and Quaternary saw vast volcanic activity in central and western Victoria. From Melbourne to Hamilton basalts and tuffs were outpoured and ejected. Flows followed pre-existing valleys in the Western Highlands, burying gravels as deep leads in the Ballarat district.

Final downwarpings, assisted by the world wide melting of glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene, led to the drowning which has given Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay their present configurations, and concomitant upwarps in the Central Highlands elevated them to their present level.

Changing climate has played a role in this physiographic evolution. Thus the Mid-Tertiary, with the rich flora evident in the brown coals, appears to have been a time of higher rainfall than at present, which resulted in larger streams with more erosive power. Changing Quaternary climates are also recognised in the changing regimes evident in the former lakes and prior streams of the Riverine Plains.

### Hydrology

#### *Water resources*

The average annual rainfall over Victoria is about 660 mm. As the area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres, the total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of the State's river systems. It is not yet known how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but total storage of groundwater with less than 1,000 parts per million salinity is very large. Groundwater resources are being assessed by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Department of Industry, Technology and Resources.

Victoria's surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering the State as being divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of the State's area, and the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for approximately 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 milligrams per litre of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 milligrams per litre, except near their sources, and increases downstream to in excess of 1,500 milligrams per litre.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern, and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another and from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water.

Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of the average annual flow takes place between July and October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

#### *Rivers*

#### *Topography*

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a mountainous region in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at

the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland.

#### *Geography*

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 26.)

Of the major northern rivers, all except three flow into the Murray River. The three exceptions—the Avoca, Richardson, and Wimmera Rivers—finish their course at inland lakes in the Wimmera-Mallee region, with the Avoca River, on rare occasions, overflowing its lakes system to reach the Murray River.

Of the major southern rivers, the La Trobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed in 1888 for navigation purposes. The Woody-Yallock River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

#### *Water availability*

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway Ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg River, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, the vast majority of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State.

#### *Physical properties*

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. The water of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

Rivers in central and western Victoria, on the other hand, have comparatively short mountainous sections, and for the majority of their length wander sluggishly through undulating to flat country. Velocities of flow are far less than for their mountainous counterparts, and material carried by these streams consists of fine silt and clay which causes the muddy turbid waters, typical of these central and western rivers.

For those rivers that flow to the sea, there is a tendency at the river mouth to form sand spits and dunes, with the consequent obstruction of the mouth. Some of the smaller streams become blocked entirely and breach only in times of flood.

#### *Salinity*

Rivers in the Eastern Highlands, flowing mainly through heavily timbered mountain tracts, generally have very good quality water suitable for all purposes. In the lower Central Highlands, salinities vary from stream to stream but generally flows are fresh in the winter and spring and slightly saline in the summer and autumn. In the south-west regions of Victoria, catchments consist mainly of grasslands, with scrub regions in the north-west, and streams here are slightly to moderately saline for most of the year.

#### *Flooding*

Rainfall throughout Victoria is erratic during the year and hence the majority of the State's rivers are prone to flooding at any time, with rivers in Gippsland often subject to summer flooding. Flooding problems on a number of major streams have been markedly reduced by the construction of dams which, although designed for the supply of water and not for flood mitigation, provide substantial temporary storage above the full water supply level.

## MAIN STREAM FLOWS, VICTORIA

Stream	Location	Annual volumes ( <sup>'000</sup> megalitres)			No. of years observed	Area above station (kilometres)	Total length (kilometres)
		Max.	Min.	Mean			
NORTHERN RIVERS							
Murray	Jingellic	6,470	732	2,520	65	6,527	2,560
Mitta Mitta	Tallandoon	3,860	354	1,250	50	4,716	219
Kiewa	Kiewa (main branch plus anabranch)	1,580	195	584	47	1,145	184
Ovens	Wangaratta	2,880	195	1,120	98	5,138	227
Broken	Goorambat (head gauge)	678	7.79	242	96	1,924	192
Goulburn	Goulburn Weir	4,570	121	1,340	17	10,627	563
Loddon	Laanecoorie	742	8.11	237	93	4,183	392
Avoca	Coonooer	408	0.43	85.90	95	2,668	269
Wimmera	Horsham	570	—	138	95	4,066	290
SOUTHERN RIVERS							
Snowy	Jarrahmond	5,930	159	1,730	62	13,421	162
Tambo	Swifts Creek	342	8.87	94.60	37	943	198
Mitchell	Glenaladale	2,420	209	932	47	3,903	250
Thomson	Cooper Creek	765	74.60	337	55	906	208
Macallister	Glenmaggie	1,500	48.10	459	65	1,891	201
LaTrobe	Rosedale (main branch plus anabranch)	2,920	447	999	48	4,144	250
Bunyip	Iona	175	29.40	102	22	697	63
Yarra	Warrandyte	1,440	128	729	75	2,328	245
Maribymong	Keilor	342	5.86	111	76	1,303	182
Werribee	Melton Res.	307	5.22	85.40	48	1,155	123
Moorabool	Batesford	217	1.59	71.30	76	1,114	152
Barwon	Inverleigh	326	7.14	133	23	1,269	187
Hopkins	Wickliffe	129	0.56	34.30	64	1,347	280
Gleneilg	Dartmoor	1,630	38.80	636	36	11,914	454

*Lakes*

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes, and those with a natural overflow channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation plus infiltration must exceed the rainfall in the catchment; this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in level much more than open lakes and frequently become dry in dry seasons. For example, Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes, but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek, partly regulated by Lake Condah, and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even freshwater lakes are not used extensively in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake, although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 1.2 metres of overflowing. The total salt content of the lake is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving it a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lakes in Eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Lakes Entrance, which was completed in 1888, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.



*Groundwater resources*

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources.

The present position, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about 4,000,000 hectares or about one-sixth of Victoria's area, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and south-east.

On the other hand, there is about half the State's area, in the central and western sectors, where groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation; the area irrigated from groundwater is approximately 12,000 hectares.

For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon Valley, and in Gippsland. However, these prospects can only be clarified by continuing investigation.

Additional information can be found in the publications entitled *Groundwater Investigation Program Reports, 1971-1985* which were issued by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy. Subsequent issues of this publication have been issued by the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources.

## CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands

#### *Organisation*

Organisational changes initiated by the Victorian Government in 1982 led to the formation of the new Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. The background to these changes was reported in the *Victorian Year Book* 1985. A further move took place in March 1985, when, as part of government changes announced by the Premier, the Division of Survey and Mapping was transferred to the Department of Property and Services.

Public land in the Crown estate occupies 8,786,000 hectares (approximately 39 per cent) of the total area of Victoria (22,760,000 hectares). Alienated land covers an area of 13,974,000 hectares.

The Department manages practically all of Victoria's Crown lands and their living terrestrial and aquatic resources for a complex range of existing and potential uses. This involves the management and protection of Crown land including that categorised as national, State, and regional parks, and State forest and wildlife reserves.

#### AREAS OF CROWN LAND MANAGED, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1985 ('000 hectares)

RESERVED LAND	
Reserved forest under the Forests Act	2,744
Parks under the National Parks Act	1,151
Special purposes under the Crown Land Act	689
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,584</b>
UNRESERVED LAND	
Including land occupied under licence and land set aside for roads	4,202
<b>Total Crown land</b>	<b>8,786</b>

In the case of soil conservation and control of vermin and noxious weeds, the Department is also responsible for protection of private land. In addition the Department manages resources in those

marine areas which are under State control. The Department's overall role involves utilisation of land-based, aquatic, and marine resources on the one hand along with their long-term conservation and protection on the other.

#### *Structure and operation of the Department*

The Department is a highly regionalised organisation with eight major divisions and eighteen relatively autonomous regions which cover the State. The roles of the four functional divisions, namely, National Parks Service; State Forests and Lands Service; Fisheries and Wildlife Service; and the Land Protection Service, are referred to in the following paragraphs. Other divisions of the Department are: Economics, Policy Co-ordination and Strategy, and Corporate Services, which provide the co-ordination and internal services required for the Department's effective operation and administration.

#### *National Parks Service*

The Service is a head office division responsible for the preparation of State wide policies, programmes, plans, and standards relating to the use, conservation, and protection of parks and reserves designated under the National Parks Act. This currently represents close to 70 parks and reserves with a combined area of approximately one million hectares. The Service is also responsible for monitoring the management of these parks.

For further information on the National Parks Service, see pages 40-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

#### *State Forests and Lands Service*

The State Forests and Lands Service is a head office division responsible for the preparation of State wide policies, programmes, plans, and standards relating to the use, conservation, and protection of public lands of the State. It also monitors the management of these lands. The Service is also responsible for the management of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium.

#### *Fisheries and Wildlife Service*

The Fisheries and Wildlife Service is a head office division responsible for the development of State wide policies, programmes, plans, and standards relating to monitoring the condition of fish, wildlife, and their environments, and for developing strategies for their conservation and protection.

This Service protects fish and wildlife; regulates the use of these resources, and is concerned with their habitat. Management is based on such factors as species distribution, abundance, or status and the main focus of effort is usually upon species which are of recreational or commercial importance, or are considered to be under threat.

#### *Land Protection Service*

The Land Protection Service is responsible for the protection of public and private land from problem plants, animals, and insects; conservation of soil; catchment protection; and tree growing on private land.

From head office, State wide policies, programmes, plans, and standards are developed relating to monitoring the condition of public and private land and strategies are framed for their conservation and protection.

The Service is also responsible for the policy aspects of land protection, for research, for provision of technical advice and assistance to land managers and the public, and for planning.

#### *Regional Management Division*

The Regional Management Division is responsible for implementation and control of programmes undertaken in the Department's eighteen regions. Field staff of the former divisions (for instance, national parks rangers, foresters, fisheries and wildlife officers, and soil conservation officers) have been integrated into regional structures; staff of the 'functional arms' remaining in head office are now responsible for policies and plans, monitoring implementation, and providing technical advice, as distinct from the day to day management tasks in national parks, State forests, etc. The head office of Regional Management Division prepares, supports, and has oversight of regional programmes, and the allocation of physical resources to those programmes.

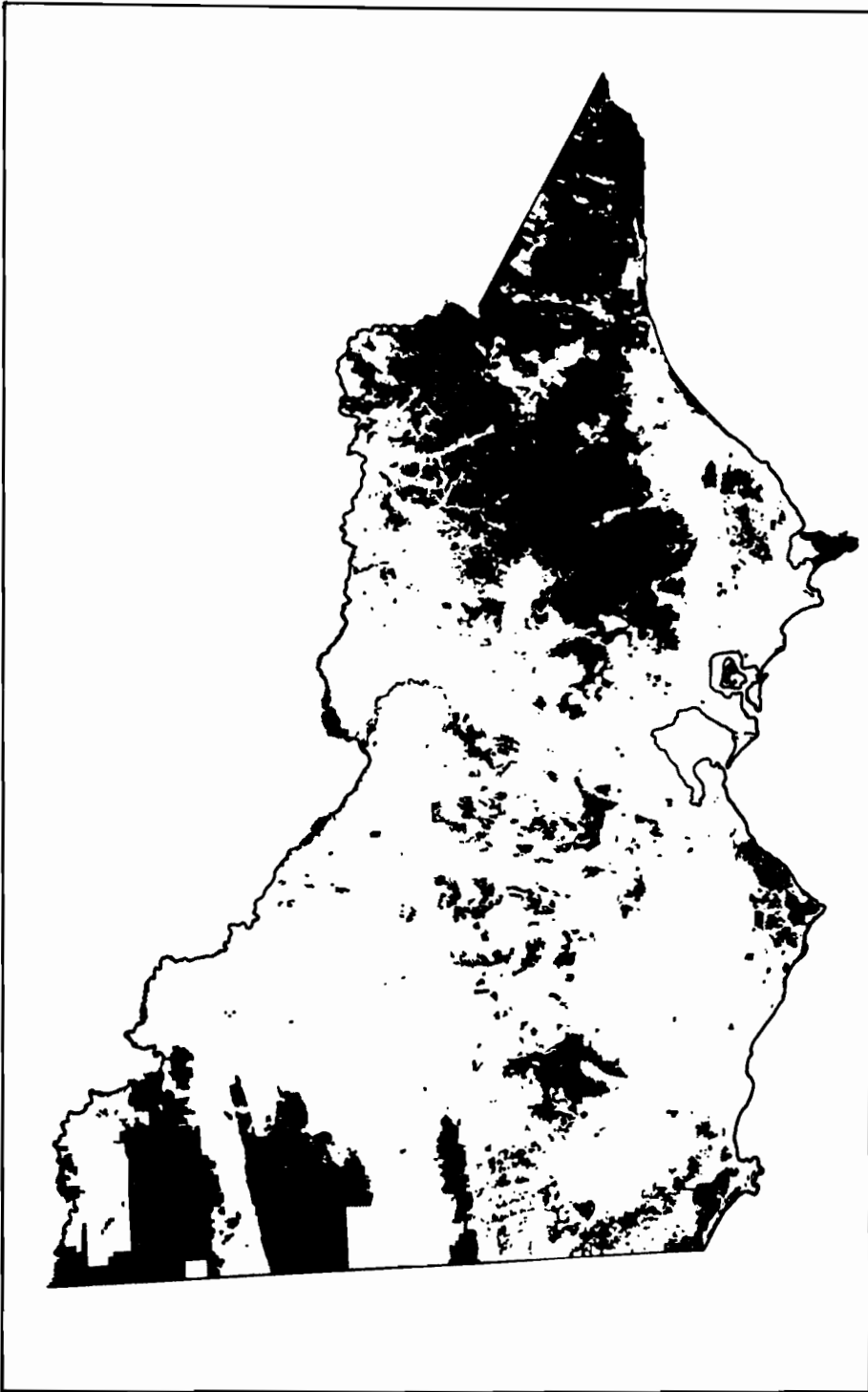


FIGURE 2. Public land of Victoria.

### *Statistics*

The total expenditure of the Department for 1984-85 was \$174.1m, while revenue received was \$71.3m. Forest royalties represented over forty-eight per cent of revenue received.

During 1984-85, management of Victoria's public land and its associated resources and provision of services to private lands was carried out by a staff of 4,355 (at 30 June 1985) from approximately 150 offices and 350 depots and workshops throughout Victoria.

At 30 June 1985 approximately sixty-six per cent of the Department's staff establishment were regionally based.

### *Environment Protection Authority*

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA), constituted under the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, is a pollution control agency responsible for protecting and improving air, land, and water environments through management of wastes, control of noise, and prevention of pollution. Important changes to the Environment Protection Act came into effect on 1 July 1984, and 1 January 1985. The EPA now has wider powers to control pollution. Major features of this Act include the introduction of a works approval system and the licensing of 'scheduled' premises rather than individual discharges.

Major activities centre on assessment and management of air and water quality, wastes on land, and waste control systems. The EPA is also concerned with environmental noise, in particular industrial, traffic, and entertainment noise. Control mechanisms include licensing, pollution abatement notices, noise control notices, and works approvals.

Environmental planning is achieved through State Environment Protection Policies, which are developed by the EPA in draft form, issued for public review, and recommended to the Victorian Government for declaration. These policies set environmental objectives and provide the statutory framework for pollution control. At November 1985, the EPA had nine proclaimed water policies relating to particular catchments, a comprehensive air policy applying to the Victorian airshed, and a noise policy for industrial and commercial premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area.

### *Land Conservation Council*

The primary function of the Land Conservation Council is to carry out investigations and make recommendations on the balanced use of public land in Victoria. For this purpose the Council has divided Victoria into seventeen study areas. It plans to complete its first round of investigations in 1986 with the submission of final recommendations for the Wimmera area to the Victorian Government. A map of these study areas can be found on page 39 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

The Council may also be directed by the Victorian Government to carry out special investigations of areas of public land. Five such investigations have been conducted so far. In addition, reviews of two areas have been completed, and the Council is currently reviewing the Melbourne area, District 1, and the Mallee area, and plans to complete its review of the East Gippsland area in 1986.

In carrying out investigations, the Council is required under the *Land Conservation Act* 1970 to take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to:

- (1) preservation of ecologically significant areas;
- (2) conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest;
- (3) creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest, areas for leisure and recreation, and reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife;
- (4) preservation of species of native plants; and
- (5) land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

In the sixteen years since its inception, one important effect of the Council's recommendations has been to increase substantially the area of Victoria permanently reserved for conservation purposes. This has been achieved mainly through a system of national and State parks dedicated for conservation, recreation, and education purposes. The Council has also established other categories of land-use primarily for conservation, or low intensity recreation or education. These include reference areas; wilderness areas; marine reserves; natural features and scenic reserves; flora reserves; flora and fauna reserves; bushland reserves; coastal reserves; river, stream, and lake reserves; education areas; and historic areas.

At the time of establishment of the Council in 1971, there were twenty-two national parks in Victoria covering some 0.86 per cent of the State. Since that time the Council's recommendations, as accepted by the Victorian Government, have resulted in many of the existing parks being enlarged,

new parks created, and two wilderness areas established. The following table shows the land-use categories and areas recommended to be set aside. It includes recommendations for sixteen of the seventeen areas and districts into which the State has been divided. Special investigations and reviews have also been incorporated. In all, the Council has made some 4,300 recommendations, and the Victorian Government has approved all but about 60 for implementation.

As well as its role in preserving areas of special conservation significance, the Council has a responsibility to ensure that sufficient natural resources are available to meet the current and future needs of the community. One of the most important resources affected by the Council's recommendations is timber. Throughout rural Victoria the timber industry is an integral and often principal component of the total regional economy and many rural communities rely heavily on the timber industry for their economic viability. The Council has also recommended smaller areas for agriculture, mining, and public utilities.

A more comprehensive description of the functions and procedures of the Land Conservation Council is provided in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC LAND USE, VICTORIA, 1985

Land-use category	Area in portion of State investigated	Percentage (a)	
		State	Crown land
	'000 hectares		
National parks (b)	1,189.3	5.2	13.5
State parks	324.5	1.4	3.7
Regional parks	69.0	0.3	0.8
Coastal parks (c)	41.7	0.2	0.5
Multi-purpose parks	59.1	0.3	0.7
Reference areas	77.2	0.3	0.9
Wilderness	152.7	0.7	1.7
Flora, and flora and fauna reserves	78.7	0.4	0.9
Wildlife	95.2	0.4	1.1
Natural features and scenic reserves (d)	67.0	0.3	0.8
Education	16.3	<0.1	0.2
Historic areas and reserves	40.0	0.2	0.5
Streamside reserves	8.8	<0.1	0.1
Lake reserves	81.5	0.4	0.9
Marine parks	52.8	0.2	0.6
State forest (e)	4,511.3	19.8	51.4
Softwoods (f)	106.1	0.5	1.2
Agriculture	99.6	0.4	1.1
Minerals and stone (g)	6.9	<0.1	<0.1
Miscellaneous services and utilities (g)	49.7	0.2	0.6
Water production (g)	203.2	0.9	2.3

(a) Percentages in the table do not add to 100 per cent as one study area is not included and substantial areas — such as road reserves, water frontages, land in townships, land held under perpetual lease, coastal reserves, etc. — have been included only in part.

(b) The park categories reflect the Council's recommendations with the exceptions that Lind, Alfred, and The Lakes national parks are included.

(c) Includes Gippsland Lakes reserves.

(d) Includes caves, and geological and bushland reserves.

(e) The Council has recommended that in future uncommitted land and reserved forest, except that used for softwood production, be reserved as a single land-use category known as State forest.

(f) Estimate of net area planted or recommended to be planted. The Council has indicated a further 23,000 hectares net of uncommitted land could be used, should the Victorian Government decide further areas of forested public land are required.

(g) Substantial areas used for these and other miscellaneous purposes are not included.

### Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Property and Services is responsible for the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria, the preparation of topographic maps, the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958, the co-ordination of surveys under the provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1958, surveys for other departments and authorities, and the documentation of these surveys.

A complete reference to all plans and surveys in Victoria is contained in the Central Plan Office. The Map Sales Centre provides facilities for the public to inspect and purchase maps and aerial photography.

# 3

## CLIMATE

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### CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

#### **General conditions**

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S in the south-east of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to nearly 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east and south-west winds and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

#### *Climatic divisions*

##### *Northern plains*

The mean annual rainfall varies from below 300 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm on the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases northwards. Average monthly rainfall totals range from 20 to 30 mm in the summer to between 30 and 50 mm during the colder six months – May to October.

Cold fronts bring rain to the Wimmera, particularly in winter, but have less effect in the Mallee and the Northern Country. Rain in these latter districts is usually brought by depressions moving inland from the region of the Great Australian Bight, or from depressions developing over New South Wales or northern Victoria itself.

Summers are hot with many days over 32°C, while winter nights can be very cold with wide-spread frost.

##### *Highlands*

The average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. During the colder part of the year, essentially May to October, monthly rainfall is generally higher than for the remainder of the year. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The lower valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean maximum temperature decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

##### *Western districts*

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the West Coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 31°C.

#### *Gippsland*

In West and South Gippsland most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter, but some rain also falls in summer from depressions over eastern New South Wales. The difference between winter and summer rainfall is not as marked as in the western districts.

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to East Gippsland and such rainfall can be very heavy. The frequency of a three day rainfall over 75 mm is much greater in this district than elsewhere in Victoria. Rainfall in the east is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average annual rainfall is less than 600 mm in the Sale-Maffra area, which lies between the influence of western cold fronts and eastern depressions. Over the higher parts of the South Gippsland hills, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm. Along the upper valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, rainfall is much less than on the surrounding highlands.

Most of the closely settled areas are within reach of the sea breeze on summer days and the frequency of high temperatures is less than in other parts of Victoria of similar elevation.

On some winter days, however, the coastal areas of East Gippsland have the highest temperatures in the State, due to the Föhn effect of north-westerly winds descending from the mountains.

#### *Weather patterns*

The general weather of southern Australia is determined primarily by the behaviour of high pressure systems, which move from west to east on a more or less latitudinal track. The mean track is centred south of the continent from November to April, but is located between latitudes 30°S and 35°S from May to October. These anticyclones are separated by low pressure areas, which usually contain active frontal surfaces separating air masses of different characteristics. The low pressure areas are often rain bearing systems and their most northerly influence occurs in winter.

Rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State, where the average rainfall in July is three times that of January. East Gippsland, however, receives little rain from cold fronts and depressions approaching from the west. The heaviest rain in that district is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait which have usually developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast. Rainfall in East Gippsland is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

On occasions, in late autumn, winter, or spring, an anticyclone develops a ridge of high pressure over southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania. This causes cold and relatively dry air to be brought rapidly across Victoria, bringing windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria or Tasmania, a spell of fine weather with frost or fog results. These spells can last as long as a week.

In summer, the more southerly location of the anticyclone belt frequently brings a light easterly wind flow over Victoria with sea breezes near the coast. When anticyclones move into the Tasman Sea, where they sometimes stagnate for several days, winds tend north-east to northerly and sometimes increase in speed. This situation results in heat wave conditions, which persist until relieved by the west to south-west winds associated with the next oncoming depression. The fall in temperature associated with the wind change can be quite sharp.

The weather over south-eastern Australia in summer is occasionally influenced by the penetration of moist air of tropical origin. Although an infrequent event, this is responsible for some of the heaviest rainfalls over the State.

#### *Rainfall*

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 3 on page 45. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, where the rain is not measured.

Except for East Gippsland, more rain falls in winter than in summer. Summer rainfall is more variable and the higher evaporation of this season greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall.

All parts of Victoria are occasionally subject to heavy rain and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals have exceeded 250 mm on several occasions in Gippsland and the Northeast and, rarely, along the West Coast. The highest monthly total recorded in the State is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the West Coast and in West Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

The distribution of rainfall in Victoria by districts is given in the following table:

RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA  
(mm)

District	Year						Average (a)
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
North Mallee	385	274	339	112	392	260	306
South Mallee	416	322	378	123	437	283	351
North Wimmera	456	371	449	149	484	337	411
South Wimmera	580	505	556	230	605	498	498
Lower North	435	364	471	172	532	407	430
Upper North	504	459	618	222	630	485	514
Lower Northeast	678	705	1,008	377	935	793	775
Upper Northeast	950	1,004	1,278	534	1,124	932	1,097
East Gippsland	460	692	753	553	868	819	775
West Gippsland	759	939	874	628	988	920	912
East Central	752	853	874	647	887	851	886
West Central	499	545	628	349	680	536	609
North Central	717	700	797	403	832	719	718
Western Plains	583	592	607	333	722	613	628
West Coast	723	767	704	495	873	792	770

(a) Average for 72 years 1913 to 1984.



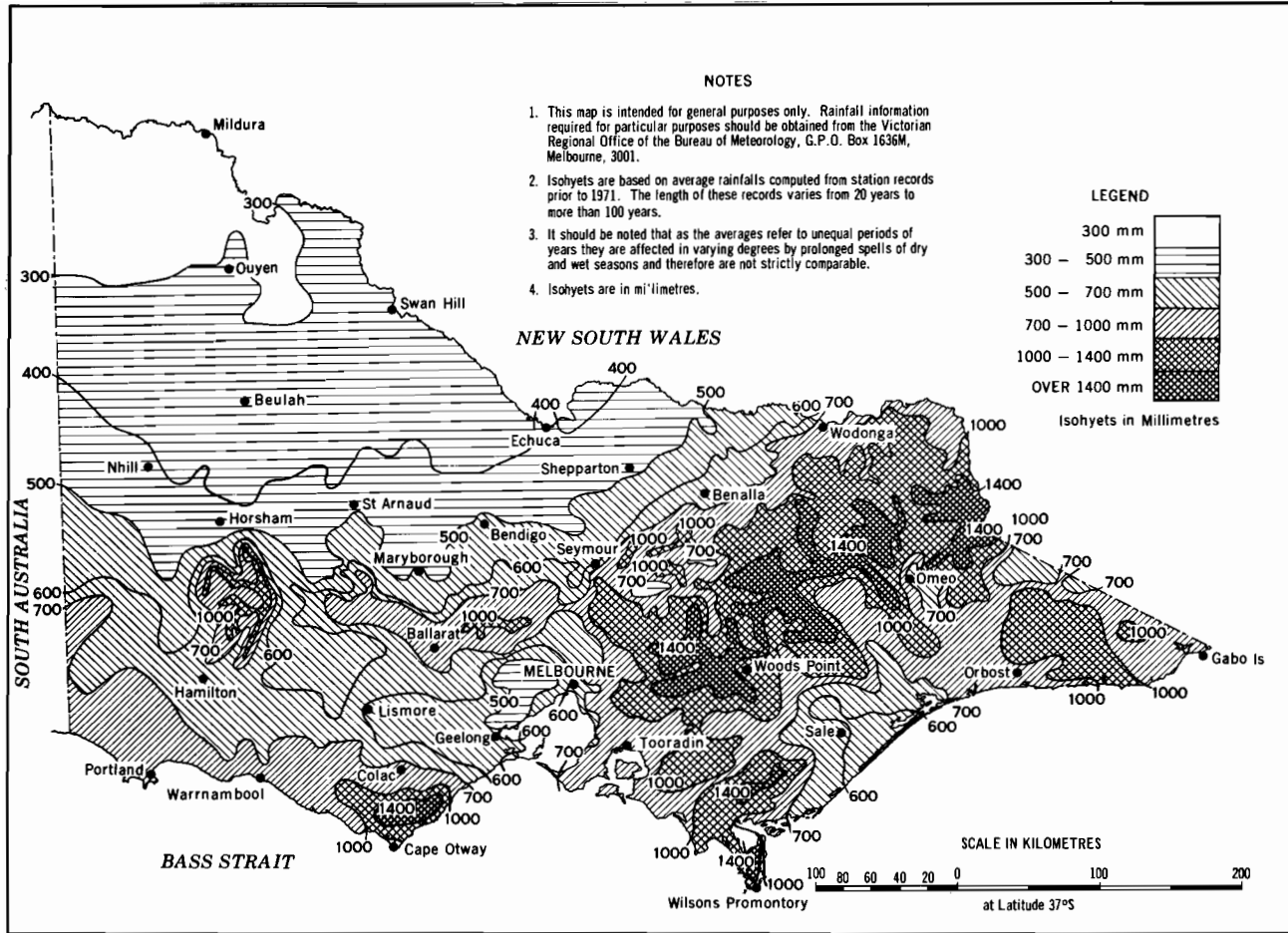


FIGURE 3. Average annual rainfall of Victoria.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

*Rainfall reliability*

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e. the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a 'normal' statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation  $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100\right)$  has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 4 on page 47.) for the 71 years 1913 to 1983 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

## ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION, VICTORIA

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	773	125	16.2
2 West Gippsland	913	149	16.4
3 East Central	890	147	16.6
4 Western Plains	630	115	18.3
5 West Central	611	124	20.2
6 East Gippsland	775	159	20.6
7 South Wimmera	501	111	22.1
8 North Central	719	164	22.8
9 North Wimmera	414	100	24.2
10 Upper Northeast	1,103	275	24.9
11 Lower Northeast	775	210	27.2
12 South Mallee	354	99	27.9
13 Upper North	516	146	28.2
14 Lower North	432	133	30.7
15 North Mallee	307	95	31.1

(a) Average for 71 years 1913 to 1983.

The higher the value of the percentage coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the possible departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

It should be noted that the above applies to *annual* rainfall. The assumption of a 'normal' statistical distribution is not generally applicable to periods of less than 12 months. Statistically, because of the highly skewed nature of monthly rainfall it is not possible to use the standard deviation as an indicator of variability; instead, decile analyses are preferred.

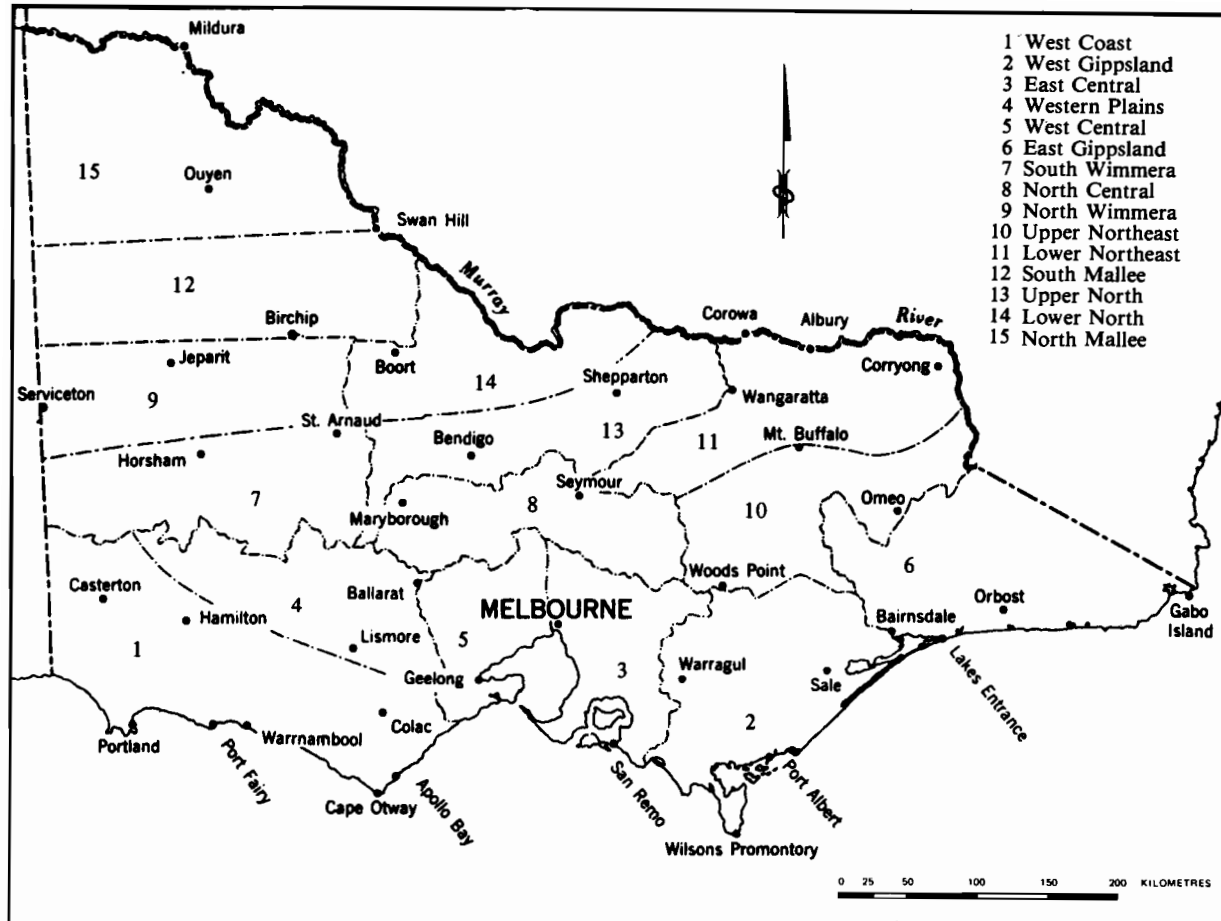


FIGURE 4. Rainfall districts, Victoria.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL, NORMAL, VICTORIA  
(mm)

District	Month												Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
North Mallee —													
Normal	20	24	20	21	30	27	29	30	29	33	24	19	306
1984	59	6	14	15	4	1	43	58	27	10	22	1	260
South Mallee —													
Normal	21	25	23	24	35	32	34	36	34	38	27	22	351
1984	67	6	21	10	6	4	44	59	24	11	28	3	283
North Wimmera —													
Normal	23	26	23	29	41	40	44	46	42	42	31	24	411
1984	67	2	42	11	12	10	49	66	28	10	36	4	337
South Wimmera —													
Normal	25	28	26	37	51	50	57	58	52	49	37	28	498
1984	52	4	69	20	18	19	76	100	61	15	55	9	498
Lower North —													
Normal	29	28	31	30	42	41	42	44	41	45	30	27	430
1984	117	9	28	22	5	8	55	77	30	26	28	2	407
Upper North —													
Normal	34	33	36	38	48	49	53	55	49	51	36	32	514
1984	109	13	43	28	10	12	60	100	41	31	28	10	485
Lower Northeast —													
Normal	46	42	51	56	71	79	86	88	72	78	54	52	775
1984	172	55	36	38	15	18	101	165	77	82	17	17	793
Upper Northeast —													
Normal	57	53	66	78	106	114	127	133	106	109	79	69	1,097
1984	155	50	53	46	28	37	97	236	99	74	27	30	932
East Gippsland —													
Normal	64	53	64	61	66	69	61	59	62	73	72	71	775
1984	92	52	35	45	45	65	195	58	115	30	33	54	819
West Gippsland —													
Normal	55	54	68	73	86	82	80	90	84	91	80	69	912
1984	76	27	70	100	30	57	134	106	113	45	75	87	920
East Central —													
Normal	51	53	61	74	86	75	80	88	85	91	77	65	886
1984	67	29	85	71	30	53	87	104	145	53	63	64	851
West Central —													
Normal	36	44	43	48	54	50	53	60	60	63	53	45	609
1984	63	16	63	44	17	21	48	71	85	35	43	30	536
North Central —													
Normal	39	43	43	54	69	71	78	82	71	70	53	45	718
1984	109	20	83	49	21	32	71	131	86	46	46	25	719
Western Plains —													
Normal	33	37	38	50	59	55	63	70	65	63	54	42	629
1984	40	9	88	38	22	22	85	94	98	31	58	28	613
West Coast —													
Normal	34	36	46	62	77	77	90	94	79	70	60	45	770
1984	40	15	108	41	39	49	112	112	122	40	60	54	792

### Droughts

The exact definition of drought is not specific in nature. A general term is 'severe water shortage', but a severe shortage of water for a large consumer, such as a market gardener, may not be of undue concern to a pastoralist.

Rainfall is the best single index of drought, although evaporation losses and storages in reservoirs must also be taken into account when determining the severity of a drought.

One advantage of assessing droughts on the basis of rainfall statistics is that records are available dating back for over 100 years at some locations, thus providing an objective basis for assessing drought severity. Studies based on drought effects on plants and animals, however, would be of a more subjective nature, due to technological advances in drought resistance.

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence, but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period from 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly in 1925, 1927, and 1929.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Drought prevailed in East Gippsland in 1971. In 1972, this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before ending after heavy rain in February 1973.

Northern Victoria experienced drought conditions for about ten months until September 1975, while in 1976 the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south led to severe rainfall deficiencies, particularly in South Gippsland. The drought had extended to most of Victoria before ending with good rains in September and October. Large sections of Victoria experienced serious to severe deficiencies during the latter half of 1977 and the first five months of 1978. Drought conditions prevailed in north-east Victoria in the latter half of 1979. However, good rainfall in January 1980 provided some relief from these rainfall deficiencies. Rain in the latter half of April was sufficient to break the five month drought in most of Victoria, but not in Gippsland. It was not until good rain was received in October that the eight month drought was broken in East Gippsland.

Drought conditions were experienced throughout Victoria during the period commencing April 1982 and continuing into 1983. The drought was extremely severe in all districts north of the Great Dividing Range where rainfall totals for the eleven months from April 1982 to February 1983 were the lowest ever recorded. Southern Victoria fared only slightly better with serious to severe rainfall deficiencies occurring generally. Rainfall during March 1983 significantly reduced the extent of the drought, particularly in western Victoria. During April, the drought area contracted in the north-east, but much of central and eastern Victoria was still rainfall deficient. By the end of May, the only drought areas remaining were in central Victoria and in the far north-west. This situation persisted until September 1983.

### *Floods*

Lands bordering rivers, lakes, and coastal regions have historically attracted settlement and development. These areas, known as 'flood-plains', are susceptible to occasional inundation, and depending on their extent of development, extensive damage to property and even loss of life may result. The realisation of this danger has led man to attempt to reduce the effect of flood damage by means such as the construction of dams and discouragement of development in certain areas. However, it should be recognised that as floods are a natural phenomenon, they have major beneficial as well as detrimental effects. The very existence of fertile flood plains depends on the occurrence of floods.

Flooding occurs in all districts but is most frequent in the Northeast and in Gippsland. The occurrence of flooding in place and time is highly variable since it depends on the location and intensity of rainfall. In general, in Victoria, flooding is most likely in late winter or early spring, since this is the time of maximum rainfall and maximum catchment wetness, but floods can occur at any time of the year. On many streams, particularly in East Gippsland, some of the most severe floods have been in January or February.

The extent and effect of flooding is dependent not only on rainfall but also on topography, land-use, water control structures, and the location of towns.

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, 1975, 1981, and 1983, widespread flooding, varying from moderate to major, occurred

throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, Northeast, West Central, and East Gippsland Districts. In 1978, major flooding occurred on most rivers in East Gippsland.

#### *Snow*

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

#### *Temperatures*

January and February are the hottest months of the year. Average maximum temperatures are under 20°C on the higher mountains and under 24°C along the coast, but exceed 32°C in parts of the Mallee.

Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July, when they are below 10°C over most of the Great Dividing Range, and less than 3°C on the higher mountains. Over the lower country there is little variation across the State, ranging from 13°C near the coast to 16°C in the northern Mallee.

In summer, high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions, extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C to 15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray River and on the East Gippsland coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast, but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record to date is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres) – a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales – and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

#### *Frosts*

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost, while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the Northeast while it exceeds 200 days within 80 kilometres of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the Northeast.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and Northern Country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the Northeast, frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

#### *Humidity*

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than over other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. The most humid weather in Victoria occurs when light north-easterly winds persist for several days in summer, bringing moist air from the Tasman Sea or from further north. On these occasions the dew point can rise to 20°C.

When northerly winds blow over Victoria in summer and dry air arrives from central Australia, the dew point can fall to 0°C or lower. When combined with high temperatures, the relative humidity can fall below 10 per cent. The cold air which arrives over the State from the far south from time to time in winter can also be very dry, with a dew point of about 3°C.

#### *Evaporation*

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is now used exclusively at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 72 at the end of 1983, 48 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made in the past with the Australian tank at about 30 stations, about half of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 mm to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

#### *Winds*

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are, however, wide variations from this general description. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

The wind is usually strongest during the day, when the air in the lower atmosphere is well mixed. As the ground cools after sunset, stratification of the air above it takes place, and the wind near the surface dies down. In valleys, however, the cooler air near the ground begins to flow down the slope, and the valley or katabatic breeze may blow through the night, to die down after sunrise.

At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to its flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher levels in gusts which last for only a few seconds.

The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only a few places in Victoria and the highest gust recorded to date is 164 km/h at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres for meteorological anemometers. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more. Two diagrams of wind roses for Victoria at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., respectively, are shown on pages 78 and 79 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

#### *Thunderstorms*

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

### CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

#### *Temperature*

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is

## MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	1	37	19	23	22	22	28	23	26	27	27	33	25	20	295
		2	37	32.1	31.2	28.1	23.3	18.8	15.8	15.3	17.2	20.2	23.5	27.1	30.0	23.5
		3	37	16.7	16.5	14.0	10.2	7.5	5.1	4.3	5.4	7.3	9.8	12.2	14.7	10.3
	Swan Hill	1	99	22	23	24	25	34	36	32	35	32	35	26	24	348
		2	83	31.5	31.3	27.8	22.8	18.3	14.8	14.5	16.3	19.4	22.9	26.9	30.0	23.0
		3	81	15.4	15.4	12.9	9.7	6.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.6	8.9	11.6	13.8	9.6
WIMMERA	Horsham	1	109	22	26	25	34	48	50	46	48	46	44	34	27	450
		2	77	29.9	29.8	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	20.9	24.8	27.8	21.5
		3	76	13.4	13.6	11.5	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	7.5	9.7	11.9	8.4
	Nhill	1	97	22	23	23	31	41	47	46	47	43	41	31	27	422
		2	79	29.7	29.4	26.3	21.5	17.3	14.2	13.6	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.9	21.6
		3	80	12.9	13.3	11.0	8.4	6.2	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.4	11.6	8.1
WESTERN	Ballarat	1	75	37	46	46	54	70	64	68	77	73	71	57	50	713
		2	74	25.0	24.9	22.0	17.4	13.4	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.4	17.2
		3	75	10.9	11.8	10.1	7.6	5.9	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.8	9.6	7.2
	Hamilton	1	109	33	32	43	55	69	72	74	77	73	66	52	45	691
		2	93	25.7	25.7	23.0	18.8	15.3	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.4	17.7	20.6	23.3	18.6
		3	93	11.4	12.0	10.6	8.6	6.9	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.1	7.2	8.5	10.1	8.0
Warrnambool	1	85	33	34	48	60	78	77	88	86	74	67	55	44	744	
	2	82	22.2	22.3	21.1	18.6	16.1	13.9	13.3	14.1	15.7	17.4	19.0	20.7	17.8	
	3	82	12.8	13.3	12.3	10.4	8.7	6.9	6.2	6.7	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.6	9.6	
NORTHERN	Bendigo	1	122	33	33	37	41	54	61	56	57	55	53	38	32	550
		2	119	29.4	29.1	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.9	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
		3	116	14.1	14.4	12.4	9.1	6.5	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.4	12.4	8.8
	Echuca	1	104	27	27	34	34	42	44	40	43	40	43	32	28	434
		2	101	30.8	30.5	27.2	22.1	17.5	14.1	13.4	15.2	18.3	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.2
		3	101	15.2	15.3	13.1	9.5	6.8	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.5



MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS — *continued*

	Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	104	41	37	51	53	65	72	71	75	67	70	57	48	707
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
	Kyneton	1	95	37	39	47	54	75	90	82	84	74	69	52	50	753
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	99	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538
		2	77	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.7	14.1	13.6	14.9	16.9	19.1	21.3	23.4	19.4
		3	78	13.3	13.9	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.3
	Mornington	1	97	45	43	52	63	71	70	69	71	71	71	58	52	736
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
NORTHEAST	Omeo	1	104	52	52	55	47	54	57	52	56	61	72	63	61	682
		2	102	26.2	25.9	23.1	18.6	14.1	10.7	10.1	12.1	15.2	18.5	21.7	24.4	18.4
		3	102	9.5	9.6	7.9	4.9	2.2	0.8	-0.2	0.6	2.7	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.8
	Wangaratta	1	106	37	39	47	47	56	71	64	64	61	63	46	42	637
		2	81	31.0	30.7	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.6	12.7	14.5	17.7	21.1	25.3	28.9	21.8
		3	81	15.0	15.1	12.3	8.3	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.9	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.8
EAST GIPPSLAND WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	34	51	52	60	62	94	77	80	92	90	86	82	66	892
		2	34	24.8	24.7	22.5	18.7	14.8	12.5	11.8	13.1	15.3	17.7	19.7	22.3	18.1
		3	33	12.7	13.3	12.2	9.6	7.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	6.6	8.3	9.7	11.2	8.9
	Sale	1	40	48	41	57	45	61	48	39	53	51	64	61	57	625
		2	38	25.3	25.2	23.4	20.1	16.5	14.0	13.6	14.8	16.8	19.0	21.0	23.2	19.4
		3	38	12.6	13.2	11.6	8.6	6.2	4.2	3.1	4.1	5.5	7.6	9.3	11.2	8.1
	Bairnsdale	1	65	60	50	67	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	697
		2	65	24.6	24.7	23.0	20.3	17.0	14.3	13.8	15.3	17.4	19.6	21.7	23.4	19.6
		3	64	12.3	12.6	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	9.4	11.2	8.0
	Orbost	1	100	70	58	69	73	75	85	66	60	69	78	68	77	848
		2	44	25.3	25.2	23.7	20.8	17.5	15.0	14.7	15.7	17.7	19.7	21.3	23.6	20.0
		3	45	13.0	13.5	12.0	9.3	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.1	8.3	10.1	11.7	8.7

(a) Legend: 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1983).  
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all available years of record to 1983).  
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all available years of record to 1983).

about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most winters. However, over more recent years, the urban 'heat island' effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are given in the following table:

#### MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,015.0	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.4	10.2
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.2	11.5	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	64	61	72	79
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	153	169	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	365	574	288	142
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.6	8.4	5.6	4.6
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.8	10.6

(a) Measured by Class A Pan (records commenced 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Laverton (records commenced 1968).

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1979 to 1984 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

#### YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

Meteorological element	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,016.9	1,016.4	1,015.1	1,018.8	1,017.7	1,016.5
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C) —						
Mean	15.8	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.1
Mean daily maximum	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.5	19.6	19.6
Mean daily minimum	11.3	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.2	10.6
Absolute maximum	41.3	41.4	41.8	43.3	43.2	35.0
Absolute minimum	1.2	1.5	2.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.1
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.2	8.7
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	10	14	16	19	15	1
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	2	1	0	8	3	4
Rainfall (mm)	543	644	602	422	612	564.8
Number of days of rain	151	149	138	101	143	144
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,320	1,352	1,341	1,379	1,167	1,169.1
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	69	67	69	69	72	70
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.7
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.0	6.6
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	7.7	(d)	(e)	9.0	9.0	9.5
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	42	(d) 59	(e) 48	39	40	43
Number of days of fog	8	10	3	11	9	4
Number of days of thunder	10	6	12	10	6	10

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

(d) Incomplete, records for June not available.

(e) Incomplete, records for October not available.

### *Rainfall*

The average annual rainfall in the city is 657 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January and July to 68 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, and observed totals have ranged from 8 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals have ranged between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain has been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months – December to April. Only three times has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months of May to August.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafras the annual average is over 1,300 mm.

The number of days of rain, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of seven in February and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of days of rain in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of Melbourne's records – April 1923. On occasions, each month from November to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

### *Fogs*

Fogs occur on an average of four mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average nineteen days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

### *Cloud and sunshine*

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of four to five hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities except Hobart which is marginally less. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight and a half hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 60 per cent for January and February and 40 per cent in June.

### *Wind*

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.9 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each month except March. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of only a few seconds up to or even over 95 km/h. At the Melbourne observing site, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

### *Thunder, hail, and snow*

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 13 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can

fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snowstorm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and house-tops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 centimetres deep at some places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic and caused accidents, some of which were fatal.

**VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY, 1984**  
**TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS, 1984 (a)**

Station	Maximum (°C)			Minimum (°C)			Mean (°C)	
	Extreme	Mean	Departure from normal	Extreme	Mean	Departure from normal	Mean	Departure from normal
Mildura	40	23.2	-0.3	-3	9.7	-0.6	16.5	-0.4
Swan Hill	37	22.5	-0.5	-2	9.2	-0.3	15.9	-0.4
Nhill	37	20.9	-0.7	-4	7.5	-0.6	14.2	-0.7
Donald	35	21.0	-0.4	-4	8.2	-0.6	14.6	-0.5
Stawell	35	19.3	-0.7	-1	7.9	-0.6	13.6	-0.7
Ballarat	36	17.3	0.1	-5	6.2	-1.0	11.8	-0.4
Cape Nelson	35	16.7	-0.3	2	11.0	-0.1	13.9	-0.2
Hamilton	35	18.6	0.0	-1	6.9	-1.1	12.8	-0.5
Lorne	35	17.6	-1.6	3	10.3	-0.8	14.0	-1.2
Warrnambool (b)	35	17.7	—	-1	7.8	—	12.8	—
Bendigo	35	n.a.	—	-2	8.3	-1.1	n.a.	—
Echuca	38	22.2	0.0	-4	8.1	-1.4	15.2	-0.7
Shepparton	36	21.0	-0.4	-4	8.2	-0.6	14.6	-0.5
Eildon	34	19.3	-0.7	-3	7.1	-0.8	13.2	-0.8
Geelong	36	19.4	-0.1	-1	8.9	-0.4	14.2	-0.2
Melbourne	35	19.6	-0.1	0	10.6	0.6	15.1	0.3
Wonthaggi	34	18.3	-0.3	-2	9.0	-0.3	13.7	-0.3
Mt Beauty	32	19.5	-0.5	-2	7.2	0.0	13.4	-0.2
Omeo	32	17.0	-1.4	-6	3.9	-0.9	10.5	-1.1
Wangaratta	35	21.1	-0.8	-4	8.2	-0.6	14.7	-0.7
Sale	34	18.9	-0.5	-2	7.6	-0.5	13.3	-0.5
Wilson's Promontory	33	16.0	-0.3	4	11.7	0.6	13.9	0.2
Gabo Island	34	17.7	-0.1	3	11.7	-0.4	14.7	-0.3
Lakes Entrance	37	19.7	0.4	1	9.7	-0.2	14.7	0.1

(a) Data have been extracted from daily telegraphic reports. Extreme temperatures have been taken to the nearest degree.

(b) Warrnambool Airport is a new site, thus no normals are available.

**RAINFALL, DISTRICT AVERAGES, 1984**  
**(mm)**

District	1984	Normal	Departure from normal (per cent)
North Mallee	260	306	-15
South Mallee	283	351	-19
North Wimmera	337	411	-18
South Wimmera	498	498	0
Lower North	407	430	-5
Upper North	485	514	-5
Lower Northeast	793	775	+2
Upper Northeast	932	1,097	-15
East Gippsland	819	775	+5
West Gippsland	920	912	0
East Central	851	886	-4
West Central	536	609	-12
North Central	719	718	0
Western Plains	613	629	-3
West Coast	792	770	+3

RAINFALL AT SELECTED RAINFALL STATIONS, 1984  
(mm)

Station	Actual	Normal	Station	Actual	Normal
Murrayville	292	326	Omeo	592	684
Ouyen	237	337	Bonang	999	934
Hopetoun	307	339	Orbost	991	853
Swan Hill	254	347	Maffra	631	585
Nhill	390	422	Drouin	1,102	1,019
Warracknabeal	335	390	Lilydale	921	906
Horsham	375	451	Melbourne	565	661
Stawell	575	532	Bacchus Marsh	290	508
Echuca	376	437	Geelong	525	535
Kerang	355	368	Kyneton	743	751
Bendigo	554	549	Seymour	538	592
Shepparton	492	505	Ararat	638	616
Tatura	383	492	Lismore	559	626
Corryong	858	768	Colac	901	722
Wangaratta	588	636	Hamilton	702	691
Bright	971	1,085			

### Severe weather

Thunderstorms on the evening of 20 February were particularly severe in Frankston, Mornington, Pakenham, and Sorrento: roads were flooded, houses damaged, and power supplies were disrupted. On 27 February thunderstorms destroyed houses, public buildings, and gardens at Wangaratta in Northeastern Victoria. Thunderstorms in the Mallee on 24 March produced heavy rain, hail, and severe wind gusts which stripped and uprooted trees, ruined several buildings, destroyed crops, and caused local flooding and blackouts. Warrnambool also experienced blackouts and local flooding on 24 March while some Melbourne suburbs were affected by similar conditions on 25 March.

On 26 March all areas of the State experienced strong to gale force winds with extreme wind gusts. Extensive damage was done to property, particularly in the south of the State and especially around Port Phillip Bay. In bayside areas many boats were either sunk or badly damaged as a result of the strong winds and heavy seas. The pier at Mornington was also damaged. Elsewhere there was widespread damage to trees and powerlines and many areas were blacked out for lengthy periods. Houses and other buildings across the State lost roofing and had windows broken or were affected by fallen trees. Some of the strongest wind gusts reported were 119 km/h at Essendon Airport and Pt Henry, 115 km/h at Laverton, 113 km/h at Melbourne Airport, 107 km/h at Avalon, and 102 km/h in the City of Melbourne. This was the highest wind gust in the city since 3 September 1982 (120 km/h) and the highest in March since 23 March 1964 (104 km/h).

Strong winds and heavy rain on 18 September caused damage to homes in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne, mainly due to fallen trees and local flash flooding. Minor landslides occurred on suburban railway lines. Many roads, some major, were cut by local flooding.

The general rainfall which commenced on 16 September caused flooding on the Glenelg, Barwon, Wannon, Leigh, Moorabool, Yarra, La Trobe, Snowy, Upper Goulburn, Broken, Ovens, King, and Kiewa Rivers.

Heavy rain early in October produced moderate flooding on the Kiewa River. The Ovens, King, and Broken Rivers just reached moderate flood level. Minor flooding was experienced on the following rivers: the Upper Murray, the Murray between Lake Hume and Tocumwal, the Goulburn, the Mitta Mitta above Dartmouth, and the Yarra downstream of Yering.

On the night of 16 October strong wind gusts associated with thunderstorms and hail showers damaged about forty houses in the Melbourne suburb of Mulgrave. In other areas across southern Victoria trees and powerlines were felled by wind gusts and many blackouts occurred. Two of the strongest wind gusts reported were 104 km/h at Essendon Airport and 98 km/h at Melbourne Airport.

Thunderstorm activity affected most districts on 10 November. In Morwell the police station was struck by lightning. Several Melbourne suburbs were temporarily blacked out and wind squalls caused some minor damage. Minor local flooding was also experienced in the metropolitan area. Melbourne was affected by thunderstorms again on 11 November and heavy rain, particularly in the eastern suburbs, again caused local flooding.

Thunderstorms affected most of Victoria on 14 December. The south of the State experienced severe storms and damage was done to buildings, caravans, trees, and powerlines. The Geelong, Portarlington, and Colac area suffered the most serious damage. Waterspouts were reported over southern parts of Port Phillip Bay and a brief tornadic storm was reported at Portarlington. Around Melbourne the storms caused blackouts and local flooding.

## CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

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### CONSTITUTION

#### **Victorian Constitution**

The Constitution of Victoria is to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975. Details of the Act may be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1977* on pages 924-43.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, but did not do so until 1975.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament, but in 1979 the place of local government in Victoria was recognised by the incorporation of a new Part 11A in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

#### *Relationship to Commonwealth Constitution*

The Victorian Constitution must be understood in relation to the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution on the jurisdiction of the States. There are three main provisions in the Commonwealth Constitution which establish its relationships with State Constitutions in Australia. The first is section 51, which sets out most of the areas within which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a State have made laws which are inconsistent with one another, the State law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid. However, if the Commonwealth has exceeded its powers in making its law, it has not really made the law at all, so there is no inconsistency and the State law stands.

The operation of these two provisions leaves the States, including Victoria, with power to make laws in the following cases:

- (1) where the Commonwealth has no power to make laws;
- (2) where the Commonwealth has power in a particular field but has not exercised it at all; and
- (3) where the Commonwealth has power which it has exercised, but not so as to cover the whole legislative field.

Where the Commonwealth has power over a particular field and has exercised that power to the full, any law a State passes will be inconsistent with the Commonwealth law and inoperative.

The third provision, section 96, provides that the Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit. Section 96 has been used in conjunction with the taxing power of the Commonwealth to establish the economic supremacy of the Commonwealth over the States. The Commonwealth has done this since 1942 by levying income tax at a uniform rate and then giving a portion of this back to the States on the condition (attached under the power given by section 96) that the States refrained from levying income tax themselves.

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the States becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible: the Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs; the Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services.

### **Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1982**

#### *Operation of Imperial law*

The Premiers' Conference of June 1982 agreed in principle on the removal of all remaining categories of appeal from Australian courts to the Privy Council, the removal of any remaining capacity in the British Parliament to make laws binding in Australia and the removal of certain remaining colonial fetters on the powers of State Parliaments. Negotiations on the manner of implementation of this agreement proceeded during 1983 and 1984 between Australian governments and with the government of the United Kingdom. Final agreement on the details of the scheme was reached at the Premiers' Conference in June 1984. The necessary State and Commonwealth legislation was enacted in 1985. The exercise was completed when complementary legislation was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament in 1986 and the Australia Acts were proclaimed.

#### *Victorian Constitution*

An important amendment to the Victorian Constitution was made by the *Constitution (Duration of Parliament) Act* 1984. The Act extends the term of the Legislative Assembly to four years, limits the circumstances in which the Legislative Assembly can be dissolved before three years of its term have expired, introduces a new procedure for the resolution of deadlocks between the two Houses of the Victorian Parliament, and changes the terms of Members of the Legislative Council from fixed, six-year terms to two terms of the Legislative Assembly.

The new deadlock procedure applies to a Bill which is resolved by the Legislative Assembly to be a Bill of special importance and which is passed twice by the Legislative Assembly and rejected twice by the Legislative Council in accordance with a prescribed time sequence. If the procedure has been satisfied the Governor may dissolve the Legislative Assembly, notwithstanding that three years of its term have not yet run. Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly in turn will cause an election for half the Members of the Legislative Council. The other circumstances in which the Legislative Assembly may be dissolved during the first three years of its term are when a bill dealing only with the appropriation of money for the ordinary annual services of the Victorian Government is rejected or deemed to be rejected by the Legislative Council, and when the Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution expressing a lack of confidence in the Premier and the other Ministers of State.

#### *Commonwealth Constitution*

Although a considerable number of recent cases have raised constitutional issues, the following are the most significant.

*Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd. v. Victoria* (1983) 57 ALJR 591 involved a challenge to the validity of the *Pipeline (Fees) Act* 1981 on the grounds that it was a duty of excise under section 90 of the Constitution and therefore within the exclusive power of the Commonwealth Parliament. The Act imposed a licence fee of \$10m per year for the operation of a trunk pipeline. The High Court held, by a majority of two, that the licence fee in substance was a tax on production and therefore invalid as an excise duty.

The broad definition of duties of excise in the majority judgements in *Hematite* had potential implications for a range of other State taxes and charges. The Victorian business franchise tobacco licensing scheme was the subject of a further challenge as an excise duty in *Evda Nominees v. Victoria* (1984) 58 ALJR 307. On this occasion the challenge was dismissed. The High Court refused to hear argument on the validity of the licences on the ground that the issues had been decided by the Court in earlier cases.

The scope of the Commonwealth's power in section 51(xx) to legislate for trading and financial corporations was further widened by three decisions of the High Court. In *State Superannuation Board v. Trade Practices Commission* (1983) 57 ALJR 89 a majority of the Court held that a corporation which engages in financial activities was a financial corporation for the purposes of the Constitution and that the State Superannuation Board of Victoria consequently fell within the ambit of Commonwealth power. In *Fencott v. Muller* (1983) 57 ALJR 317 it was held that a shelf company which carried on no activities could be identified as a trading or financial corporation for constitutional purposes if its constituent documents authorised it to engage in trading or financial activities. Finally, the decision of the Court in *Commonwealth v. Tasmania (Franklin Dam case)* (1983) 57 ALJR 450 that the *World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983* (Commonwealth) was a valid enactment based partly on the scope of the corporation's power. The Court held that the Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania was a trading corporation and that Commonwealth power extended to the prohibition of acts done by trading corporations for the purposes of their trading activities, in this case the building of the dam.

The *Franklin Dam* case was important also for the scope of the external affairs power (section 51 xxxix ). The Commonwealth Act purported to implement the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Court upheld its validity on the ground that it was an Act which implemented obligations assumed by Australia under an international treaty and therefore fell within the external affairs power.

## EXECUTIVE

### Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Monarch's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from the Commission of Appointment, Letters Patent, the Constitution Act, and the Australia Act.

As the representative of the Crown, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament on the advice of the Premier. At the beginning of each session the Governor outlines the Government's legislative programme in what is called The Speech from the Throne. In the name of the Crown the Governor gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament. The functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act and The Constitution Act Amendment Act.

As Head of the Executive, the Governor's functions are based on the Letters Patent, the Governor's personal Commission, and statutory provisions. These empower the Governor to make all appointments to important State offices other than those made under other Acts such as the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations, to make regulations and statutory rules, and to carry out other statutory duties. In these duties the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council. By convention, the Governor cannot refuse to accept advice formally tendered by the Executive Council.

There are certain powers exercised by the Governor on advice from the Premier rather than the Executive Council. The more significant include the powers to prorogue and convoke the Houses of Parliament, dissolve the Legislative Assembly (if the prerequisites under the Constitution Act exist), appoint Ministers, and to commission a person who the Governor believes has the confidence of the Assembly, to form a government. The Governor also receives and transmits to the Government reports such as those from Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry.

On all official State occasions the Governor performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community. The present Governor is Dr Davis McCaughey, who assumed office on 18 February 1986.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District can be found on pages 740-1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1984*.

### The Administrator

The Letters Patent provide that an Administrator shall act as Governor if there is a vacancy in the office of Governor, or the Governor is administering the Government of the Commonwealth, or is



unable or unwilling to act as Governor or, not having commissioned a Deputy, is on leave or temporarily absent from the State.

The Lieutenant-Governor will be the Administrator but, if there is no Lieutenant-Governor, or if the Lieutenant-Governor is unable or unwilling to act as Governor, the Chief Justice or such other Judge of the Supreme Court as is requested to do so by the Premier shall be the Administrator. The Lieutenant-Governor is the Chief Justice of Victoria, the Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G. who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

### **Deputy Governor**

The Governor, with the consent of the Premier, may, under the Letters Patent, commission a Deputy to perform and exercise, for a limited time, some or all of the duties and powers of the Governor.

The commissioning of a Deputy will usually occur when the Governor is on leave, is in the State but away from Melbourne for some time, or is out of the State. It is usual in this circumstance for the Governor to commission the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

### **Executive Council**

The Letters Patent constituting the Office of the Governor provide: 'There shall be an Executive Council to advise the Governor on the occasions when the Governor is permitted or required by any statute or other instrument to act in Council. On all other occasions advice to the Governor in relation to the exercise of the powers and functions of the Governor shall be tendered by the Premier'.

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers shall also be members of the Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry and meets weekly or as required.

The Governor attends and presides at the meetings of the Executive Council. If the Governor is absent a member appointed by the Governor or the senior member of the Executive Council present presides. There must be a quorum of at least two members other than the Governor (or the member presiding).

Many of Victoria's statutes provide that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, by-laws, appointments to public offices, etc. The Governor acts on these matters with the advice of the Executive Council.

## **Ministry**

### *Formation and composition*

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Monarch's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

Victorian Ministers are appointed by the Governor. Section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either Members or capable of being elected Members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he or she is, or becomes, a Member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be Members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen Members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor 'sends for' that Member of the Legislative Assembly who the Governor thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks whether the Member is able and willing to form a new Government as leader. If that Member can assure the Governor accordingly, he or she may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in the Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

### *Powers*

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act, and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes administrative units under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities (See chapter 5 of this *Year Book*).

*Functions and procedures*

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in closed session, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet is appointed under a provision in the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*, and may be a member of the Assembly or the Council. The Cabinet Office was established in 1982 to assist in supporting the Cabinet.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet and the Cabinet Office provide secretariat support and research for Cabinet and Cabinet Committees, including the receipt, processing, and dissemination of submissions. The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. Cabinet minutes are circulated weekly by the Cabinet Office to Ministers, and the relevant Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

*Ministries, 1943 to 1985*

MINISTRIES, VICTORIA 1943 to 1985 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black			
McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	3
John Gladstone Black			
McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
Lindsay Hamilton			
Simpson Thompson	5 June 1981	8 April 1982	299
John Cain (b)	8 April 1982	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 741-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1984*.

(b) The Hon. John Cain is the son of the Hon. John Cain who held the office of Premier on three occasions between 1945 and 1955.

*New Ministry*

A simultaneous election for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament was held on 2 March 1985. The 65th Ministry, led by the Hon. John Cain, was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

65TH MINISTRY, VICTORIA AT 23 APRIL 1986

*From the Legislative Assembly*

The Hon. J. Cain	Premier
The Hon. R.C. Fordham	Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources
The Hon. I.R. Cathie	Minister for Education
The Hon. S.M. Crabb	Minister for Labour
The Hon. R.A. Jolly	Treasurer
The Hon. C.R.T. Mathews	Minister for the Arts and Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. A. McCutcheon	Minister for Water Resources and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. T.W. Roper	Minister for Transport
The Hon. J.L. Simmonds	Minister for Local Government
The Hon. P.C. Spyker	Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. N.B. Trezise	Minister for Sport and Recreation

65TH MINISTRY, VICTORIA AT 23 APRIL 1986 – *continued*


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The Hon. R.W. Walsh	Minister for Public Works and Minister Assisting the Minister for Labour
The Hon. F.N. Wilkes	Minister for Housing
<i>From the Legislative Council</i>	
The Hon. E. Walker	Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs
The Hon. D.R. White	Minister for Health
The Hon. J.H. Kennan	Attorney-General and Minister for Planning and Environment
The Hon. C.J. Hogg	Minister for Community Services
The Hon. J.E. Kirner	Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands

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### Intergovernmental organisations

#### *Introduction*

A large number of intergovernmental organisations exist to co-ordinate the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and Territory Governments in Australia. Many of the organisations are ministerial councils or committees. A greater number consist of public service officers from various levels. Most intergovernmental ministerial bodies meet at least once a year; many of them meet more often.

It is not practicable to list all intergovernmental organisations. The following, therefore, is confined to the major intergovernmental ministerial bodies, or bodies with ministerial representation, functioning in 1984-85. Further information about many of these bodies can be obtained from the relevant sections of this *Year Book*.

The two best known intergovernmental ministerial bodies are the Premiers' Conference, in which heads of government discuss a range of important matters, and the Loan Council, in which the Prime Minister and the Premiers, or their nominees, formally make the decisions required to be made pursuant to the Financial Agreement 1927 and the Gentlemen's Agreement. Both meet at least once a year, on successive days towards the end of June.

Other major intergovernmental ministerial bodies include the Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council, Australian Agricultural Council, Australian Education Council, Australian Environment Council, Australian Fisheries Council, Australian Forestry Council, Australian Health Ministers Conference, Australian Housing Research Council, Australian Police Ministers Council, Australian Minerals and Energy Council, Australian Transport Advisory Council, Australian Water Resources Council, Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Industry Ministers Conference, Conference of the Ministers for the Arts, Council of Ministers in Charge of Prisons, Probation and Parole, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, Council of Social Welfare Ministers, Joint Commonwealth/State Ministerial Council on Housing Costs, Local Government Ministers Conference, Marine and Ports Council of Australia, Ministerial Committee on Drug Strategy, Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities, Ministerial Council on the Development of Albury-Wodonga, Meeting of Ministers on Human Rights, Recreation Ministers Council, Meeting of Ministers on the River Murray, Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs, and the Tourist Ministers Council.

An intergovernmental body distinguishable from those listed above, although it has some ministerial representation, is the Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations. The Council was established in 1976 pursuant to the *Commonwealth Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations Act 1976*. It comprises representatives from the Commonwealth Parliament, all State Parliaments, local government, and the community. Its object is to improve intergovernmental co-operation. It acts pursuant to direction from the Premiers' Conference. Its conclusions take the form of recommendations to participating governments and to the Australian Council of Local Government Associations. The Council is presently engaged in a study of the relationships which should exist between the levels of government in Australia.

#### *Premiers' Conference*

The Premiers' Conference is the principal intergovernmental ministerial council. It comprises the Prime Minister, the Premier of each State, and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory. It meets at least once each year, in June, in conjunction with a meeting of the Loan Council. Additional meetings of the Premiers' Conference sometimes are called at other times of the year.

The tradition of a Premiers' Conference predates Federation. The Premiers of each of the colonies met during the latter part of the nineteenth century to discuss matters of mutual interest: the later Federation movement itself originated from such meetings. After Federation, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth attended meetings of the conference, initially by invitation, although in due course a practice developed whereby the Prime Minister always took the chair. The Premiers' Conference now invariably meets in Canberra. The functions of a secretariat are performed by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

In theory the Premiers' Conference provides the facility for consultation at the highest level about any matter of mutual interest and concern to Australian governments. In practice, its attention is devoted almost exclusively to intergovernmental fiscal arrangements. Decisions about the level and inter-State distribution of general revenue funds are made, or at least ratified, in the Premiers' Conference. Agreement on major specific purpose grant schemes may also be concluded there. Matters that are not financial in nature which have been dealt with by the Premiers' Conference in recent years include the proposal to sever residual links with the United Kingdom and the co-ordination of industrial relations systems in Australia.

### Intergovernmental arrangements

#### *Introduction*

Intergovernmental arrangements affect many areas of Victorian government. They range from formal agreements, such as the Financial Agreement of 1927 as amended, which is ratified by and scheduled to State legislation, to informal arrangements sometimes based solely on an exchange of letters between heads of government. An example of the latter is the basis on which the funding of natural disaster relief is apportioned between the Commonwealth and State.

Intergovernmental arrangements are entered into for a variety of purposes. One common purpose is the inter-State regulation of areas or matters of common concern. Examples include the River Murray Agreement, the Snowy Mountains Agreement, and the Albury-Wodonga Agreement, to all of which Victoria is a party. Many other intergovernmental arrangements seek to avoid constitutional constraints of one kind or another. Intergovernmental marketing schemes fall into this category. The best known of these is the Wheat Stabilisation Scheme, but comparable schemes exist to regulate the marketing of products as diverse as tobacco, eggs, barley, canned fruit, and milk.

The majority of intergovernmental arrangements are connected with the transfer of funds from the Commonwealth to the State. Large sums are transferred for general revenue purposes, pursuant to the tax sharing arrangements. Further amounts are transferred for recurrent or capital expenditure on specific purposes subject to conditions. In some cases the expenditure of the grant is regulated by conditions in the legislation. In other cases it is subject to Commonwealth Ministerial approval. In yet a third class of cases the expenditure is subject to a formal intergovernmental agreement between the Commonwealth and Victoria. Grants for housing and Medicare are regulated by agreements of this kind.

#### *Intergovernmental schemes*

Further developments have taken place in relation to two important intergovernmental schemes since 1981. Other schemes have been entered into, including the establishment of the intergovernmental National Crime Authority.

#### *Commonwealth-State Scheme for Co-operative Companies and Securities Regulation*

In December 1978, the Commonwealth Government and all six States signed a Formal Agreement for an intergovernmental scheme for co-operative companies and securities regulation. The purpose of this scheme was to create a means whereby total legislative and administrative uniformity could be achieved in the area of company law while at the same time enabling some decentralisation of administration. The details of the scheme and the manner of its development are described in the *Victorian Year Book* 1982, pp. 78-9 and 1983, pp. 77-8.

Some major amendments to the scheme legislation were made by the *Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act* 1983 (Commonwealth). They were automatically adopted by the State Application Acts and came into force as part of the Companies (Victoria) Code on 1 January 1984. A second amending agreement was executed by all governments on 30 December 1983, modifying some of the decision-making procedures of the Ministerial Council under the principal agreement. The Companies and Securities Law Review Committee was established in 1983 as contemplated by clause 21(2) of the principal agreement.

*Offshore jurisdiction*

The scheme to invest the States with plenary jurisdiction and property rights in the three mile territorial sea and to establish co-operative regimes between the Commonwealth and the States off-shore has been described in earlier volumes of the *Victorian Year Book* (1982, p. 79; 1983, p. 78). Further developments have since taken place. The *Coastal Waters (State Title) Act 1980* (Commonwealth), the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Amendment Act 1980* (Commonwealth) and related Acts, and the *Fisheries Amendment Act 1980* (Commonwealth) all were proclaimed to commence on 14 February 1983. Complementary State legislation for the off-shore petroleum and fisheries regimes also was enacted. Legislation in relation to the minerals regime and some aspects of fisheries administration is not yet in force.

*National Crime Authority*

The National Crime Authority was established by Commonwealth legislation in 1984 to investigate certain types of criminal activity involving possible offences against laws of the Commonwealth or a State. The activities of the Authority are monitored by an Intergovernmental Committee comprising one Minister from each participating jurisdiction. The Act authorises the members of the authority to investigate matters referred by a State with the consent of the Intergovernmental Committee and to exercise power conferred on it by a State. Victoria has enacted complementary legislation in the *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1984*.

## LEGISLATURE

**Victorian Parliament***General*

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power 'by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever'. Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the Constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

The membership of the Legislative Council is forty-four Members and the membership of the Legislative Assembly is eighty-eight. Each Council province contains four complete and contiguous Assembly electoral districts. Assembly Members are elected from single Member districts for four year terms and Council Members from two Member provinces for two terms of the Assembly. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage and their powers are normally co-ordinated although Money Bills must originate in the Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the *Constitution Act 1975* gives the Victorian Parliament power to 'repeal, alter, or vary' the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the Members of each House. Members are paid a base rate with extra payments to Ministers, Presiding Officers and Chairmen of Committees, Leaders and Deputy Leaders of the Opposition and Third Party, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet, Whips, Party Secretaries, and Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 67-9 for lists of Members.) Of the 44 Members constituting the Legislative Council elected in 1982 and 1985, 22 belonged to the Australian Labor Party, 17 to the Liberal Party, and 5 to the National Party. Of the 88 Members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 1985, 47 belong to the Australian Labor Party who formed the Government, 31 to the Liberal Party, and 10 to the National Party. The Leader of the Australian Labor Party holds the office of Premier. The Liberal Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

*Functions*

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any Member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the

Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided those amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

#### *Procedures*

Details regarding the Procedures of the Parliament may be found on pages 85-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

#### **Number of Parliaments and their duration**

Between 1856 and 1985 there have been forty-nine Parliaments. The forty-ninth Parliament was opened on 27 April 1982. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927-1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, and 1953-54, page 31. From the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

**DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE, VICTORIA**

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.6
Forty-eighth	1979-1982	1,003	180	18.1	149	14.9
Forty-ninth	1982-1985	1,005	155	15.4	120	11.9

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Assembly.

#### **Cost of parliamentary government**

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1980 to 1985. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item 'Salary') under the general heading 'Governor' represents official services.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of Members	Other expenses (b)			
1979-80	20	994	1,303	4,249	9,654	761	479	17,460
1980-81	20	1,102	1,480	4,851	10,714	340	783	19,290
1981-82	20	1,365	1,711	5,697	13,424	3,860	1,533	27,610
1982-83	41	1,577	1,779	5,767	16,002	1,366	2,012	28,544
1983-84	41	1,388	1,947	6,348	18,377	525	590	29,220
1984-85	45	1,496	2,082	6,737	21,004	7,180	217	38,761

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of Members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

**Members of the Victorian Parliament**

*Political parties*

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus:

(ALP) Australian Labor Party

(LP) Liberal Party

(NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

*Legislative Council*

President: The Hon. Roderick Alexander Mackenzie.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: The Hon. Giovanni Antonio Sgro.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Robert Keegan Evans, J.P.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1985 periodical election are shown in the following list:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 2 MARCH 1985, VICTORIA  
(Term of office commenced 15 July 1985)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	120,611	112,722	93.46
Birrell, Hon. Mark Alexander (LP)	East Yarra	122,486	112,654	91.97
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan Marjorie (ALP)	Melbourne West	122,723	113,453	92.45
Crawford, Hon. George Robert (ALP)	Jika Jika	122,099	112,990	92.54
de Fegely, Hon. Richard Strachan (LP)	Ballarat	122,330	116,024	94.85
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (ALP)	Central Highlands	119,993	111,920	93.27
Hallam, Hon. Roger Murray J.P. (NP)	Western	117,153	111,687	95.33
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	123,537	115,734	93.68
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	120,719	113,270	93.83
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	122,545	113,214	92.39
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	118,598	110,824	93.45
Lyster, Hon. Maureen Anne (ALP)	Chelsea	118,418	110,358	93.19
McLean, Hon. Jean (ALP)	Boronia	115,070	109,273	94.96
Macey, Hon. Reg (LP)	Monash	122,416	108,982	89.03
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	118,926	112,070	94.24
Miles, Hon. John Gould (LP)	Templestowe	118,074	110,832	93.87
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,377	110,860	93.65
van Buren, Hon. Charles Fredrick (ALP)	Eumemmerring	116,896	109,240	93.45
Varty, Hon. Rosemary (LP)	Nunawading	119,408	105,689	88.51
Walker, Hon. Evan Herbert (ALP)	Melbourne	122,778	108,800	88.62
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,122	113,180	94.22
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving Mackenzie (NP)	North Western	118,198	111,401	94.25

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1985 periodical election are shown in the following list:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 3 APRIL 1982, VICTORIA  
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1982)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Arnold, Hon. Michael John (ALP)	Templestowe	129,930	119,101	93.83
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	84,930	80,824	95.17
Connard, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Higinbotham	110,024	101,462	94.45
Dixon, Hon. Judith Lorraine (ALP)	Boronia	138,347	127,979	94.58
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	83,355	76,842	94.60
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	96,240	88,278	94.11
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	107,313	97,573	93.19
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	106,024	97,683	92.13
Henshaw, Hon. David Ernest, M.B.E. (ALP)	Geelong	94,727	89,498	94.48
Hogg, Hon. Caroline Jennifer (ALP)	Melbourne North	114,771	105,907	92.28
Kennan, Hon. James Harley (ALP)	Thomastown	133,053	125,951	94.66
Kirner, Hon. Joan Elizabeth A.M. (ALP)	Melbourne West	121,381	113,938	93.87
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	94,948	88,324	94.96
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	145,030	137,584	94.87
McArthur, Hon. Lawrence Alexander (ALP)	Nunawading	125,028	116,170	94.92
Mier, Hon. Brian William (ALP)	Waverley	130,615	114,777	87.87
Murphy, Hon. Barry Alan (ALP)	Gippsland	90,260	82,008	93.82
Pullen, Hon. Barry Thomas (ALP)	Melbourne	106,459	94,703	88.96
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	92,109	85,893	95.22
Sandon, Hon. Malcolm John (ALP)	Chelsea	137,944	128,926	93.77
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	108,131	100,263	92.72
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy, J.P. (LP)	South Eastern	106,741	97,507	93.49

*Legislative Assembly*

Speaker: The Hon. Cyril Thomas Edmunds.

Chairman of Committees: William Francis Fogarty.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: Raymond Keith Boyes.

The following list shows Members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 2 March 1985. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at the last general election.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS ELECTED 2 MARCH, 1985, VICTORIA

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Andrianopoulos, Alex (ALP)	St Albans	31,574	29,498	93.42
Austin Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	29,911	28,566	95.50
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Gippsland West	31,729	30,069	94.77
Cain, Hon. John (ALP)	Bundoora	28,860	27,268	94.48
Callister, Valerie Joy (ALP)	Morwell	29,979	28,070	93.63
Cathie, Hon. Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	28,696	26,720	93.11
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee	29,424	27,319	92.85
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,182	27,823	95.34
Cooper, Robert Fitzgerald (LP)	Mornington	30,629	28,295	92.38
Crabb, Hon. Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	27,865	26,242	94.18
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Portland	28,857	27,370	94.85
Culpin, John Albert, (ALP)	Broadmeadows	27,859	25,974	93.23
Cunningham, David James (ALP)	Derrimut	29,159	27,393	93.94
Delzoppo, John Edward (LP)	Narracan	29,436	27,810	94.48
Dickinson, Harley Rivers (LP)	South Barwon	28,343	27,159	95.82
Edmunds, Hon. Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Pascoe Vale	30,091	28,365	94.26
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Bellarine	29,959	28,362	94.67
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	31,119	29,392	94.45
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	28,866	26,761	92.71
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	30,351	28,031	92.36
Fordham, Hon. Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	32,137	29,372	91.40
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg	30,688	28,429	92.64
Gleeson, Elizabeth Susan (ALP)	Thomastown	29,739	28,099	94.49
Gude, Phillip Archibald (LP)	Hawthorn	31,754	28,730	90.48
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	30,261	28,633	94.62
Harrowfield, John Dyson (ALP)	Mitcham	30,186	28,504	94.43
Hayward, Donald Keith (LP)	Prahan	31,815	28,080	88.26
Heffernan, Vincent Patrick, O.A.M. (LP)	Ivanhoe	31,067	29,062	93.55
Hill, Jane Margaret (ALP)	Frankston North	29,857	27,833	93.22
Hill, Louis Joseph (ALP)	Warrandyte	28,506	26,907	94.39
Hirsh, Carolyn Dorothy (ALP)	Wantirna	28,508	27,186	95.36
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, (ALP)	Bentleigh	29,880	28,167	94.27
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	30,959	29,132	94.10
John, Michael (LP)	Bendigo East	30,133	28,693	95.22
Jolly, Hon. Robert Allen (ALP)	Doveton	29,005	27,250	93.95
Kennedy, Andrew David (ALP)	Bendigo West	31,300	29,720	94.95
Kennett, Hon. Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	29,873	27,822	93.13
Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn (ALP)	Preston	32,004	29,224	91.31



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS ELECTED 2 MARCH, 1985, VICTORIA – *continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Lea, David John ( <i>LP</i> )	Sandringham	30,800	28,573	92.77
Leigh, Geoffrey Graham ( <i>LP</i> )	Malvern	29,949	27,241	90.96
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart ( <i>LP</i> )	Benambra	29,769	27,163	91.25
McCutcheon, Hon. Andrew ( <i>ALP</i> )	St Kilda	30,828	27,409	88.91
McDonald, Maxwell John ( <i>ALP</i> )	Whittlesea	30,198	28,501	94.38
McGrath, John Francis ( <i>NP</i> )	Warmambool	29,390	27,841	94.73
McGrath, William Desmond ( <i>NP</i> )	Lowan	28,629	27,434	95.83
McNamara, Patrick John ( <i>NP</i> )	Benalla	30,172	27,942	92.61
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron ( <i>LP</i> )	Berwick	31,074	29,206	93.99
Mathews, Hon. Charles Race Thorson ( <i>ALP</i> )	Oakleigh	29,952	27,496	91.80
Micallef, Edward Joseph ( <i>ALP</i> )	Springvale	29,650	27,802	93.77
Norris, Terence Richard ( <i>ALP</i> )	Dandenong	29,569	27,198	91.98
Perrin, David John ( <i>LP</i> )	Bulleen	29,571	27,823	94.09
Pescott, Roger ( <i>LP</i> )	Bennettswood	31,432	29,664	94.38
Plowman, Sidney James ( <i>LP</i> )	Evelyn	30,350	28,454	93.75
Pope, Neil Albert ( <i>ALP</i> )	Monbulk	29,273	27,117	92.63
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford ( <i>LP</i> )	Balwyn	30,324	28,046	92.49
Ray, Margaret Elizabeth ( <i>ALP</i> )	Box Hill	30,843	28,787	93.33
Remington, Keith Henry ( <i>ALP</i> )	Melbourne	30,396	25,981	85.48
Reynolds, Thomas Carter ( <i>LP</i> )	Gisborne	30,619	29,009	94.74
Richardson, John Ingles ( <i>LP</i> )	Forst Hill	29,219	27,674	94.71
Roper, Hon. Thomas William ( <i>ALP</i> )	Brunswick	30,524	27,417	89.82
Ross-Edwards, Peter ( <i>NP</i> )	Shepparton	29,622	27,784	93.80
Rowe, Barry John ( <i>ALP</i> )	Essendon	30,790	28,259	91.78
Seitz, George ( <i>ALP</i> )	Keilor	29,671	28,030	94.47
Setches, Kay Patricia ( <i>ALP</i> )	Ringwood	29,873	28,045	93.88
Sheehan, Francis Patrick ( <i>ALP</i> )	Ballarat South	30,681	29,062	94.72
Shell, Hayden Kevin ( <i>ALP</i> )	Geelong	31,388	29,119	92.77
Sibree, Prudence Anne ( <i>LP</i> )	Kew	30,535	28,064	91.91
Sidiropoulos, Theodore ( <i>ALP</i> )	Richmond	31,068	27,052	87.07
Simmonds, Hon. James Lionel ( <i>ALP</i> )	Reservoir	30,527	28,643	93.83
Simpson, Hon. John Hamilton ( <i>ALP</i> )	Niddrie	29,718	28,287	95.18
Smith, Ernest Ross ( <i>LP</i> )	Glen Waverley	29,478	28,159	95.53
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton ( <i>LP</i> )	Polwarth	30,277	29,061	95.98
Spyker, Hon. Peter Cornelis ( <i>ALP</i> )	Mentone	30,373	28,452	93.68
Steggall, Barry Edward Hector ( <i>NP</i> )	Swan Hill	28,043	26,428	94.24
Stirling, Gordon Francis ( <i>ALP</i> )	Williamstown	30,811	28,741	93.28
Stockdale, Alan Robert ( <i>LP</i> )	Brighton	31,106	28,598	91.94
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby ( <i>LP</i> )	Caulfield	30,759	27,864	90.59
Toner, Hon. Pauline Therese ( <i>ALP</i> )	Greensborough	28,966	27,157	93.75
Trezise, Hon. Neil Benjamin ( <i>ALP</i> )	Geelong North	29,236	27,405	93.74
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall ( <i>ALP</i> )	Clayton	30,153	28,331	93.96
Wallace, Thomas William ( <i>NP</i> )	Gippsland South	30,317	28,213	93.06
Walsh, Hon. Ronald William ( <i>ALP</i> )	Albert Park	29,824	26,292	88.16
Weideman, Hon. George Graeme ( <i>LP</i> )	Frankston South	29,492	27,460	93.11
Wells, Dr Ronald James Herbert ( <i>LP</i> )	Dromana	30,105	28,189	93.64
Whiting, Milton Stanley ( <i>NP</i> )	Mildura	28,722	26,598	92.60
Wilkes, Hon. Frank Noel ( <i>ALP</i> )	Northcote	30,708	27,867	90.75
Williams, Morris Thomas ( <i>LP</i> )	Doncaster	28,470	26,901	94.49
Wilson, Janet Tindale Calder ( <i>ALP</i> )	Dandenong North	28,672	27,057	94.37

### Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as Draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of the dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office has been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and ten Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. The following table shows the growth in legislation:

**ACTS PASSED BY THE VICTORIAN  
PARLIAMENT SINCE 1857**

Period	Acts passed
1857 to 1886	915
1887 to 1916	1,423
1917 to 1946	2,868
1947 to 1976	3,713
1977 to 1985	1,294

Parliamentary Counsel also prepare legislation for private Members, give advice on subordinate legislation, both informally and formally under the *Subordinate Legislation Act* 1962, advise the Legal and Constitutional Committee of the Parliament on the validity and form of statutory rules and advise the Judges' Rules Committees of the Supreme Court and County Court.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of *Victorian Statutes* and *Victorian Statutory Rules* and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government Printer.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

**Victorian Acts passed during 1985**

**ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, VICTORIA, 1985**

10172	Labour and Industry (Anzac Day) Act	10204	Urban Land Authority (Amendment) Act
10173	Fire Authorities (Amendment) Act	10205	Local Government (Rating Appeals) Act
10174	Water and Sewerage Authorities (Financial) Act	10206	National Tennis Centre Act
10175	Water (Morrington Peninsula and District Water Board) Act	10207	Appropriation (1985-86, No. 1) Act
10176	Liquor Control (Amendment) Act	10208	Historic Buildings (Amendment) Act
10177	Water (Advances) Act	10209	Labour and Industry (Registration Fees) Act
10178	Motor Car (Amendment) Act	10210	Land Tax (Amendment) Act
10179	Health (Radiation Safety) Act	10211	Liquor Control (Vigneron's Licences) Act
10180	South Melbourne Land Act	10212	Pay-roll Tax (Amendment) Act
10181	State Disasters (Amendment) Act	10213	State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act
10182	Coal Mines (Pensions Increase) Act	10214	Interpretation of Legislation (Further Amendment) Act
10183	Professional Boxing Control Act	10215	South Yarra Project (Subdivision and Management) Act
10184	Racing (Amendment) Act	10216	Sale of Land (Allotments) Act
10185	Supply (1985-86, No. 1) Act	10217	Construction Industry Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act
10186	Victorian Economic Development Corporation (Amendment) Act	10218	Groundwater (Border Agreement) Act
10187	Town and Country Planning (Transfer of Functions) Act	10219	Water Acts (Amendment) Act
10188	BLF (De-recognition) Act	10220	Transport (Amendment) Act
10189	Dangerous Goods Act	10221	Dental Technicians (Licences) Act
10190	Occupational Health and Safety Act	10222	Director of Public Prosecutions Amendment Act
10191	Accident Compensation Act	10223	Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments (Amendment) Act
10192	Health (Blood Donations) Act	10224	Land (Miscellaneous Matters) Act
10193	Racing (Fixed Percentage Distribution) Act	10225	Uniting Church in Australia (Trust Property) Act
10194	Anglican Church of Australia Act	10226	Hairdressers Registration (Repeal) Act
10195	Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Gaming Machines) Act	10227	Wrongs (Contribution) Act
10196	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation (Amendment) Act	10228	National Mutual Permanent Building Society Act
10197	Westernport (Oil Refinery) (Further Agreement) Act	10229	Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Amendment) Act
10198	Fairfield Land Act	10230	Trustee (Secondary Mortgage Market Amendment) Act
10199	Bank Holidays (Amendment) Act	10231	Evidence (Amendment) Act
10200	Industrial Relations (Complementary Industrial Relations System) Act		
10201	Fair Trading Act		
10202	Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act		
10203	Australia Acts (Request) Act		

ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, VICTORIA, 1985 – *continued*

10232	Motor Car (Photographic Detection Devices) Act	10245	Juries (Amendment) Act
10233	Crimes (Amendment) Act	10246	Credit (Administration) (Amendment) Act
10234	Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) (Amendment) Act	10247	Equal Opportunity (Amendment) Act
10235	Forests and Country Fire Authority (Penalties) Act	10248	Dairy Industry (Milk Price) Act
10236	Associations Incorporation (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act	10249	Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) (Amendment) Act
10237	Town and Country Planning (Planning Schemes) Act	10250	Police Regulation (Amendment) Act
10238	Melbourne University (Amendment) Act	10251	Nurses (Amendment) Act
10239	Building Control (Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers) Act	10252	Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act
10240	Town and Country Planning (Westernport) Act	10253	Firearms (Amendment) Act
10241	Soil Conservation and Land Utilization (Appeals) Act	10254	Co-operation (Amendment) Act
10242	Melbourne Cricket Ground (Amendment) Act	10255	Employment and Training (Rebates) Act
10243	Marketing of Primary Products and Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act	10256	Stamps and Business Franchise (Tobacco) (Amendment) Act
10244	Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages (Amendment) Act	10257	Coroners Act
		10258	Superannuation Schemes (Amendment) Act
		10259	Housing (Commonwealth – State – Northern Territory) Act
		10260	Penalties and Sentences Act
		10261	Environment Protection (Industrial Waste) Act
		10262	Health (Amendment) Act

For details concerning Victorian Acts passed by Parliament, including Public General Acts, refer to the *Acts Index* and *Acts of Parliament* for the year/s in question. Both are published by the Victorian Government Printing Office, Melbourne.

**Parliamentary Papers**

Parliamentary Papers presented to the Legislative Assembly (and ordered by the House to be printed) may be purchased on application to the Victorian Government Bookshop, 41 St Andrew's Place, East Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

**General**

*Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament*

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty Members, aged thirty years and over and possessed of freehold land of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, and today the main qualification of Members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of eighteen years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two Members who will be elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly – one in each Province retiring by rotation at each general election for the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided into eighty-eight Electoral Districts, each returning one Member. Members will be elected for four years, unless Parliament is dissolved in certain circumstances before this period.

*Electoral redistribution, 1983-84*

The *Electoral Commission Act* 1982 established an Electoral Commission with the function of dividing the State of Victoria into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly as often as is necessary from time to time with the object of establishing and maintaining Electoral Provinces of approximately equal enrolment and Electoral Districts of approximately equal enrolment.

Arising out of the *Electoral Commission Act* 1982, a redistribution of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out in 1983-84 on the following basis:

*Legislative Assembly*

The Electoral Commissioners were required to divide the State of Victoria into eighty-eight Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly of approximately equal enrolment. The average enrolment for the eighty-eight Electoral Districts created by the Electoral Commissioners was 28,754.

In dividing the State of Victoria into new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts, the Electoral Commissioners were required to take certain factors into consideration but the enrolment for an Electoral Province or an Electoral District was not to vary by more than ten per cent above or below the average enrolment.

Details of the new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts created by the Electoral Commissioners were contained in the Report of the Electoral Commission dated 19 March 1984, and the *Electoral Commission Act 1982* provided that the new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts would come into force at the next Legislative Council periodical or general election or the next Legislative Assembly general election, respectively.

*Legislative Council*

The Electoral Commissioners were required to divide the State of Victoria into twenty-two Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council of approximately equal enrolment with each Electoral Province consisting of four complete and contiguous Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly. The average enrolment for the twenty-two Electoral Provinces created by the Electoral Commissioners was 115,015.

*Enrolment of electors*

Every person aged eighteen years or over who is an Australian citizen and has lived in one subdivision for at least one month is entitled to enrol as an elector subject to certain disqualifications relating to imprisonment or being of unsound mind. Enrolment is compulsory. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to eighteen years became effective from 21 March, 1973). Natural born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty, who are not Australian citizens, who were enrolled within three months immediately before 26 January, 1984, retain their electoral enrolment.

Persons who do not qualify for enrolment only because they have not lived in one subdivision for at least one month may enrol under special categories. Claims for enrolment may also be made by persons aged seventeen years of age but they are not entitled to vote until they attain eighteen years of age.

The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Electoral Provinces and Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 181 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

*Number of enrolments on the joint rolls*

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Commission have been used at all Commonwealth Parliamentary elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections.

## ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1975	2,176,732	1981	2,425,900
1976	2,264,222	1982	2,486,494
1977	2,301,695	1983	2,530,328
1978	2,307,786	1984	2,542,452
1979	2,371,637	1985	2,630,653
1980	2,372,063		

*Types of elections in Victoria*

There are four types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one-half of the Members of the Council (22) have to be elected. A periodical election will be held simultaneously with a general election for the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Legislative Council will be elected for two terms of the Legislative Assembly, one-half of the Members retiring alternately at the expiration or dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. There are two Members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all Members of the Legislative Assembly have to be elected. Each Assembly will last for four years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier in certain circumstances by the Governor.

(3) *Simultaneous election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held at the same time since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an 'extraordinary' election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc. of the current Member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the Member who was replaced was elected.

*Conduct of elections*

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ – the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen to the Chief Electoral Officer commanding that proceedings be commenced for the holding of elections to elect Members for each of the Legislative Council Provinces, or Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts, or for the holding of an election for one electorate to fill the vacancy for a Member for that electorate.

Writs for every periodical election of Members of the Council and for every general election of Members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. A Writ for a Council by-election is issued by the President of the Legislative Council and a Writ for an Assembly by-election is issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date for the closing of the rolls for the election (or elections), the date by which nominations are to be lodged, and requires that, if the election (or elections) is contested, a poll is to be conducted on the date specified in the Writ. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new Member, or the names of the new Members, endorsed thereon.

*Voting features of State elections*

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of 'absent' voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his/her own electorate is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called 'unenrolled voting' has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the council in

consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system, as amended in 1984, a voter is asked to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure '1' being written opposite the name of the candidate who the elector wishes to be elected, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating the relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated the order of preference for all candidates except one, the elector is deemed to have given the last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

A ballot-paper will be accepted as formal, provided it is marked with the figure '1' opposite the name of one candidate and has other figures opposite the names of all the other candidates, or all the other candidates except one, and will not be rejected as informal merely because a figure, other than the figure '1', has been repeated or because there is a break in the numerical sequence. Any such ballot-paper will be accepted as formal and in any preference distribution will be distributed, if necessary, as far as possible.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who received an absolute majority (i.e. more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences that candidate is then declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of the first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and the ballot-papers of that candidate are examined and the second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing the ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

#### *Areas of Provinces and Districts*

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1983-84.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AREAS OF PROVINCES, VICTORIA (square kilometres)

State Electoral Province	Area	State Electoral Province	Area
Ballarat	19,544.00	Melbourne North	109.40
Boronia	116.80	Melbourne West	841.90
Central Highlands	20,632.00	Monash	59.26
Chelsea	197.60	North Eastern	26,951.00
Doutta Galla	520.00	North Western	57,148.00
East Yarra	69.88	Nunawading	174.40
Eumemmerring	228.00	South Eastern	5,638.00
Geelong	1,624.00	Templestowe	155.10
Gippsland	41,173.00	Waverley	84.42
Higinbotham	66.40	Western	52,815.00
Jika Jika	85.64		
Melbourne	73.20	Total (a)	228,307.00

(a) The officially recognised 'land area' of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between 'land' and 'electoral' area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AREAS OF DISTRICTS, VICTORIA (square kilometres)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Albert Park	24.40	Keilor	159.30
Ballarat North	1,411.00	Kew	20.61
Ballarat South	2,719.00	Knox	31.21
Balwyn	16.93	Lowan	23,230.00
Bellarine	367.80	Malvern	15.14
Benalla	13,936.00	Melbourne	30.75
Benambra	11,828.00	Mentone	22.95
Bendigo East	3,799.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bendigo West	4,016.00	Mitcham	21.74
Bennettswood	17.06	Monbulk	170.00
Bentleigh	16.25	Mornington	910.00
Berwick	1,011.00	Morwell	997.00

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AREAS OF DISTRICTS, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Box Hill	18.03	Murray Valley	5,925.00
Brighton	16.71	Narracan	4,050.00
Broadmeadows	31.85	Niddrie	30.80
Brunswick	12.81	Northcote	16.77
Bulleen	28.88	Oakleigh	15.47
Bundoora	29.36	Pascoe Vale	18.31
Burwood	17.35	Polwarth	10,255.00
Carrum	92.19	Portland	14,350.00
Caulfield	13.59	Prahran	9.86
Clayton	25.50	Preston	19.11
Coburg	18.44	Reservoir	20.40
Dandenong	19.60	Richmond	14.30
Dandenong North	21.45	Ringwood	31.83
Derrimut	297.70	Ripon	12,306.00
Doncaster	26.00	Rodney	7,277.00
Doveton	159.00	St Albans	32.20
Dromana	599.00	St Kilda	9.86
Essendon	15.34	Sandringham	19.85
Evelyn	2,262.00	Shepparton	1,921.00
Footscray	21.40	South Barwon	751.50
Forest Hill	22.12	Springvale	27.95
Frankston North	41.80	Sunshine	30.80
Frankston South	40.66	Swan Hill	19,743.00
Geelong	26.60	Syndal	26.39
Geelong North	478.10	Thomastown	40.80
Gippsland East	28,983.00	Wantirna	40.32
Gippsland South	7,143.00	Warrandyte	102.80
Gippsland West	3,118.00	Warrnambool	4,980.00
Gisborne	3,108.00	Werribee	754.40
Glen Waverley	23.15	Whittlesea	4,264.00
Greensborough	71.51	Williamstown	35.30
Hawthorn	14.99		
Ivanhoe	28.71	Total (a)	228,307.00

(a) The officially recognised 'land area' of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between 'land' and 'electoral' area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

**Parliamentary elections**

*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 2 March 1985, there were contests in all the eighty-eight Electoral Districts. In 29 of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In 18 of these 29 contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 11 contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in 8 instances but was defeated in the remaining 3 instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA

Year of election	Contested Districts					
	Whole State		Votes recorded		Informal votes	
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90

VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA – *continued*

Year of election	Contested Districts					
	Whole State	Votes recorded			Informal votes	
		Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of voters	Number
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.01
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,305,773	93.97	60,272	2.61
1985	2,641,477	2,641,477	2,462,226	93.21	66,107	2.68

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1955:

## PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA

Year of election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per Member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per Member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,627,357	49,690	2,088,984	28,616	57.6
1976	81	3,747,510	46,266	2,267,282	27,991	60.5
1979	81	3,853,560	47,575	2,350,407	29,017	60.9
1982	81	3,971,000	49,025	2,453,642	30,292	61.8
1985	88	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,641,477	30,017	n.y.a.

(a) Calendar year.

*Proportion of voters at elections*

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested Districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

A table setting out the number of members to be elected, the number of candidates, the total enrolment, the percentage of voters, and the percentage of informal votes for general elections for the Legislative Assembly held from 1934 to 1982 can be found on page 93 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

*Legislative Council*

The Legislative Council consists of 44 Members, representing 22 Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 2 March 1985, there were contests in all Provinces and in 17 of them more than 2 candidates were engaged.

In 7 of these 17 contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 10 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 6 instances but was defeated in the remaining 4 instances.



VOTING AT PERIODICAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, VICTORIA

Year of election	Contested Provinces					
	Whole State	Votes recorded			Informal votes	
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53
1982	2,453,642	2,453,642	2,302,973	93.86	72,169	3.13
1985	2,641,477	2,641,477	2,461,708	93.19	74,202	3.01

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.

A table setting out the number of Members to be elected, the number of candidates, the total enrolment, the percentage of voters, and the percentage of informal votes for periodical elections for the Legislative Council held from 1935 to 1982 can be found on page 93 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984.

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

The federation of the Australian colonies formally commenced on 1 January 1901. The House of Representatives was seen as representing the people and directly chosen by the people for a maximum three year term on single Member constituencies. The Senate was seen as representing the rights of the States and Senators are appointed for a six year term with half of them retiring every three years. Senators are chosen directly by the people on a single State wide electorate and on a proportional representation system.

For details regarding electoral law and the redistribution of electoral boundaries refer to pages 117-21 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MEMBERSHIP, AUSTRALIA

Year of election	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1950 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 (d)	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
1983	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
1984 (c)	51	39	24	13	13	5	1	2	148

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1968.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

(d) Election following an electoral redistribution in W.A. only.

The following table lists the Victorian Members of the House of Representatives elected on 1 December 1984 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each Member:

VICTORIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS ELECTED  
ON 1 DECEMBER 1984

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James ( <i>LP</i> )	Bruce
Beale, Julian Howard ( <i>LP</i> )	Deakin
Brown, Hon. Neil Anthony ( <i>LP</i> )	Menzies
Brumby, John Mansfield ( <i>ALP</i> )	Bendigo
Cameron, Ewen Colin ( <i>LP</i> )	Indi
Charles, David Ernest ( <i>ALP</i> )	Isaacs
Child, Joan ( <i>ALP</i> )	Henty
Chynoweth, Robert Leslie ( <i>ALP</i> )	Dunkley
Cleeland, Peter Robert ( <i>ALP</i> )	McEwen
Cunningham, Barry Thomas ( <i>ALP</i> )	McMillan
Duffy, Hon. Michael John ( <i>ALP</i> )	Holt
Fisher, Peter Stanley ( <i>NP</i> )	Mallee
Griffiths, Alan Gordon ( <i>ALP</i> )	Maribyrnong
Halverson, Robert George ( <i>LP</i> )	Casey
Hand, Gerard Leslie ( <i>ALP</i> )	Melbourne
Hawke, Rt. Hon. Robert James Lee ( <i>ALP</i> )	Wills
Hawker, David Peter ( <i>LP</i> )	Wannon
Holding, Hon. Allan Clyde ( <i>ALP</i> )	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Hon. Brian Leslie ( <i>ALP</i> )	Batman
Jenkins, Harry Alfred ( <i>ALP</i> ) ( <i>a</i> )	Scullin
Jones, Hon. Barry Owen ( <i>ALP</i> )	Lalor
Kent, Lewis ( <i>ALP</i> )	Hotham
Lamb, Anthony Hamilton ( <i>ALP</i> )	Streepton
Lloyd, Bruce ( <i>NP</i> )	Murray
McArthur, Fergus Stewart ( <i>LP</i> )	Corangamite
McGauran, Peter John ( <i>NP</i> )	Gippsland
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm ( <i>LP</i> )	Goldstein
Mayer, Helen ( <i>ALP</i> )	Chisholm
Mildren, Peter ( <i>ALP</i> )	Ballarat
Milton, Peter ( <i>ALP</i> )	La Trobe
O'Keefe, Neil Patrick ( <i>ALP</i> )	Burke
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp ( <i>LP</i> )	Kooyong
Reith, Peter Keaston ( <i>LP</i> )	Flinders
Saunderson, John ( <i>ALP</i> )	Aston
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen ( <i>ALP</i> )	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis ( <i>LP</i> )	Higgins
Staples, Peter Richard ( <i>ALP</i> )	Jagajaga
Theophanous, Dr Andrew Charles ( <i>ALP</i> )	Calwell
Willis, Hon. Ralph ( <i>ALP</i> )	Gellibrand

(a) A by-election for the seat of Scullin was held on 8 February 1986 following the resignation of the Hon. Dr Henry Alfred Jenkins. The by-election was won by his son, Harry Alfred Jenkins, for the Australian Labor Party.

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1985 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (AD) Australian Democrats
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NP) National Party of Australia

VICTORIAN SENATE MEMBERS AT 1 JULY 1985

Senator	Retires
Button, Hon. John Norman ( <i>ALP</i> )	1988
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie ( <i>AD</i> )	1988
Cooney, Barney ( <i>ALP</i> )	1991
Evans, Hon. Gareth John ( <i>ALP</i> )	1988
Guilfoyle, Hon. Dame Margaret Georgina Constance ( <i>LP</i> )	1988
Hamer, David John, ( <i>LP</i> )	1991
Lewis, Austin William Russell ( <i>LP</i> )	1988
Alston, Richard Kenneth Robert ( <i>a</i> )	1991
Ray, Robert Francis ( <i>ALP</i> )	1991
Short, James Robert ( <i>LP</i> )	1991
Siddons, John Royston ( <i>AD</i> )	1988
Zakharov, Alice Olive ( <i>ALP</i> )	1991

(a) Senator Alan Joseph Missen died on 30 March 1986. The Liberal Party of Australia nominated Richard Kenneth Robert Alston to fill the subsequent Senate vacancy.

# 5

## GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

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### INTRODUCTION

Government administration in Victoria involves the activities of the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Government, and a local government network of 210 municipalities. The role of the Commonwealth Government is discussed briefly in the following paragraph, followed by various aspects of Victorian Government administration. An outline of the system of local government, which is described in more detail at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, is followed by a section dealing with public safety.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Since Federation, there have been considerable changes in the functions actually performed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, because of various constitutional amendments and intergovernmental agreements affecting functions. The main fields of activity of the Commonwealth Government today are: foreign affairs and diplomatic representation; maintenance of the Armed Forces; customs and excise; posts and telegraphs; control of broadcasting and television; control of civil aviation; repatriation of ex-servicemen; immigration; industrial arbitration for national industries; control of coinage and currency; overseas trade promotion; employment service; age, invalid, widow's, and various other pensions; national health benefits; Federal territories and overseas dependencies; census and statistics; meteorological service; Federal courts and police; control of banking; collection of sales and income taxes; housing assistance and defence service homes; scientific and industrial research; management of State and national debt; lighthouses and navigation; and Australian territorial sea and seabed. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, included on pages 2-22 of *Year Book Australia 1983* (No.67).

A comprehensive guide to the organisations and functions of the Commonwealth Government can be found in the annual *Commonwealth Government Directory*, which lists all Commonwealth Parliamentary departments, courts, tribunals, and Ministers and their departments. Each ministerial portfolio includes its enactments, Ministerial staff listing, and details of departmental establishments, role and functions, and the executive staff of its divisions, and branch offices or representatives throughout Australia and the world.

### VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

#### Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial administrative units and associated administrative units as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, in local government, or in those statutory authorities which do not employ staff under the Public Service Act. The role of the Victorian Public Service is to administer legislation, implement government policy, and provide policy advice to government.

There are approximately 29,000\* permanent officers and their duties cover the full range of professional employment, administrative and clerical duties, most trades, and a wide variety of other miscellaneous categories.

Entry as an officer of the Public Service is determined by reference to any or all of the following:

- (1) the results of examinations or tests prescribed by the Public Service Board;

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\*At 30 June 1985.

- (2) the results of interviews;
- (3) the attainment of minimum standards of experience and/or education; and
- (4) other criteria that may be prescribed by the Public Service Board.

The Public Service offers career employment with progression dependent on increased knowledge and experience, and subject to a satisfactory level of performance.

About 4,000\* people are employed on a temporary basis while a further group of about 10,900\* people are engaged in work of an intermittent or casual nature, or employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Board Determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

### Public Service Board

#### *Functions*

Under the *Public Service Act 1974* the Public Service Board is charged with ensuring 'that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner...' and 'to assist in promoting the effective, efficient and economic management of operations of administrative units...'

The Board has other roles which include policy setting and consultation on personnel management matters, discipline and dispute resolution, audit and review of the Public Service and public sector agencies, the preservation of merit principles, and in the provision of assistance to organisations both within the Service and in the public sector generally in order to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

#### *Composition*

The members of the Public Service Board are appointed under the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1974*. The Board consists of members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom is the Chairman. In addition to the Chairman and the government-appointed member there are two elected members. One of the elected members is an officer of the Public Service elected by the general service officers of the Public Service; and the other represents only Mental Health officers and officers in the Office of Intellectual Disability Services within the Department of Community Services. The structure of the Board is such that when considering matters related to either general service or mental health and intellectual disability matters the elected member representing the specific division of the Service acts as a member of the Board.

#### *Structure of the Board's Office*

Several senior officers support the Board directly. The Office of the Board has three major divisions, being the Service Delivery Division, Management Consultancy Division, and Policy and Tribunal Division.

### Administration of Acts

The functions and services administered by the respective Ministers may be inferred from the Acts administered by them are listed below. Many Acts are administered by two or more Ministers. This has been indicated where the joint administration is substantial but has not been indicated where it involves only a minor aspect of the Act.

#### ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS, SEPTEMBER 1985

##### 1. Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs

*Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973*  
*Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966*  
*Agricultural Chemicals Act 1958*  
*Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969*  
*Australian Tractor Testing Station Act 1976*  
*Barley Marketing Act 1958*  
*Bees Act 1971*  
*Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1978*  
*Canned Fruits Marketing Act 1979*  
*Cattle Compensation Act 1967*  
*Dairy Industry Act 1984*  
*Dried Fruits Act 1958*  
*Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1983*  
*Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965*  
*Fertilizers Act 1974*  
*Filled Milk Act 1958*

*Fisheries Act 1968* – jointly administered with the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands.  
*Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958*  
*Imitation Milk Act 1969*  
*Land Settlement Act 1959*  
*Livery and Agistment Act 1958*  
*Margarine Act 1975*  
*Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958*  
*Meat Inspection Services Act 1974*  
*Melbourne (Veterinary School) Lands Act 1970*  
*Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977*  
*Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958*  
*Milk Board Act 1958*  
*Milk Pasteurization Act 1958*  
*Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act 1965*  
*Poultry Processing Act 1968*  
*Protection of Animals Act 1966*  
*Rain-making Control Act 1967*

\*At 30 June 1985.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS,  
SEPTEMBER 1985 – *continued*

*Rural Finance Act 1958*  
*Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*  
*Seeds Act 1982*  
*Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963*  
*Soldier Settlement Act 1958*  
*Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962*  
*Stock Diseases Act 1968*  
*Stock Foods Act 1958*  
*Stock Medicines Act 1958*  
*Swine Compensation Act 1967*  
*Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966*  
*Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976*  
*Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958*  
*Veterinary Research Institute Act 1972*  
*Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958*  
*Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977*  
*Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979*  
*Western Metropolitan Market Act 1938*  
*Wheat Marketing Act 1984*  
*Wine Grape Processing Industry Act 1978*  
*Young Farmers' Finance Council Act 1979*

## 2. Minister for The Arts

*Exhibition Act 1957*  
*Film Victoria Act 1981*  
*Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act 1980*  
*Libraries Act 1958*  
*Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*  
*Ministry for the Arts Act 1972*  
*Museums Act 1983*  
*National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966*  
*State Film Centre of Victoria Council Act 1983*  
*Victorian Arts Centre Act 1979*

## 3. Attorney-General

*Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958*  
*Administration and Probate Act 1958*  
*Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1984*  
*Administrative Law Act 1978*  
*Adoption of Children Act 1964* – jointly administered with the Minister for Community Services  
*Age of Majority Act 1977*  
*Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968* – jointly administered with the Minister for Health  
*Amendments Incorporation Act 1958*  
*Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964*  
*Arbitration Act 1958*  
*Associations Incorporation Act 1981*  
*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972*  
*Auction Sales Act 1958*  
*Bail Act 1977*  
*Business Investigations Act 1958*  
*Business Names Act 1962*  
*Charities Act 1978*  
*Children (Guardianship and Custody) Act 1984*  
*Children's Court Act 1973* – jointly administered with the Minister for Community Services  
*Collusive Practices Act 1965*  
*Commercial Arbitration Act 1984*  
*Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970*  
*Community Welfare Services Act 1970* – jointly administered with the Minister for Community Services  
*Companies Act 1961*  
*Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981*  
*Companies (Administration) Act 1981*  
*Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1981*  
*Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981*  
*Constitution Act 1975* – Part III (the remaining provisions are administered by the Premier)  
*Constitutional Convention Act 1972*  
*Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1980*  
*Constitutional Powers (Requests) Act 1980*  
*Coroners Act 1958*  
*Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*  
*County Court Act 1958*  
*Court Security Act 1980*  
*Courts Administration Act 1975*  
*Crimes Act 1958*  
*Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978*  
*Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1983*  
*Criminal Proceedings Act 1984*  
*Crown Proceedings Act 1958*  
*Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965* – see also Minister for Property and Services.  
*Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1982*  
*Domicile Act 1978*  
*Equal Opportunity Act 1984*  
*Estate Agents Act 1980*

*Evidence Act 1958*  
*Evidence (Commissions) Act 1982*  
*Federal Council Act 1885*  
*Fences Act 1968*  
*Films Act 1971*  
*Films (Classification) Act 1984*  
*Foreign Judgments Act 1962*  
*Freedom of Information Act 1982*  
*Frustrated Contracts Act 1959*  
*Fuel Emergency Act 1977* – jointly administered with the Premier.  
*Fundraising Appeals Act 1984*  
*Goods Act 1958*  
*Hire-Purchase Act 1959*  
*Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine Act 1971*  
*Imperial Acts Application Act 1980*  
*Imperial Law Re-enactment Act 1980*  
*Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958*  
*Instruments Act 1958*  
*Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984*  
*Judges Salaries Act 1982*  
*Judgment Debt Recovery Act 1984*  
*Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958*  
*Juries Act 1967*  
*Land Act 1958* – sections 22C to 22E (the remaining provisions are administered by the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands).  
*Landlord and Tenant Act 1958*  
*Lands Compensation Act 1958*  
*Law Reform Commission Act 1984*  
*Legal Aid Commission Act 1978*  
*Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*  
*Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972*  
*Limitation of Actions Act 1958*  
*Listening Devices Act 1969*  
*Magistrates' Courts Act 1971*  
*Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975*  
*Maintenance Act 1965*  
*Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958*  
*Marketable Securities Act 1970*  
*Marriage Act 1958*  
*National Companies and Securities Commission (State Provisions) Act 1981*  
*National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1984*  
*Occupiers' Liability Act 1983*  
*Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983*  
*Partnership Act 1958*  
*Patriotic Funds Act 1958*  
*Pawnbrokers Act 1958*  
*Penalties and Sentences Act 1981* – jointly administered by the Minister for Community Services  
*Penalty Interest Rates Act 1983*  
*Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968*  
*Police Offences Act 1958*  
*Printers and Newspapers Act 1958*  
*Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1983*  
*Property Law Act 1958*  
*Public Trustee Act 1958*  
*Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958*  
*Sale of Land Act 1962*  
*Second-hand Dealers Act 1958*  
*Securities Industry Act 1975*  
*Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981*  
*Settled Land Act 1958*  
*Status of Children Act 1974*  
*Strata Titles Act 1967* – jointly administered with the Minister for Property and Services and the Minister for Planning and Environment.  
*Subordinate Legislation Act 1962*  
*Subordinate Legislation (Revocation) Act 1984*  
*Summary Offences Act 1966*  
*Supreme Court Act 1958*  
*Taxation Appeals Act 1972*  
*Theatres Act 1958*  
*Transfer of Land Act 1958*  
*Trustee Act 1958*  
*Trustee Companies Act 1984*  
*Unauthorized Documents Act 1958*  
*Vagrancy Act 1966*  
*Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978*  
*Victorian Prison Industries Commission Act 1983*  
*Vital State Projects Act 1976* – jointly administered with the Premier.  
*War Expenditure and Overdrafts Act 1914*  
*Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958*  
*Wills Act 1958*  
*Wrongs Act 1958*

## 4. Minister for Community Services

*Adoption Act 1984*  
*Adoption of Children Act 1964* – jointly administered with the Attorney-General.  
*Children's Court Act 1973* – jointly administered with the Attorney-General.  
*Community Welfare Services Act 1970* – jointly administered with the Attorney-General.  
*Health Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Health.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS,  
SEPTEMBER 1985 – *continued*

*Health Commission Act 1977* – jointly administered with the Minister for Health.  
*Melbourne Sailor's Home Act 1964*  
*Mental Health Act 1959* – jointly administered with the Minister for Health.  
*Penalties and Sentences Act 1981* – jointly administered with the Attorney-General.  
*Pre-School Teachers and Assistants (Portability of Long Service Leave) Act 1984*

### 5. Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands

*Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*  
*Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment.  
*Director-General of Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1983*  
*Fisheries Act 1968* – jointly administered with the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs.  
*Forests Act 1958*  
*Land Act 1958*  
*Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972*  
*Melbourne Cricket Ground Acts*  
*Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*  
*Mt. Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972*  
*National Parks Act 1975*  
*Reference Areas Act 1978*  
*Shrine of Remembrance Act 1978*  
*Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958*  
*Temperance Halls Act 1958*  
*Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*  
*Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974*  
*Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958*  
*Wildlife Act 1975*  
*Wire Netting Act 1958*  
*Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967*

### 6. Minister for Consumer Affairs

*Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962*  
*Chattel Securities Act 1981* – jointly administered with the Minister for Transport.  
*Consumer Affairs Act 1972*  
*Credit Act 1984*  
*Credit (Administration) Act 1984*  
*Credit Reporting Act 1978*  
*Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*  
*Employment Agents Act 1983*  
*Finance Brokers Act 1969*  
*Local Government Act 1958*  
*Market Court Act 1978*  
*Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*  
*Motor Car Traders Act 1973*  
*Residential Tenancies Act 1980* – jointly administered with the Minister for Housing.  
*Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*  
*Weights and Measures Act 1958*

### 7. Minister for Education

*Ballarat College of Advanced Education Act 1976*  
*Baxter Technical School Land Act 1982*  
*Bendigo College of Advanced Education Act 1976*  
*Council of Adult Education Act 1981*  
*Deakin University Act 1974*  
*Education Act 1958*  
*Education (Special Developmental Schools) Act 1976*  
*Educational Grants Act 1973*  
*Gordon Technical College Act 1976*  
*Institute of Educational Administration Act 1980*  
*La Trobe University Act 1964*  
*Melbourne College of Advanced Education Act 1982*  
*Melbourne College of Divinity Act 1910*  
*Melbourne University Act 1958*  
*Mildura College Lands Act 1916*  
*Monash University Act 1958*  
*Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*  
*Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act 1980*  
*Serpell Joint Schools Act 1981*  
*State Board of Education Act 1983*  
*State Schools (Bush Fire Relief) Act 1943*  
*Teaching Service Act 1983*  
*Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1982*  
*Victorian College of the Arts Act 1981*  
*Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976*

### 8. Minister for Labour

*Anzac Day Act 1958* – excluding sections 4 and 4A (these provisions are administered by the Minister for Sport and Recreation).  
*Bank Holidays Act 1958*  
*BLF (De-recognition) Act 1985*  
*Bread Industry Act 1959*  
*Carriers and Inkeepers Act 1958*  
*Construction Industry Long Service Leave Act 1983*  
*Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943*  
*Employment and Training Act 1981*

*Explosives Act 1960*  
*Hairdressers Registration Act 1958*  
*Health Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Health.  
*Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978*  
*Industrial Relations Act 1979*  
*Industrial Training Act 1975*  
*Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*  
*Labour and Industry Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958*  
*Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985*  
*Summer Time Act 1972*  
*Sunday Entertainment Act 1967*  
*Trade Unions Act 1958*  
*Workers Compensation Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Treasurer.  
*Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972* – jointly administered with the Minister for Sport and Recreation.

### 9. Minister for Ethnic Affairs

*Ethnic Affairs Commission Act 1982*

### 10. Minister for Health

*Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968*  
*Cancer Act 1958*  
*Cemeteries Act 1958*  
*Chiropodists Act 1968*  
*Chiropodists and Osteopaths Act 1978*  
*Dental Technicians Act 1972*  
*Dentists Act 1972*  
*Dietitians Act 1981*  
*Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981*  
*Food Act 1984*  
*Health Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Employment and Industrial Affairs.  
*Health Commission Act 1977*  
*Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*  
*Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*  
*Human Tissue Act 1982*  
*Infertility (Medical Procedures) Act 1984*  
*Medical Practitioners Act 1970*  
*Mental Health Act 1959* – jointly administered with the Minister for Community Services and the Attorney-General.  
*Nurses Act 1958*  
*Optometrists Registration Act 1958*  
*Pathology Services Accreditation Act 1984*  
*Pharmacists Act 1974*  
*Physiotherapists Act 1978*  
*Psychological Practices Act 1965*  
*Queen Victoria Medical Centre (Guarantees) Act 1982*  
*St. Nicholas Hospital (Sale of Land) Act 1982*  
*Venerable Diseases Act 1958*

### 11. Minister for Housing

*Building Societies Act 1976*  
*Co-operation Act 1981*  
*Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958*  
*Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973*  
*Housing Act 1983*  
*Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958*  
*Residential Tenancies Act 1980* – jointly administered with the Minister for Consumer Affairs.  
*Urban Land Authority Act 1979*  
*Urban Renewal Act 1970*

### 12. Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources

*Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973*  
*Alpine Resorts Act 1983* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment.  
*Chinatown Historic Precinct Act 1984* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment.  
*Coal Creek Historical Park Act 1975*  
*Coal Mines Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Treasurer.  
*Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964*  
*Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972*  
*Economic Development Act 1981*  
*Electric Light and Power Act 1958*  
*Emerald Tourist Railway Act 1977*  
*Extractive Industries Act 1966*  
*Fuel Prices Regulation Act 1981*  
*Gas Act 1969*  
*Gas Franchises Act 1970*  
*Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958*  
*Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS,  
SEPTEMBER 1985 – continued

*Groundwater Act 1969* – jointly administered with the Minister for Water Resources and the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Labour and Industry Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Employment and Industrial Affairs.  
*Latrobe Regional Commission Act 1983* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment.  
*Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980*  
*Liquor Control Act 1968*  
*Minerals and Energy Act 1976*  
*Mines Act 1958*  
*Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961*  
*Mining Development Act 1958*  
*Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act 1983*  
*Petroleum Act 1958*  
*Petroleum Retail Selling Sites Act 1981*  
*Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*  
*Pipelines Act 1967*  
*Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976*  
*South Yarra Project Act 1984* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment.  
*State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal Act 1932*  
*State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act 1968*  
*State Electricity Commission Act 1958*  
*Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Act 1974*  
*Undersea Mineral Resources Act 1963*  
*Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981*  
*Victorian Solar Energy Council Act 1980*  
*Victorian Tourism Commission Act 1982*  
*Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973*  
*Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Validation) Act 1980*

### 13. Minister for Local Government

*Cluster Titles Act 1974*  
*Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963*  
*Dog Act 1970*  
*Drainage Areas Act 1958*  
*Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958*  
*Litter Act 1964*  
*Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958*  
*Local Government Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment and the Minister for Consumer Affairs.  
*Local Government Department Act 1958*  
*Markets Act 1958*  
*Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*  
*Newmarket Sheep Sales Act 1974*  
*Nudity (Prescribed Areas) Act 1983*  
*Petrol Pumps Act 1958*  
*Pounds Act 1958*  
*Public Authorities Marks Act 1958*  
*Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976*

### 14. Minister for Planning and Environment

*Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974*  
*Alpine Resorts Act 1983* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*  
*Building Control Act 1981*  
*Central Gippsland (Brown Coal Land Compensation) Act 1980*  
*Chinatown Historic Precinct Act 1984* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Development Areas Act 1973*  
*Environment Effects Act 1978*  
*Environment Protection Act 1970*  
*Historic Buildings Act 1981*  
*Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*  
*Land Conservation Act 1970*  
*Latrobe Regional Commission Act 1983* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Planning Appeals Board Act 1980*  
*Port Phillip Coastal Planning and Management Act 1966*  
*South Yarra Project Act 1984* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Sirata Titles Act 1967*  
*Town and Country Planning Act 1961*  
*Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980*  
*Town and Country Planning (Western Port) Act 1981*  
*Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976*  
*Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972*

### 15. Minister for Police and Emergency Services

*Country Fire Authority Act 1958*  
*Firearms Act 1958*  
*Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958*  
*Motor Boating Act 1961*  
*Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968*  
*Police Regulation Act 1958*

*Private Agents Act 1966*  
*Seamen's Act 1958*  
*Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961*  
*State Disasters Act 1983*  
*Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958*  
*Victoria State Emergency Service Act 1981*

### 16. Premier

*Administrative Arrangements Act 1983*  
*Agent-General's Act 1958*  
*Audit Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Treasurer.  
*Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958*  
*Constitution Act 1975*  
*Essential Services Act 1958*  
*Fuel Emergency Act 1977* – jointly administered with the Attorney-General.  
*Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act 1978*  
*Ombudsman Act 1973*  
*Parliamentary Committees Act 1968*  
*Parliamentary Officers Act 1975*  
*Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*  
*Public Safety Preservation Act 1958*  
*Public Service Act 1974*  
*State Relief Committee Act 1958*  
*The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* – provisions are jointly administered with the Minister for Property and Services.  
*Vital State Projects Act 1976* – jointly administered with the Attorney-General.  
*Wrongs (Public Contracts) Act 1981*

### 17. Minister for Property and Services

*Cadet Surveyors Act 1964* – jointly administered with the Minister for Water Resources.  
*Cul-de-Sac Applications Act 1965*  
*Electoral Commission Act 1982*  
*Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*  
*Government Employee Housing Authority Act 1981*  
*Instruments Act 1958*  
*Property Law Act 1958*  
*Public Lands and Works Act 1964* – jointly administered with the Minister for Public Works.  
*Public Records Act 1973*  
*Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959*  
*Returned Servicemen's Badges Act 1956*  
*Senate Elections Act 1958*  
*Sirata Titles Act 1967* – jointly administered with the Minister for Planning and Environment and Attorney-General.  
*Survey Co-ordination Act 1958*  
*Surveyors Act 1978*  
*The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Premier.  
*Transfer of Land Act 1958* (see also Attorney-General.)  
*Valuation of Land Act 1960*  
*Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974*

### 18. Minister for Public Works

*Architects Act 1958*  
*Public Lands and Works Act 1964* – jointly administered with the Minister for Property and Services.

### 19. Minister for Sport and Recreation

*Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966*  
*Professional Boxing Control Act 1985*  
*Racing Act 1958*  
*Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972* – jointly administered with the Minister for Employment and Industrial Affairs.

### 20. Minister for Transport

*Air Navigation Act 1958*  
*Border Railways Act 1922*  
*Chattel Securities Act 1981* – jointly administered with the Minister for Consumer Affairs.  
*Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961*  
*Grain Elevators Act 1958*  
*Harbor Boards Act 1958*  
*Marine Act 1958*  
*Motor Car Act 1958*  
*Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960*  
*Port of Geelong Authority Act 1958*  
*Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958*  
*Port of Portland Authority Act 1958*  
*Railways (Standardization Agreement) Act 1958*  
*South Australian and Victorian Border Railways Act 1930*  
*Traction Engine Act 1900*  
*Transport Act 1983*  
*Westernport Development Act 1967*  
*Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act 1963*  
*Western Port (Steel Works) Act 1970*  
*Western Port Steel Works (Development Control) Act 1970*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS,  
SEPTEMBER 1985 – *continued*

**21. Treasurer**

*Accident Compensation Act 1984*  
*Annual Reporting Act 1983*  
*Annual Appropriation Acts*  
*Annual Supply Acts*  
*Annual Works and Services Appropriation Acts*  
*Audit Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Premier.  
*Benefit Associations Act 1958*  
*Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979*  
*Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974*  
*Cabrini Private Hospital (Guarantees) Act 1970*  
*Coal Mines Act 1958* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Commonwealth and States Financial Agreements Act 1927*  
*Crown Intellectual Property (Assignment) Act 1983*  
*Debt Conversion Agreement Act 1931*  
*Decimal Currency Act 1965*  
*Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976*  
*Energy Consumption Levy Act 1982*  
*Financial Institutions Duty Act 1982*  
*Friendly Societies Act 1958*  
*Gift Duty Act 1971*  
*Government Advances (Reduction of Interest) Act 1934*  
*Hospital Benefits (Levy) Act 1982*  
*Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965*  
*Land Tax Act 1958*  
*Management and Budget Act 1983*  
*Marine Act 1958*  
*Master Builders' Association of Victoria (Guarantees) Act 1979*  
*Melbourne Cricket Ground (Guarantees) Act 1984*  
*Mercy Private Hospital (Guarantee) Act 1971*  
*Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976*  
*Miners' Pithitis (Treasury Allowances) Act 1938*  
*Mini Act 1958*  
*Motor Accidents Act 1973*  
*Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962*  
*Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* – Part II (the remaining provisions are administered by the Premier).  
*Pay-roll Tax Act 1971*  
*Pensions Supplementation Act 1966*  
*Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965*  
*Probate Duty Act 1962*  
*Public Account Act 1958*

*Public Account (Trust Funds) Act 1982*  
*Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966*  
*Public Authorities (Dividends) Act 1983*  
*Public Authorities (Sinking Funds) Act 1982*  
*St. Andrew's Hospital (Guarantee) Act 1978*  
*St. Vincent's Private Hospital (Guarantees) Act 1972*  
*Stamps Act 1958*  
*State Accident Insurance Office Land Act 1966*  
*State Bank Act 1958*  
*State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979*  
*State Insurance Office Act 1984*  
*Statistics Act 1958*  
*Superannuation Act 1958*  
*Superannuation Benefits Act 1977*  
*Superannuation (Lump Sum Benefits) Act 1981*  
*Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*  
*Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962*  
*Victorian Public Authorities Finance Act 1984*  
*Workers Compensation Act 1958*  
*Young Men's Christian Association of Ballarat (Guarantee) Act 1979*

**22. Minister for Water Resources**

*Cadet Surveyors Act 1964* – jointly administered with the Minister for Property and Services.  
*Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963*  
*Drainage of Land Act 1975*  
*Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958*  
*Groundwater Act 1969* – jointly administered with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources.  
*Latrobe Valley Act 1958*  
*Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*  
*Mildura Irrigation Trusts and Sunraysia Water Board Act 1958*  
*Public Contracts Act 1958*  
*River Improvement Act 1958*  
*River Murray Waters Act 1982*  
*Sewerage Districts Act 1958*  
*Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971*  
*State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act 1969*  
*Victorian Water and Sewerage Authorities Association Act 1981*  
*Water Act 1958*  
*Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act 1984*  
*Water and Sewerage Authorities (Restructuring) Act 1983*  
*West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968*

**Victorian Government departments and statutory authorities**

Information concerning Victorian Government departments may be found in previous editions of the Year Book. More recent information may be found in the Victorian Government Directory, compiled by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

The largest of the statutory authorities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, the Gas and Fuel Corporation, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Country Roads Board.

**AUDITOR-GENERAL**

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act 1958* which also defines the duties, responsibilities, and powers of the position. The appointee is not subject to the *Public Service Act 1974* nor to the direction of any Minister but he may be removed by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

In Victoria, as in other places operating under the Westminster system of government, the Auditor-General is responsible for the external audit of the financial affairs and activities of government agencies, i.e. departments and most public bodies. The Auditor-General reports independently to the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament on the results of those audits with the objective of providing Parliament with the information it requires to oversee the financial operations of government departments and statutory bodies.



Broadly speaking, the Auditor-General has all the responsibilities of external auditors of commercial organisations in relation to the conduct of a financial audit. In addition, he has special responsibilities associated with government auditing to ensure that the decisions of Parliament in relation to financial matters are properly observed and attention is drawn to departures from statutory provisions covering these matters.

### OMBUDSMAN

The Office of the Victorian Ombudsman was created after the passing of the Ombudsman Act in 1973. The basic function of the Ombudsman's Office is to receive complaints from citizens who feel aggrieved by the administrative actions of government departments, statutory bodies, or staff of municipal councils. The Ombudsman's responsibility is to investigate such complaints to determine the facts and express an opinion where the actions complained of are contrary to law, unjust, unfair, or unreasonable.

The Ombudsman does not have jurisdiction to investigate the decisions of courts or of some tribunals and a few other specific authorities. He is empowered to make recommendations and to report the results of his investigations, comments, and recommendations to Parliament. He, like most Ombudsmen, has no power to direct the rectification of a wrong but if the recommendation is not implemented, the Ombudsman may refer the matter to the Executive Council and then to Parliament.

#### Freedom of information

The Ombudsman may also be involved with freedom of information matters. He has four major areas of responsibility under the Act and these are as follows:

- (1) where an agency or a Minister believes a document to which access is sought does not exist or cannot be located after a thorough and diligent search it must inform the applicant(s) of the right to complain to the Ombudsman (section 27[1e]);
- (2) a right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) by an applicant for a review of a charge levied by an agency for access to a document whether or not that charge has been paid, provided that the Ombudsman certifies that the matter is one of sufficient importance for the court to consider (section 50[2e]);
- (3) where an agency fails to make a decision on an application for access within a reasonable time or if the applicant has complained to the Ombudsman pursuant to the provisions of the Ombudsman Act concerning that delay, the applicant cannot appeal to the AAT until the Ombudsman has informed him of the result of his investigation and issued him with a certificate enabling him to appeal to the Tribunal (section 53[2]); and
- (4) an applicant who appeals to the County Court may apply to the Ombudsman to intervene before the court in his appeal (section 57).

#### Review of police files

The Ombudsman's other responsibility concerns the review of Internal Investigation Bureau files. These files are created as a result of complaints which are made to the Chief Commissioner of Police concerning the actions or inactions of a member of the Police Force and records the complaints, the investigation, and the subsequent conclusions or actions taken. The Police Regulation (Amendment) Bill establishes a Police Complaints Authority which will carry out this role in future.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

### General

Local government is the third sphere in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 210 municipalities (at 1 October 1985) operating under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Director-General for Local Government, with a staff of 75 officers as well as 73 members of statutory boards and committees, most of whom serve in a part-time capacity.

Although the Minister and his Department administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, the majority of the powers and duties given to municipal councils are set out in the *Local Government Act 1958* and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament. The *Local Government Act* which is subject to continuing review in the light of changing community needs, essentially sets out the framework within which each Council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern.

Relationships between State and local governments are not confined to the Local Government Department and extensive direct dealings are conducted by municipalities with many State departments and instrumentalities on a wide range of topics. For example, important areas of concern for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g. home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, recreation officers, etc.) are administered by the Health Commission, the Department of Community Welfare Services, and the Department of Sport and Recreation.

The Minister and his Department are entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. In recommending desirable legislative changes, the Department is implementing government policy aimed at improving the democratic and representative nature of local government and strengthening the powers and autonomy enjoyed by local government, better enabling it to meet the changing needs and requirements of the local community.

## PUBLIC SAFETY

### Fire authorities

#### *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board*

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board (MFBB) is constituted under the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958*, and administration is centred at East Melbourne. The MFBB is responsible for the protection of life and property and the suppression of fire within the Metropolitan Fire District.

Members of the MFBB comprise the President and Deputy President, representatives of insurance companies, the Melbourne City Council, municipalities south and north of the Yarra River, and officers and employees of the MFBB.

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one-third and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two-thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one-eighth from the Victorian Government, one-eighth from municipal councils, and three-quarters from fire insurance companies.

During 1984–85, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.366 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$2.29m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$30.99 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1984–85 amounted to \$162.88m.

#### *Metropolitan Fire District*

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces an area within the various municipalities named below, having a radius of sixteen kilometres from the General Post Office, Melbourne, with extensions therefrom. The following municipalities are wholly within the Metropolitan Fire District: the Cities of Melbourne, Altona, Box Hill, Brighton, Broadmeadows, Brunswick, Camberwell, Caulfield, Coburg, Collingwood, Essendon, Fitzroy, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Moorabbin, Mordialloc, Northcote, Nunawading, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Ringwood, St Kilda, Sandringham, South Melbourne, Sunshine, Waverley, and Williamstown.

The following municipalities are partly within the Metropolitan Fire District: the Cities of Croydon, Doncaster and Templestowe, Keilor, and Springvale, and the Shires of Bulla, Diamond Valley, Eltham, Lillydale, and Werribee.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85 are shown in the following table:

**METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:  
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND LOAN INDEBTEDNESS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
REVENUE						
Statutory contributions—						
Treasurer of Victoria	4,646	5,510	5,990	8,701	7,836	8,412
Municipalities	4,646	5,510	5,990	8,701	7,836	8,412
Insurance companies	27,782	33,061	35,941	52,206	47,043	50,477
Brokers and owners	530	533	539	706	791	954
Charges for services	3,480	4,385	4,676	4,597	5,369	6,664
Interest and sundries	929	1,172	2,127	2,876	4,171	4,708
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,013</b>	<b>50,171</b>	<b>55,263</b>	<b>77,787</b>	<b>73,046</b>	<b>79,627</b>
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries	29,104	33,138	39,571	45,469	49,353	53,243
Other	13,759	15,555	19,337	19,844	25,844	26,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,863</b>	<b>48,693</b>	<b>58,908</b>	<b>65,313</b>	<b>75,197</b>	<b>79,627</b>
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	- 850	+ 1,478	- 3,645	+ 12,474	- 2,151	- 1,941
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	6,071	5,664	5,217	4,727	4,190	3,600

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1980 to 1985:

**METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD, NUMBER OF  
FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED (a) AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA**

Particulars	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Fire stations	48	48	48	47	47	47
Staff employed—						
Fire fighting	1,654	1,683	1,696	1,679	1,701	1,684
Special service				116	125	130
Support staff	{ 350	{ 365	{ 374	262	302	371

(a) Prior to 1983, Special service and Support staff were grouped together as 'All other'.

*Country Fire Authority*

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1985, there were 162 permanent firefighters employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Doveton, Frankston, Geelong, Norlane, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 147 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Belgrave, Chelsea, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Wodonga, Eltham, and Fiskville Training Centre.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 136 insurance companies contributing during 1984-85.

Up to 30 June 1985, the Authority had raised 186 loans, representing a total of \$43.8m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND LOAN INDEBTEDNESS,  
VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
INCOME						
Statutory contributions –						
Municipalities Assistance Fund	7,303	8,417	9,600	11,860	13,378	15,362
Insurance companies	14,606	16,834	19,201	23,719	26,373	31,111
Other	901	1,100	1,913	3,196	2,619	7,213
Total	22,810	26,351	30,714	38,775	42,370	53,686
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries and wages	9,809	11,456	13,650	16,131	17,876	19,445
Other	10,601	13,168	15,136	19,152	20,131	36,421
Total	20,410	24,624	28,786	35,283	38,007	55,866
Net surplus (+) or deficit (–)	2,400	1,727	1,928	3,492	4,363	–2,180
Loan expenditure	2,025	3,104	3,833	3,111	6,455	3,896
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	16,354	19,515	22,690	25,891	29,391	31,516

COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL<sup>(a)</sup>, AND  
MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Fire brigades–						
Urban	215	215	216	216	218	218
Rural	1,065	1,066	1,069	1,072	1,072	1,071
Personnel–						
Permanent	576	590	600	626	710	791
Volunteer	106,874	107,699	106,937	106,086	108,346	106,608
Motor fleet –						
Self-propelled	1,773	1,876	2,020	2,076	2,060	2,158
Trailer units	472	486	490	476	446	457

(a) Includes clerical and administrative staff.

### Natural disasters and emergencies

#### *Victoria State Emergency Service*

The Victoria State Emergency Service (VICSES) is a branch of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services. It operates under the provisions of the *Victoria State Emergency Service Act 1981*. Under this Act an 'emergency' means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence of any event including an earthquake, flood, windstorm, or other natural event; fire; explosion; road accident; plague or epidemic; or a warlike act, whether directed at Victoria or any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

The functions of VICSES are to:

- (1) assist the Chief Commissioner of Police to plan and organise measures to deal with emergencies and their effects;
- (2) assist the bodies and organisations responsible for dealing with emergencies and their effects to discharge their responsibilities;
- (3) deal with floods and windstorms and their effects;
- (4) provide a rescue service for persons involved in road accidents; and
- (5) co-ordinate and assist bodies and organisations providing welfare services to persons affected by emergencies.

The Act provides compensation, protection, and indemnity for registered members of VICSES in performing their duties. It also empowers VICSES to draw upon volunteer manpower during emergencies in addition to its registered members. The Headquarters of VICSES is located in Melbourne, with a Regional Director for each of the North and South Regions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are ten permanently manned Regional Headquarters located at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Dandenong, Geelong, Hamilton, Moe, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Wodonga. The units of VICSES, of which there were 150 municipal units and sub-units at 26 November 1985,

are wholly manned by volunteer members of VICSES, although the Controller, or head, of each unit is a council nominee. The State and Regional Headquarters have trained volunteers on their establishments. The functional divisions of these Headquarters are operations, communications, training, equipment, and administration.

The structure of VICSES is similar to that of the State Emergency Services of other States and Territories and it has strong ties with the Commonwealth Natural Disasters Organisation, which is a branch of the Department of Defence.

Funding of VICSES is derived from three levels. The Commonwealth Government, through the Natural Disasters Organisation sponsors an equipment support programme and building subsidies for municipal units. The Victorian Government bears the administrative costs of VICSES, including various grants and subsidies for local councils and their units, but excludes salaries of Regional Directors which the Commonwealth provides. Local municipal councils provide some funding for the administration of their local units. In addition, voluntary fund raising occurs at the local level.

VICSES is also responsible for the operation of the 'Logistics' sub-plan of DISPLAN (the State Disaster Plan) which together with the 'Community Support' sub-plan (to be co-ordinated in conjunction with the Department of Community Services) addresses the welfare aspects of disasters.

The extent of the operational involvement of the Service in emergencies is indicated in the following table of operations.

#### STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE, OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA

Type of operation	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Search and rescue	260	214	204	266	297	238
Road accident assistance	293	387	421	482	411	437
Aircraft accidents	9	7	12	4	7	8
Fire support	68	78	49	145	56	90
Flood	17	22	65	18	127	85
Wind storm	31	150	159	331	316	153
Welfare	5	23	9	50	9	17
Hazardous materials	7	10	12	13	10	12
Community service	81	52	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Evacuation	—	4	3	8	7	8
Marine incidents	n.p.	n.p.	16	79	30	25
Rail incidents	n.p.	n.p.	3	5	10	8
Miscellaneous	90	95	102	92	106	178
Total (a)	861	1,042	1,062	1,393	1,368	1,259

(a) An incident irrespective of magnitude, duration, or units deployed is recorded as one operation.

#### State Disaster Plan

The State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) codifies arrangements for co-ordinating the resources of governmental agencies in coping with natural disasters and serious emergencies in Victoria.

The DISPLAN concept provides the mechanism for the build up of appropriate resources to cope with emergencies throughout the State.

Most incidents are of local concern and can be co-ordinated from local municipal resources. However, when local resources are exhausted, DISPLAN provides for further resources to be made available, first from neighbouring municipalities (on a Regional basis) and second on a State wide basis. When State resources have been exhausted, DISPLAN also permits requests for physical assistance to be directed to the Commonwealth.

The Chief Commissioner of Police acts as Co-ordinator under DISPLAN in situations where it is necessary to bring together the resources of a number of agencies to deal with a disaster or emergency. State organisations are allocated either combating roles (e.g. the Country Fire Authority and the Forests Commission in the event of bushfires) or supporting roles (e.g. the Health Commission and the State Electricity Commission). Provision is made for obtaining assistance from Commonwealth agencies such as Telecom Australia and the Defence Forces.

Within the broad context of DISPLAN, specific plans have been developed by the operating authorities to deal with particular types of disasters and emergencies.

Procedures involving the assistance of State and private agencies have been established under DISPLAN to provide for the relief of victims of disasters.

Grants may be provided to repair or replace essential household items or for essential repairs to homes; to offset the cost of transporting fodder and stock; or to restore public and community assets. Primary producers may apply for cash grants in cases of personal hardship. Also, loans may be provided to primary producers at concessional rates of interest or to the proprietors of small businesses if they do not have ready access to conventional sources of finance.

# 6

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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### ADMINISTRATION

#### **Local Government Department**

The Local Government Department was established by the *Local Government Department Act 1958* for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria.

#### *Functional responsibilities*

In carrying out its role within the overall structure and machinery of government administration in Victoria, the Department has the following specific functional responsibilities:

- (1) to act as a focus for the development, articulation, and implementation of the Victorian Government's policies and programmes in the area of local government;
- (2) to ensure that municipalities are administered in accordance with the Local Government Act and to administer the other Acts assigned to the Minister for Local Government;
- (3) to provide advice to the Victorian Government on local government policy, priorities, and strategic planning and to develop appropriate policy options in conjunction with local government bodies;
- (4) to liaise with other government departments and agencies with a view to co-ordinating the services provided by the Victorian Government to local government;
- (5) to provide advisory services to local councils for the development and improvement of services to their communities;
- (6) to provide advice to the Minister concerning financial assistance to local government, to administer the payment of assistance programmes as required, and to provide advice on Victorian Government policies in relation to the allocation of subsidies and payments to councils;
- (7) to consult with appropriate Commonwealth Government departments and other State local government departments and local government associations on matters relevant to local government with the intention of developing a consistent standard of services;
- (8) to provide advice to the public, councils, and municipal officers on local government matters;
- (9) to monitor and report on the implementation of government policies in local government;
- (10) to ensure that financial activities of municipalities incorporate appropriate financial management including accounting and audit systems;
- (11) to investigate complaints about municipal administration and decisions, and to advise the Minister concerning appropriate action; and
- (12) to review relevant legislation and advise the Minister on changes to the legislation.

Concerning the Department's co-ordinative function at the State level it should be noted that municipal councils in Victoria have a significant level of contact with other departments and agencies dealing with local government functions such as town and country planning, transport and roads, health, community welfare, youth, sport and recreation, employment, and training. Other departments and agencies control and administer a wide range of payments and subsidies made available to municipal councils for the provision of certain services and also provide policy advice and information in relation to them. Some departments have also embarked on partnership arrangements with local councils in respect of service provision.

#### *Organisational structure*

The Department has been the subject of an extensive management review undertaken by the Public Service Board at the request of the Minister. The functional role, responsibilities, and administrative structure are therefore currently under examination.

In respect of the Department's existing functional role and responsibilities, however, the organisational structure comprises:

- (1) Ministerial Unit: Ministerial Advisor and secretarial staff;
- (2) Executive Management Unit: Director-General for Local Government, Deputy Director-General for Local Government, Assistant Director, and secretarial staff; and
- (3) three divisions providing administrative support, and legal and research services.

The Minister for Local Government is also responsible for the following statutory bodies: Local Authorities Superannuation Board, Local Government Commission, Municipal Auditors Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, and the Victoria Grants Commission.

Support staff for the above statutory bodies, with the exception of the Local Authorities Superannuation Board, are provided by the Local Government Department.

#### *Operating strategies*

In carrying out its functional responsibilities, the Department operates three programmes: Management Services Program, Policy and Planning Program, and Advisory and Consultancy Program.

The Executive Management Unit provides the direction and leadership for Departmental programmes and facilitates the implementation of policy and procedures. It is also responsible for the accuracy and quality of policy advice to the Minister and the implementation of Ministerial directions and instructions.

#### *Management Services Program*

The essential objective of this Program is the provision of sound and accurate advice to the Minister. It is also concerned with the development, provision, and maintenance of effective administrative support to facilitate the provision of Departmental services and the maintenance of a high standard of service to municipal councils and where appropriate, other government bodies and the public.

#### *Policy and Planning Program*

This programme provides technical, professional, and administrative support services to Executive Management and performs the general administration, finance, information management, and personnel functions.

The programme undertakes research and provides policy and legal advice, information, and (in association with the Executive Management Unit, other sections of the Department, relevant statutory boards, committees and working groups) formulates and develops policy and prepares draft legislation and regulations with respect to the implementation of the Victorian Government's overall objectives for local government. Advice is also provided on the impact of policy initiatives in the municipal sphere.

#### *Advisory and Consultancy Program*

The Inspectorate of Municipal Administration and the Engineers' Section merged in October 1983 to form the Advisory and Consultancy Program to assist the provision of more effective consultancy and advisory services to local government.

The programme includes the provision of advisory and inspectorial services in the areas of municipal management, finance, and administration, as well as the qualification, registration, and regulation of statutory officers by municipal examining boards.

Specific functional activities undertaken include:

- (1) Consultancy and advisory services. Consultancy and advisory services are provided to municipal councils, councillors, and officers, in respect of financial and accounting matters, administrative and organisational practices relating to the Local Government Act, and other legislation affecting local government. Advice and assistance is given to municipal officers regarding the requirements of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1985.
- (2) Examination of complaints. Complaints and inquiries relating to the activities of municipal councils, councillors, and officers are examined by the consultants.
- (3) Review of legislative proposals and statutory procedures. Consultants participate in the departmental review of local government legislation, requests for Governor in Council and Ministerial consents pertaining to certain actions proposed to be taken by municipal councils, and examine inter-municipal and regional arrangements including library, valuation, and refuse disposal agreements.



*Municipal management, finance, and administration**Committee on Municipal Accounting in Victoria.*

The Committee on Municipal Accounting in Victoria was established in November 1977 to undertake a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1968.

The Committee issued an interim report in 1980, forming the basis of the Municipal Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 1982, which became operative on 1 October 1982. The major features of the Amendment Regulations were the adoption of full accrual accounting for all municipal funds and the introduction of a new classification of accounts for the Municipal General Fund.

The Committee's final draft of suggested amendments, which includes a review of the remainder of the 1968 Regulations and the inclusion of new material on such matters as electronic data processing and the application of accounting standards to municipal accounting, was distributed for comment in June 1984. Together with the 1982 amendment it formed the basis of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1985 which became operative on 1 October 1985.

*Streetworks Co-Ordination Steering Committee.*

The Streetworks Co-Ordination Steering Committee is a standing committee convened by the Minister to consider matters associated with the co-ordination of streetworks and, as necessary, to review and update the Co-Ordination of Streetworks Code of Practice, Victoria, 1980.

*Liveweight Selling Review Committee.*

The Liveweight Selling Review Committee is a standing committee convened by the Minister to monitor the application of the provisions of the Liveweight Selling Code of Practice (Cattle) and update its provisions as necessary.

*Local Government Commission.*

The Local Government Commission was established under section 17 of the *Local Government Act* 1958 (as amended by the *Local Government Board of Review Act* 1982) replacing the Local Government Advisory Board as the standing body which investigates and reports on matters relating to the external and internal boundaries of municipalities which are referred to it by the Minister.

The six person Commission serves as a panel from which the Minister appoints Divisions comprising three members for the purposes of considering proposals for the alteration of municipal boundaries.

*Statutory officer qualification and regulation*

Municipal examining boards conduct examinations, or prescribe the courses of study and examinations which must be completed and specify the other conditions to be fulfilled by applicants seeking to hold the statutory office of Municipal Clerk, Municipal Engineer, Municipal Electrical Engineer, Municipal Auditor, and Inspector of Municipal Administration.

Established under section 168 of the *Local Government Act* the municipal examining boards issue Certificates of Qualification to applicants who satisfy the particular requirements laid down by the Regulations of the respective boards. The boards are also empowered to exercise certain disciplinary measures in respect of certificate holders.

*Financial assistance grants and subsidies*

The Department provides specific purpose funds to municipal councils to assist them in undertaking particular works and services for the benefit of their local communities. Additionally, the Victoria Grants Commission determines allocations to councils of general revenue grants pursuant to the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976.

In 1984–85, a total of \$6,048,681 was distributed to councils in specific purpose funding through:

- (1) Departmental Works and Services Program in respect of municipalities assistance and subsidies for beach cleaning activities, saleyards, drainage works, and ex-gratia payments as reimbursements to councils for the costs of street construction or drainage works;
- (2) Commonwealth and State trust accounts in respect of job-creation initiatives sponsored by local government; and
- (3) Commonwealth Trust Account in respect of natural disaster relief.

Although funds are actually provided through the Department of Community Welfare Services, the Local Government Department is also responsible for the overall administration of the Pensioner Rates Assistance Scheme. This involves disseminating information about the Scheme; ensuring that councils and other rating authorities respect the intent of the legislation and that on-going checks of eligibility are carried out; and processing claims for reimbursement. A total of \$53,641,166 was provided in 1984–85 under the scheme to assist pensioners with the payment of their rates.

Constituted pursuant to section 3 of the Victorian *Grants Commission Act 1976* the Victoria Grants Commission determines allocations to municipalities of general purpose funds received from the Commonwealth Government pursuant to the provisions of the Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The Commonwealth Act provides for payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the net collections of personal income tax for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. Two per cent of personal income tax collections are allocated for general revenue grants for local government in the six States; Victoria's share of the total amount was 25.4513 per cent. A total of \$136,157,634 was distributed to Victorian municipalities in August 1985.

#### Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

In 1976 the Commonwealth Government adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared by the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. The proportion to be allocated to local government rose from 1.52 per cent in 1976-77 to 2 per cent for 1980-81 and subsequent years to 1984-85. The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Amendment Act 1985* provided for allocation of an amount equal to that allocated for 1984-85, adjusted to provide for movements in the Consumer Price Index. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation of \$535m in 1985-86, with Victoria's share being \$136m.

Of the amount received by each State, a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size, population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called 'as-of-right entitlement' in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance is allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of 'untied' grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities.

#### *Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities*

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1978-79 to 1983-84.

#### *Commonwealth payments for local government authorities*

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1984-85*. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1978-79 to 1983-84.

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Payment	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
General purpose assistance (a)	45,666	56,436	76,554	89,300	108,037	116,907
Direct payments –						
Children's services (b) –						
Maintenance	1,711	2,264	3,532	4,057	5,198	7,999
Capital	665	338	312	178	322	328

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA  
(\$'000) – *continued*

Payment	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Aged or disabled persons' homes –						
Maintenance	—	199	346	336	609	667
Capital	248	610	982	1,005	1,190	1,061
Aged persons' hostels	1,523	158	1,412	469	11	12
Delivered meals subsidy	595	656	1,011	1,253	1,422	1,659
Community Youth Support Scheme	385	—	—	—	—	—
Homeless persons assistance	9	—	—	—	—	—
Community arts activities	45	36	65	88	109	135
Aerodrome local ownership plan –						
Maintenance	280	231	314	394	397	508
Capital	268	370	753	302	235	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,395</b>	<b>61,298</b>	<b>85,281</b>	<b>97,382</b>	<b>117,530</b>	<b>129,463</b>
Other payments through Victorian Governments (a) –						
Children's services (b)	4,179	3,868	4,487	4,129	4,183	4,458
Community health facilities	280	391	410	—	—	—
Home care services	3,450	4,226	4,331	4,098	5,892	8,024
Senior citizens' centres –						
Maintenance	350	574	620	677	977	1,208
Capital	608	859	1,118	696	1,944	888
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	92	—	—	—	—	—
National Estate	173	104	54	81	92	21
Roads assistance	39,800	42,100	43,200	53,400	58,815	51,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,932</b>	<b>52,122</b>	<b>54,220</b>	<b>63,081</b>	<b>71,903</b>	<b>65,768</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100,327</b>	<b>113,420</b>	<b>139,501</b>	<b>160,463</b>	<b>189,433</b>	<b>195,231</b>

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. These payments are made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Previously designated 'Pre-school and child care'.

#### *Roads Assistance Programme*

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

#### **Victoria Grants Commission**

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) the special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

The allocations determined on the foregoing principles are subject to the constraint that no municipality shall receive a grant that is less than its 'as-of-right entitlement'. Each municipality's 'as-of-right entitlement' is calculated by taking 40 per cent of the State's total allocation for the year and allocating this on the basis of population 85 per cent and area 15 per cent.

### Municipalities

At 30 June 1985, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

### Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. The Victorian Government introduced adult franchise at the 1983 municipal elections. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in all municipalities. Voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, are not naturalised Australian citizens, and are not the principal owner or occupier of their place of residence. Non-naturalised Australian citizens who are not the principal owner or occupier of their place of residence may apply to be included on the rolls.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity although they may be paid an allowance for out-of-pocket expenses of up to \$1,500 per annum. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. In all but one municipality, councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. With the City of Melbourne, all councillors serve concurrent three year terms and all retire at the same time. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. Councils are permitted to appoint a Chief Executive Officer who may also be the Town Clerk or Shire Secretary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, and garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering; etc.

### Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks.

### *Rating of land and property*

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from *unimproved capital value* in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e. buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1985, 150 were rating on net annual value, 58 on site value, and three, the Cities of Brunswick and Caulfield and the Shire of Broadford, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain money payable by the council to the Road Construction Authority.

As a result of the recommendation of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government (Bains Committee) that there should be a comprehensive review of the municipal rating system and valuation procedures, a joint study is being undertaken by the Local Government Department and the Municipal Association of Victoria.

Details on Victorian Government grants and the Road Construction Authority can be found on pages 160-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

#### *Expenditure*

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services; provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties; repayment of money borrowed for permanent works and undertakings; and other sundry works and services.

#### *Borrowing powers*

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large-scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their statutory powers, as their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed in respect of a cost or an asset, the benefit of which will not be exhausted within a period of five years, or to liquidate the principal money owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Money borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Details on the investment of municipal funds, accounts, and the Local Authorities Superannuation Board can be found on page 162 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

#### **City of Melbourne**

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by an Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such convenient distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers, such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Transport, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for 1985-86) of \$369.5m, anticipated rate income of \$51.8m, other revenue of \$52.2m, and a labour force of approximately 3,000 employees, the City of Melbourne is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 58,000 persons at 30 June 1984 ranked only twentieth among metropolitan municipalities.

Between May 1981 and December 1982 the City of Melbourne was administered by three commissioners. The new Council, consisting of eighteen councillors from six wards, was elected for a three year term on 4 December 1982. The new municipality was resubdivided into seven wards for the election in August, 1985 and twenty-one Councillors were elected for three year terms.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves.

The City of Melbourne has established formal friendship city links with Osaka, Japan (1978), Tianjin, The People's Republic of China (1980), Thessaloniki, Greece (1984), and Boston, United States of America (1985). The aim of these links is to promote international goodwill, friendship, and co-operation as well as to pursue and encourage exchanges, particularly in the fields of commerce, trade, tourism, arts, culture, education information, medicine, and science.

In May and June 1985, the Council undertook an extensive six week programme of activities to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Melbourne. This involved concerts, parades, street and community activities, and a major exhibition about Melbourne held in the Melbourne Town Hall.

A joint Melbourne City Council-Victorian Government project to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of Melbourne and Victoria was the construction of Victoria Square, adjacent to the Queen Victoria Market. This project was of special significance because of the extensive restoration works carried out by the Council at the Queen Victoria Market. (An article on Melbourne's 150th Anniversary can be found on pages 175-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.)

On 14 May 1985, the Council adopted its second Strategy Plan. This Plan addresses and sets out implementation strategies for a broad range of issues. The issues include the business economy and employment; commercial and industrial development; resident population and housing; community services; transport and movement systems; and recreation, tourism, and leisure.

Throughout the period 1982 to 1985 the Council restructured its committees and the administration. Its permanent committees number four—Planning and Public Works, Building and Land-use, Health and Community Services, and General Purposes and Resources. The departmental structure consists of Corporate Services, Electricity Supply, Employment and Industrial Relations, Finance, Health and Community Services, and Technical Services.

#### STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics since the year ended 30 September 1980 have been compiled using the system of Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics (SLGFS). This system, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, is designed to enable direct comparison of local government finance statistics both within and between States. For further details of the concepts and special treatments required to generate SLGFS, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics Users Manual* (1212.0).

##### Number of rateable properties

The number of rateable properties for the year ended 30 September were as follows: 1979, 1,677,173; 1980, 1,696,249; 1981, 1,696,951; 1982, 1,702,911; 1983, 1,766,939; and 1984, 1,716,533.

##### Ordinary services

The ordinary services income of a municipality consists of rates, government grants, charges, etc., (payable into the General Fund) and loan receipts.

Details of revenue and loan receipts, specific purpose revenue, and ordinary services outlay for the years ended 30 September 1983 and 1984 are shown in the following tables:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES,  
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED  
30 SEPTEMBER 1983**

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	584,700	43.7
Ex-gratia receipts	1,858	0.1
Building fees, etc.	8,589	0.7
Parking fines	17,790	1.3
Dog registration	3,183	0.2
Other fees, licences, and fines	6,790	0.5
Garbage charges	29,365	2.2
Other charges	108,470	8.1
Interest received	42,055	3.2
Advances repaid by public	12,095	0.9
Sale of land and other fixed assets	19,981	1.5
Transfers from trading activities	31,484	2.4
Government grants (general purpose)	108,037	8.1
Total untied revenue	974,397	72.9
Government grants (specific purpose) –		
Capital	64,683	4.8
Current	99,219	7.4
Contributions and donations received	23,867	1.8
Reimbursements received –		
Construction of roads and bridges	44,350	3.3
Maintenance of roads and bridges	23,550	1.8
Other	25,736	1.9
Total tied revenue	281,405	21.0
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,255,802</b>	<b>93.9</b>
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS		
Commonwealth and State Government	761	0.1
Other lenders	80,285	6.0
<b>Total loan receipts</b>	<b>81,046</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Total revenue and loan receipts</b>	<b>1,336,848</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES,  
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED  
30 SEPTEMBER 1984**

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	650,013	42.6
Ex-gratia receipts	2,532	0.2
Building fees, etc.	11,659	0.8
Parking fines	19,649	1.3
Dog registration	3,361	0.2
Other fees, licenses, and fines	7,578	0.5
Garbage charges	34,058	2.2
Other charges	125,700	8.2
Interest received	47,122	3.1
Advances repaid by public	3,870	0.3
Sale of land and other fixed assets	22,051	1.4
Transfers from trading activities	37,009	2.4
Government grants (general purpose)	116,853	7.7
Total untied revenue	1,081,455	70.9
Government grants (specific purpose) –		
Capital	78,475	5.1
Current	124,088	8.1
Contributions and donations received	33,663	2.2





(Above) Melbourne viewed from a quiet bend in the Yarra River.  
(Left) Modern buildings tower over the old Treasury and the entrance to Parliament Underground Railway Station.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*



Four of Melbourne's distinctive features –  
(Above left) Churches in tree-lined  
Collins Street.  
(Above right) Elegantly restored terrace  
houses in Parkville.  
(Left) Busy and colourful Chinatown.  
(Right) Sport under lights at the  
Melbourne Cricket Ground.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*





Popular retail landmarks of Melbourne – (Above) Royal Arcade with its clock flanked by statues of Gog and Magog. (Left) Greengroceries are among the many commodities to attract shoppers to the Queen Victoria Market.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES,  
REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED  
30 SEPTEMBER 1984 – *continued*

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
Reimbursements received –		
Construction of roads and bridges	57,642	3.8
Maintenance of roads and bridges	25,309	1.7
Other	25,953	1.7
Total tied revenue	345,130	22.6
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,426,585</b>	<b>93.5</b>
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS		
Commonwealth and State Government	2,744	0.2
Other lenders	96,570	6.3
<b>Total loan receipts</b>	<b>99,314</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Total revenue and loan receipts</b>	<b>1,525,899</b>	<b>100.0</b>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE  
REVENUE (a) : SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,  
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983  
(\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
General public services	4,770	1,511	2,287	37	137
Public order and safety –					
Fire protection	622	20	116	5	77
Animal control	15	36	1	—	10
Other	208	69	31	47	50
Education –					
Pre-schools	179	99	377	487	13,772
Other	15	1	9	26	171
Health –					
Infants and mothers	29	114	163	64	6,817
Preventive services	352	135	241	1	721
Other	7	—	15	156	130
Welfare –					
Families and children	4,725	121	52	166	11,716
Aged and disabled	9,196	755	240	1,634	17,398
Other	244	92	309	202	2,167
Housing and community amenities –					
Housing	1,658	42	98	467	170
Protection of the environment –					
Sanitation (garbage)	31,890	1,416	812	—	687
Sewerage	2,899	3	18	2	—
Urban stormwater drainage	44	161	51	163	37
Other protection of the environment	98	97	24	532	335
Street lighting	1	3	2	—	—
Community and regional development	1,055	569	105	29	637
Other community amenities	414	123	24	222	107
Recreation and culture –					
Public halls, civic centres	3,801	513	88	779	236
Swimming pools and beaches	6,056	218	16	314	382
Other recreation and sport	11,354	4,783	964	6,214	3,545
Libraries	1,599	341	12,537	1,167	15,448
Other culture	1,387	299	53	556	893
Agriculture and forestry	408	530	8	35	77
Building control	67	4	19	—	—
Mining and manufacturing	2,827	—	—	—	—
Transport –					
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	9,700	5,725	67,900	48,570	16,066

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE  
 REVENUE (a) : SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,  
 YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983  
 (\$'000) - continued

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
Parking	9,901	1,439	323	37	7
Road plant purchases, etc.	2	27	—	—	3,201
Aerodromes	236	204	85	151	386
Other transport	159	31	—	90	50
Other economic affairs -					
Tourism and area promotion	5,154	71	8	268	93
Salesyards and markets	7,003	34	2	100	2
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	9,925	380	3,633	34	321
Natural disaster relief	73	194	430	111	2,897
Other purposes n.e.c.	9,762	3,708	2,596	2,017	477
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,835</b>	<b>23,867</b>	<b>93,636</b>	<b>64,683</b>	<b>99,220</b>

(a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:  
 SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a) : SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,  
 YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984  
 (\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
General public services	5,095	1,793	1,966	22	2,254
Public order and safety -					
Fire protection	797	9	84	22	941
Animal control	10	22	33	53	1
Other	158	44	7	210	56
Education -					
Pre-schools	198	92	497	679	12,198
Other	19	—	6	71	321
Health -					
Infants and mothers	49	112	265	21	7,173
Preventive services	460	105	267	45	1,026
Other	12	—	333	—	142
Welfare -					
Families and children	5,244	182	394	59	14,619
Aged and disabled	10,787	1,238	191	2,363	21,294
Other	359	180	273	66	5,031
Housing and community amenities -					
Housing	1,643	14	21	212	394
Protection of the environment -					
Sanitation (garbage)	36,615	456	514	10	697
Sewerage	3,285	13	45	204	—
Urban stormwater drainage	83	336	97	94	140
Other protection of the environment	131	122	126	721	877
Street lighting	3	—	3	—	—
Community and regional development	1,385	527	216	148	1,438
Other community amenities	683	150	56	363	357
Recreation and culture -					
Public halls, civic centres	4,666	1,128	252	2,117	762
Swimming pools and beaches	5,948	112	24	864	479
Other recreation and sport	14,242	5,179	862	6,203	6,551
Libraries	1,292	383	13,961	1,569	15,626
Other culture	1,782	201	95	556	1,822
Agriculture and forestry	172	208	20	56	—
Building control	86	—	11	—	1
Mining and manufacturing	3,554	—	—	—	3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:  
SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a) : SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA,  
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984  
(\$'000) - continued

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations received	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
				Capital	Current
Transport -					
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	9,937	13,179	82,951	59,197	19,433
Parking	11,793	1,028	500	—	25
Road plant purchases, etc.	61	28	3	1	3,630
Aerodromes	285	128	66	217	461
Other transport	154	9	—	41	200
Other economic affairs -					
Tourism and area promotion	5,495	96	136	1,109	573
Saleyards and markets	7,014	21	2	219	4
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	11,762	349	2,733	403	1,141
Natural disaster relief	28	37	203	—	3,315
Other purposes n.e.c.	14,472	6,185	1,695	561	1,107
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,759</b>	<b>33,666</b>	<b>108,908</b>	<b>78,476</b>	<b>124,092</b>

(a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,  
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983 (a)  
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
General public services	12,193	10,855	175,476	8	198,532	14.7
Public order and safety -						
Fire protection	337	21	2,698	12	3,068	0.2
Animal control	283	45	3,598	—	3,926	0.3
Other	387	104	3,187	2	3,680	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Education -						
Pre-schools	746	727	17,040	1	18,514	1.4
Other	21	207	499	—	727	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>17,539</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19,241</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Health -						
Infants and mothers	224	520	16,713	—	17,457	1.3
Preventive services	226	—	14,351	—	14,577	1.1
Other	288	3	767	158	1,216	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>33,250</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Welfare -						
Families and children	354	85	21,706	—	22,145	1.6
Aged and disabled	2,459	1,342	37,833	—	41,634	3.1
Other	385	66	7,966	40	8,457	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>67,505</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>72,236</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Housing and community amenities -						
Housing	1,563	364	1,799	—	3,726	0.3
Protection of the environment -						
Sanitation (garbage)	4,492	2,281	87,912	—	94,685	7.0
Sewerage	170	39	2,271	3	2,483	0.2
Urban stormwater drainage	294	2,063	2,843	193	5,393	0.4
Other protection of the environment	894	408	3,110	14	4,426	0.3
Street lighting	24	85	21,534	—	21,643	1.6
Community and regional development	1,350	332	11,666	62	13,410	1.0
Other community amenities	1,138	558	6,515	2,638	10,849	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>135,851</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>152,889</b>	<b>11.3</b>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,  
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983 (a)  
(\$'000) — continued

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
<b>Recreation and culture —</b>						
Public halls, civic centres	4,685	3,799	11,909	74	20,467	1.5
Swimming pools and beaches	1,733	1,082	14,054	20	16,889	1.3
Other recreation and sport	23,806	14,900	74,677	379	113,762	8.4
Libraries	6,122	1,081	52,135	1	59,339	4.4
Other culture	1,260	393	5,450	13	7,116	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,606</b>	<b>21,255</b>	<b>158,225</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>217,573</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Agriculture and forestry	648	18	579	—	1,245	0.1
Building control	472	—	14,559	—	15,031	1.1
Mining and manufacturing	222	—	4,495	—	4,717	0.3
<b>Transport —</b>						
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	162,292	24,463	149,723	1,318	337,796	25.0
Parking	2,259	2,936	16,828	—	22,023	1.6
Road plant purchases, etc.	—	2,535	4,533	—	7,068	0.5
Aerodromes	316	583	1,400	—	2,299	0.2
Other transport	892	22	466	—	1,380	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,759</b>	<b>30,539</b>	<b>172,950</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>370,566</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Other economic affairs —</b>						
Tourism and area promotion	1,094	375	6,039	9	7,517	0.6
Saleyards and markets	475	250	6,151	—	6,876	0.5
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	3,620	5,119	24,153	7	32,899	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,189</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>36,343</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47,292</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Natural disaster relief	—	—	4,920	—	4,920	0.4
Other purposes n.e.c.	1,634	169	63,594	17	65,414	4.8
<b>Total outlay by purpose</b>	<b>239,358</b>	<b>77,830</b>	<b>895,149</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>1,217,306</b>	<b>90.0</b>
<b>Other —</b>						
Debt charges —						
Interest	—	—	82,570	—	82,570	6.1
Debt redemption (b)	52,248	—	—	—	52,248	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,248</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>82,570</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>134,818</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>291,606</b>	<b>77,830</b>	<b>977,719</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>1,352,124</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes levies paid to Government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities.

(b) Includes transfers to sinking funds.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,  
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 (a)  
(\$'000)

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
<b>General public services</b>	<b>12,690</b>	<b>13,751</b>	<b>202,947</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>229,668</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Public order and safety —</b>						
Fire protection	217	170	4,750	10	5,147	0.3
Animal control	219	68	3,725	2	4,014	0.3
Other	628	60	3,699	25	4,412	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>12,174</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Education —</b>						
Pre-schools	1,168	1,069	16,379	1	18,617	1.2
Other	371	13	478	—	862	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>16,857</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19,479</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Health —</b>						
Infants and mothers	311	147	18,188	—	18,646	1.2
Preventive services	249	—	16,422	—	16,671	1.1
Other	114	2	994	134	1,244	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>35,604</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>36,561</b>	<b>2.4</b>



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA,  
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 (a)  
(\$'000) - continued

Purpose	Capital outlay		Current outlay		Total	
	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
<b>Welfare -</b>						
Families and children	478	129	25,941	17	26,565	1.8
Aged and disabled	3,876	1,346	44,100	—	49,322	3.2
Other	632	746	12,420	1	13,799	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>82,461</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>89,686</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Housing and community amenities -</b>						
Housing	1,705	642	2,063	—	4,410	0.3
Sanitation — Household garbage	10	945	64,444	61	65,460	4.3
Other garbage	3,945	300	32,780	—	37,025	2.4
Sewerage	70	78	2,487	39	2,674	0.2
Urban stormwater drainage	534	2,395	2,827	337	6,093	0.4
Other protection of the environment	463	368	2,012	—	2,843	0.2
Street lighting	46	43	23,057	50	23,196	1.5
Community and regional development	1,537	525	14,138	37	16,237	1.1
Other community amenities	440	377	7,768	70	8,655	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>151,576</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>166,593</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Recreation and culture -</b>						
Public halls, civic centres	6,694	2,777	16,456	139	26,066	1.7
Swimming pools and beaches	1,506	738	15,938	206	18,388	1.2
Other recreation and sport	27,001	13,983	88,313	947	130,244	8.6
Libraries	8,164	2,386	53,361	2	63,913	4.2
Other culture	1,190	869	6,502	100	8,661	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,555</b>	<b>20,753</b>	<b>180,570</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>247,272</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Agriculture and forestry	676	79	659	—	1,414	0.1
Building control	305	—	16,537	—	16,842	1.1
Mining and manufacturing	259	—	3,312	—	3,571	0.2
<b>Transport -</b>						
Construction/maintenance of roads and bridges	179,463	18,614	156,845	9,842	364,764	24.1
Parking	3,760	3,221	16,560	2,367	25,908	1.7
Road plant purchases, etc.	20,055	2,653	5,153	57	27,918	1.8
Aerodromes	181	759	1,538	6	2,484	0.2
Other transport	483	—	652	—	1,135	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,942</b>	<b>25,247</b>	<b>180,748</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>422,209</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>Other economic affairs -</b>						
Tourism and area promotion	1,609	437	6,868	23	8,937	0.6
Saleyards and markets	1,449	713	5,438	13	7,613	0.5
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	4,725	565	26,209	67	31,566	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>38,515</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>48,116</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Natural disaster relief	—	—	3,882	—	3,882	0.3
Other purposes n.e.c.	3,666	756	64,014	84	68,520	4.5
<b>Total outlay by purpose</b>	<b>290,889</b>	<b>71,724</b>	<b>989,856</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>1,367,386</b>	<b>90.3</b>
<b>Other -</b>						
Debt charges -						
Interest	—	—	89,460	—	89,460	6.0
Debt redemption (b)	55,536	—	—	—	55,536	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,536</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>89,460</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>144,996</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>346,425</b>	<b>71,724</b>	<b>1,079,316</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>1,512,382</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Excludes levies paid to government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities.

(b) Includes transfers to sinking funds.

### Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1982-83 and 1983-84, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and markets, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The tables which follow show the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for 1982-83 and 1983-84:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT  
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1982-83  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Trading activities				Total
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	
<b>Income –</b>					
Total trading income	284,879	167	3,497	4,426	292,969
Interest received	3,251	14	7	—	3,272
Government grants – current	4	5	—	—	9
Transfer from ordinary services	208	—	—	—	208
<b>Total income</b>	<b>288,342</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>296,458</b>
<b>Current outlay –</b>					
Purchase of goods and services	269,706	123	2,000	2,594	274,423
Depreciation	4,575	2	52	—	4,629
Trading working expenses	274,281	125	2,052	2,594	279,052
Interest paid	4,873	8	73	—	4,954
Transfer to ordinary services	3,793	1	45	—	3,839
<b>Total current outlay</b>	<b>282,947</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>287,845</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit (-)</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>8,613</b>

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT  
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1983-84  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Trading activities				Total
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	
<b>Income –</b>					
Total trading income	309,377	167	1,393	4,803	315,740
Interest received	2,106	29	15	—	2,150
Government grants – current	189	—	—	—	189
Transfer from ordinary services	592	—	—	—	592
<b>Total income</b>	<b>312,264</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>318,671</b>
<b>Current outlay –</b>					
Purchase of goods and services	288,800	102	1,149	2,943	292,994
Depreciation	5,479	1	5	—	5,485
Trading working expenses	294,279	103	1,154	2,943	298,479
Interest paid	5,579	66	66	—	5,711
Transfer to ordinary services	3,935	—	—	—	3,935
<b>Total current outlay</b>	<b>303,793</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>308,125</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit (-)</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>10,546</b>

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL  
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1982-83  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Trading activities				Total
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	
<b>Source of funds –</b>					
Loan receipts – Commonwealth and State	300	—	—	—	300
– Other lenders	4,796	297	7	—	5,100
Contributions and donations received	—	—	—	18	18
Sale of land, secondhand fixed assets	48	—	—	—	48
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	6,204	-287	94	2,021	8,032
<b>Total source of funds</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>13,498</b>
<b>Use of funds –</b>					
Expenditure on new fixed assets	8,767	9	81	2,039	10,896
Debt redemption	2,581	1	20	—	2,602
<b>Total use of funds</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>13,498</b>

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL  
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1983-84**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Trading activities				Total
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	
Source of funds –					
Loan receipts (b)	7,707	—	—	—	7,707
Contributions and donations received	—	—	—	23	23
Sale of land, secondhand fixed assets	140	—	11	—	151
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	7,503	17	174	437	8,131
Total source of funds	15,350	17	185	460	16,012
Use of funds –					
Expenditure on new fixed assets	12,196	—	164	460	12,820
Increase in stocks	127	—	—	—	127
Debt redemption	3,027	17	22	—	3,066
Total use of funds	15,350	17	186	460	16,013

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

(b) All loan receipts came from lenders other than Commonwealth and State Governments.

*Plant Operating Account*

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of Victorian municipal plant operating accounts. Municipalities charge the various works and services for plant hire to meet the operating costs of the plant and to provide for plant replacement. Surpluses or deficits on each municipality's plant operating account are transferred to (or met from) the Revenue Account.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PLANT  
OPERATING ACCOUNT, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
Income –		
Plant hire charges	76,036	88,713
Transfers from Ordinary Services	88	270
Total income	76,124	88,983
Outlay –		
Working expenses	48,509	55,873
Transfers of Ordinary Services (a)	27,645	33,073
Total outlay	76,154	88,946

(a) Represented here as Surplus (see introduction to table).

**Municipal long-term debt**

The total long-term debt of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1983 and 1984 is shown in the following table:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:  
LONG-TERM DEBT, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
New loans, etc. raised during year	86,446	107,020
Debt redemption –		
From revenue	50,261	54,117
From sinking funds	1,478	2,511
Balance of liability at end of year	773,214	814,343

*Financial investments and bank balances*

The following table shows the total financial investments and bank balances of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1983 and 1984:

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS  
AND BANK BALANCES, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

Financial investments and bank balances	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Financial investments –</b>		
Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds	7,706	14,692
Securities of State public authorities	33,550	37,837
Securities of local government authorities	10,657	8,856
Deposits with short-term money market	72,225	37,057
Advances to public	4,969	5,919
Other investments	102,609	152,397
<b>Total financial investments</b>	<b>231,716</b>	<b>256,758</b>
<b>Bank balances –</b>		
Fixed deposits	118,041	157,703
Cash on hand and at bank	61,874	85,730
Overdraft	60,825	73,020
<b>Total bank balances</b>	<b>119,090</b>	<b>170,413</b>
<b>Total financial investments and bank balances</b>	<b>350,806</b>	<b>427,171</b>
<b>Sinking fund for loan repayment</b>	<b>47,486</b>	<b>59,820</b>

**Length of roads and streets**

The following tables show the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1983 and 1984. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

**LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC  
AT 30 JUNE 1983 (a), VICTORIA  
(kilometres)**

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,311	13,920	1,114	41,640	63,985
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	233	896	696	45,645	47,470
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	36	—	23,367	23,403
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	21,857	21,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,544</b>	<b>14,852</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>132,509</b>	<b>156,715</b>

(a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (38 kilometres) Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (32 kilometres), and the Forests Commission (39,656 kilometres).

(b) Includes 353 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

**LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC  
AT 30 JUNE 1984 (a), VICTORIA  
(kilometres)**

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,348	13,980	1,128	42,272	64,728
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	204	832	708	45,653	47,397
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	36	17	23,362	23,415
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	21,771	21,771
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>14,848</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>133,058</b>	<b>157,311</b>

(a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (38 kilometres) Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (32 kilometres), and the Forests Commission (40,665 kilometres).

(b) Includes 403 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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## REGIONS, HERITAGE, AND PLANNING

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### REGIONS OF VICTORIA

#### Introduction

Since 1974 Victoria has been divided into twelve statistical divisions, the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions, which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. This involved the splitting of three local government areas: the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville, and Pakenham are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division. For certain statistics, the local government areas so split have been included wholly in statistical divisions as follows: Pakenham Shire – East Central Statistical Division; Cranbourne and Healesville Shires – Melbourne Statistical Division.

These statistical divisions correspond with the regions adopted by the Victorian Government in October 1981 except in the cases of the Metropolitan region and, because of consequential effects, the Central Highlands and Loddon-Campaspe regions. The Victorian Government's Metropolitan region comprises the Melbourne and East Central Statistical Divisions, and the Shires of Bacchus Marsh and Gisborne. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change.

#### Physical characteristics of statistical divisions

##### *Melbourne Statistical Division*

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography of the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsollic derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Krasnozems (red loams) and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its oaten hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming of cattle, horses, goats, and sheep. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A continuing development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g. Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

##### *Barwon Statistical Division*

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway

Ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,800 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, potatoes, beekeeping, pigs, and poultry. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to leave the dairying industry. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

#### *South Western Statistical Division*

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to over 1,400 mm in the Otway Ranges in the south-east corner.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil types are derived from basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers declined during the 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and prime lambs and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseed crops such as sunflowers, linseed, rape, and lupins have gained popularity during recent years.

#### *Central Highlands Statistical Division*

The Central Highlands is an important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The Division is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

Three soil types predominate in the region: deep friable red volcanic soils, mainly in the east; grey duplex soils on the basalt plains; and shallow hard-setting duplex soils on the Ordovician sedimentary rocks. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woody Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee Rivers flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains and have improved soil fertility, which in turn assists crop production.

#### *Wimmera Statistical Division*

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is

primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils — friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsollic soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalypts to advantage.

#### *Northern Mallee Statistical Division*

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonized Brown soils (Mallee soils) — alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey, highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture, Red-Brown Earths, and Alluvial soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border — the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Statistical Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, usually associated with wool and prime lambs. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Irrigated land around Kerang and Swan Hill is used for mixed farming. Cattle (dairy and beef) and prime lambs are the major enterprises but there is an increased interest in cropping.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes (for drying, table use, and wine), and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Stone fruits (including avocados), edible tree nuts, and vegetables are also grown.

#### *Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division*

The Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat, treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense grey soils), Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and Alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Sheep and cattle grazing predominate in the south of the Division, while sheep-cereal properties are the main form of farming in the central and western areas. Dairying predominates in the irrigation areas in the north of the Division. Intensive piggeries and poultry farms are also important.

#### *Goulburn Statistical Division*

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths and Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks (grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in



the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing of beef cattle and sheep. Irrigated crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have declined with the fall in prices for beef and the effects of drought.

In irrigated areas the threat of salinity has hastened the adoption of improved irrigation management techniques including laser levelling, and sub-surface pumping to lower water tables, and the provision of additional water for irrigation.

#### *North Eastern Statistical Division*

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some arable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur — Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsollic, Peaty, and Skeletal soils, and red loams of the Mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm a year.

Traditional agricultural industries include cropping, especially around Rutherglen, Yarrowonga, and north of Benalla. Prime lamb production is usually associated with cropping. Beef cattle and to a lesser extent dairy cattle are in the higher rainfall areas and the river valleys. Wine grape production takes place around Rutherglen and the King River Valley. Most of Victoria's tobacco is grown in the north-east, mainly in the Ovens Valley near Myrtleford. Lesser crops include apples, stone fruits, edible tree nuts, and hops.

There have been in recent years increases in the area of vines and lucerne, and in the area irrigated. The area sown to lupins has stabilised after several years of increases. Dairying and hops have decreased recently due mainly to falling profitability.

#### *East Gippsland Statistical Division*

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-eastern Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area; (2) The foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) The highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) The river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) The productive irrigation (dairying) district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsollics derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, fine wool production, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

#### *Central Gippsland Division*

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems — the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis — separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some Acid Swamp soils and Calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podsollics, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Krasnozems also occur.

A substantial portion of rural establishments in the Division are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are dairying, beef raising, fat lamb production, and intensive horticultural and vegetable production (including potatoes). Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

#### *East Central Statistical Division*

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland. The East Central Statistical Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Krasnozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing and nut tree plantations in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some cattle and horse stud properties.

#### **Statistical districts**

For statistical purposes, certain areas comprising local government areas or parts thereof have been designated statistical districts. In Victoria, these are the Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Shepparton-Mooroopna Statistical Districts. Maps showing these districts can be found in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Estimated Resident Population in Local Government Areas, Victoria, Preliminary* (3203.2) (annual). For additional information on statistical districts refer to page 128 of this *Year Book*.

### PLANNING IN VICTORIA

#### **Ministry for Planning and Environment**

The Ministry for Planning and Environment was created on 1 September 1983, following amalgamation of the Department of Planning and some sections of the Ministry for Conservation and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey. In March 1985 the Ministry assumed responsibility for Building Control (previously with the Local Government Department). At the same time the Minister was given responsibility for Aboriginal affairs. On 1 July 1985 the Planning Branch of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) was amalgamated with the Ministry, which then assumed responsibility for metropolitan Melbourne.

The Ministry's major objectives were to ensure the balanced use and development of land and the efficient and equitable allocation of resources in Victoria; to safeguard, monitor, and improve the quality of the environment; and to protect the natural and cultural heritage of the State.

#### *Structure of the Ministry*

The central Ministry consists of an Executive and seven divisions responsible to the permanent head — the Secretary for Planning and Environment.

#### *Regional Planning Division*

This Division is responsible for all statutory and strategic land-use planning matters previously undertaken by the Ministry and the Planning Branch of the MMBW. It operates on a decentralised basis, with five metropolitan and six country regional offices, and a central co-ordinating group.

#### *Specialist Services Division*

The Specialist Services Division is responsible for high level policy analysis, research, and forecasting; legislation and the Planning Act Review; sectoral monitoring; provision of drafting/cartographic and urban design services to the Ministry, councils, and other clients; and for building control regulations.

#### *Heritage and Environment Division*

This Division combines work previously undertaken by the Ministry's Heritage Unit and the former Environment Division. It includes such programmes as the Historic Buildings Fund, Victoria National Estate Committee, Area Conservation Studies, Coastal Planning, Environment Effects, the State Conservation Strategy, and the State of the Environment report.

### *Property Analysis and Project Management Division*

The Ministry is now involved with many implementation projects — such as Southbank, the Yarra River beautification and boulevard landscaping — in association with other government agencies and community employment programmes. Responsibility for the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme also means close involvement with zoned reservations for roads and open space. These property-related activities are combined in this new Division.

### *Community Information and Education Division*

This new Division has been established to improve communications between the Ministry and the community. A public access centre and shopfront has been set up on the ground floor of the Olderfleet Buildings in Collins Street, Melbourne, to deal with planning inquiries, plan inspection, certificate issuing, and sale of publications. The Division is also responsible for publicity, promotions and publications, a library resource centre, and a new Education Branch.

### *Computer Systems Division*

This new Division provides computerised support systems for the Management Services Division, and planning information for all the Ministry's professional activities.

### *Management Services Division*

This Division is responsible for the Ministry's internal administration including finance, personnel, records and office services, and Planning Appeals Board support staff.

### *Statutory authorities*

A number of statutory authorities are responsible to the Minister for Planning and Environment. The work of these bodies is co-ordinated with the work of the central Ministry, and in some cases Ministry staff provide support services.

### *Environment Protection Authority*

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) was established under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. It is responsible for protecting and improving the environment of Victoria through the management of wastes, control of noise, and prevention of pollution. The Authority develops State environment protection policies to provide objectives and guidelines for environment management and to form the framework for the control of waste discharges to the environment. The Authority is also responsible for the control, licensing, and monitoring of waste discharges, investigation of pollution complaints, and research into pollution and environmental management.

### *Historic Buildings Council*

The Historic Buildings Council was established under the *Historic Buildings Act 1981*. It took over the functions of the Government Buildings Advisory Council in 1983.

The Council makes recommendations to the Minister on buildings of historic or architectural importance that should be added to the Register of Historic Buildings, or on designated buildings that should be removed. It also reports to the Minister on matters relating to the Historic Buildings Act and on other heritage planning matters.

### *Planning Appeals Board*

The Planning Appeals Board is an independent board established by the Victorian Parliament in 1981 to hear and determine appeals formerly heard by the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, the Environment Protection Appeals Board, the Drainage Tribunal, the Local Government Arbitrator, and the Port Phillip Authority.

### *Victoria Conservation Trust*

The Victoria Conservation Trust was established under the *Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972* for public, scientific, and educational purposes to encourage and assist in the preservation of areas that are ecologically significant, of natural interest or beauty, or of historical interest; the preservation of wildlife and native plants; and the preservation and creation of areas for scientific study relating to any of the matters referred to above.

The Trust provides a means by which people who are concerned about the preservation of Victoria's natural resources can bequeath or give properties or funds to the community for conservation purposes. Land donated to the Trust can be handed over for management, where appropriate, to other organisations. In addition land owners may covenant with the Trust to ensure the preservation of land of conservation value.

*Land Conservation Council*

The Land Conservation Council carries out investigations and makes recommendations to the Minister on the balanced use of public land in the State. It also makes recommendations on areas to be proclaimed as water supply catchments and on land-use policies in these areas. Public land includes unalienated Crown land, reserved forest, land vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and land vested in other State authorities (with some minor exceptions), but does not include land within a city, town, or borough, or land owned by the Commonwealth Government.

Since its establishment the Land Conservation Council has examined the use of public land on ninety-two per cent of the total area of the State, and has published final recommendations covering sixteen of the seventeen areas into which the State has been divided. In addition, five special investigations of public land have been completed at the direction of the Victorian Government, including a review of land-use in the Alpine areas. Community needs and demands change with time and consequently the Council reviews areas about every ten years.

*Regional planning authorities*

Victoria has a system of regional planning authorities established to deal with matters affecting whole regions as well as the individual municipalities within them. The powers and responsibilities of these bodies vary considerably.

*Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation*

The Corporation was established under the *Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973*. It is responsible for undertaking, in conjunction with the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation and the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, the development of a growth complex at Albury-Wodonga. The Corporation is responsible to the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources, but may act as a responsible authority under the Town and Country Planning Act.

*Geelong Regional Commission*

The Commission was established under the *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977* and is responsible to both the Minister for Planning and Environment and the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources. Its functions are to plan and manage development within the Geelong area; to protect areas of natural beauty which are of special significance to the region; and to provide services and facilities for the people in the Geelong area. The Commission is also responsible for ensuring that the community is involved in the planning of future developments within the region.

*Latrobe Regional Commission*

The Latrobe Regional Commission was established under the *Latrobe Regional Commission Act 1983*. It is basically responsible to the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources but is also responsible to the Minister for Planning and Environment for the preparation of a regional strategy plan.

*Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority*

The Authority was established under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*. Twenty-four municipalities are represented on the Authority. One of its main functions has been to prepare a regional strategy plan. The Authority administers an interim development order over the Bendigo-Whipstick area — an area of regional conservation significance. Ministry staff assist in servicing the Authority.

*Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority*

The Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority was established under the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976* to implement Statements of Planning Policy for the Yarra and Dandenong Ranges and prepare and review a Regional Strategy Plan.

The Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Regional Strategy Plan was approved by the Victorian Government in 1982 and councils in the region are required to prepare planning schemes to implement it.

The Authority is required to involve the public in planning matters and to review permit applications on matters of regional significance.

*Western Port Committee*

The Western Port Committee was established under the *Town and Country Planning (Western Port) Act 1981* to advise the Minister on planning matters within the Western Port region, which

covers the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, and Phillip Island and parts of the Shires of Cranbourne and Bass, plus French Island. The Committee is staffed by the Ministry's Cranbourne office.

#### *Major current projects*

##### *Restructure of the planning system*

A major Ministry priority is the simplification and rationalisation of planning legislation and procedures. A complete overhaul of the Town and Country Planning Act began in 1983. The main aim of the planning act review is to streamline and simplify the planning process and to broaden the scope of planning legislation. It is proposed to integrate development controls from other legislation into the new planning system, including new procedures arising from the review of the Environment Effects Act.

As part of the review of the metropolitan planning system, a working group of local and Victorian Government representatives is exploring the possibility of strengthening local government by grouping metropolitan councils on a regional basis.

##### *Metropolitan programmes*

*Land-use strategy for Central Melbourne.* In 1984 the Ministry prepared a land-use and development strategy to guide the physical development of Central Melbourne during the next decade. The strategy — *Central Melbourne: Framework for the Future* — was developed with the co-operation of a number of other government departments.

It examined five key sites where economic activity will be stimulated, all of which include extensive holdings of government-owned land. These are: La Trobe Central, the area around the Museum Station, the State Library, Museum of Victoria, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology; Flagstaff, around the Flagstaff Station and the Mint; Southbank, on the south side of the Yarra opposite the Central Business District; Station Pier, on Port Phillip Bay; and Jolimont railyards.

As part of the strategy, major environmental programmes have begun. Most significant of these are the changes to the Yarra River banks between Princes Bridge and Queens Bridge, and a new pedestrian path and river bank landscaping on the north bank.

*Western Suburbs Action Program.* The Victorian Government established the Western Suburbs Action Program in 1982 in the municipalities of Altona, Footscray, Sunshine, Werribee, Williamstown, and parts of Keilor and Essendon (St Albans and frontages to the Maribyrnong River).

The programme is being run by the Ministry for Planning and Environment with support provided from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Environment Protection Authority, the Western Region Commission, and the municipal councils.

Following public consultations (stage 1) and investigations of planning issues (stage 2), projects worth more than \$17m have been approved, started, or completed. These environment improvement projects focus on parklands, roadsides, and the main waterways (Maribyrnong River and Kororoit Creek).

The programme is continuing in all nine municipalities in the Melbourne Western Region — Altona, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Footscray, Keilor, Melton, Sunshine, Werribee, and Williamstown.

*Eastern Suburbs Action Program.* The Eastern Suburbs Action Program was launched by the Victorian Government in November 1984 in the municipalities of Croydon, Dandenong, Knox, Nunawading, Ringwood, and Springvale. All of these municipalities have experienced a major period of rapid growth and substantial physical changes over the last two decades.

The three stage process involves identification of major planning and land-use problems, investigations of key issues, and development of action plans.

*Metropolitan strategy.* In September 1983 the Victorian Government approved Part 1 of Amendment 150 to the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme. The amendment seeks to contain urban growth and to make optimum use of existing resources and of the substantial private and public investment in the metropolitan area. In introducing the amendment the Victorian Government recognised the role of central Melbourne as a major activity centre of the metropolitan area and the need to make it more exciting, interesting, and attractive. It also recognised that the majority of the population lives in the suburbs and that an increasing proportion of the population also works in the suburbs. Consequently, the need to organise suburban growth and improve the suburban environment is a key factor of the strategy.

*District centres.* Part 1 of Amendment 150 to the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme introduced a series of objectives and a strategic framework for the planning of Melbourne. An essential part of this framework was the designation of fourteen district centres: Box Hill, Camberwell Junction, Cheltenham/Southland, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Glen Waverley, Greensborough, Moonee Ponds, Oakleigh, Prahran, Preston, Ringwood, and Sunshine.

These are to be community centres second only to the central business district, providing a range of facilities and services to people living in surrounding regions. Government offices, shops, personal and business services, libraries, and other municipal facilities will be encouraged.

The programme of planning and physical improvements at district centres is continuing in consultation with councils and government agencies.

The Ministry has contributed funds for improvements in these centres in conjunction with local councils. Many of these improvements have been directed at making the centres more attractive to people, with new planting and paving schemes.

#### *Rural programmes*

Because of the general trend towards rural depopulation and small town decline, many areas in country Victoria are facing problems or issues which go beyond local boundaries and need to be dealt with at regional or State level. As well as working on the strategic framework for rural Victoria the Ministry is assisting a number of local and regional authorities prepare strategies for guiding future development and improving co-ordination of local government services. Priority is being given to the Loddon-Campaspe Regional Strategy Plan, the Ballarat Area Strategy Plan, a revision of the Statement of Planning Policy affecting the La Trobe Valley and an environmental strategy for the area, and a review of planning strategies in the Gippsland Lakes.

#### *Heritage and environment programmes*

*State of the Environment report.* The report is the first step towards a comprehensive approach to environmental quality monitoring and reporting. It outlines a framework for future State of the Environment reports, makes suggestions on appropriate indicators of environmental quality, and indicates considerations for future monitoring programmes. The report contains useful reference information on the Victorian environment. The draft State of the Environment report has been circulated to interested agencies for comment and is planned for publication in 1986. Future reports will be annual statements of environmental quality and trends in environmental conditions in Victoria.

*Goldfields programme.* This programme aims to improve Victorians' understanding of their Goldfields heritage through the Historic Towns Program for Maldon, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Talbot/Clunes; the Bicentennial Goldfields Restoration Fund; the Bicentennial Talbot and Clunes Project; the work of the Historic Buildings Council; continuing heritage planning at the local level; and surveys in the Shires of Bet Bet, Kyneton, and Waranga. These projects will be related to the Victorian Tourism Commission's Goldfields Tourism Strategy and the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands' site management and interpretation programme.

*Coastal programme.* The Ministry has responsibility for strategic planning and policy formulation for all of Victoria's coastline, and responsibility for preparing plans and controlling development in Port Phillip Bay.

Port Phillip Bay and the Gippsland Lakes are priority areas for strategic policy development with statements being prepared by late 1986. An interim statement of policy for the whole coastline is also being prepared.

#### *Aboriginal affairs*

Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Ministry for Planning and Environment in March 1985. Emphasis is being placed on establishing working contacts with Aboriginal community co-operatives. It is intended to redefine the respective roles of the Commonwealth and State agencies in the Aboriginal affairs field.

#### *National Estate Grants Program*

The Victoria National Estate Committee receives and assesses applications for funds made available through the Commonwealth National Estate Grants Programme.

Grants are made available to projects which assist the conservation of places in, or nominated for, the Register of the National Estate. In 1984-85 this included thirty-six projects with grants totalling \$450,000. Projects included surveys of gold mining towns and Aboriginal rock art, repair and restoration of historic buildings and bridges, documentation of historic gardens, and protection of

threatened species. The Committee is administered through the Ministry's Heritage Branch.

*Victoria Archaeological Survey*

The Victoria Archaeological Survey was created by the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act. It is responsible for investigation, protection, and management of archaeological resources in Victoria. Under the Act it is an offence to deface, damage, buy, or sell Aboriginal relics.

Activities of the Survey involve investigations to identify, catalogue, preserve, and protect sites of importance associated with Aboriginal history and culture, early European settlement, and coastal shipping.

The Survey maintains a register of all known archaeological sites in Victoria and has developed a State wide warden and inspector scheme for regular inspection of registered sites and identification of new ones.

Victoria is being progressively surveyed so that important sites can be identified and management plans formulated. (See *Victorian Year Book*, 1985 pages 1-33.)

*Historic shipwrecks*

The Maritime Archaeological Unit co-ordinates the surveillance of sites declared 'Historic Shipwrecks' to ensure that protection is effective. It administers the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* (Victoria) for Victorian waters and is the delegated authority administering the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* (Commonwealth) for offshore waters.

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## DEMOGRAPHY

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### HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trend since the 1970s. The birth rate declined from 1972 to 1980 with a slight increase for the years 1981 and 1982 and a subsequent decline for the years 1983 and 1984. The crude birth rate for 1984 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. As well there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s which was more pronounced during the 1970s. The estimated resident population of Victoria at 30 June 1984 was 4,078,500 persons.

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 695-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1984. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 131-3 of the same edition.

### POPULATION ESTIMATES

#### **New population estimates series**

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards, the estimated resident population is the new official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. Estimates for the years 1971 to 1981 are final, while figures for 1982, 1983, and 1984 are preliminary and subject to revision once final 1986 census results become available.

An explanation of the new conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS Information Paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0).

The figures at census date 1981 were arrived at by: (1) tabulating census counts (actual location basis) to obtain counts on the basis of usual residence (census counts, place of usual residence); (2) adjusting the census counts, place of usual residence, for census under-enumeration; and (3) adding to the adjusted census counts, place of usual residence, the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.

For intercensal years, the estimated resident population for each local government area (at 30 June) is calculated using a linear regression model. In this method a mathematical relationship is established between changes in population and changes in other variables known as predictor variables over the period between the two most recent censuses for which the required data are available (i.e. 1976 and 1981). This relationship is then used to estimate the change in population of each local government area since the date of the last census, based on the change in the predictor variables since that date. The predictor variables used are occupied dwellings, births, deaths, child endowment, and school enrolments.

Other indicators of resident population movement have also been used to supplement the estimates from the regression model when preparing the published estimates. These include the numbers of persons resident in migrant hostels and prisons. In areas outside the Melbourne Statistical Division, additional factors, such as changes in the number of persons in construction camps and caravan parks, have also been considered.



### Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, estimated resident population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1984, and details of the estimated resident population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the six years ending 1984:

#### AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1984

State or Territory	Area	Estimated resident population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
	sq. km			per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,412,040	6.75	34.80
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>4,078,458</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>26.22</b>
Queensland	1,727,200	2,507,049	1.45	16.12
South Australia	984,000	1,353,917	1.38	8.70
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,383,665	0.55	8.89
Tasmania	67,800	437,371	6.45	2.81
Northern Territory	1,346,200	138,826	0.10	0.89
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	244,569	101.90	1.57
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,682,300</b>	<b>15,555,895</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES ('000)

State or Territory	Estimated resident population at 30 June -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)	1983 (a)	1984 (a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	5,111.1	5,171.5	5,234.9	5,307.9	5,360.4	5,412.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>3,886.4</b>	<b>3,914.3</b>	<b>3,946.9</b>	<b>3,994.1</b>	<b>4,037.6</b>	<b>4,078.5</b>
Queensland	2,214.8	2,265.9	2,345.2	2,419.6	2,471.6	2,507.0
South Australia	1,301.1	1,308.4	1,318.8	1,328.7	1,341.5	1,353.9
Western Australia	1,246.6	1,269.1	1,300.1	1,336.9	1,364.5	1,383.7
Tasmania	420.8	423.6	427.2	429.8	432.6	437.4
Northern Territory	114.1	118.2	122.6	129.4	133.9	138.8
Australian Capital Territory	220.8	224.3	227.6	231.9	236.6	244.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>14,515.7</b>	<b>14,695.4</b>	<b>14,923.3</b>	<b>15,178.4</b>	<b>15,378.6</b>	<b>15,555.9</b>

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

#### ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE (per cent)

State or Territory	Year ended 30 June -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)	1983 (a)	1984 (a)
New South Wales	1.13	1.18	1.23	1.40	0.99	0.96
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.01</b>
Queensland	1.97	2.31	3.50	3.17	2.15	1.43
South Australia	0.38	0.56	0.79	0.76	0.96	0.92
Western Australia	1.53	1.80	2.44	2.83	2.06	1.41
Tasmania	0.75	0.67	0.86	0.59	0.67	1.10
Northern Territory	3.79	3.59	3.70	5.56	3.44	3.70
Australian Capital Territory	1.29	1.58	1.47	1.91	2.01	3.37
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.15</b>

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

## NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ended 30 June -	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	37,694	<b>28,483</b>	18,231	8,655	12,744	3,629	2,161	3,458	115,055
1980	39,060	<b>28,843</b>	18,892	8,781	12,276	3,461	2,271	3,426	117,010
1981	41,001	<b>28,960</b>	20,350	9,154	12,932	3,618	2,078	3,398	121,491
1982	40,917	<b>30,346</b>	22,088	9,182	14,145	3,769	2,370	3,261	126,078
1983	42,937	<b>29,488</b>	23,840	9,121	14,422	3,622	2,426	3,168	129,024
1984	41,265	<b>30,625</b>	24,087	10,420	13,911	3,666	2,532	3,284	129,790

(a) Excess of live births (according to mother's State of usual residence) over deaths (according to the deceased's State of usual residence).

## Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.) With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see page 128).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1984 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1981, 1983, and 1984. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. Population data for 1981, 1983, and 1984 in the table are on a 30 June 1984 boundary basis. For purposes of comparison, where applicable 1981 and 1983 population figures have been amended to reflect any changes in boundaries. For details of boundary changes see footnote (e).

## AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1984 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (c)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (c)
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona (C)	40.19	32,000	32,800	33,200
Berwick (C)	119.70	37,300	41,400	44,600
Box Hill (C)	21.49	49,400	49,000	48,900
Brighton (C)	13.68	35,200	35,000	35,000
Broadmeadows (C)	64.79	106,600	108,100	108,000
Brunswick (C)	10.67	45,900	44,900	44,200
Bulla (S)	422.20	18,800	21,900	24,100
Camberwell (C)	35.14	89,900	90,000	90,600
Caulfield (C)	21.98	72,800	73,200	73,200
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,100	27,600	27,900
Coburg (C)	18.71	56,900	56,200	55,500
Collingwood (C)	4.78	15,600	15,100	14,600
Cranbourne (S) (part) (d)	397.00	31,900	35,500	38,600
Croydon (C)	33.72	37,300	38,800	39,900
Dandenong (C)	36.26	56,300	58,200	58,600
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	51,900	54,400	55,300
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	93,800	97,900	99,300
Eltham (S)	277.20	36,000	38,200	39,200
Essendon (C)	22.24	58,500	58,200	57,100
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	19,100	18,300	18,100
Flinders (S)	323.70	27,000	29,000	30,300
Footscray (C)	17.97	51,200	51,700	51,400
Frankston (C) (d)	70.66	81,700	84,100	85,500
Hastings (S)	290.10	18,000	19,400	20,400
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	31,800	31,600	31,500
Healesville (S) (part) (d)	280.70	8,000	8,500	8,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	66,500	65,700	65,500
Keilor (C)	98.38	84,300	88,400	90,200

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1984 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (c)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (c)
Kew (C)	14.55	29,700	30,000	30,200
Knox (C)	110.10	91,600	97,300	100,100
Lillydale (S)	397.60	64,000	68,500	70,500
Malvern (C)	15.92	45,000	44,700	44,300
Melbourne (C)	31.42	59,100	57,600	58,100
Melton (S)	450.40	21,100	23,200	25,400
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	101,600	101,400	101,200
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	28,900	28,700	28,200
Mornington (S)	90.65	24,600	26,100	26,700
Northcote (C)	17.11	52,800	51,600	51,000
Nunawading (C)	41.58	100,300	101,100	99,800
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	57,400	58,400	58,300
Pakenham (S) (part) (d)	162.50	5,400	6,000	6,600
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	8,900	8,700	8,600
Prahran (C)	9.55	46,900	45,600	44,400
Preston (C) (e)	37.02	86,800	86,000	85,200
Richmond (C)	6.12	25,100	24,800	24,500
Ringwood (C)	22.76	40,000	41,200	41,500
St Kilda (C)	8.57	50,700	50,500	50,100
Sandringham (C)	14.97	32,700	32,700	32,700
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	31,100	32,400	33,300
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	20,000	19,700	19,500
Springvale (C)	97.60	82,300	85,000	85,300
Sunshine (C)	80.03	97,100	98,500	98,200
Waverley (C)	58.57	126,500	129,400	129,600
Werribee (S)	668.20	41,800	45,200	47,200
Whittlesea (S) (e)	598.30	67,500	73,000	75,600
Williamstown (C)	14.50	26,400	25,300	25,000
<b>Total division</b>	<b>6,109.00</b>	<b>2,806,300</b>	<b>2,865,700</b>	<b>2,890,700</b>
<b>BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Bannockburn (S)	705.30	3,070	3,310	3,340
Barrabool (S)	593.50	5,960	5,900	6,190
Bellarine (S)	331.50	31,380	32,930	33,780
Colac (C)	10.88	10,090	10,190	10,190
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,350	6,500	6,520
Corio (S)	699.30	52,650	54,060	54,740
Geelong (C)	13.44	14,980	14,530	14,350
Geelong West (C)	5.26	15,390	15,170	15,060
Leigh (S)	980.10	1,320	1,360	1,400
Newtown (C)	5.99	10,510	10,450	10,430
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,820	3,780	3,790
Queenscliffe (B)	8.49	3,200	3,250	3,290
South Barwon (C)	165.30	36,800	37,750	38,720
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	4,030	3,860	3,880
<b>Total division</b>	<b>8,171.00</b>	<b>199,530</b>	<b>203,040</b>	<b>205,680</b>
<b>SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Belfast (S)	518.00	1,560	1,540	1,530
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,710	3,670	3,650
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,620	3,650	3,620
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,590	4,500	4,480
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,900	10,090	10,150
Hampden (S)	2,621.00	7,760	7,650	7,540
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	7,950	7,950	7,910
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,500	1,570	1,510
Minhamite (S)	1,365.00	2,220	2,120	2,060
Mortlake (S)	2,137.00	3,610	3,600	3,530
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,580	2,530	2,530
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,400	2,380	2,370

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1984 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (c)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (c)
Portland (T)	34.11	9,630	10,150	10,050
Portland (S)	3,681.00	7,050	7,210	7,270
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,300	3,230	3,210
Warrnambool (C)	34.43	22,070	22,690	22,960
Warrnambool (S)	1,582.00	6,750	6,750	6,730
Not incorporated — Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—	—
<b>Total division</b>	<b>24,018.00</b>	<b>100,170</b>	<b>101,280</b>	<b>101,100</b>
<b>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,500	8,740	8,830
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,320	4,330	4,320
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,180	2,190	2,230
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	7,810	8,380	8,630
Ballaarat (C)	34.39	36,700	36,550	36,660
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,620	2,750	2,840
Ballarat (S)	476.60	19,270	19,700	20,090
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,800	3,910	4,000
Buninyong (S)	777.90	8,360	8,810	9,050
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,080	4,140	4,170
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,450	4,560	4,720
Grenville (S)	844.30	4,440	4,830	5,060
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,220	1,220	1,220
Ripon (S)	1,531.00	3,230	3,320	3,360
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,600	6,810	7,040
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,700	1,810	1,850
<b>Total division</b>	<b>12,700.00</b>	<b>119,280</b>	<b>122,050</b>	<b>124,070</b>
<b>WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,830	1,820
Birchip (S) (e)	1,469.00	1,490	1,420	1,420
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,820	4,770	4,740
Donald (S) (e)	1,448.00	2,650	2,660	2,630
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,230	3,150	3,110
Horsham (C)	24.03	12,420	12,660	12,810
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	1,940	1,890	1,850
Karkaroc (S)	3,719.00	3,260	3,200	3,190
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,150	4,090	4,060
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,350	3,300	3,290
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,340	6,440	6,440
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,250	2,250	2,260
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,090	4,030	3,990
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,920	2,900	2,890
<b>Total division</b>	<b>33,359.00</b>	<b>54,780</b>	<b>54,590</b>	<b>54,500</b>
<b>NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,260	4,320	4,370
Kerang (S)	3,254.00	4,520	4,560	4,550
Mildura (C)	28.76	15,740	16,920	17,190
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	19,070	19,460	19,580
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,610	9,110	9,350
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,590	12,650	12,700
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,700	3,700	3,700
Wycheproof (S) (e)	4,115.00	3,900	3,780	3,720
<b>Total division</b>	<b>35,324.00</b>	<b>72,400</b>	<b>74,500</b>	<b>75,160</b>

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1984 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (c)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (c)
<b>LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Bendigo (C)	32.50	32,820	32,880	32,850
Bet Bet (S)	928.20	1,750	1,870	1,920
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,830	6,810	6,840
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,130	2,120	2,080
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,760	4,770	4,750
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	7,610	8,030	8,010
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,510	1,490	1,480
Echuca (C)	26.06	8,210	8,290	8,340
Gisborne (S)	278.20	7,380	6,990	7,280
Gordon (S)	2,079.00	2,990	2,970	2,930
Huntly (S)	878.00	3,130	3,320	3,430
Kara Kara (S)	2,293.00	1,100	1,100	1,100
Korong (S)	2,384.00	3,080	3,090	3,110
Kyneton (S)	725.20	7,010	7,270	7,490
McIvor (S)	1,453.00	2,210	2,300	2,350
Maldon (S)	559.40	2,300	2,420	2,440
Marong (S)	1,489.00	10,150	10,850	11,070
Maryborough (C)	23.31	8,120	8,290	8,290
Metcalf (S)	590.50	2,280	2,320	2,340
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	3,530	3,810	3,960
Newstead (S)	409.20	2,050	2,210	2,270
Pyalong (S)	603.50	580	560	620
Rochester (S)	1,934.00	7,580	7,720	7,720
Romsey (S)	619.00	4,710	5,170	5,340
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,830	2,830	2,810
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	12,780	13,510	13,930
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,690	1,780	1,840
<b>Total division</b>	<b>21,738.00</b>	<b>151,100</b>	<b>154,770</b>	<b>156,590</b>
<b>GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,410	4,560	4,640
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,570	8,750	8,840
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	4,290	4,500	4,530
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,490	2,600	2,680
Cobram (S)	440.30	6,410	6,560	6,510
Deakin (S)	960.90	6,090	6,160	6,150
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,330	4,430	4,460
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,160	2,200	2,230
Kilmore (S)	508.90	4,860	5,120	5,260
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,670	5,780	5,820
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,460	4,740	4,810
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,290	3,350	3,370
Numurkah (S)	722.60	6,160	6,370	6,490
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	14,760	15,210	15,420
Seymour (S)	949.60	11,390	11,620	11,780
Shepparton (C)	26.71	24,570	25,420	25,820
Shepparton (S)	924.80	7,400	7,750	7,920
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	2,900	2,860	2,850
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,330	1,380	1,410
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,390	4,490	4,480
Yea (S)	1,393.00	3,600	3,790	3,910
<b>Total division</b>	<b>23,105.00</b>	<b>133,540</b>	<b>137,640</b>	<b>139,380</b>
<b>NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,650	4,740	4,800
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,410	5,760	5,790
Chiltern (S)	497.50	2,030	2,080	2,150
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,300	4,270	4,270
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,030	5,060	5,090

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1984 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (c)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (c)
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,860	2,930	2,930
Tallangatta (S)	4,150.00	3,920	3,870	3,890
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,590	2,570	2,550
Wangaratta (C)	25.53	16,630	16,710	16,760
Wangaratta (S)	918.30	2,560	2,680	2,790
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	19,540	21,810	22,400
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,600	3,780	3,880
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,580	4,830	4,910
<b>Total division</b>	<b>18,044.00</b>	<b>77,680</b>	<b>81,090</b>	<b>82,210</b>
<b>EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,610	3,920	4,100
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,800	10,040	10,260
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	5,420	5,700	5,960
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	9,180	9,480	9,700
Omoo (S)	5,649.00	1,610	1,600	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,190	6,290	6,390
Sale (C)	29.78	13,170	13,820	13,940
Tambo (S) (f)	3,512.00	7,260	7,920	8,160
Not incorporated — Bass Strait Islands and part Gippsland Lakes (f)	312.80	—	—	—
<b>Total division</b>	<b>28,100.00</b>	<b>56,240</b>	<b>58,770</b>	<b>60,120</b>
<b>CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	6,000	6,160	6,140
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	9,450	9,900	10,210
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,870	7,010	7,020
Mirboo (S)	253.80	2,170	2,330	2,360
Moe (C)	24.08	17,220	18,220	18,600
Morwell (S)	669.00	26,190	27,700	28,010
Narracan (S)	2,317.00	10,980	11,320	11,290
Rosedale (S)	2,273.00	6,490	6,940	7,150
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,980	6,270	6,270
Traralgon (C) (e)	22.37	18,490	19,460	20,080
Traralgon (S) (e)	464.60	3,270	3,740	4,110
Warragul (S)	352.20	11,280	11,740	11,970
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	10,370	10,680	10,850
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	50	—	—
<b>Total division</b>	<b>12,823.00</b>	<b>134,830</b>	<b>141,470</b>	<b>144,060</b>
<b>EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Bass (S) (e)	521.60	3,390	3,440	3,540
Cranbourne (S) (part) (d)	345.30	4,010	4,100	4,240
Healesville (S) (part) (d)	619.70	1,670	1,730	1,850
Pakenham (S) (part) (d)	725.30	13,100	13,610	14,320
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	3,070	3,290	3,460
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	10,400	10,750	11,530
Wonthaggi (B)	57.11	5,370	5,710	5,890
Not incorporated — French Island	154.00	70	70	70
<b>Total division</b>	<b>4,109.00</b>	<b>41,070</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>44,900</b>
<b>STATE SUMMARY</b>				
Melbourne	6,109.00	2,806,300	2,865,700	2,890,700
Barwon	8,171.00	199,530	203,040	205,680
South Western	24,018.00	100,170	101,280	101,100

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA — *continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1984 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (c)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (c)
Central Highlands	12,700.00	119,280	122,050	124,070
Wimmera	33,359.00	54,780	54,590	54,500
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	72,400	74,500	75,160
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	151,100	154,770	156,590
Goulburn	23,105.00	133,540	137,640	139,380
North Eastern	18,044.00	77,680	81,090	82,210
East Gippsland	28,100.00	56,240	58,770	60,120
Central Gippsland	12,823.00	134,830	141,470	144,060
East Central	4,109.00	41,070	42,700	44,900
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>227,600.00</b>	<b>3,946,900</b>	<b>4,037,600</b>	<b>4,078,500</b>

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1984.

(b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

(c) Preliminary estimates subject to revision after the final 1986 census results become available.

(d) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.

(e) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1981 and 30 June 1984:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CHANGES,  
VICTORIA 30 JUNE 1981 to 30 JUNE 1984

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Birchip (S)	Gained from Wycheproof (S)	-0.02	+	1.10.82
Cranbourne (S) (MSD)	Lost to Frankston (C)	+0.30	+	1.10.82
Donald (S)	Lost to Dummunkle (S)	+0.08	+	1.10.82
Dummunkle (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	-0.08	+	1.10.82
Frankston (C)	Gained from Cranbourne (S)	-0.30	+	1.10.82
Preston (C)	Lost to Whittlesea (S)	+0.01	+	1.10.81
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	-2.10	+	1.10.81
Traralgon (C)	Lost to Traralgon (S)	-0.26	-10	1.10.82
Traralgon (S)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+2.10	+	1.10.81
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	+0.26	+10	1.10.82
Whittlesea (S)	Gained from Preston (C)	-0.01	+	1.10.81
Wycheproof (S)	Lost to Birchip (S)	+0.02	+	1.10.82

(f) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN  
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1984

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated resident population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,109	2.68	2,890,700	71.1	473.2
Barwon	8,171	3.59	205,680	5.0	25.2
South Western	24,018	10.55	101,100	2.5	4.2
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	124,070	3.0	9.8
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	54,500	1.3	1.6
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	75,160	1.8	2.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	156,590	3.8	7.2
Goulburn	23,105	10.15	139,380	3.4	6.0
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	82,210	2.0	4.6
East Gippsland	28,100	12.35	60,120	1.5	2.1
Central Gippsland	12,823	5.63	144,060	3.5	11.2
East Central	4,109	1.81	44,900	1.1	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,078,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>

### Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the resident population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1981, 1983, and 1984 are shown in the following table:

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, VICTORIA

Statistical district	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 (a)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 (a)
Albury-Wodonga	73,760	77,970	79,450
Ballarat	73,750	74,990	76,250
Bendigo	60,370	62,260	62,960
Geelong	141,970	143,920	145,380
Morwell	16,970	18,030	18,210
Shepparton-Mooroopna	36,060	37,530	38,240

(a) Preliminary estimates subject to revision after the 1986 census results become available.

### Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 census were derived from each earlier census back to 1901.

The table below shows that as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period 1947 to 1954, and the recent period 1971 to 1976.

#### POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971 (a)	3,601,352	2,575,000	71.50	1,026,352	28.50
1976 (a)	3,810,426	2,723,700	71.48	1,086,726	28.52
1981 (a)	3,946,900	2,806,300	71.10	1,140,600	28.90

(a) The population figures for 1971, 1976, and 1981 are part of the new population series (see page 120). The figures for earlier years are 'as recorded' census counts.



## THE 1986 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The eleventh Census of Population and Housing was held on 30 June 1986 and involved contact with every household in Australia. The information derived from questions on the census form will provide a statistical portrait of the Australian population and the dwellings in which they live. The population census provides accurate counts which give a base for regular population estimates made for each State and each local government area. These estimates are required for the determination of the number of representatives in the Commonwealth Parliament and the allocation of Federal funds to each State and local government authority. Census statistics are also used extensively by government bodies for policy formulation and administration at the Federal, State, and local level. Other users include welfare and social organisations, business organisations, research institutions, and individuals.

### IMMIGRATION

#### Policy

##### *General*

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of the following categories: family migration; skilled labour and business migration; independent migration; special eligibility; and refugees and special humanitarian programmes.

##### *Population and immigration*

The National Population Council was established in June 1984 to advise the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs on portfolio policy and related matters. The deliberations of the Council take place at both Committee and full Council meetings.

The Department's Population and Research Branch undertakes both population forecasting and monitoring functions. It acts as a central Commonwealth focus for population policy both domestically and in respect of Australia's international participation in population-related issues.

##### *Ethnic affairs*

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for over-viewing the migrants in the community in relation to health, welfare, education, housing, employment, communication, the law, and other matters affecting their settlement. The Branch directly administers the Migrant Resource Centres programme, the Grant-in-Aid Scheme which funds community organisations to employ social welfare workers to assist migrants, and the Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme which provides once only funding to migrant groups. Within the Branch, the Migrant Women's Desk provides policy advice on all matters of concern to migrant women.

#### Citizenship

The *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* created the status of 'Australian citizenship'. Australian citizenship may be acquired by:

- (1) birth in Australia;
- (2) adoption if, at the time of adoption the person is present in Australia as a permanent resident and is adopted by an Australian citizen or jointly by two persons at least one of whom is an Australian citizen;
- (3) descent for persons born outside Australia to an Australian citizen parent if the birth is registered at an Australian consulate within 18 years after the birth; and
- (4) grant under the conditions prescribed in the Act if the applicant is resident in Australia.

To qualify for citizenship by grant, settlers must have lived in Australia for an aggregate of at least two years of the five years immediately preceding the date of application, including at least one year in the two immediately preceding years. Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must have attained the age of 18 years, be of sound mind and good character, intend to live permanently in Australia, have a basic knowledge of English, and an adequate knowledge of the rights and

responsibilities of citizenship.

With the exception of children under 16 years of age and certain physically or mentally incapacitated persons, applicants granted citizenship must make an oath or affirmation of allegiance as Australian citizens.

#### PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP, VICTORIA

Country of former citizenship	1984	1956 to 1984	Country of former citizenship	1984	1956 to 1984
Argentina	125	1,478	Philippines	517	3,446
Austria	42	4,171	Poland	521	25,686
Chile	225	1,883	Portugal	221	1,269
China	168	3,416	Romania	187	1,491
Cyprus	340	5,505	Singapore	34	678
Czechoslovakia	112	4,579	South Africa	408	2,878
Egypt	61	4,684	Spain	106	2,449
Finland	8	1,023	Sri Lanka	136	3,753
France	78	2,233	Switzerland	46	1,496
Germany	241	21,121	Syria	42	1,009
Greece	1,346	82,219	Thailand	36	333
Hungary	74	10,546	Turkey	452	2,390
India	141	3,963	Uruguay	113	1,147
Israel	79	3,977	USA	43	863
Italy	1,684	86,901	UK and Colonies	4,540	54,042
Kampuchea	262	708	USSR	63	2,991
Laos	119	631	Vietnam	1,623	6,929
Lebanon	393	9,844	Yugoslavia	2,316	55,338
Malaysia	180	2,170	Stateless	834	10,591
Malta	487	5,217	Other	813	44,679
Mauritius	143	2,243			
Netherlands	184	29,166			
New Zealand	326	1,770			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>19,869</b>	<b>512,906</b>

(a) Source: Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

#### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATE OF CLEARANCE

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1979	1,243,143	<b>495,828</b>	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	2,104,800
1980	1,328,034	<b>542,505</b>	211,524	1,377	182,703	627	16,410	433	2,283,613
1981	1,299,751	<b>537,219</b>	243,676	907	215,409	9,989	23,461	391	2,330,803
1982	1,315,000	<b>536,200</b>	276,900	6,200	245,000	7,000	22,800	500	2,409,500
1983	1,245,900	<b>502,500</b>	267,700	41,300	229,600	7,700	21,600	700	2,317,100
1984	1,334,900	<b>568,100</b>	304,000	53,600	249,000	7,500	25,600	700	2,543,300
DEPARTURES									
1979	1,216,665	<b>464,547</b>	173,037	684	154,758	-	16,092	533	2,026,316
1980	1,281,986	<b>501,158</b>	194,885	1,384	170,894	478	17,396	374	2,168,555
1981	1,258,174	<b>491,885</b>	225,974	899	196,498	8,625	20,916	316	2,203,287
1982	1,289,500	<b>497,500</b>	247,600	6,100	229,900	7,100	22,500	500	2,300,700
1983	1,250,700	<b>488,300</b>	252,600	40,200	220,400	7,200	22,600	400	2,282,400
1984	1,336,100	<b>550,200</b>	284,900	52,600	243,000	6,800	26,400	700	2,500,800

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Year	Australia				Victoria				
	Permanent and long-term movement (a)		Short-term movement		Total	Permanent and long-term movement (a)	Short-term movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors	
	ARRIVALS								
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,628	295,977	140,297	476,902
1980	94,502	89,785	1,194,768	904,558	2,283,613	44,887	295,571	158,252	498,710
1981	118,735	93,954	1,181,387	936,727	2,330,803	49,319	285,023	164,472	498,814
1982	107,171	88,031	1,259,643	954,674	2,409,519	44,891	296,877	164,037	505,805
1983	78,390	75,180	1,219,630	943,900	2,317,100	38,070	291,370	163,760	493,200
1984	73,110	80,430	1,374,700	1,015,100	2,543,300	38,960	335,300	175,800	550,100
	DEPARTURES								
1979	23,420	74,688	1,175,769	752,439	2,026,316	22,228	304,942	126,442	453,612
1980	20,843	70,019	1,203,603	874,090	2,168,555	21,115	300,441	147,614	469,170
1981	19,856	65,756	1,217,299	900,376	2,203,287	19,295	294,600	149,393	463,288
1982	22,493	69,848	1,286,900	921,459	2,300,700	20,212	305,576	151,749	477,537
1983	25,870	74,460	1,253,170	928,900	2,282,400	22,240	305,300	151,300	478,840
1984	22,310	74,050	1,418,600	985,800	2,500,800	21,790	355,700	152,400	529,900

(a) 'Permanent and long-term movement' relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more.  
NOTE: This table shows overseas arrivals and departures for Australia and overseas arrivals and departures for which Victoria is the state of intended or last residence.

### Immigration in Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1981 census with those of the 1947 census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1981, the overseas-born figure had reached 873,921 persons or 22.8 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1981 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 260,083, Italy 115,430, Greece 72,270, Yugoslavia 59,500, Germany 34,336, Netherlands 30,710, Malta 27,756, and Poland 22,736.

#### *Ethnic Affairs Commission*

Victoria ceased its role in the processing of immigration applications in 1983 when this function became the sole responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

The objectives of the Victorian ethnic affairs Commission are:

- (1) to provide advice to the Minister for ethnic affairs on all aspects of ethnic affairs;
- (2) consult with other government departments and bodies on the implementation of ethnic affairs policies and the provision of services to people from different ethnic backgrounds;
- (3) advise the Minister on funding of activities by ethnic groups;
- (4) co-ordinate the introduction of special translation and interpreter services into departments and statutory bodies; and
- (5) report and make recommendations to the Equal Opportunity Board on all matters affecting the equal opportunity of all residents of Victoria.

The Commission is committed to ensuring substantial community input into policy development and in order to achieve this other people have been appointed to task forces of the Commission. The task forces are requested to report on specific areas of interest. In 1985 these included the Ethnic Aged, Ethno-specificity, Migration-Refugees, and Community Relations.

The Commission is primarily responsible for implementing the Victorian Government's ethnic affairs policies through two divisions. The Research, Policy and Projects Development Division is responsible for monitoring and analysing trends in immigration, population, and labour force participation and their implications for government services. During 1985 research activities focused on employment and training, education, and worker occupational health and safety. The Division regularly publishes research reports and information papers relating to these issues.

The Government and Community Relations Division has a monitoring and liaison role with government departments and related instrumentalities and with ethnic and community organisations as well as service delivery responsibilities in the area of language services, including the newly established Legal Interpreting Service.

### ABORIGINALS

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

In 1982, the Premier of Victoria took responsibility for Aboriginal affairs, and appointed the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet to assist him. An Aboriginal affairs unit staffed by Aboriginals, was established in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to provide liaison between the Aboriginal community and the Victorian Government.

Since 1982, Aboriginal affairs policy has been based upon the principles of Aboriginal self-determination, self-management, land-rights, and the enhancement and protection of Aboriginal culture. Policies in all relevant portfolios have also reflected the need for Aboriginal people to be actively involved in all facets of Aboriginal affairs and to be provided with real opportunities for decision-making and training, as well as the facilitation and recognition of employment, appropriate service needs, and better community relations.

Progress in social, health, employment, housing, and education needs has, since 1982, involved the following:

- (1) land title granted to the Aborigines Advancement League for their community/education centre in Thornbury;
- (2) provision made for Aboriginal family structures in the Adoption Bill;
- (3) establishment of a Police/Aboriginal Liaison Committee to facilitate better community relations;
- (4) amendment to the Equal Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race;
- (5) appointment of an Aboriginal conciliator to the Equal Opportunity Office;
- (6) employment of more Aboriginal health liaison officers and a statistics officer to collate and collect statistics needed for preventative health programmes;
- (7) establishment of two Aboriginal child care centres;
- (8) establishment of an Aboriginal Women's Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centre;
- (9) facilitation of employment projects for Aboriginal organisations through job creation schemes;
- (10) establishment of an Aboriginal Employment Development Committee to facilitate employment and training needs;
- (11) amendment to the Public Service Act to establish special entry provisions for Aboriginals to the Victorian Public Service;
- (12) appointment of an Aboriginal liaison officer with the Public Service Board to assist Aboriginal staff and facilitate career and employment opportunities through an affirmative action programme;
- (13) assistance to the Aboriginal Housing Board in orientating policy towards gradual transfer of control and administration of housing to local Aboriginal co-operatives;
- (14) extra funds for the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group; and the
- (15) publication by Aboriginal Education Services of a booklet *Guide for Teachers of Aboriginal children in Victoria in Victorian Primary Schools*.

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration however was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

**Statistical summary**

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1979 to 1984 are shown in the following table:

**SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA**

Year	Number registered				Crude rates			
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages (b)	Live births (b)	Deaths (b)	Infant deaths (c)
1979	27,019	57,767	29,078	652	6.96	14.87	7.49	11.3
1980	27,724	58,206	29,374	592	7.09	14.88	7.51	10.2
1981	28,648	59,513	29,034	562	7.25	15.07	7.35	9.4
1982	28,851	59,983	30,611	641	7.23	15.02	7.67	10.7
1983	28,974	60,123	29,320	561	7.18	14.90	7.26	9.3
1984	28,931	59,763	29,493	525	7.09	14.65	7.22	8.8

(a) Included in deaths. An infant death is the death of a live born child under one year of age.  
 (b) Number of events per 1,000 of estimated mean population.  
 (c) Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

**Marriages**

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1984 numbered 28,931, a decrease of 43 on the number registered in 1983. The crude marriage rate has dropped marginally for the period 1981 to 1984.

**NUMBER OF MARRIAGES**

Year	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	36,906	27,019	16,082	9,778	9,239	3,254	553	1,565	104,396
1980	38,965	27,724	17,157	10,064	9,594	3,433	661	1,642	109,240
1981	40,679	28,648	18,305	10,252	10,111	3,515	719	1,676	113,905
1982	41,955	28,851	18,928	10,936	10,455	3,576	818	1,756	117,275
1983	39,995	28,974	18,645	10,550	10,519	3,644	776	1,757	114,860
1984	33,938	28,931	19,039	10,643	9,920	3,704	731	1,749	108,655

**AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, VICTORIA, 1984**

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)										Total bridegrooms		
	16 and under	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44		45 to 49	50 and over
18 and under	10	20	38	16	11	13	4	2	-	-	-	-	114
19	11	31	60	74	53	57	11	4	-	1	-	-	302
20	10	46	85	195	218	213	29	3	-	-	-	-	799
21 to 24	34	106	388	904	1,444	5,399	901	128	26	9	2	-	9,341
25 to 29	15	32	106	275	506	4,121	3,175	626	142	26	6	-	9,030
30 to 34	2	6	23	37	87	850	1,592	949	320	60	18	6	3,950
35 to 39	1	-	5	7	23	216	543	645	401	149	37	15	2,042
40 to 44	-	-	4	-	2	54	162	280	321	212	92	20	1,147
45 to 49	-	2	-	-	1	22	53	106	162	163	134	59	702
50 and over	-	-	-	-	2	11	35	52	117	196	246	845	1,504
Total brides	83	243	709	1,508	2,347	10,956	6,505	2,795	1,489	816	535	945	28,931

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act 1961 - 1973*.

## AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a), VICTORIA

Year	Ages of bridegrooms (years)				Ages of brides (years)			
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All bridegrooms	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	All brides
1979	24.1	58.8	36.1	25.5	22.0	53.0	32.8	23.0
1980	24.3	59.1	35.6	25.6	22.1	53.1	32.8	23.1
1981	24.5	59.6	35.9	25.7	22.3	53.2	32.8	23.4
1982	24.7	60.4	36.1	26.0	22.6	51.4	33.2	23.8
1983	25.0	59.2	36.3	26.4	22.9	53.8	33.6	24.0
1984	25.3	59.9	37.0	26.7	23.2	52.8	33.9	24.4

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 25.0 years in 1983 and 25.3 years in 1984. The corresponding ages for spinsters were 22.9 years and 23.2 years. More bachelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 22 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in 1984.

For tables showing the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying and the proportions by previous marital status, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Marriages, Victoria* (3307.2).

For many years civil marriage ceremonies were performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These additional civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

## CIVIL MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1979	9,221	34.13	1,999	21.68
1980	9,411	33.95	1,865	19.82
1981	10,190	35.57	1,866	18.31
1982	10,611	36.78	1,895	17.86
1983	10,809	37.31	1,736	16.06
1984	10,881	37.61	1,539	14.14

## RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL MARRIAGES (a), VICTORIA

Category of celebrant	1983		1984	
	Number	Proportion of total marriages	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion -				
Recognised denominations (b)				
Roman Catholic Church	6,729	23.22	6,811	23.54
Church of England in Australia	3,863	13.33	3,783	13.08
Uniting Church of Australia (c)	3,848	13.28	3,820	13.20
Orthodox Churches (c)	948	3.27	824	2.85
Churches of Christ in Australia (c)	456	1.57	450	1.56
Presbyterian Church of Australia (c)	369	1.27	371	1.28
The Baptist Union of Australia (c)	410	1.42	419	1.45
Lutheran Churches (c)	212	0.73	228	0.79
The Salvation Army	207	0.72	188	0.64
Jewry	166	0.57	163	0.56
Jehovah's Witnesses	74	0.26	68	0.24
Islam	86	0.30	119	0.41
Unitarians	88	0.30	38	0.13
Seventh Day Adventist Church	51	0.18	55	0.19
Other denominations	658	2.27	713	2.46
Total	18,165	62.70	18,050	62.39

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL MARRIAGES (a), VICTORIA — *continued*

Category of celebrant	1983		1984	
	Number	Proportion of total marriages	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Civil Officers	10,809	37.30	10,881	37.61
Total marriages	28,974	100.00	28,931	100.00

(a) Denominations where the number of marriages registered for the latest year was less than 50 have been grouped in the category 'other denominations'.

(b) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961-1973.

(c) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961-1973.

**Divorces**

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. The Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for a divorce — that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e. irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g. adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.). The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there was a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

Statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e. a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

During 1983, 10,663 divorces were granted, 6,210 of which had been applied for by the wife and 4,453 by the husband. In 1984 it became possible to lodge joint applications and of the 10,501 divorces granted, 6,027 had been applied for by the wife, 4,455 by the husband and 19 were joint applications.

**DIVORCES (DECREES GRANTED)**

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979 (a)	12,606	<b>9,471</b>	5,811	3,794	3,397	1,167	262	1,346	37,854
1980	13,449	<b>9,207</b>	6,219	4,203	3,073	1,285	298	1,524	39,258
1981	14,512	<b>9,769</b>	6,470	4,132	3,481	1,139	393	1,516	41,412
1982	14,378	<b>11,266</b>	6,770	4,526	3,842	1,391	369	1,546	44,088
1983	14,023	<b>10,663</b>	7,474	4,431	3,822	1,359	371	1,382	43,525
1984	13,203	<b>10,501</b>	8,056	4,114	4,069	1,185	213	1,671	43,012

(a) Figures for 1979 and earlier years have been revised to show dissolutions only and to exclude nullities (which have not been collected since 1979).

## DIVORCES, RELATIVE AGES OF PARTIES AT SEPARATION, VICTORIA 1984

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	24	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
20-24	149	747	120	16	4	2	—	1	—	3	1,042
25-29	47	862	1,148	176	25	8	2	—	—	3	2,271
30-34	9	179	993	993	135	22	6	3	—	3	2,343
35-39	1	41	185	727	658	91	16	5	1	6	1,731
40-44	2	8	45	150	513	413	59	18	3	1	1,212
45-49	—	4	8	49	141	320	232	31	15	2	802
50-54	—	—	6	15	44	90	188	148	38	2	531
55 and over	—	3	4	6	12	29	71	139	233	3	500
Not stated	4	11	5	3	—	2	1	4	1	3	34
<b>Total wives</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10,501</b>

## DIVORCES, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, VICTORIA, 1984

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children					Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4 and over		
1	133	18	5	2	—	158	34
2	430	116	32	11	4	593	230
3	447	181	40	15	4	687	322
4	458	183	70	17	2	730	386
5	358	178	109	13	11	669	483
6	278	155	137	29	5	604	539
7	230	138	140	40	5	553	560
8	162	120	165	39	5	491	590
9	120	98	158	38	7	421	560
10	122	87	201	58	11	479	710
11	78	79	189	67	15	428	722
12	63	80	206	78	23	450	822
13	48	57	200	93	26	424	842
14	39	50	167	85	29	370	759
15-19	125	167	609	375	150	1,426	3,154
20-24	266	278	221	86	35	886	1,131
25-29	350	149	70	10	4	583	336
30 and over	498	49	1	1	—	549	54
<b>Total dissolutions of marriage</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>10,501</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12,234</b>

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975*.

## Births

Live births registered in Victoria during 1984 numbered 59,763, compared with 60,123 for 1983.

## NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	77,134	<b>57,767</b>	35,195	18,478	20,469	6,757	2,842	4,487	223,129
1980	79,455	<b>58,206</b>	34,972	18,499	20,607	6,735	2,587	4,466	225,527
1981	81,530	<b>59,513</b>	38,834	19,351	21,877	7,188	3,080	4,469	235,842
1982	83,489	<b>59,983</b>	40,540	19,294	22,236	7,002	2,880	4,479	239,903
1983	82,739	<b>60,123</b>	42,000	19,901	23,046	7,028	3,111	4,622	242,570
1984	77,314	<b>59,763</b>	40,356	20,149	21,601	7,098	3,163	4,590	234,034



LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND MEDIAN AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER, VICTORIA

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements median age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (b)
1979	29,709	28,058	57,767	105.88	29.7	27.2	21.9
1980	29,848	28,358	58,206	105.25	29.8	27.3	22.2
1981	30,361	29,152	59,513	104.15	29.9	27.4	22.4
1982	30,762	29,221	59,983	105.27	30.1	27.6	22.6
1983	30,803	29,320	60,123	105.06	30.2	27.7	22.7
1984	30,567	29,196	59,763	104.70	30.4	28.0	23.2

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS, TOTAL, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, VICTORIA, 1984

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering -						Total married mothers	Total issue	Average issue
	0	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
Under 20	824	178	12	1	-	-	1,015	1,230	1.21
20-24	6,992	3,902	907	135	15	4	11,955	18,238	1.53
25-29	9,154	8,444	3,562	875	149	45	22,229	41,494	1.87
30-34	3,487	4,583	3,386	1,210	338	158	13,162	30,547	2.32
35-39	829	1,007	953	535	226	196	3,746	10,400	2.78
40 and over	116	104	82	76	45	84	507	1,742	3.44
Not stated	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	11	3.67
Total	21,402	18,219	8,903	2,832	773	488	52,617	103,662	1.97
Proportion of total married mothers	40.68	34.62	16.92	5.38	1.47	0.93	100.00	..	..

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, VICTORIA, 1984

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)							Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	101	44	4	1	1	-	-	151
20-24	654	4,080	739	84	16	3	-	5,576
25-29	207	6,143	11,195	1,235	120	8	-	18,908
30-34	39	1,302	8,249	7,092	671	31	-	17,384
35-39	8	291	1,657	3,789	1,773	88	-	7,606
40-44	2	61	263	716	867	217	-	2,126
45 and over	2	31	114	241	297	159	-	844
Not stated	2	3	8	4	1	1	3	22
Total married mothers	1,015	11,955	22,229	13,162	3,746	507	3	52,617

NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, VICTORIA, 1984

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage														Total nuptial first confinements			
	Months											Years						
	Less than 2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4	5 and over	Not stated
Under 20	28	31	49	67	104	90	49	16	36	43	45	214	44	7	1	-	-	824
20-24	44	37	70	136	249	263	115	104	177	186	218	2,096	1,575	1,030	480	200	2	6,992
25-29	40	43	41	83	125	147	95	73	128	127	153	1,520	1,425	1,437	1,257	2,460	-	9,154
30-34	17	25	21	27	51	84	54	40	72	82	81	658	455	334	235	1,251	-	3,487
35 and over	17	10	15	12	23	19	19	16	29	25	28	204	108	86	49	285	-	945
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	146	146	196	325	552	603	332	249	442	463	525	4,692	3,607	2,894	2,032	4,196	2	21,402

## MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total confinements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1979	573	5	578	57,202	10.10
1980	609	7	(b)617	57,584	10.71
1981	601	8	609	58,908	10.34
1982	631	7	638	59,346	10.75
1983	625	9	634	59,281	10.69
1984	605	5	610	59,145	10.31

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.  
 (b) Includes 1 case of quintuplets.

For the year 1984, mothers of twins were one in 98 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets were one in 11,829 and mothers of all multiple births were one in 97.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1979 to 1984 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

## NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	9,036	<b>5,033</b>	5,128	2,098	2,783	934	780	318	26,110
1980	10,077	<b>5,300</b>	5,443	2,301	2,833	950	802	370	28,076
1981	10,898	<b>5,615</b>	6,373	2,492	3,300	1,063	1,049	410	31,200
1982	11,744	<b>6,165</b>	6,756	2,521	3,316	1,063	931	462	32,958
1983	12,381	<b>6,433</b>	7,554	2,789	3,642	1,104	1,252	491	35,646
1984	11,791	<b>6,580</b>	6,909	2,889	3,474	1,081	1,460	445	34,629

## EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	11.71	<b>8.71</b>	14.57	11.35	13.60	13.82	27.45	7.09	11.70
1980	12.68	<b>9.11</b>	15.56	12.44	13.75	14.11	31.00	8.28	12.45
1981	13.37	<b>9.43</b>	16.41	12.88	15.08	14.79	34.06	9.17	13.23
1982	14.07	<b>10.28</b>	16.67	13.07	14.91	15.18	32.33	10.31	13.74
1983	14.96	<b>10.70</b>	17.99	14.01	15.80	15.71	40.24	10.62	14.70
1984	15.25	<b>11.01</b>	17.12	14.34	16.08	15.23	46.16	9.69	14.80

## AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA

Age of mother (years)	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
13	3	-	3	2	1	1
14	15	7	13	7	10	13
15	63	60	69	51	57	55
16	245	209	205	200	190	175
17	390	349	411	407	382	382
18	484	519	493	525	557	486
19	478	506	539	603	579	545
20	455	473	482	524	564	538
21-24	1,271	1,321	1,472	1,655	1,676	1,804
25-29	944	1,017	1,067	1,252	1,383	1,398
30-34	448	536	569	628	661	779
35-39	153	190	194	218	229	296
40-44	22	47	44	37	54	49
45 and over	2	3	-	1	2	3
Not stated	7	6	9	8	5	4
Total	4,980	5,243	5,570	6,118	6,350	6,528

### ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted year ended 30 June (a)	Legitimated year ended 31 December (b)
	1979	956
1980	914	423
1981	711	523
1982	753	451
1983	692	450
1984	686	461

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Victorian *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimation registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961* which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimated on the subsequent marriage of its parents.

### Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown. Further information on causes of death may be found in Chapter 26 of this *Year Book*.

#### NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	38,817	<b>29,078</b>	16,388	9,661	8,020	3,167	595	842	106,568
1980	40,283	<b>29,374</b>	16,496	9,580	8,166	3,393	510	892	108,694
1981	39,959	<b>29,034</b>	17,175	9,706	7,993	3,320	854	962	109,003
1982	42,352	<b>30,611</b>	18,149	10,457	8,187	3,432	573	1,010	114,771
1983	40,323	<b>29,320</b>	17,200	9,882	8,359	3,311	738	951	110,084
1984	39,114	<b>29,493</b>	17,522	10,128	8,514	3,549	550	1,044	109,914

#### *Infant deaths*

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined markedly in both Australia and Victoria. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in Victoria has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 10 in 1979-1984. A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

#### NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	878	<b>652</b>	380	166	247	95	64	52	2,534
1980	847	<b>592</b>	394	187	239	79	40	39	2,417
1981	809	<b>562</b>	425	157	193	86	70	45	2,347
1982	823	<b>641</b>	432	221	204	55	57	49	2,482
1983	805	<b>561</b>	426	189	177	74	52	43	2,327
1984	705	<b>525</b>	368	158	230	81	44	52	2,163

#### INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1979	11.4	<b>11.3</b>	10.8	9.0	12.1	14.1	22.5	11.6	11.4
1980	10.7	<b>10.2</b>	11.3	10.1	11.6	11.7	15.5	8.7	10.7
1981	9.9	<b>9.4</b>	10.9	8.1	8.8	12.0	22.7	10.1	10.0
1982	9.9	<b>10.7</b>	10.7	11.5	9.2	7.9	19.8	10.9	10.3
1983	9.7	<b>9.3</b>	10.1	9.5	7.7	10.5	16.7	9.3	9.6
1984	9.1	<b>8.8</b>	9.1	7.8	10.6	11.4	13.9	11.3	9.2

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

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time in Victoria. In 1983, the rate was 9.7.

### INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE, VICTORIA

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
1979	5.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	11.3
1980	5.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	10.2
1981	4.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	9.4
1982	5.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	10.7
1983	4.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	9.3
1984	4.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	8.8

### INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, VICTORIA, 1984

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
<b>Males –</b>						
Number	146	28	48	56	21	299
Rate (a)	4.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	0.7	9.8
Percentage of total	48.8	9.4	16.1	18.7	7.0	100.0
<b>Females –</b>						
Number	113	19	35	31	28	226
Rate (a)	3.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	7.7
Percentage of total	50.0	8.4	15.5	13.7	12.4	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1979 to 1984 exceeded the female rate by 26 per cent.

#### *Perinatal deaths*

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ninth Revision conference (1975) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) the statistical definition of a perinatal death was amended in 1979 to the following:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or, when the birthweight is unavailable, a period of gestation of at least 22 weeks) which is not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child who had a birthweight of at least 500 grams (or when the birthweight is unavailable, a gestational period of at least 22 weeks) within 28 days of birth.

Statistics in the tables below relate to this revised definition.

### PERINATAL DEATHS, VICTORIA

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths		Total neonatal deaths	Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month		
NUMBER					
1979	452	314	87	401	853
1980	447	284	75	359	806
1981	443	280	75	355	798
1982	490	316	90	406	896
1983	439	275	57	332	771
1984	472	259	47	306	778

PERINATAL DEATHS, VICTORIA— *continued*

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total neonatal deaths	Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month			
RATES (a)						
1979	7.8	5.4	1.5	6.9	14.6	
1980	7.6	4.9	1.3	6.2	13.7	
1981	7.4	4.7	1.3	6.0	13.3	
1982	8.1	5.3	1.5	6.8	14.8	
1983	7.3	4.6	0.9	5.5	12.7	
1984	7.8	4.3	0.8	5.1	12.9	

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Cremations**

There are four crematoria in Victoria – three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The numbers of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1979 to 1984 are shown in the following table:

## CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, VICTORIA

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1979	11,683	29,078	40.18
1980	11,805	29,374	40.19
1981	11,762	29,034	40.51
1982	12,234	30,611	39.97
1983	11,865	29,320	40.47
1984	11,954	29,493	40.53

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*Births, Victoria* (3305.2)  
*Marriages, Australia* (3306.0)  
*Deaths, Victoria* (3306.2)  
*Divorces, Australia* (3307.0)  
*Marriages, Victoria* (3307.2)  
*Divorces, Victoria* (3308.2)  
*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)  
*Internal Migration, Australia* (3408.0)  
*Australia's Aged Population* (4109.0)  
*Adoptions, Australia* (4406.0)  
*Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971, 1976, and 1981* (Various)

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

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### INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

#### **Jurisdictions**

##### *Introduction*

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to Public Service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of awards or orders of industrial tribunals which may be made by consent or by arbitration and which have the force of law. Latest figures show that Federal awards covered 43.6 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 40.1 per cent under State awards. Federal coverage of male employees (54.6 per cent) and State coverage of females (58.5 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said that Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g. banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g. hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g. electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relationship between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'.

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal. In 1983 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee of Review to examine and report on all aspects of the Federal system and its inter-relationship with the systems operating in the various States. The Committee delivered its report on 30 April 1985.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), the adoption of a wage fixation system based on indexation for price movements (1975) and its abandonment (1981), the application of a wages freeze (1982), and the reintroduction of wage indexation (1983).

*Federal jurisdiction*

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration. For details of the composition and jurisdiction of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and that of other Federal tribunals see *Year Book Australia*.

The Commission comprises the President, twelve Deputy Presidents, and twenty-seven Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications and designation as Judges, provision now exists for appointment as Deputy Presidents of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. Recent amendments to the Act have facilitated references to Full Benches of matters being dealt with by a single member and have extended rights of appeal against single member decisions. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission, at least two of which must be Presidential members.

Prior to its election in March 1983, the Australian Labor Party concluded an 'Accord' on prices and incomes with the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU). A feature of the Accord was agreement between the parties for a return to a centralised system of wage fixation. The new Commonwealth Government convened a National Economic Summit Conference in April 1983 at which employers added their agreement for a return to a centralised wage fixing system.

On 23 September 1983 the Commission signified the end of the wage pause by granting the ACTU claim for a wage increase of 4.3 per cent based on movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the March and June quarters 1983 and establishing Principles for the operation of a new wage fixation system.

The guidelines provided that national adjustments to wages and salaries could emanate from two sources – CPI movements and national productivity – while increases outside the national wages must constitute a very small addition to labour costs. Unless persuaded to the contrary, the Commission stated that it would adjust award wages and salaries every six months in accordance with movements in the CPI, while any claim relating to national productivity would be considered, upon application, in 1985. As a condition of the receipt of a national wage adjustment, unions would be required to give an undertaking that no extra claims would be pursued outside the scope of the Principles.

Consistent with the newly established Principles, the Commission on 4 April 1984, granted a 4.1 per cent national wage increase, reflecting the CPI movements for the September and December quarters 1983.

The CPI for the March and June quarters 1984 showed a negative movement of 0.2 per cent. On 5 September 1984, the President of the Commission announced that agreement had been reached in a conference between the parties that no immediate claim would be made in respect of that movement. In the national wage case decision of 3 April 1985 the Commission awarded a 2.6 per cent increase reflecting movements in the CPI over the 12 months to December 1984. On 4 November 1985 the Commission granted a 3.8 per cent national wage increase in respect of CPI movements for the March and June quarters 1985.

A landmark decision was delivered by a Full Bench of the Commission on 2 August 1984. The decision provided Federal award employees with protection against unfair dismissal, extended periods of notice on termination of employment, and rights to severance pay in redundancy dismissals. In addition, the decision required that employers of Federal award employees provide information and consult with unions about major changes in production, organisation, structure, technology, and pending redundancy situations. This decision is expected to flow through to State awards.

#### *Federal Court of Australia*

On 1 February 1977, a new court, the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court consists of a General Division and an Industrial Division. The latter division deals with those matters of industrial law formerly dealt with by the Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Federal Court is also empowered to grant injunctions under the Trade Practices Act against secondary boycotts imposed by unions. Successful applications for interim injunctions under the relevant provision, section 45D, have been the subject of widespread industrial action.

#### *Victorian jurisdiction*

##### *Introduction*

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of determining wages and conditions of work in 'sweated' industries. This legislation was originally of a social character, but over time has developed into an industrial relations system including procedures for settling industrial disputes.

The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of workers has been expressed in many legislative enactments of the Victorian Parliament since 1873. The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873 forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day.

Industrial relations in Victoria are in the main regulated by various tribunals established under Federal and State legislation with certain minimum condition entitlements being set by State statute. The functions of the major tribunals and their role within the Victorian industrial relations system is explained in the following paragraphs.

The *Industrial Relations Act 1979*, which came into force on 1 November 1982, significantly changed the Victorian industrial relations system. It established an integrated wage fixing system through the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria which replaced the Industrial Appeals Court described in earlier *Year Books*. The system of Wages Boards was retained as a separate and distinct tier in the system, although the Boards became known as Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.

##### *Conciliation and Arbitration Boards*

The Boards are the primary unit in the award making and disputes settlement process in the Victorian industrial relations system. They are appointed by the Commission in Full Session for any trade, branch of a trade, or group of trades. Each Board is comprised of a chairman and an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The number varies according to the Board but it is generally three employer and three employee representatives. In January 1986 there were 208 Boards and four chairmen.

##### *Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria*

The Industrial Relations Commission consists of a President and two Commissioners. The Commission operates at three levels:

*Commissioner sitting alone.* A Commissioner may hear and determine, at the direction of the President, any industrial dispute or any industrial matter referred to the Commission in Full Session by the Minister for Employment and Industrial Affairs, a board, or a chairman of a board. A Commissioner may also be required to deal with any other matter as required by the Act or as required by any other Act.



*Court Session.* The President sitting alone may hear and determine any appeal against a conviction by a Magistrates' Court for an offence against the Act and certain other prescribed Acts; an application for a decision requiring a chairman to convene a meeting of a board; an appeal against a decision of the Secretary under the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* refusing to register or cancelling the registration of any factory, shop, or market site; appeals relating to the operating of the Construction Industry and Long Service Leave Act; and any other matter which the President is required by statute to hear and determine.

*Full Session.* The Commission in Full Session is comprised of the President and the two Commissioners. The Commission in Full Session may hear and determine any application for the constitution or abolition of a board; for the jurisdiction of a board to be increased or reduced; for the interpretation of the provisions of an award or a registered agreement; any industrial matter referred to it by the Minister for Employment and Industrial Affairs, a board or the chairman of a board; an appeal against an award made by a board; approval of industrial agreements; and any matter relating to the recognitions of an industrial association. It may also deal with any matter not expressly assigned to the Commission in Court Session or any other matter which it is authorised or required to hear and determine.

#### *Relationship between the various tribunals' jurisdictions*

Employees who are not covered by a Federal award or do not come within the jurisdiction of the other Victorian industrial tribunals are generally subject to the jurisdiction of the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission which makes common rule awards. In the making of awards the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission in its various forms is required to have regard to relevant decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

### DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

Wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Conciliation and Arbitration Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

#### **Wage and condition fixing principles**

Victorian industrial tribunals have adopted, in some cases with alterations to suit the requirements of their jurisdiction, the principles set by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the September 1983 National Wage Case decision. These principles were set for a two year period and were due to expire in September 1985 but were extended by six months to allow a review to be conducted of them by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. This review commenced on 2 December 1985.

The Wage and Condition Principles must be seen in the context of the Accord between the Australian Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions which was negotiated in February 1983 and renegotiated in September 1985. This agreement provides for a centralised wage fixing system in which general wage increases shall be restricted to regular increases in line with price increases. In the September 1985 renegotiation, it was agreed that in return for an income tax adjustment payable in September 1985 a 2 per cent discount of the CPI for the effects of devaluation would be supported in the February 1986 National Wage Case. The agreement provides for the distribution of increased productivity on a general basis from July 1986 in the form of superannuation schemes.

While the current Wage and Condition Principles (see the *Victorian Year Book 1985* for details) provide for wage indexation and for a national productivity review they do not specify the form in which productivity will be distributed, if at all. The amount and form of a productivity adjustment will be decided by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1986.

#### *National Wage Cases*

The major source of wage increases since 1983 to employees covered by awards of the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission and determination of the other Victorian industrial tribunals has been the indexation of wage rates and allowances to the Consumer Price Index (minus the Medicare levy). These increases have been in accordance with the National Wage decisions by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

*Equal pay*

For details of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974, see page 271 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIAN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION,  
STATE WAGE CASES

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
	per cent	\$	per cent	\$
1980 – 4 January	4.5	129.40	4.5	129.40
14 July	4.2	134.80	4.2	134.80
1981 – 9 January	3.7	139.80	3.7	139.80
7 May	3.6	144.80	3.6	144.80
1983 – 6 October	4.3	151.00	4.3	151.00
1984 – 6 April	4.1	157.50	4.1	157.50
– 5 September (b)				
1985 – 6 April	2.6	161.60	2.6	161.60
4 November	3.8	167.70	3.8	167.70

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) No National Wage Case was conducted by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as the Consumer Price Index for the March and June quarters 1984 was -0.2 per cent (once the effect of the Medicare levy was taken into account). The treatment of these quarters was held over to the next National Wage Case, where it was subsequently held that the combined four quarter CPI movement for the March, June, September, and December quarters of 1984 should be discounted from 2.7 per cent to 2.6 per cent.

### Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs

The establishment of the Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs on 21 March 1985 brought together the three State government administrative units most closely associated with labour matters in Victoria — the Ministry of Employment and Training, Ministry of Industrial Affairs, and the Department of Labour and Industry. The Department also has responsibility for youth affairs.

The Department's major functions are: to develop employment and training opportunities for the labour force; promote the equitable access of all young people to the resources, opportunities, and socio-economic structures of the State; promote industrial harmony; and advance the well-being of people in the workplace.

### Victorian industrial jurisdiction outside the Industrial Relations Commission

The following Victorian tribunals operate in the Victorian public sector:

- (1) The Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal established under the *Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act* 1978 sets the salaries and conditions of employment in respect of medical practitioners and senior administrative staff in hospitals.
- (2) The Public Service Board established under the *Public Service Act* 1974 (as amended) sets the salaries, conditions, and gradings of Victorian Public Servants employed pursuant to the Public Service Act in permanent, exempt, and temporary positions. In addition to its function as an industrial tribunal the Public Service Board is required to perform a management role in the Victorian Public Service.
- (3) The Police Service Board is established under the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and sets the salaries and conditions of employment for the Victoria Police.
- (4) The Post Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal is established under the *Post Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act* 1980 and sets the salaries and conditions of employment of academic, teaching, and administrative staff employed in colleges of advanced education and in the technical and further education service.
- (5) The Victorian Teaching Service Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is established under the *Teaching Service Act* 1981. It sets the salaries and conditions of employment of primary, secondary, and technical teachers.

### Conditions of employment

The major change in general conditions of employment in Victoria in recent years has been the reduction in standard hours from 40 to 38 hours per week. The movement to the 38 hour week has been on an award by award basis regulated by the principles initially set by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission when it ratified the Metal Industry Agreement on 18 December 1981 and subsequently formalised in the September 1983 National Wage Case. The essential requirements have been agreement between the parties and for the costs associated with the reduction in standard hours to

be offset by savings negotiated between unions and employers. Reduction below 38 hours are not permitted.

Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, unlike Full Benches in the Federal Commission, have been responsible for determining 38 hour week matters in the Victorian jurisdiction. At 1 January 1985, 106 State awards had implemented a 38 hour week which compares with 109 awards at 31 October 1984. This reduction is due to the amalgamation of certain metal trades awards and the abolition of some awards.

The *Victorian Year Book* 1985 contains a summary of current provisions in respect of annual leave and long service leave.

The *Industrial Relations Act* 1979 was amended in 1983 in respect of harsh, unjust, and unreasonable dismissals by the *Industrial Relations (Further Amendment) Act* 1983 which came into operation on 14 December 1983. This Act empowered Conciliation and Arbitration Boards to hear and determine matters in respect of alleged harsh, unjust, and unreasonable dismissals. In the period up to 31 October 1984, 375 such applications were lodged with the Registrar of the Victorian Commission.

#### *Information and enforcement of legal standards*

The Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs provides an industrial information service to employers and employees on their rights and obligations under State awards and legislation. It also provides an enforcing mechanism for ensuring the observance of legal standards of wages, non-physical conditions of employment, i.e. award and legislative conditions of employment apart from occupational health and safety, the investigation of complaints and, where necessary, prosecution of offenders. For a brief history of labour conditions, refer to page 235 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985. Summary findings from the last survey on working conditions are published on page 210 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

#### *Surveys of annual leave and long service leave taken*

Surveys conducted in February 1969, August 1974, and April 1979 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period. In May 1984, a survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long service leave taken by employees during the period from May 1983 to April 1984. Findings from this survey appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Annual and Long-Service Leave, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984* (6317.0).

### AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES AND HOURS OF WORK

#### **Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements**

Set out below are details of the award coverage of employees obtained as a part of a sample survey conducted in May 1983. The survey was designed primarily to provide statistics of the distribution and composition of weekly earnings and hours of employees. The award coverage estimates shown are based on responses to a question which asked if employees had coverage under an award, determination, or registered collective agreement.

Employees covered by awards etc. are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination, or collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement (unregistered collective agreements dealing only with over-award pay are not included). Employees not covered by awards, etc. are those employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are not varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, etc.

For details of the major results from similar surveys conducted in April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, May 1974, and May 1976, see pages 227-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

#### INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ALL EMPLOYEES, VICTORIA, MAY 1983

Employees	Number of employees	Covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.
		Federal	State	Total (a)	
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Males	809.0	54.6	26.9	82.2	17.8
Females	577.3	28.2	58.5	88.1	11.9
Persons	1,386.3	43.6	40.1	84.6	15.4

(a) Includes small numbers of employees covered by unregistered collective agreements.

## Award rates of pay indexes

The award rates of pay indexes are based on a representative sample of award classifications and are designed to measure trends in rates payable under awards. The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in May 1976. The base period chosen for the indexes is June 1976. Estimates of minimum award rates of pay for each component of the series are expressed as index numbers with June 1976 = 100.0.

More detailed information including explanatory notes, definitions, etc., used in the indexes is contained in the monthly publication *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0).

## AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES (a)

Year (b)	Australia			Victoria		
	Weekly wage earner series	Weekly wage and salary earner series	Hourly wage earner series	Weekly wage earner series	Weekly wage and salary earner series	Hourly wage earner series
	ADULT MALES					
1983	188.0	186.1	192.0	189.8	187.8	194.7
1984	205.3	203.1	210.2	206.5	204.4	212.8
1985	210.5	208.5	216.1	212.2	210.0	219.1
	ADULT FEMALES					
1983	185.8	184.6	187.5	186.9	186.3	188.9
1984	202.8	201.6	206.4	203.3	202.6	209.0
1985	208.6	207.4	213.1	209.0	208.4	215.6

(a) Base: weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0

(b) At June.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: INDEXES OF WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY (a)  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA

Industry group	June —					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADULT MALES					
Mining	140.7	157.2	174.7	181.2	196.6	201.7
Manufacturing —	138.7	157.0	184.0	189.8	206.4	212.2
Food, beverages, and tobacco	135.8	154.7	170.9	180.5	197.1	203.0
Metal products, machinery, and equipment —	140.6	158.2	189.8	193.1	209.8	215.2
Basic metal products	139.2	158.4	172.3	183.8	(b)	(b)
Fabricated metal products, other machinery, and equipment	142.8	161.2	194.2	196.4	213.1	218.6
Transport equipment	138.2	154.8	186.8	190.4	207.1	212.5
Other (c)	138.7	157.2	180.2	189.2	205.5	211.7
Electricity, gas, and water	138.6	155.2	180.8	191.1	207.5	212.8
Construction	140.0	160.8	184.4	193.0	209.7	215.1
Wholesale trade	137.9	157.0	178.1	187.7	205.9	211.7
Retail trade	138.0	156.6	177.3	186.2	203.4	208.7
Transport and storage	136.9	153.8	175.6	184.2	200.9	206.5
Communication	137.1	157.2	179.8	187.7	203.8	209.8
Finance, property, and business services	135.6	153.3	172.9	182.9	199.2	204.4
Public administration and defence (d)	135.7	152.8	171.8	181.8	197.9	204.1
Community services	134.1	152.7	176.0	186.7	203.0	208.2
Recreation, personal, and other services	136.8	155.5	173.7	184.2	200.1	205.3
All industries (e)	137.6	156.0	179.7	187.8	204.4	210.0
	ADULT FEMALES					
Manufacturing —	135.4	156.5	177.5	186.9	202.7	208.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco	132.5	153.9	174.7	181.7	194.9	202.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	133.3	155.1	170.9	185.0	200.9	206.1
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	140.9	160.5	190.1	194.3	211.0	216.6
Other (c)	136.5	157.4	175.9	186.9	203.5	208.8
Wholesale trade	134.1	155.2	177.7	186.0	202.3	208.1
Retail trade	132.6	154.8	173.0	182.2	201.5	206.8
Transport and storage	135.3	153.3	175.4	183.9	199.6	207.6
Communication	135.2	151.4	167.0	177.7	193.0	204.4
Finance, property, and business services	135.6	154.5	172.8	183.9	199.7	204.9

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: INDEXES OF WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY (a)  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA - *continued*

Industry group	June —					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Public administration and defence (d)	136.3	152.8	168.1	181.6	197.2	204.7
Community services	133.7	150.6	178.9	189.1	205.8	211.1
Recreation, personal, and other services	135.6	154.7	175.7	186.0	202.0	207.2
All industries (e)	134.8	154.2	176.4	186.3	202.6	208.4

(a) Base: weighted average minimum weekly award rate, June 1976 = 100.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Includes ASIC subdivisions 25, 28, and 34.

(d) Excludes employees in the defence forces.

(e) Excludes employees in the defence forces, agriculture, services to agriculture, and employees in households employing staff.

### Frequency of pay

In August 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, and annually since 1981, special surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

### EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, FREQUENCY OF PAY, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1985

Particulars	Frequency of pay						Total (a)	
	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly			
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Males	498.2	55.3	294.3	32.7	95.3	10.6	901.4	100.0
Females	308.7	51.2	250.8	41.6	31.0	5.1	603.3	100.0
Persons	806.9	53.6	545.2	36.2	126.3	8.4	1,504.7	100.0

(a) Includes individuals paid at other intervals.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)*. Australia, August 1985 (6310.0).

### Standard hours of work

#### Introduction

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

#### 40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgement, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

In 1961 the Full Bench of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission dismissed an application from metal employers for an increase in standard hours from 40 to 42 hours for four years

only. In the period 1975 to mid-1981 reductions in standard working hours were pursued primarily through the concept of productivity bargaining.

On 18 December 1981 the Full Bench of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission ratified an agreement between employers and unions in the metal industry for a reduction in standard working hours to 38 hours per week. On 9 March 1982 the Victorian Commission in Full Session varied State metal industry awards to provide for a 38 hour week subject to certain exceptions.

Some awards provide for less than 38 hour weeks (for example, the Coal Industry Tribunal awarded a 37½ hour week effective from August 1970 and a 35 hour week from August 1971). A 35 hour week operated in the oil industry in mid-1974 and was ratified in 1976.

In 1983 the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission adopted Federal wage fixing principles which provided that in 'dealing with agreements & unopposed claims for a reduction in standard hours to 38 hours per week, the cost impact of the shorter week should be minimized. Opposed claims should be rejected. Claims for reduction in standard weekly hours below 38, even with full cost offsets, should not be allowed'. The State industrial tribunals adopted a similar principle.

#### *Standard weekly hours of work*

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The following table contains estimates of standard weekly hours of work. The estimates refer to the weighted average standard weekly hours of work where the weighting is based on the weights used for the construction of the award rates of pay indexes. The table includes all wage earners and only those salary earners where standard hours of work are included in the award, etc.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (a), ADULT PERSONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA

Industry group	June —					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Mining	39.87	39.71	39.71	38.68	38.68	38.68
Manufacturing —	39.92	39.89	39.16	38.95	38.58	38.54
Food, beverages, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	39.95	39.71	39.55	39.30
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	39.96	39.89	38.17	38.17
Paper, paper products printing, and publishing	39.82	39.82	38.63	38.52	38.52	38.52
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	39.91	39.71	38.91	38.91	38.91	38.91
Metal products, machinery, and equipment —	39.85	39.85	38.57	38.38	38.37	38.37
Basic metal products	39.61	39.61	38.55	38.25	38.25	38.25
Fabricated metal products, other machinery, and equipment	39.87	39.87	38.49	38.36	38.35	38.35
Transport equipment	39.86	39.86	38.66	38.41	38.41	38.41
Other (b)	40.00	39.88	39.45	38.90	38.64	38.64
Electricity, gas, and water	39.06	38.92	38.50	38.36	38.36	38.27
Construction	39.67	39.67	39.21	38.68	38.68	38.68
Wholesale trade	39.92	39.88	39.67	39.38	39.11	39.04
Retail trade	40.00	40.00	39.89	39.68	39.00	39.00
Transport and storage	39.48	39.48	39.48	39.48	39.31	39.26
Communication	37.38	37.35	37.35	37.35	37.35	37.35
Finance, property, and business services	39.55	39.55	39.44	38.96	38.92	38.92
Public administration and defence (c)	37.94	37.94	37.94	37.75	37.75	37.75
Community services	38.88	38.88	38.86	38.80	38.68	38.30
Recreation, personal, and other services	39.88	39.88	39.88	39.58	39.58	38.89
All industries (d)	39.46	39.44	39.09	38.88	38.65	38.55

(a) Weighting is based on the weights used for the construction of the award rates of pay indexes.

(b) Includes ASIC subdivisions 25, 28, and 34.

(c) Excludes employees in the defence forces.

(d) Excludes employees in the defence forces, agriculture, services to agriculture and, employees in private households employing staff.

*Work patterns of employees*

A special survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in February to May 1981 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work. Findings from the survey appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February to May 1981* (6338.0) and *Working Hours Arrangements, Supplementary Tables, Australia, February to May 1981* (6339.0).

**Average weekly earnings**

Statistics on average weekly earnings are produced quarterly, and since the September quarter 1981 have been based on employment and earnings information obtained from a sample survey of employers. Prior to September 1981 estimates on average weekly earnings were derived by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on payroll tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. A summary of the main differences in concepts, methods, and coverage of the old and the new earnings series is available in the publication *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings – New Series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (6336.0), issued 24 March 1982.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (a)  
(\$)

Period	Males		Females		Persons	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1982-83	332.70	338.00	225.80	222.00	289.90	292.00
1983-84	362.90	366.50	249.80	242.30	317.90	316.70
1984-85	389.70	391.40	272.80	258.70	343.70	338.50

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

**Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours of employees**

Since 1960, regular surveys have been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work. Summary details of most of the surveys have been shown in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, for example on pages 223–6 of the 1979 edition. Surveys are currently conducted each quarter (March, June, September, and December), supported by surveys conducted every August and every second May which provide more detailed information on the characteristics of the earnings of employees, and particulars of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Survey of employment benefits**

During the periods from February to May 1979, and from August 1983 to August 1985 special surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees. An employment benefit was defined as a concession, allowance, or other privilege, etc., received in addition to wages or salary and award, etc., minimum provisions under which a person was employed. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds, and over-award payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc., provisions (e.g. safety clothing), were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the information collected; only those benefits which were used or taken up were actually counted.

Findings from the surveys appear in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Employment Benefits Australia* (6334.0).

ALL EMPLOYEES, TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED,  
VICTORIA, AUGUST 1984  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Type of benefit	Males	Females	Persons
No benefits	41.9	87.6	129.4
One or more benefits	830.1	480.5	1,310.7
Total	872.0	568.1	1,440.1
Holiday expenses	34.0	14.0	48.0
Low-interest finance	34.7	7.5	42.2
Goods and services	194.8	128.8	323.6
Housing	34.3	5.9	40.3
Electricity	19.1	5.3	24.4
Telephone	103.4	17.1	120.5
Transport	104.6	19.1	123.8
Medical	35.3	15.3	50.6
Union dues	31.3	4.2	35.5
Club fees	22.6	(a)	25.8
Entertainment allowance	56.2	8.7	64.9
Shares	18.4	(a)	21.3
Study leave	17.3	8.7	26.1
Superannuation	447.4	148.1	595.5
Children's education expenses	(a)	(a)	4.1
Sick leave	789.7	426.9	1,216.6
Annual leave	795.2	425.6	1,220.8
Long service leave	660.5	320.2	980.7

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

### Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1913 and estimates have been published regularly since then.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport service, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes – in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, VICTORIA

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1979	4	182	40	17	22	60	325
1980	7	155	45	27	30	51	315
1981	4	207	34	19	46	66	376
1982	6	137	36	21	12	54	266
1983	5	109	29	13	15	60	231
1984	6	103	21	11	26	56	223
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
1979	4.3	243.1	52.0	10.3	82.0	269.8	661.5
1980	4.9	271.7	14.8	9.3	57.8	179.8	538.3
1981	5.3	214.3	47.9	11.8	39.0	86.5	404.9
1982	0.4	80.7	10.8	6.2	1.8	17.4	117.2
1983	0.8	26.2	17.2	3.9	23.6	32.0	103.7
1984	0.5	35.7	4.4	3.0	9.1	19.2	71.8
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
1979	20.2	701.9	173.6	23.7	199.4	367.4	1,486.1
1980	15.8	687.0	49.2	22.2	85.2	256.0	1,115.4
1981	22.2	755.6	106.2	23.1	140.2	188.2	1,235.5
1982	4.5	252.7	60.6	5.4	2.6	42.2	368.0
1983	8.8	74.4	47.2	4.1	49.4	73.8	257.7
1984	2.9	119.8	17.0	2.9	10.4	33.3	186.4

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communication.

NOTE. These statistics are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before the 1977 edition.

### Occupational health and safety

The regulation of the physical conditions of work in Victoria affecting the welfare of the State's labour force was fundamentally changed in 1985. An integrated approach to the identification of dangerous and unhealthy work situations, the elimination and control of these work situations, rehabilitation of injured workers, and accident compensation was adopted by the Victorian Government. It is known as WorkCare.

#### WorkCare (Victoria)

Three Acts of Parliament were passed in 1985 which dramatically altered the whole approach to work related injuries: The *Accident Compensation Act* 1985, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* 1985, and the *Dangerous Goods Act* 1985.

The passage of these Acts allowed the WorkCare programme to begin operation on 1 September, 1985. The objectives of WorkCare are:

- (1) to reduce the number of industrial accidents and diseases in Victoria by a minimum of 10 per cent within ten years with an optimal target of 20 per cent reduction within ten years;
- (2) to provide suitable systems for the effective rehabilitation of injured workers;
- (3) to provide suitable and just compensation to injured workers;
- (4) to speedily and efficiently decide claims for compensation and deliver compensation to injured workers; and
- (5) in this context, to reduce the cost to the Victorian community of accident compensation.

#### Accident prevention

The Occupational Health and Safety Act sets industry safety standards and the Dangerous Goods Act promotes safety for all Victorians working with dangerous goods.

The Occupational Health and Safety Commission was established with representation from employers, employees, and the Victorian Government, to prevent workplace accidents by identifying potential problems and developing workplace safety standards.

The Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs is responsible for the implementation, inspection, and supervision of the established safety standards.

Employers are actively encouraged to improve safety at work by advice on risk management and a system of bonuses and penalties on their WorkCare levies which will depend on their claims record. These variations to levies are administered by the Accident Compensation Commission.

### *Compensation*

The Accident Compensation Commission (ACC) was set up under the WorkCare legislation to administer compensation to injured workers. ACC Board members represent employers, employees, medicine, finance, the Victorian Government, and the community.

Nine claims agents from the private insurance sector were appointed to accept or dispute claims from injured workers and administer payment of benefits on behalf of the Accident Compensation Commission.

The Accident Compensation Tribunal adjudicates on disputed claims and has a deadline of two years to clean up the backlog of disputed claims which occurred before the introduction of WorkCare. A mandatory conciliation procedure was introduced to speed up the settlement of all disputed claims.

Employers with total wages bills of more than \$10,000 per annum are liable for the payment of the first five days an injured worker is unable to work and the first \$250 of medical and rehabilitation costs.

Under WorkCare, injured employees who are unable to return to work owing to their incapacity receive a weekly benefit from the ACC of 80 per cent of weekly earnings averaged over the preceding twelve months. The benefits are limited to a maximum of \$400 per week. The minimum payment is \$196 per week with additional benefits for dependants. The total must not exceed pre-injury weekly earnings.

Injured workers who return to work can still receive weekly benefits if they suffer a loss of earnings. These workers receive a benefit equal to 85 per cent of their loss of earnings up to a maximum income of \$400 per week. Provided current certificates of incapacity are provided, these benefits will continue until retiring age or the worker returns to work.

Under WorkCare, lump sum payments are made for impairments under the Table of Maims, in addition to weekly benefits. Employees will retain the right to take Common Law action for pain and suffering only.

### *Rehabilitation*

The Victorian Accident Rehabilitation Council was set up under WorkCare legislation with the objective of returning injured employees to work whenever possible. The Council is made up of representatives of employers, employees, the ACC, and the Victorian Government.

The Council plans to set up rehabilitation centres throughout Victoria and draw on existing resources in the private and public sectors to supplement its own services. It assists in finding suitable employment for injured workers and, where appropriate, give financial assistance to employers to enable injured workers to return to work.

### **Industrial accidents statistics**

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics when regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Comprehensive details in respect of the year 1974-75 can be found on pages 233-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

However, publication of Victorian *Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation* bulletins was suspended from 1975-76 until 1983-84 following investigations into the quality of these statistics undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Details regarding the reason for the suspension can be found on page 239 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

A new system for collecting the data was instituted by the *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1981 and the Workers Compensation (Amendment) Regulations 1982 commenced from 1 January 1983.

An ABS information paper entitled *New Industrial Accidents Collection, Victoria* was released during 1984. The paper provides some background on the new system and describes the conceptual, definitional, and methodological features. The paper also presents a summary of industrial accidents occurring in Victoria for the six months ending 30 June 1983, and the limitations users should consider in analysing and interpreting the statistics. This has been followed by a new publication entitled *Industrial Accidents and Diseases, Victoria, 1983-84* (6303.2) which was released in May 1985.

**ACCIDENTS BY INDUSTRY, DISABILITY CATEGORY,  
TOTAL TIME LOST AND COST OF CLAIMS, VICTORIA, 1983-84**

Industry	Disability category				Total accidents	Time lost (weeks)		Cost of claims (\$'000)	
	Fatal	Permanent total	Permanent partial	Temporary		Number	Average per accident	Amount	Average per accident
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1	—	27	802	830	4,372	5.3	3,503	4.2
Mining	1	—	8	153	162	1,096	6.8	1,298	8.0
Manufacturing	7	45	563	12,204	12,819	92,680	7.2	103,490	8.1
Electricity, gas, and water	—	—	4	922	926	5,261	5.7	3,271	3.5
Construction	1	3	45	2,640	2,689	17,194	6.4	16,128	6.0
Wholesale trade	—	3	35	1,413	1,451	8,962	6.2	7,903	5.4
Retail trade	1	3	43	2,721	2,768	14,472	5.2	15,191	5.5
Transport and storage	3	5	33	2,557	2,598	14,012	5.4	11,142	4.3
Finance, property, and business services	2	2	22	584	610	3,691	6.1	3,586	5.9
Public administration	—	—	13	2,688	2,701	11,812	4.4	7,368	2.7
Community services	—	1	30	6,350	6,381	32,419	5.1	20,676	3.2
Recreational, personal, and other services	1	1	32	1,383	1,417	10,081	7.1	8,090	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>34,417</b>	<b>35,352</b>	<b>216,051</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>201,644</b>	<b>5.7</b>

### Industrial Training Commission

The Industrial Training Commission of Victoria is established under the *Industrial Training Act 1975*. The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission consists of fourteen members comprised of a full-time president, a deputy president nominated by the Minister for Employment and Industrial Affairs, a nominee of the Minister of Education (with expertise in technical and further education), a nominee of the Commonwealth Minister of Employment and Industrial Relations, five members representing employers, and five members representing the Victorian Trades Hall Council.

The duties of the Commission are to keep under review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen and technicians; the availability of skilled tradesmen and technicians to meet those requirements; the availability of young people for training in skilled trades or as technicians; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, adult trainees, pre-vocational trainees, trainee technicians, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices, trainees, and trainee technicians; the adequacy of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, adult trainees, pre-vocational trainees, and trainee technicians in employers' workshops, technical schools, or elsewhere, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations; and with respect to any further or continuing training or re-training — which skilled tradesmen or technicians may undertake after completion of an apprenticeship or a course of training as a technician (as the case may be) — the adequacy of such further or continuing training or retraining in employers' workshops, technical schools, or elsewhere and measures which can be taken to improve that training.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed for a trade or group of trades and by Industry Training Committees. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission.

A number of programmes are in place to maximise the quality and level of training and to increase access by disadvantaged groups. These include the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training; rebates of payroll tax and accident compensation levy for apprentices and approved trainees by the Victorian Government; group apprenticeship, and the State Additional Apprentice Scheme.

Consistent with the Victorian Government's desire to maintain an adequate and skilled labour force, provision has been made for the Commission to issue tradesmen's certificates to persons who have not completed in Victoria, in any apprenticeship trade, an apprenticeship or a course of training

as an adult trainee. The Commission must be satisfied that the person's skills, experience, or qualifications gained through his employment in Victoria or elsewhere provide him with the skills or expertise necessary for the performance of the work ordinarily performed by a skilled tradesman in that apprenticeship trade in Victoria.

### NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED, VICTORIA

Trade	At 30 June -					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Building trades -</b>						
Sprinkler fitting	—	—	—	24	32	49
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,257	2,061	2,037	1,878	1,815	2,014
Carpentry and joinery	3,865	3,574	3,404	3,008	2,812	3,121
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	789	754	728	681	646	702
Plastering	45	41	39	51	54	62
Fibrous plastering	172	146	153	142	127	174
Bricklaying	440	441	455	362	333	437
Tile laying	55	53	57	53	46	64
Stonemasonry	21	21	26	28	31	29
Roof slating and tiling	86	93	92	79	125	206
<b>Total building trades</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>6,306</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>6,858</b>
<b>Metal trades -</b>						
Locksmithing	—	—	—	18	28	36
Engineering (including patternmaking)	5,196	5,319	5,427	4,849	4,218	3,766
Electrical	4,146	4,190	4,323	4,184	4,026	3,924
Motor mechanics	5,330	5,013	5,079	4,525	4,377	4,659
Moulding	190	181	165	128	92	80
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,819	2,016	2,169	1,966	1,670	1,473
Sheetmetal	799	837	863	747	638	612
Electroplating	90	80	65	45	40	47
Aircraft mechanics	144	174	172	138	120	105
Radio tradesmen	387	402	417	377	370	383
Instrument making and repairing	252	278	302	301	285	249
Silverware and silverplating	22	19	17	11	13	16
Vehicle industry (including automotive machining)	1,981	1,856	1,843	1,723	1,693	1,891
Refrigeration mechanics	326	340	370	322	287	274
Optical fitting and surfacing	85	83	84	85	99	114
Sewing machine mechanics	81	84	90	78	72	77
Farrier	—	—	—	—	—	16
<b>Total metal trades</b>	<b>20,848</b>	<b>20,872</b>	<b>21,386</b>	<b>19,497</b>	<b>18,028</b>	<b>17,722</b>
<b>Food trade -</b>						
Breadmaking and baking	180	178	202	222	219	248
Pastrycooking	264	273	293	291	266	311
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	881	850	920	913	907	984
Cooking	1,236	1,451	1,691	1,745	1,849	2,233
Waiting	48	67	72	83	76	79
<b>Total food trades</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>3,855</b>
<b>Miscellaneous -</b>						
Footwear	184	206	190	153	140	153
Printing	1,608	1,615	1,619	1,474	1,315	1,401
Hairdressing	2,373	2,471	2,613	2,688	2,771	3,232
Dental technicians	184	161	148	141	140	140
Watch and clockmaking	40	29	26	21	13	10
Furniture (including wood machining)	1,397	1,433	1,677	1,563	1,621	1,813
Flat glass working	159	140	145	125	118	158
Horticultural	1,056	1,119	1,217	1,176	1,173	1,296
Textile mechanics	121	129	117	106	98	103
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	49	47	43	34	30	29
Drycleaning	32	31	35	28	28	24
Apparel cutting	72	75	86	80	77	104
Jewellery making and repairing	122	128	152	131	123	134
Floor finishing and covering	87	72	81	85	81	108

NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED, VICTORIA – *continued*

Trade	At 30 June –					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture	1,126	1,297	1,368	1,447	1,445	1,447
Floristry	51	62	69	55	72	87
Other	—	—	14	18	22	28
Total miscellaneous	8,661	9,015	9,600	9,325	9,267	10,267
Grand total	39,848	39,890	41,155	38,382	36,633	38,702

## INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

**Registration**

*Under the Victorian Industrial Relations Act.* Under the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*, any association of employers and any association of employees may apply to be recognised as an association under the Act with respect to any trade or trades for which a Conciliation and Arbitration Board has been constituted. Recognition gives an association the right to nominate members for appointment to Boards; to appear before the Commission or a Board in matters that affect the interests of members of the association; and to enter into industrial agreements provided for under Part IV of the Act. Recognition within the terms of the Act does not impute or confer corporate status on an association.

*Under the Victorian Trade Unions Act.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union legal status but has never been compulsory. The number of trade unions and employee associations registered under the Act at the end of 1985 was 28.

*Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has, employed on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such Public Service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 158. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1985, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 81. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1985 was 148.

**Trade unions**

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and

building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions have distinct operational levels. At the workplace the union is usually represented by an elected shop steward who is the key communication link between the union and its members, monitoring that work is done in accordance with award or local agreement conditions, recruiting new members, investigating grievances, and keeping members informed on union matters. Increasingly unions are also represented at the workplace by occupational health and safety delegates.

At the State or branch level (in the case of national unions), the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of a president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary is assisted by organisers who visit workplaces and provide industrial support to workplace representatives in negotiations with management. At the State or branch level, the union prepares claims and represents members before the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission, negotiates agreements on issues such as occupational health and safety and technology, provides specialist services on matters like workers' compensation, publicity, union training, research, legal and financial services, and acts or provides legal assistance for members in industrial matters. The branch receives members' dues and maintains membership records.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council (VTHC), which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesperson in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on central labour organisations below). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found on pages 296-7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*.

#### Statistics

Returns showing membership by States at 30 June 1985 and at 31 December in previous years are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e. employees) who are members of trade unions. The percentages shown in the table should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners which may be subject to revision, and because the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year, and comparisons over time.

#### TRADE UNIONS, NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, VICTORIA

Period (a)	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total employees		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980	173	523.6	246.6	770.1	59	45	53
1981	173	522.9	248.8	771.7	58	45	53
1982	175	533.4	256.7	790.1	61	46	55
1983	174	529.1	259.1	788.2	61	46	55
1984	179	545.5	260.5	806.0	60	44	54
1985(b)	177	568.0	290.5	858.5	63	48	57

(a) At 31 December to 1985. At 30 June from 1985.

(b) Break in continuity of series.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6232.0).

In November 1976, questions were asked by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics. Major findings from the survey are shown on page 233 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

#### Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades and Labour Councils (in Victoria, Trades Hall Council) and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in

each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a levy as determined by the Council on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1983, there were eight provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and sixteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and nine by respective industry groups. The secretary and the assistant secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are *ex officio* members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities.

In addition to its elected officials, the Victorian Trades Hall Council has appointed a Research Officer, Social Welfare Research Officer, Women's Officer, Arts Officer, Education Officer, and Librarian. It has established a joint VTHC/ACTU Occupational Health and Safety Research Unit, an Occupational Health and Safety Training Unit to train Victorian workplace delegates, and an Arts Workshop.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council has the major roles of directing industrial disputes and campaigns involving more than one union, assisting its affiliates with research, negotiations, and advocacy before the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission, representing unions in discussions with other organisations, union education, and communicating with the public.

At the national level the highest policy-making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the individual trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as whole.

### **Employer associations**

Employer associations arise when groups of employers adopt common policy on a range of social, economic, and industrial matters. In most cases employer associations deal extensively in the area of industrial relations. These bodies form industrial relations policies, advise their members, and represent employers before industrial tribunals. There are other employer associations formed to deal with narrow issues unrelated to industrial relations matters. Broadly speaking, however, the vast majority of employer bodies deal with a range of issues which affect the day to day operation of large and small businesses.

In Australia, employer organisations and associations can be divided into two distinct categories — single industry employer bodies, and multi-industry employer bodies. By way of example, in Victoria there are single industry employer bodies such as the Metal Trades Industry Association, the Master Builders' Association, and the Printing and Allied Trades Employers' Association.

Multi-industry employer bodies in Victoria include the Australian Chamber of Manufactures (previously, until 1985, the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures) and the Victorian Employers' Federation. The multi-industry employer organisations also provide secretarial and advisory functions for a range of other associations. For example, the Australian Chamber of Manufactures (ACM) has 88 associations that are dependent on it for secretarial services or at least operate within the ACM framework. The Chamber has in excess of 6,000 member firms or companies divided into more than 60 industry sections, covering such fields as textiles, clothing and footwear, metals, building materials, and various service industries.

The Chamber is registered under the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It is administered by 5 elected office bearers (elected from council), a council of 33 elected members and a full-time chief executive, supported by a secretariat of 150 divided into several divisions.

The Chamber's industrial relations division acts for its members in both State and Federal industrial tribunals. The Chamber also represents its members' interests in issues such as tariff policies, economic policies, environmental matters, trade practices legislation, occupational health and safety, and workers' compensation. It operates an insurance company and has a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

For the benefit of country members the Chamber maintains branches in Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Gippsland, and Albury-Wodonga.

The Victorian Employers' Federation (VEF) has 91 affiliated associations. The Federation has nearly 5,000 member firms or companies operating principally in building, distributive, and service industries as well as manufacturing.

Associations of primary producers are also affiliated. The VEF is an incorporated body and registered under the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It is administered by an executive

board which comprises 7 present or past office bearers (who constitute its board of Governors) and 10 elected representatives.

Day to day management is in the hands of a salaried executive director and a staff which is organised in divisions corresponding to the VEF's main areas of interest, which also undertake secretarial services on behalf of its affiliated organisations.

Like the ACM, the VEF represents its members in industrial relations both at State and Federal level. In particular, the VEF is active in providing advisory service into small business and in sponsoring various community services. The VEF also operates an insurance company and superannuation company for the benefit of its members and affiliated associations.

Finally, it should be noted that, unlike the trade union movement, employer associations in Victoria lacked any central representative body till the mid-1970s. The Victorian Employers Federation sponsored the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations, which made a series of submissions to governments on behalf of employers generally. It should be said, however, that greater significance attaches to developments at the Federal level, where prior to 1977, employers interested in industrial relations were serviced by the National Employers Policy Committee. This Committee had, as its Secretariat, the Central Industrial Secretariat which was formed by a merger of industrial interests represented by the Associated Chamber of Manufactures of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers Federation.

In 1977, all major employer groups formed the Confederation of Australian Industry (CAI). The CAI consists of three councils — the Industrial Council based in Melbourne which is responsible for all industrial relations labour matters and related social issues; the Manufacturing Council which is based in Canberra; and the Commerce and Industry Council also located in Canberra.

At the international level, the CAI has strong links with the International Labour Organisation and the business and advisory committees to the OECD. The CAI is seen as the major employer body opposing the ACTU in test case matters before the Federal Industrial Tribunal and also in matters coming before government.

In September 1983, another business group was formed — the Business Council of Australia (BCA). The BCA, which absorbed the Australian Industry Development Association, has become involved in a number of industrial, social, and economic matters. However, it should be noted that the Business Council of Australia has co-operated with the Confederation of Australian Industry and since its formation the CAI has presented BCA views to national wage cases.

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## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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### UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1983 TO 1985

The statistics of employment and unemployment referred to in this Chapter relate to estimates derived from the labour force survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unemployed persons, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(1) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

(i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or

(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(2) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The statistics of job vacancies referred to relate to estimates derived from sample surveys of employers conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Commonwealth, State, and local government employment. A job vacancy is defined as a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory.

The number of unemployed persons in Victoria decreased significantly between 1983 and 1985, from 163,300 persons in August 1983 to 117,200 persons in August 1985. Male unemployment decreased by approximately twenty-nine per cent during this period. Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately twenty-two per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last three years. The unemployment rates for Victoria have consistently been somewhat lower than the rates for Australia as a whole during this period.

A quarterly telephone survey, which collects data on the number of job vacancies in Victoria has been conducted regularly since May 1979. Victorian job vacancy rates have not differed significantly from the overall national rates between 1983 and 1985.

Young persons are relatively over-represented among unemployed persons in Victoria. About 48 per cent of unemployed persons in August 1985 were under 25 years of age. The 15 to 19 year age group has accounted for approximately 28 per cent of total unemployed persons during the years from 1983 to 1985. The unemployment rate for this group has dropped from 23.5 per cent in August 1983 to 17.1 per cent in August 1985.

Major labour force trends relating specifically to young people in the labour force are presented in the following table:

## CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA

August—	Employed	Unemployed	In labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1980	90.0	16.2	106.3	68.4	174.7	15.3	60.8
1981	90.2	13.8	104.0	69.1	173.1	13.3	60.1
1982	85.6	18.2	103.8	69.0	172.8	17.6	60.1
1983	75.5	20.5	96.0	78.1	174.1	21.3	55.1
1984	82.0	18.8	100.7	75.8	176.5	18.6	57.1
1985	76.4	17.5	93.9	84.9	178.8	18.7	52.5
FEMALES							
1980	82.4	17.4	99.8	67.8	167.6	17.5	59.6
1981	70.0	16.4	86.4	80.3	166.7	19.0	51.9
1982	78.1	13.2	91.3	74.8	166.1	14.5	55.0
1983	67.9	23.7	91.6	75.3	166.9	25.8	54.9
1984	66.8	18.7	85.5	85.1	170.5	21.9	50.1
1985	79.6	14.6	94.2	78.7	172.9	15.5	54.5
PERSONS							
1980	172.4	33.7	206.1	136.2	342.3	16.3	60.2
1981	160.2	30.3	190.5	149.4	339.9	15.9	56.0
1982	163.6	31.4	195.0	143.7	338.8	16.1	57.6
1983	143.4	44.1	187.5	153.5	341.0	23.5	55.0
1984	148.7	37.4	186.2	160.9	347.1	20.1	53.6
1985	156.0	32.2	188.1	163.6	351.7	17.1	53.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 to 19 years in the same group.

Source: Population surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Labour Force Survey provides reliable estimates for suitably large geographical aggregations within Victoria. From November 1984 estimates are available for seven metropolitan regions and four non-metropolitan regions. Detailed information regarding these regions can be found in the *Information Paper: Victorian Labour Force Statistics* (6262.2) and in the quarterly Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *The Labour Force, Victorian Regions* (6202.2). Summary information from the August 1985 labour force survey for Victorian regions is provided in the following table:

## CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIAN REGIONS, AUGUST 1985

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES								
Melbourne Statistical Division —	739.6	52.1	791.7	44.0	835.7	269.4	5.3	75.6
Western	144.8	4.9	149.8	12.7	162.5	50.7	7.8	76.2
Inner	76.7	5.4	82.1	6.7	88.7	40.1	7.5	68.9
North Eastern	93.6	7.5	101.0	5.5	106.6	35.0	5.2	75.3
Inner Eastern	133.2	12.8	146.0	6.6	152.6	48.8	4.3	75.8
Southern	89.2	9.7	98.9	4.9	103.8	40.8	4.8	71.8
Outer Eastern	80.7	(a)	84.2	(a)	86.1	21.3	(a)	80.1
Morrington Peninsula	121.6	8.2	129.8	5.6	135.4	32.7	4.1	80.6
Remainder of Victoria —	288.2	14.9	303.1	21.9	325.0	118.2	6.7	73.3
South Western	68.1	4.1	72.1	7.3	79.5	28.9	9.2	73.3
North Western	59.6	(a)	63.0	(a)	65.9	23.4	(a)	73.8
Northern	92.8	4.6	97.4	7.7	105.2	42.5	7.4	71.2
Eastern	67.7	(a)	70.6	(a)	74.5	23.4	(a)	76.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027.8</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>1,094.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>1,160.7</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>
FEMALES								
Melbourne Statistical Division —	339.9	177.7	517.5	33.7	551.2	611.3	6.1	47.4
Western	68.1	26.6	94.7	6.9	101.6	121.0	6.8	45.6
Inner	54.6	14.6	69.2	5.6	74.8	67.3	7.4	52.6
North Eastern	42.0	23.7	65.7	4.1	69.8	83.1	5.9	45.7
Inner Eastern	58.0	39.5	97.5	4.2	101.7	110.6	4.1	47.9
Southern	47.3	20.9	68.2	4.0	72.2	90.9	5.5	44.2

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
VICTORIAN REGIONS, AUGUST 1985 - *continued*

Region	Employed			Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000					
Outer Eastern	25.3	21.8	47.1	(a)	50.5	53.7	(a)	48.5
Mornington Peninsula	44.5	30.6	75.1	5.6	80.7	84.6	6.9	48.8
Remainder of Victoria -	100.2	73.2	173.4	17.5	190.9	259.8	9.2	42.4
South Western	24.6	19.6	44.2	5.0	49.2	65.4	10.2	43.0
North Western	21.1	14.7	35.8	(a)	39.2	62.5	(a)	38.5
Northern	31.9	21.3	53.2	6.2	59.3	86.1	10.4	40.8
Eastern	22.6	17.6	40.2	(a)	43.2	45.8	(a)	48.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>440.0</b>	<b>250.9</b>	<b>690.9</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>871.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>
	PERSONS							
Melbourne Statistical Division -	1,079.5	229.7	1,309.2	77.7	1,386.9	880.7	5.6	61.2
Western	212.9	31.6	244.5	19.6	264.0	171.7	7.4	60.6
Inner	131.3	20.0	151.3	12.2	163.5	107.4	7.5	60.3
North Eastern	135.6	31.2	166.8	9.7	176.4	118.1	5.5	59.9
Inner Eastern	191.2	52.3	243.5	10.8	254.3	159.4	4.2	61.5
Southern	136.5	30.6	167.1	8.9	176.0	131.8	5.1	57.2
Outer Eastern	106.0	25.3	131.3	5.4	136.7	75.0	3.9	64.6
Mornington Peninsula	166.0	38.8	204.8	11.2	216.0	117.3	5.2	64.8
Remainder of Victoria -	388.3	88.2	476.5	39.5	516.0	378.0	7.6	57.7
South Western	92.7	23.7	116.3	12.4	128.7	94.3	9.6	57.7
North Western	80.7	18.1	98.8	6.3	105.1	85.9	6.0	55.0
Northern	124.7	25.9	150.6	13.9	164.5	128.6	8.5	56.1
Eastern	90.3	20.5	110.8	6.9	117.7	69.1	5.9	63.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,467.8</b>	<b>317.9</b>	<b>1,785.7</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>1,902.9</b>	<b>1,258.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

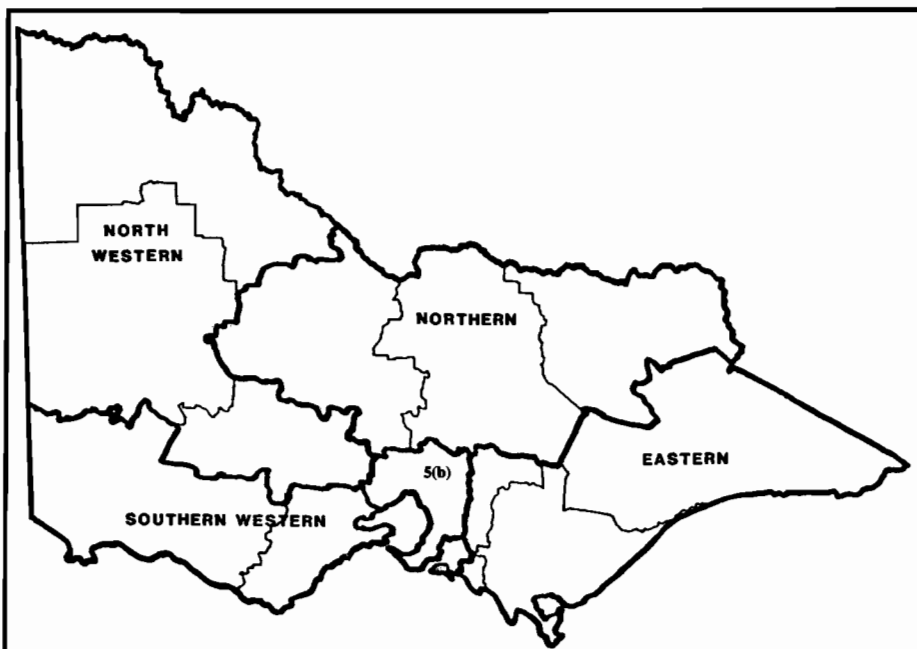


FIGURE 5(a). Labour force regions, Victoria.

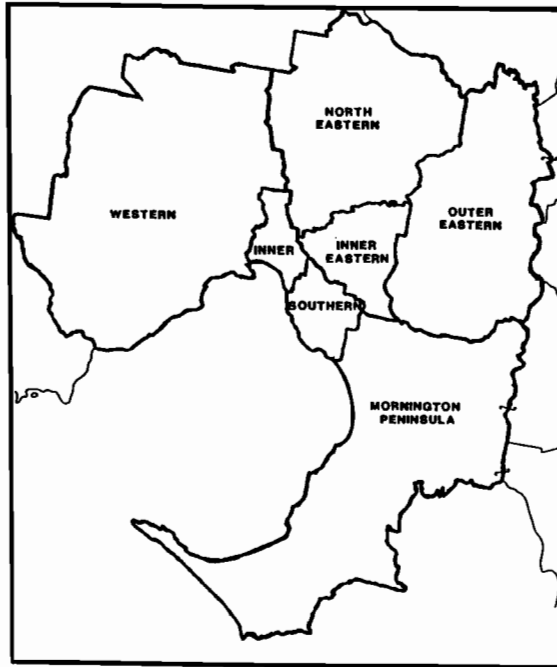


FIGURE 5(b). Labour force regions, Melbourne Statistical Division.

Looking at the employment side of the labour force, the number of employed persons in Victoria increased from 1,675,100 persons in August 1983 to 1,785,700 persons in August 1985.

Tables which include data on employment and unemployment in Victoria are presented on pages 173-7.

## GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

### Commonwealth Government

#### *Administration*

#### *Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations*

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, which was re-established on 7 May 1982, include:

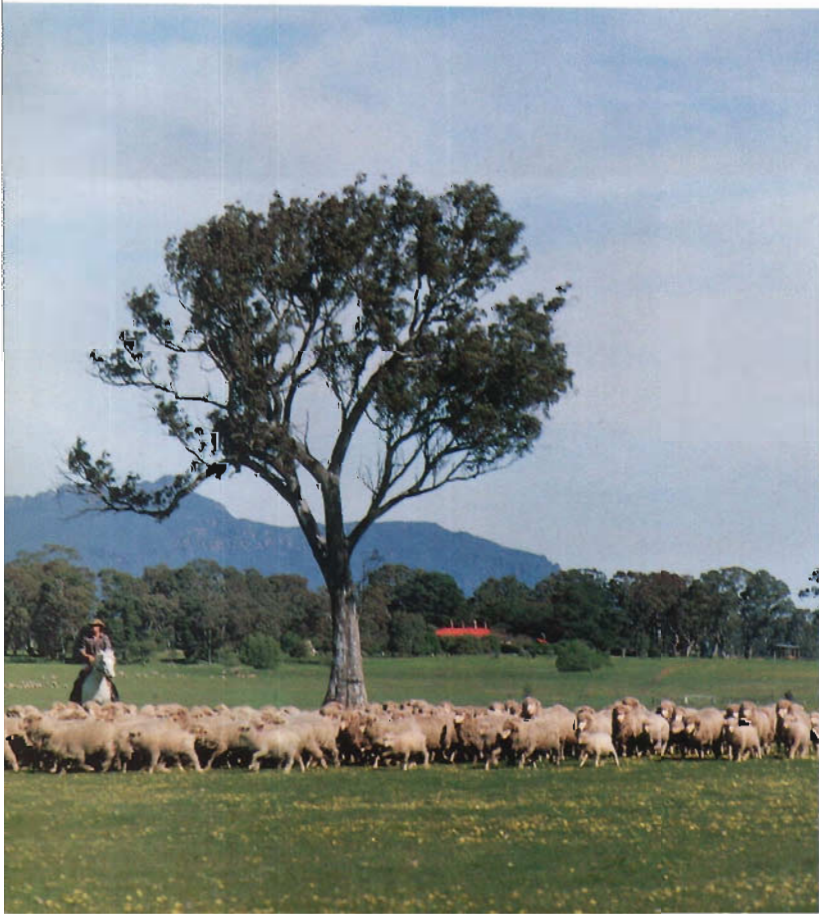
- (1) the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy;
- (2) the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the Department's training programmes, the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes;
- (3) the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation;
- (4) the formulation of national industrial relations policy and the administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* concerning the settlement of interstate industrial disputes through conciliation and arbitration, particularly in respect of the airline, coal, maritime, and stevedoring industries;
- (5) policy development in relation to the physical working environment and employee participation issues; and
- (6) secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work.



(Above) The Chaffey monument is a memorial to the pioneers of irrigation at Mildura.  
(Left) The dining-room at 'Rio Vista', Mildura.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*



(Above left) The Grampian Mountains framed by picturesque gum trees.

(Left) Another view of the Grampians from Glenisla.

(Above right) Exquisite limestone formations at Buchan Caves, Gippsland.

(Right) A fern gully at Tarra Valley, near Yarram.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*





(Above) A neat hedged garden provides the setting for 'Kilora House', Hamilton.  
(Right) An interior view of 'Kilora House'.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*



A Bureau of Labour Market Research was established within the Department in 1980 to provide a focal point for the conduct and co-ordination of research into the Australian labour market. The Bureau has the functions of undertaking research into labour market problems and trends in the supply of and demand for labour.

*Commonwealth Employment Service*

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Commonwealth Employment Service Act 1978*. The principal functions of the CES are to help persons seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and major provincial centres. There were sixty-eight CES offices in Victoria in December 1985.

The CES administers a wide range of labour force programmes funded by the Commonwealth Government. The programmes include:

*Jobstart*. Under this programme a 26 week wage subsidy is provided to private sector employers engaging long-term unemployed and disadvantaged job-seekers. The rates of subsidy are geared to the relative disadvantage and age of the individual. Another component of Jobstart is the Commonwealth Work Experience Program (CWEP) where a full wage subsidy is payable for 17 weeks in respect of work experience placements made in Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities.

Extended periods of subsidy are available to employers apprenticing disabled job-seekers and the costs of necessary modifications to the workplace, up to a maximum of \$2,000, are reimbursed where employers engage disabled job-seekers under Jobstart.

*Adult Training Program*. Financial assistance is provided to enable eligible job-seekers to undertake training programmes leading to employment opportunities in the local, State, or national labour markets. Special arrangements exist where programmes are developed to overcome national skill shortages and under the Labour Adjustment Training Arrangement workers retrenched from designated industries are assisted to undertake retraining courses.

*Participation and Equity Program*. This programme aims to encourage young people to participate in useful and fulfilling education and training activities in TAFE colleges. Eligible job-seekers receive income support under the programme Formal Training Assistance for Youth.

*Trade training programmes*. The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) provides employers with the incentive to maintain or increase the number of apprentices they employ and to improve the quality of training. Tax exempt rebates apply to basic trade courses and other approved off-the-job training. The Commonwealth Government also supports other apprenticeship initiatives including Group Apprenticeship Programmes, Pre-Apprenticeship Courses, the Special Assistance Program for out of trade apprentices, and the Group One Year Apprentice Scheme.

*Industry training service programmes*. The Commonwealth supports the operation of the National Training Council and tripartite Industry Training Committees which aim to assess the training needs of industry, develop training programmes, and promote systematic training. The operation of the National Trainer Training Service is also supported under the programme. Trainer training centres are located in capital cities.

The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefit provisions of the *Commonwealth Social Services Act 1947*. All applicants for the unemployment benefit under the Act must register for employment at an office or an agency of the CES, which is responsible for the administration of the Work Test.

*Client Services Branch*

Special employment-related services are provided to CES clients who are experiencing employment difficulties or have special needs. These services are developed, implemented, monitored, and promoted through CES offices by special sections in the Department's State office.

The Job Seeker Services Section operates special programmes aimed at CES clients who are physically or mentally disabled, older workers, former inmates of prisons or Youth Training Centres, Wards of State, or who are long-term unemployed. It also ensures that CES employment and related services are provided in such a way that migrant job seekers are not disadvantaged in gaining access to suitable job vacancies and other employment services, because of their linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

The Section operates an extensive occupational information production and delivery service.

Books such as the *Job Guide for Victoria* provide information about a wide range of occupations. Occupational information libraries have been established at many locations around Victoria. Most of these are located in CES offices and are known as Work Information Centres. Two are specialist libraries called Career Reference Centres.

The Aboriginal Employment and Training Branch, through specialist vocational officers, provides an outreach employment and placement service for the Aboriginal community through the CES.

A number of employment services are provided to support the Commonwealth Government's manpower and training policies. These include the Relocation Assistance Scheme which assists the relocation of unemployed persons to an area of continuing employment, and the Fares Assistance Scheme which provides assistance to unemployed persons to attend job interviews with prospective employers.

A number of programmes are maintained to assist youth. These include community-based programmes such as the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) which is designed to encourage communities to assist local unemployed young persons to develop their capacity for obtaining and retaining employment.

The Department also administers the Australian Traineeship System which is a new form of structured vocational training designed to prepare young people for entry to the labour force in non-trades occupations. It provides a combination of employment and training on and off-the-job extending over a minimum period of 12 months. Initially, traineeships in Victoria will be available in public administration and in growth areas of the labour market.

Under the auspices of the *Community Employment Act* 1983 and in conjunction with the Victorian Government's Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs, the Department administers the Community Employment Program (CEP). This programme is a direct job creation scheme aimed at providing employment and training for the most disadvantaged job seekers, i.e. the long-term unemployed, Aboriginals, the disabled, and migrants with language difficulties. In addition, fifty per cent of jobs are allocated for women. Funds are provided to Commonwealth and State Government departments, local government, and community organisations which establish projects providing employment for those disadvantaged target groups and which provide community services and facilities. All recruitment under CEP is conducted by the CES.

## Victorian Government

### *Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs*

The Department was created on 6 March 1985 through the amalgamation of the Ministry of Employment and Training, the Ministry of Industrial Affairs, the Department of Labour and Industry (excluding the shop trading hours inspectorate), and the Bureau of Youth Affairs (from the former Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation). This change was formally effected from 21 March 1985 by the Administrative Arrangements Order (No. 17) 1985.

The Department's major functions are to:

- (1) develop employment and training opportunities for the labour force;
- (2) promote the equitable access of all young people to the resources, opportunities, and socio-economic structures of the State;
- (3) promote industrial harmony; and
- (4) advance the well-being of people in the workplace.

The Department delivers twelve programmes, and services the Industrial Relations Task Force, three Commissions, the Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board, and a large number of other statutory bodies and advisory committees.

#### *Industrial Relations Task Force*

This Task Force is responsible to Cabinet for the formulation and implementation of the Victorian Government's industrial relations policies in the context of the Prices and Incomes Accord. The Task Force considers the Government's position on key issues, co-ordinates public sector negotiations to ensure consistency, monitors developments, and seeks to ensure that problems are resolved expeditiously with a minimum of dispute.

#### *Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria (IRCV)*

This Commission is the major industrial tribunal. Established under the *Industrial Relations Act* 1979, the IRCV creates Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and reviews their decisions and awards. It determines industrial matters referred to it, and hears certain appeals, including appeals against

decisions of Magistrates' Courts given in proceedings instituted under the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* and the *Industrial Training Act 1975*.

#### *Industrial Training Commission of Victoria (ITCV)*

This Commission reviews the requirements for, and availability of, skilled tradespersons and technicians. The ITCV also regulates the observance of the apprenticeship indenture provisions to ensure that standards of technician and trade training are maintained for both young apprentices and skilled tradespersons. It is supported by 55 tripartite trade committees which provide advice on a total of 110 proclaimed trades.

#### *Occupational Health and Safety Commission*

This Commission was established under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985*. It creates regulations and codes of practice, collects and disseminates information, sponsors research, and promotes education and training courses in occupational health and safety.

#### *Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board*

The Board provides long service leave payments to construction industry workers under the portable long service leave scheme. An annual report is submitted to Parliament.

#### *Corporate Services Program*

The programme comprises the Administration and Planning and Review Sub-programmes.

The objective of the Administration Sub-programme is to provide services to the Department in the areas of finance, personnel, electronic data processing (EDP), general office services, information, legal advice, property, transport, and communications. Improved co-ordination and economies of scale are achieved by providing such services centrally.

The objectives of the Planning and Review Sub-programme are to provide services in the areas of corporate and strategic planning, development of short and long-term policy, and planning guidelines and processes within operational divisions in undertaking internal system reviews, including management reviews. This involves the drafting of broad parameters within which the Ministry's financial and manpower plans are based. Within this sub-programme the Ministry's overall plans and budgets are integrated and the efficient and effective use of resources assessed. It also includes responsibility for intergovernmental relations and administrative reviews.

#### *Employment Program*

In accordance with Government policy, the Employment Program continues to aim at:

- (1) the provision of short-term work experience and training for long-term unemployed persons;
- (2) the stimulation of special job generation activities in the public and private sectors which create long-term employment opportunities;
- (3) the creation of employment opportunities for groups or individuals identified as over-represented within the long-term unemployed, and who face substantially unequal labour market opportunities within their regional or industrial employment setting as a result of economic and/or social factors.

Major sub-programme activities include:

(1) *The Community Employment Program*. This is jointly administered by the States and the Commonwealth. Aimed at creating additional work experience for unemployed persons through the funding of labour intensive projects of benefit to the community some 1,282 new projects were approved in Victoria during 1984-85, involving an additional 9,938 jobs and a commitment of \$74.2m.

(2) *State employment programmes*. These provide funds to local government, Victorian Government departments/authorities, and community organisations for projects which have the potential to generate permanent jobs, and/or for projects which provide short and medium-term temporary employment and skill development required by the disadvantaged in order to gain permanent entry to mainstream employment.

Disadvantaged groups in the labour market are given a special focus. These include groups which are over represented among the unemployed – teenagers (15 to 19 age group), women, immigrants, Aborigines, and older workers. Projects funded under this sub-programme fall outside Commonwealth guidelines in terms of project duration and participant involvement criteria.

#### *Training Program*

This programme maintains and develops training systems and promotes innovation in the provision of industrial and commercial training within public and private sectors. Of special concern are the training needs of groups such as females, immigrants, and youth whose skill levels make them vulnerable to structural changes in the economy or who are marginal to the labour market. Specific

schemes have been developed which assist their access to skills training and retraining.

The programme's objective is to maintain and develop training systems to ensure that skills are appropriate for current and future labour market requirements. This is addressed by three sub-programmes:

(1) *Trade Training Sub-programme*

This provides for the administration of the apprenticeship system, including the development of policies and special initiatives for the expansion of apprenticeship places and improvement in training quality; promotion of apprenticeship among employers; maintenance of an administrative and monitoring system; and the administrative support requirements of the Industrial Training Commission.

A number of special schemes are conducted to increase the supply and quality of skilled labour and to improve access of disadvantaged groups to trade training e.g. group apprenticeship, creation of additional places in the public sector for disadvantaged people, and the development of industry-based training centres for accelerated training of apprentices.

(2) *Industrial and Commercial Training Sub-program*

This addresses the training requirements affecting the supply and demand of skilled labour in Victoria resulting from technological change and structural adjustment. The two major target groups are: industry sectors undergoing change which require training infrastructures to enable them to respond to the demand for skills; and disadvantaged individuals who are outside or marginal to the labour market.

Support is given for specialised centres which provide training for skills demanded by industry or occupational groups. Support and specialised programmes are aimed at expanding the opportunities for disadvantaged people to obtain skills training.

Through Industry Training Committees, industry sectors are assisted to investigate their manpower and training requirements. This information is then used as a basis of providing government with a focal point of advice, stating targeted needs, and providing assistance in training issues.

(3) *Policy and Program Development Sub-program*

This involves research and investigations into training requirements and the development of strategies to meet these requirements. Consultation with government and private agencies, consideration of labour market requirements and the expectations of employers and individuals all impact on policy development.

It also focuses on the design and establishment of programmes to effectively implement training policy. The Department designs, implements, and monitors its training programmes. It also assists sectors of industry to investigate and identify their own labour needs and associated training requirements.

*Youth Affairs Program*

The programme, transferred from the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation in March 1985, provides support for the Youth Policy Development Council, administers established youth programmes, conducts research and development work as directed by the Minister and the Council, and develops information systems and networks.

It aims to develop services and programmes particularly for young people, and to gain recognition of the needs of young people with respect to general community services. It also seeks to facilitate the involvement of young people in the planning and provision of services, and to provide funds for research and other projects which are consistent with the designated role of the Bureau of Youth Affairs.

*Youth Guarantee Program*

The Youth Guarantee Directorate was formed in 1986 to develop and implement the Victorian Government's Youth Guarantee initiative, a broad-ranging strategy aimed at providing career opportunities for young Victorians aged between 15 and 19 years, through reformed education, training, and occupational structures.

The programme aims to: increase the supply of permanent work; increase the participation of young people in education and training; extend and develop new training opportunities, including work/study and traineeship options; remove unfair barriers; and provide better advice and support.

A total of 1,250 work/study positions have been created in non-apprenticeship areas within the Victorian Government's health, transport, education, and conservation agencies. As the occupants of these positions find full-time employment, additional young people will be recruited to fill them.

Under *Priority One*, a Commonwealth/State initiative, 130 traineeships have been established in the Victorian Public Service for 1985-86. With traineeships and work/study positions, the aim is to increase the percentage of young persons recruited into the Public Service. Discussions are also under way with various industry employers to establish traineeships in the private sector.

A Youth Guarantee Information Service provides job seekers with information on career and education options, as well as counselling.

#### *Policy and Research Program*

The programme provides advice to the Minister, the Industrial Relations Task Force, and the Director-General in industrial relations developments. In new areas of industrial affairs, especially those emerging under the Prices and Incomes Accord, policy strategies are developed by testing options in practical situations to ensure that new policy is workable.

In addition to active policy development, the programme prepares Victorian Government positions in public forums on industrial affairs, including national wage submissions, test cases, and inquiry submissions.

All Victorian public sector employing agencies are serviced, as are Commonwealth and State Government inquiries, Commonwealth/State working parties on industrial relations, peak employer and union bodies, and individual public sector unions.

Functional responsibilities include general industrial relations policy, wages policy, labour cost analysis, technological change, industrial democracy, and health and safety.

An additional area of responsibility for 1986 is to generate labour market research in the form of information, surveys, briefings, and evaluations. This will incorporate labour market intelligence and forecasts, labour market analysis and policy, and policy advice on the implications of technological and other structural change.

#### *Conciliation and Arbitration Program*

Through this programme the Department provides the registry service for the Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria (IRCV), its Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, and the Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal.

The IRCV (in Full Session and in Court Session) is the appellate tribunal for the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards for decisions on prosecutions for breaches of the Industrial Relations Act and the Labour Industry Act and appeals under the Construction Industry Long Service Leave Act. The Commission and Boards make common rules on non-physical conditions of employment for some 30-40 per cent of the Victorian labour force and cover an extremely wide range of award classifications, except a few covered by the Public Service Board, Police Service Board, Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal, and Victorian Teaching Service Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. In addition, the Commission provides an independent arbitration service to Ministers and others. The president co-ordinates the work of the lay member of the Commission; acts as the contact point between the tribunals within Victoria, the various States, and the Commonwealth; and reports annually to Parliament.

There were 204 Conciliation and Arbitration Boards appointed at 30 June 1985 under the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*. The Boards' role is to conciliate between employees and employers in dispute and when all else fails to arbitrate on claims, disputes, and threatened disputes. Decisions of the Board are subject to appeal to the Industrial Relations Commission. Chairmen of Boards also act as private arbitrators of disputes.

The Boards' size and membership are determined by the Industrial Relations Commission after considering nominations from employee and employer organisations. The users of the system nominate members for appointment with special provision being made for non-metropolitan based industries. The Boards provide common conciliation and arbitration procedures to nearly all classifications of work in both the private and public sectors of employment.

#### *Policy Audit, Special Projects, and Industrial Liaison Program*

The programme maintains close liaison between government employers and trade unions on industrial relations issues so that industrial disputes may be prevented or resolved at an early stage. It monitors the success of adopted industrial relations policies in the public sector, and the degree of conformity by authorities to those stated policies. It provides expertise for resolving matters of concern to the Victorian Government in the area of major construction projects. It conducts industrial relations training and policy briefings for users of the industrial relations system and public sector industrial relations officers.

*Public Employment Industrial Relations Program*

The programme oversees and co-ordinates the management of industrial relations in public sector employing agencies. These include government departments, instrumentalities, and agencies employing Public Servants, and/or other employees who are covered by their own Federal or State Industrial Awards or agreements.

Programme staff establish and maintain industrial agreements and awards, provide advice to the Victorian Government on the industrial relations issues affecting public sector employment, and represent the Government in negotiations with unions and before State and Federal industrial tribunals.

*Compliance with Victorian Industrial Legislation Program*

The programme provides an information service to employers and employees on their rights and obligations under State industrial legislation. It also provides an enforcement mechanism for ensuring the observance of legal standards of pay, non-physical conditions of employment, and shop trading hours by means of selective inspections, investigation of complaints and, where necessary, prosecution of offenders. Work related permits are also processed.

In March 1985 responsibility for the administration of provisions relating to shop trading hours was transferred to the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources. However, industrial inspectors employed by the Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs continue to perform the required inspectorial duties on an agency basis.

*Building and Construction Industry Program*

Initiated in late 1985, the programme was to be established during 1986. It plans to provide a central contact point, inter-agency co-ordination, and integrated services to industry clients for all matters related to workplace safety, training, conditions of employment, and compliance with award conditions within the industry.

*Occupational Health and Safety Program*

The programme aims at the prevention of work-related illness and injury by ensuring that Victorian workplaces are as safe and healthy as possible, and that safety regulations are followed. The Victorian Government's WorkCare package requires the programme to achieve a minimum 10 per cent reduction in the level of work related illness and injury over the next 10 years.

This will entail establishment of workplace structures and processes, licensing inspections, worksite investigations, and where necessary, prosecution of offenders under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985*, the *Dangerous Goods Act 1985*, and associated legislation.

The programme divides into two sub-programmes:

(1) *Occupational health and safety*. This incorporates inspection services for all Victorian workplaces; technical services, dealing with safety and design review with respect to lifts, cranes, amusement structures, boiler and pressure vessels, scaffolding, etc.; Occupational Health Service, a team consisting of scientists, doctors, and support staff who work to reduce illness arising from occupation by gathering data, conducting analysis and diagnosis, and providing an educational and information service; Working Environment Policy, created during 1984-85 as the policy and audit service for the entire occupational health and safety administration.

(2) *Hazardous materials*. This is concerned with the maintenance of safety standards with regard to explosives, flammable liquids, liquefied gases, and other dangerous goods and materials. Inspectors, administrative, and technical staff, including chemists and engineers, carry out a range of functions which includes accident investigation, the issue of licences, permits, certificates, and approvals in respect of the manufacture, handling, and storage of dangerous goods.

Considerable demand has arisen for information, lectures, etc., particularly immediately prior to, and since the proclamation of the *Dangerous Goods Act 1985*.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

### Introduction

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those persons who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers.

Comprehensive information on the major characteristics of the Australian labour force is derived primarily from three regular collections conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: (1) the

five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, which provides the most detailed data available; (2) the monthly population survey, which provides regular broad estimates of the labour force between population censuses; and (3) employer based surveys. As well, the population survey and other frameworks are regularly used to provide more detailed information on specific significant aspects of the labour force—for example, job vacancies, overtime work, school leavers, labour force experience and the characteristics of persons looking for work and persons not in the labour force (for example, discouraged job-seekers).

The statistics described in this section are based on sample surveys. Statistics from sample surveys may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all dwellings/employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings/employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings/employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors are shown, where appropriate, throughout the remainder of this section. Further information on standard errors and their interpretation for particular topics can be found in the specialised Australian Bureau of Statistics publications on those topics.

### **Population census labour force data**

At the 1981 population census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind?
- (3) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of household interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month in intercensal periods.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the household interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as being in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder. Accordingly, comparisons between labour force results obtained from population censuses and population surveys should be treated with caution.

The main value of census information on the labour force is, however, to provide data for small geographic areas and for very detailed industry and occupation groups. Information on the labour force at this level of detail cannot be obtained from any other source because data from the monthly population survey, which is the most appropriate source of up to date, broad data on the labour force, would be subject to such high sampling variability as to make it unreliable for most reasonable uses. More detailed census data are available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

### **Population survey labour force data**

#### *Introduction*

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey conducted throughout Australia in each month of the year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey

component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see pages 172-7).

As mentioned on page 171, estimates from both the labour force survey and the supplementary collections are subject to sampling error. Standard errors for all estimates from the population survey are not shown in this section. However, the following tables give the approximate standard errors for estimates of various sizes:

POPULATION SURVEY, STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES, VICTORIA  
(‘000)

Size of estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.7	4.8	5.5	6.5	8.1	9.9

POPULATION SURVEY, STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTH TO MONTH  
MOVEMENTS, VICTORIA  
(‘000)

Size of larger estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.2	5.1	6.5	8.3

#### *Labour force survey*

Labour force surveys commenced in the State capital cities on a quarterly basis in November 1960. From February 1964 onwards, survey coverage was extended to the whole of Australia. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aboriginals) except members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as ‘survey week’, which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person’s activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number (by reasons) of persons who worked less than thirty-five hours, and details of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is provided in the following tables, showing the employment status of the civilian population, the age distribution of the civilian labour force, the industries and occupations of employed persons, and aspects of unemployment. More detailed current and historical data are available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.



CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
VICTORIA

August -	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1980	1,061.2	53.1	1,114.3	313.7	1,428.0	4.8	78.0
1981	1,076.5	50.3	1,126.8	322.3	1,449.1	4.5	77.8
1982	1,067.8	62.3	1,130.0	345.4	1,475.5	5.5	76.6
1983	1,039.2	92.5	1,131.7	367.1	1,498.8	8.2	75.5
1984	1,069.9	75.2	1,145.0	377.3	1,522.4	6.6	75.2
1985	1,094.8	66.0	1,160.7	387.6	1,548.3	5.7	75.0
MARRIED FEMALES							
1980	390.7	19.1	409.8	494.8	904.6	4.7	45.3
1981	390.0	19.9	409.9	500.2	910.0	4.8	45.0
1982	378.0	17.8	395.8	506.2	902.0	4.5	43.9
1983	378.6	27.2	405.8	531.7	937.5	6.7	43.3
1984	386.4	17.8	404.2	534.2	938.4	4.4	43.1
1985	407.1	21.2	428.3	527.5	955.8	5.0	44.8
OTHER FEMALES							
1980	251.2	31.8	283.0	300.8	583.8	11.2	48.5
1981	254.6	30.5	285.1	317.2	602.3	10.7	47.3
1982	271.2	30.0	301.2	335.4	636.6	10.0	47.3
1983	257.4	43.5	300.9	324.8	625.7	14.5	48.1
1984	266.7	36.9	303.7	345.4	649.0	12.2	46.8
1985	283.9	30.0	313.9	343.6	657.5	9.6	47.7
ALL FEMALES							
1980	641.9	50.8	692.8	795.7	1,488.4	7.3	46.5
1981	644.6	50.4	695.0	817.3	1,512.3	7.3	46.0
1982	649.2	47.8	697.0	841.5	1,538.5	6.9	45.3
1983	636.0	70.7	706.7	856.6	1,563.2	10.0	45.2
1984	653.1	54.8	707.9	879.5	1,587.4	7.7	44.6
1985	690.9	51.2	742.2	871.1	1,613.3	6.9	46.0
PERSONS							
1980	1,703.1	104.0	1,807.0	1,109.3	2,916.4	5.8	62.0
1981	1,721.1	100.7	1,821.8	1,139.6	2,961.4	5.5	61.5
1982	1,717.0	110.1	1,827.1	1,186.9	3,014.0	6.0	60.6
1983	1,675.1	163.3	1,838.4	1,223.7	3,062.1	8.9	60.0
1984	1,723.0	129.9	1,852.9	1,256.9	3,109.8	7.0	59.6
1985	1,785.7	117.2	1,902.9	1,258.7	3,161.6	6.2	60.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

## CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY AGE, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1985

Age group (years)	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent) (a)				
	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	Persons
15 to 17	42.6	(b)	44.5	44.8	87.4	38.8	(b)	42.5	42.4	40.6
18 to 19	51.3	(b)	47.0	49.4	100.7	74.2	(b)	75.3	73.4	73.8
20 to 24	154.9	36.7	94.0	130.6	285.5	87.3	59.9	83.1	75.0	81.2
25 to 34	310.7	134.5	64.6	199.1	509.9	94.4	53.8	78.0	59.8	77.0
35 to 44	271.5	142.0	31.0	173.0	444.5	95.2	60.3	67.3	61.4	78.4
45 to 54	190.8	83.4	18.8	102.2	292.9	91.9	50.8	50.5	50.8	71.6
55 to 59	79.9	21.0	8.3	29.3	109.1	78.7	27.5	35.1	29.3	54.2
60 to 64	42.4	6.6	(b)	10.3	52.7	47.0	10.3	(b)	10.7	28.2
65 and over	16.8	(b)	(b)	(b)	20.2	9.4	(b)	(b)	(b)	4.7
Total	1,160.7	428.3	313.9	742.2	1,902.9	75.0	44.8	47.7	46.0	60.2

(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY (a), VICTORIA, AUGUST 1985

Industry Division or sub-division	Males ('000)				Females ('000)				Persons ('000)	
	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and services to agriculture	45.9	19.4	65.3	6.0	24.4	4.3	28.7	4.2	93.9	5.3
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4.7	0.3
Mining	(b)	(b)	5.0	0.5	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6.0	0.3
Manufacturing -	188.4	91.7	280.1	25.6	79.7	40.0	119.7	17.3	399.8	22.4
Food, beverages, and tobacco	29.7	9.7	39.4	3.6	10.3	5.6	15.9	2.3	55.4	3.1
Metal products	24.5	14.2	38.7	3.5	5.3	(b)	7.6	1.1	46.2	2.6
Other manufacturing	134.2	67.8	202.0	18.5	64.1	32.2	96.2	13.9	298.2	16.7
Construction	66.1	29.4	95.6	8.7	12.9	1.9	14.8	2.1	110.4	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	120.8	78.3	199.1	18.2	77.0	66.3	143.4	20.8	342.5	19.2
Transport and storage	51.0	19.8	70.8	6.5	7.6	7.3	14.8	2.1	85.6	4.8
Finance, property, and business services	67.3	32.3	99.6	9.1	34.0	37.6	71.6	10.4	171.2	9.6
Community services (c)	80.9	32.6	113.6	10.4	116.7	77.4	194.1	28.1	307.7	17.2
Recreation, personal, and other services	23.3	21.0	44.4	4.1	29.6	24.1	53.7	7.8	98.1	5.5
Other industries (d)	82.3	35.3	117.5	10.7	24.7	23.7	48.4	7.0	165.9	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>731.7</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>1,094.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>407.1</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>690.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,785.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1983.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

(d) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; and public administration and defence industries.

## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION (a), VICTORIA, AUGUST 1985

Occupation group	Males ('000)				Females ('000)				Persons ('000)	
	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Married	Other	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Professional and technical	121.0	48.0	169.0	15.4	73.4	54.2	127.6	18.5	296.6	16.6
Administrative, executive, and managerial	81.1	13.2	94.3	8.6	11.2	7.3	18.5	2.7	112.9	6.3
Clerical	50.1	36.7	86.8	7.9	127.2	105.4	232.6	33.7	319.4	17.9
Sales	47.4	32.4	79.8	7.3	40.9	39.6	80.5	11.7	160.3	9.0
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.; and miners, quarrymen, and related workers	56.4	26.1	82.6	7.5	24.4	4.2	28.6	4.1	111.2	6.2
Transport and communication	50.4	14.2	64.5	5.9	6.2	6.1	12.3	1.8	76.9	4.3
Tradesmen, production - process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	290.4	169.1	459.5	42.0	62.8	25.5	88.3	12.8	547.8	30.7
Service, sport, and recreation	34.8	23.4	58.3	5.3	60.9	41.6	102.5	14.8	160.7	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>731.7</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>1,094.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>407.1</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>690.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,785.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Occupation is classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1981.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

## NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

August-	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Unemployment rate (a)			Number	Unemployment rate (a)
'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	
1980	53.1	50.8	103.9	5.8	209.6	184.9	394.5	5.9
1981	50.3	50.4	100.7	5.5	200.5	180.1	380.6	5.6
1982	62.3	47.8	110.1	6.0	271.7	189.7	461.4	6.7
1983	92.5	70.7	163.3	8.9	429.7	257.1	686.8	9.9
1984	75.2	54.8	129.9	7.0	381.5	223.1	604.6	8.6
1985	66.0	51.2	117.2	6.2	348.1	223.0	571.2	7.9

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

## ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1985

Particulars	Number of unemployed –			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total unemployed	66.0	51.2	117.2	5.7	6.9	6.2
Regional distribution –						
Melbourne Statistical Division	44.0	33.7	77.7	5.3	6.1	5.6
Rest of Victoria	21.9	17.5	39.5	6.7	9.2	7.6
Looking for –						
Full-time work	60.1	35.0	95.1	5.5	7.4	6.1
Part-time work	5.9	16.2	22.1	8.2	6.1	6.5
Marital status –						
Married	23.6	21.2	44.8	3.1	5.0	3.8
Not married –	42.4	30.0	72.4	10.5	9.6	10.1
Aged 15 to 19 years	17.5	13.4	31.0	18.7	14.6	16.7
Aged 20 to 24 years	11.6	8.0	19.6	9.0	8.5	8.8
Aged 25 years and over	13.3	8.6	21.8	7.3	6.7	7.1
Age distribution (years) –						
15 to 19 –	17.5	14.6	32.2	18.7	15.5	17.1
Looking for first job	10.4	9.0	19.4	..	..	..
20 to 24	12.8	11.1	23.9	8.3	8.5	8.4
25 and over –	35.6	25.5	61.1	3.9	4.9	4.3
25 to 34	13.9	11.6	25.6	4.5	5.8	5.0
35 to 44	9.5	9.1	18.6	3.5	5.2	4.2
45 and over	12.2	4.8	16.9	3.7	3.3	3.6
Birthplace –						
Born in Australia	45.1	37.1	82.2	5.5	6.8	6.0
Born outside Australia –	20.8	14.1	35.0	6.1	7.1	6.5
Main English-speaking countries (b)	5.6	4.5	10.0	4.8	6.2	5.3
Other than main English-speaking countries	15.3	9.7	24.9	6.8	7.7	7.1
Arrived before 1971	13.7	6.2	19.9	5.8	5.0	5.6
Arrived from 1971 to August 1985	7.1	7.9	15.1	6.7	10.5	8.3
Duration of unemployment (weeks) –						
Under 2	4.3	4.9	9.2	..	..	..
2 and under 4	7.2	6.2	13.4	..	..	..
4 and under 8	4.4	6.3	10.6	..	..	..
8 and under 13	5.3	4.6	9.9	..	..	..
13 and under 26	10.6	7.7	18.3	..	..	..
26 and under 52	11.7	10.6	22.4	..	..	..
52 and over	22.4	10.9	33.3	..	..	..
Average (mean) duration	56.4	32.0	45.7	..	..	..
Median duration (d)	27.5	19.2	24.0	..	..	..

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, USA, and South Africa.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(d) The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other persons whose duration is below it.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA  
(per cent)

August –	Age group (years)									Total		
	15 to 19			20 to 24			25 and over			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
1980	14.7	18.8	16.6	8.5	9.1	8.7	2.9	4.7	3.5	5.0	7.4	5.9
1981	11.2	17.0	14.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	2.8	4.9	3.6	4.7	7.2	5.6
1982	16.3	17.0	16.6	11.2	8.8	10.1	3.3	5.2	4.0	6.3	7.5	6.7
1983	23.0	22.2	22.6	17.3	11.5	14.7	5.9	6.8	6.2	9.9	9.9	9.9
1984	18.6	21.9	20.1	10.3	9.3	9.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	6.6	7.7	7.0
1985	18.7	15.5	17.7	8.3	8.5	8.4	3.9	4.9	4.3	5.7	6.9	6.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

**UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA**  
(percentage distribution)

August -	Age group (years)									Total		
	15 to 19			20 to 24			25 and over			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
1980	15.6	16.8	32.5	11.4	10.8	22.2	24.1	21.2	45.4	51.1	48.9	100.0
1981	13.8	16.6	30.3	11.7	10.5	22.1	24.5	23.0	47.5	50.0	50.0	100.0
1982	16.7	12.2	28.9	13.8	8.7	22.5	26.1	22.5	48.7	56.6	43.4	100.0
1983	12.5	14.7	27.2	12.4	8.4	20.9	31.8	20.2	52.0	56.7	43.3	100.0
1984	14.4	14.4	28.8	12.0	9.2	21.2	31.4	18.5	49.9	57.8	42.2	100.0
1985	14.9	12.5	27.5	10.9	9.5	20.4	30.5	21.8	52.1	56.3	43.7	100.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons in a particular year.

**UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND  
INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, VICTORIA, AUGUST 1985**

Occupational and industry groups	Number	Unemployment
		rate (a)
	'000	per cent
Had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years	56.8	3.1
Occupation group -		
Clerical	8.6	2.6
Sales	6.5	3.9
Tradesmen, production process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	25.3	4.4
Service, sport, and recreation	7.5	4.5
Other occupations	9.0	1.5
Industry division -		
Manufacturing	16.7	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	13.4	3.8
Community services	5.7	1.8
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	6.0	5.8
Other industries	15.0	2.4
Other (b)	60.3	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years. Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

NOTE. Unemployment rates for particular occupation and industry groups should not be directly compared with the overall unemployment rate in the community because a significant number of unemployed persons (i.e. those who have never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years) are not allocated to a particular occupation or industry group.

**AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a), VICTORIA**  
(weeks)

August -	Males	Females	Persons
1980	33.4	30.3	30.9
1981	38.0	28.7	33.3
1982	33.1	30.4	31.9
1983	44.0	40.7	43.1
1984	43.5	38.3	41.3
1985	56.4	32.0	45.7

(a) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks, and this results in a slight understatement of duration of unemployment.

**DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a), VICTORIA**  
(percentage distribution)

August -	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over
1980	18.9	15.6	11.1	15.3	21.8	17.2
1981	19.0	13.5	12.9	13.3	19.0	22.2

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a), VICTORIA – *continued*  
(percentage distribution)

August –	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over
1982	19.2	15.7	10.9	13.6	20.7	19.9
1983	11.8	10.0	9.2	16.8	24.2	28.0
1984	17.9	10.8	9.9	13.3	18.6	29.6
1985	19.3	9.1	8.4	15.7	19.1	28.4

(a) See footnote to previous table.

*Supplementary surveys*

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out frequently. The results of these surveys are published separately. A brief description of the subjects for which final results had been published up to the end of 1985, supported by some of the major data findings, follows.

*Annual and long service leave*

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 147.

*Child care arrangements*

Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, May 1977, and June 1980 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included. For further information on this survey, see *Child Care, Australia* June 1980 (4402.0).

*Educational attainment of the labour force*

Surveys conducted in February each year obtain information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force. For persons with post-school qualifications, the information includes the field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it includes the age at which they had left school.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA, FEBRUARY 1985  
(‘000)

Educational attainment	Males	Females	Persons		
			Employed	Unemployed	Labour force
With post-school qualifications–					
Degree or equivalent	132.7	72.4	197.6	7.5	205.1
Trade, technical level	358.4	180.3	516.0	22.7	538.7
Other	11.4	13.3	22.5	(a)	24.7
Total	502.4	266.0	736.1	32.4	768.5
Without post-school qualifications–					
Attended highest secondary level	153.3	95.4	219.7	28.9	248.7
Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age (years)–					
16 to 17	185.9	159.5	313.4	31.9	345.3
14 to 15	234.5	160.6	359.9	35.2	395.1
Under 14	54.6	29.8	77.5	6.8	84.3
Total (b)	491.1	362.6	774.9	78.7	853.7
Total (c)	647.1	458.2	997.5	107.9	1,105.4
Still at school (d)	14.7	19.9	24.9	9.7	34.6
Grand total	1,164.2	744.2	1,758.4	150.0	1,908.5

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes persons who left school at 18 years of age or over.

(c) Includes persons with no formal education.

(d) Persons who, although still at school, had a job or were actively seeking work.

NOTE. For further information, see *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0).

*Employment benefits*

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 151.

*Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families)*

Surveys in November 1974, November 1975, July 1979, and July 1980 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over. Since June 1981 this information has been included in *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0).

*Frequency of pay*

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 149.

*Labour force experience*

Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978 and 1979, and the years ending February 1981 to 1985 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Details obtained included the length of time persons worked, looked for work or were out of the labour force, the number of spells during which they looked for work and other aspects of labour force experience.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
FEBRUARY 1985, WEEKS IN THE LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR, VICTORIA  
( '000)

Weeks in the labour force during the year	Males	Married females	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	12.4	18.5	32.8	45.2
4 and under 13	39.0	31.9	65.5	104.5
13 and under 26	23.8	30.6	43.3	67.1
26 and under 39	29.7	39.5	52.8	82.4
39 and under 49	52.1	48.7	73.3	125.4
49 and under 52	52.6	23.9	38.5	91.1
52	1,008.0	324.3	554.5	1,562.5
Total	1,217.5	517.5	860.7	2,078.2

PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY  
1985, NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR, VICTORIA  
( '000)

Number of jobs held during the year	Males	Females	Persons
One	997.8	687.2	1,685.0
Two	121.0	80.0	201.0
Three	21.7	13.4	35.2
Four or more	16.7	11.1	27.9
Total	1,157.2	791.7	1,949.1

PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
FEBRUARY 1985, NUMBER OF SPELLS OF LOOKING FOR WORK, VICTORIA  
( '000)

Number of spells of looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
One	151.5	137.9	289.5
Two	12.5	13.1	25.5
Three or more	9.8	12.8	22.5
Total	173.8	163.7	337.5

PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
FEBRUARY 1985, WEEKS SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE YEAR, VICTORIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Weeks spent looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
1 and under 2	10.3	17.0	27.3
2 and under 4	16.0	18.0	34.0
4 and under 8	28.9	24.0	53.0
8 and under 13	23.9	26.5	50.4
13 and under 26	25.1	25.2	50.4
26 and under 52	32.6	31.5	64.1
52	36.9	21.6	58.5
Total	173.8	163.7	337.5

NOTE. For further information, see *Labour Force Experience, Australia*, (6206.0).

*Labour mobility*

Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, 1976, 1977 and February 1979 to February 1985 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g. duration of current job, whether respondents had changed jobs or not, and the number of jobs held within the period.

PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY, DURATION  
OF CURRENT JOB (a), VICTORIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Duration of current job	Males	Married females	All females	Persons
Under 3 months	88.3	27.4	73.4	161.6
3 months and under 6 months	44.0	21.2	41.7	85.6
6 months and under 12 months	76.6	30.7	59.6	136.2
Total under 1 year	208.8	79.2	174.6	383.5
1 year and under 2 years	126.3	52.8	98.9	225.2
2 years and under 3 years	111.7	41.7	74.1	185.8
3 years and under 4 years	104.6	41.2	70.0	174.6
4 years and under 5 years	73.9	34.4	56.5	130.5
5 years and under 10 years	200.6	94.1	121.0	321.6
10 years and under 20 years	167.6	65.3	78.4	246.0
20 years and over	97.4	13.4	20.2	117.6
Total	1,091.0	422.3	693.8	1,784.8

(a) For the purpose of this survey a job was defined as: (1) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or (2) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

NOTE. For further information, see *Labour mobility, Australia*, (6209.0).

*Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions*

Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged fifteen to sixty-four years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged fifteen to twenty-five years who had attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August, while in the years 1979 to 1985 the survey was conducted in May.

## LEAVERS (a), EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA, MAY 1985

Particulars	Employment status				Total leavers			
	Employed	Unemployed	In labour force	Not in labour force	Aged 15 to 19 years	Aged 20 to 24 years	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	Number	Participation rate (b)
Males	37.4	9.9	47.2	(c)	34.0	9.0	48.3	97.9
Females	34.5	5.0	39.5	(c)	29.6	9.4	42.9	92.1
Persons	71.9	14.9	86.8	4.4	63.6	18.4	91.2	95.2

(a) Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions are defined as persons who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in 1984.

(b) Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE: For further information, see *Transition from Education to Work, Australia May 1985* (6227.0).

*Migrants in the labour force*

From various surveys conducted between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas born persons in the civilian labour force was collated and published in a special consolidated publication entitled *Migrants in the Labour Force, Australia 1972 to 1976* (6230.0).

A survey of migrants in the labour force who arrived after 1960 and 18 years and over was conducted in March 1984. Information from this survey was published in *Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived after 1960, Australia March 1984* (6250.0)

## MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, MARCH 1984

Particulars	Employed		Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)
	Full-time	Part-time					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Males	138.3	(a)	15.0	155.2	25.8	181.0	9.6
Females	60.8	21.4	10.3	92.5	81.2	173.7	11.2
Persons	199.0	23.4	25.3	247.7	107.0	354.7	10.2

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

*Multiple jobholding*

In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, and 1983 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple jobholders.

## MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS (a), VICTORIA, AUGUST 1983

Particulars	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total
Number ('000)	24.4	6.3	30.7	10.9	5.4	16.4	35.4	11.7	47.1
Per cent of labour force (b)	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.6

(a) Persons who, during the survey week: (1) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness, or any other reason, and (2) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

(b) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

NOTE: For further information, see *Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1983* (6216.0).

*Persons retired from full-time work*

In September 1984 a survey, based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about persons aged forty-five years and over who had retired from



full-time work. Data collected included the age at retirement; retirement scheme coverage and type of payment derived from these sources; housing arrangements; and main source of income after retirement.

Information from this survey was collected and published in *Persons Retired from Full-Time Work, Australia, Preliminary September 1984* (6238.0).

### *Unemployed persons*

In May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, July 1978, July 1979, July 1980, June 1981, July 1982, July 1983, July 1984, and July 1985 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about persons who were unemployed, including particulars of their last job, steps taken to find work, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

### ALL DIFFICULTIES REPORTED IN FINDING WORK, VICTORIA, JULY 1985 ( '000)

Difficulty in finding work	Main difficulty in finding work	All difficulties reported in finding work (a)		
		Males	Females	Persons
Own ill health or handicap	9.9	13.4	4.2	17.6
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	16.8	22.2	15.1	37.3
Unsuitable hours	7.5	(b)	9.3	12.4
Too far to travel/transport problems	5.5	14.3	8.6	22.9
Lacked necessary education, training, or skills	10.2	24.8	14.4	39.2
Insufficient work experience	8.9	18.2	12.2	30.4
No vacancies in line of work	18.9	29.6	14.1	43.7
No vacancies at all	24.6	30.8	16.1	46.9
Other difficulties (c)	10.5	11.5	7.6	19.0
No difficulties reported	6.9	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Includes all responses for those who reported more than one difficulty in finding work.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Includes persons who reported language difficulties, and difficulties with ethnic background.

NOTE: For further information, see *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia July 1985* (6222.0).

### *Persons not in the labour force (including discouraged jobseekers)*

Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, March 1979, September 1979, March 1980, September 1980, March 1981, September 1981, March 1982, and September 1982, obtained information about persons aged fifteen years and over who were not in the labour force. In particular, details were obtained concerning their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number and characteristics of discouraged jobseekers.

The September 1983 survey, and subsequent surveys, introduced new or amended concepts and definitions which caused a break in the series. The revised survey now provides more detailed characteristics concerning those persons who do not meet all the criteria to be classified as unemployed but who have *marginal attachment to the labour force*. For the purposes of this survey, *marginal attachment* includes persons who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks, and persons who were actively looking for work but were not available to start work in the week prior to interview (the survey week). Further information regarding these revisions is included in *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia March 1985* (6220.0).

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH  
MARGINAL ATTACHMENT (a) TO THE LABOUR FORCE, MAIN REASON  
FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, VICTORIA, MARCH 1985  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Main reason for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	(b)	4.1	6.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	38.0	129.0	167.0
Had a job to go to	(b)	(b)	(b)
Personal reasons (c)	26.4	42.4	68.9
Family reasons (d)	(b)	54.2	56.3
Discouraged jobseekers	(b)	18.8	22.2
No jobs in suitable hours	(b)	4.7	5.6
Other reasons	(b)	(b)	6.0
No jobs in suitable hours	(b)	5.5	6.6
Other reasons	(b)	4.6	6.4
Did not know	(b)	(b)	(b)
Not asked (e)	(b)	(b)	(b)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>173.7</b>

(a) Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force are those who were not in the labour force in survey week and: wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks; or were actively looking for work but were not available to start work within four weeks.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(c) Comprises own ill health; disability; pregnancy; attending an educational institution; had no need to work; give others a chance; welfare payments/pension may be affected; moved house/holidays.

(d) Comprises ill health of other than self; unable to find suitable childcare/preferred to look after children; other family considerations.

(e) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, MARCH 1985  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Labour force status	Males	Females	Persons
Civilian population aged 15 and over –	1,537.5	1,602.4	3,139.8
Employed	1,071.7	685.5	1,757.2
Unemployed	85.5	67.8	153.3
Persons not in the labour force –	380.3	849.1	1,229.4
With marginal attachment to the labour force –	40.6	133.1	173.7
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	(b)	4.1	6.7
Were available to start work within four weeks	(b)	(b)	4.3
Were not available to start work within four weeks	(b)	(b)	(b)
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	38.0	129.0	167.0
Discouraged jobseekers	(b)	18.8	22.2
Other	34.6	110.2	144.8
Without marginal attachment to the labour force –	339.7	716.0	1,055.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	11.5	39.9	51.4
Did not want to work	297.3	644.2	941.5
Permanently unable to work	(b)	(b)	4.3
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	29.0	29.4	58.4

(a) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of reformatories, jails, etc.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE NOT IN  
THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB, WHETHER  
HAD LOOKED FOR WORK AND WHETHER HAD A JOB IN THE  
LAST TWELVE MONTHS, VICTORIA, MARCH 1985  
( '000)

Particulars	Persons
Had a job in the last twelve months –	
Had looked for work since that job	8.7
Had not looked for work since that job	28.7
Total	37.4
Did not have a job in the last twelve months –	
Had looked for work in the last twelve months	35.1
Had not looked for work in the last twelve months	101.2
Total	136.3
Had looked for work	43.9
Had not looked for work	129.7
Total	173.7

*Trade union members*

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 158.

*Work patterns of employees*

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 151.

**Employer based surveys**

A quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings was introduced in the September quarter 1983. The survey is designed to obtain from employers information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. It replaces the civilian employees series, based principally on information obtained from payroll tax returns which was discontinued after April 1980 (see pages 240–1 of the 1983 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*). The current survey collects data on private sector employees from a sample of 20,000 private employers selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. Data on government sector employment is collected from all government departments and authorities.

Results from these surveys are available in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0). For further information on changes associated with the replacement of the Civilian Employees Series with the quarterly surveys see the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0).

**Job vacancies surveys**

Surveys of job vacancies were conducted in March each year from 1974 to 1978 and quarterly by telephone from May 1977 to May 1978, after which they were suspended. The quarterly telephone surveys were re-introduced in May 1979.

Results from recent surveys are shown in the following table:

ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES, VICTORIA  
(\*000)

Particulars	1984		1985		
	November	February	May	August	November
Total vacancies	11.2	14.4	16.8	17.5	15.1
Vacancies by industry groups –					
Manufacturing (a)	3.0	5.2	(b)4.5	7.0	5.4
Other industries (c)	8.2	9.2	12.3	10.5	9.7
Vacancies by employer groups –					
Government sector	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.5
Private sector	8.7	11.5	13.5	13.6	11.6
Job vacancy rate (per cent) (d)	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. Standard errors of the other estimates in this table are generally not greater than 20 per cent.

(c) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff), and defence forces.

(d) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

NOTE. For further information, see *Job vacancies, Australia* (6231.0).

**Overtime surveys**

Results from recent telephone surveys are available for each month from July 1979 to June 1981 and at quarterly intervals from August 1981 onwards. Quarterly figures from November 1984 to November 1985 are shown in the following table:

ASPECTS OF OVERTIME WORKED, VICTORIA

Period	Average weekly overtime hours						Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)				Per employee working overtime (c)			
	Manufacturing (b)		Total		Hours	Standard error (d)	Per cent	Standard error (d)
	Hours	Standard error (d)	Hours	Standard error (d)				
1984								
November	3.21	0.24	1.50	0.09	7.76	0.29	19.40	0.80
1985								
February	3.11	0.25	1.51	0.10	7.60	0.26	19.93	0.93
May	2.94	0.21	1.48	0.09	7.05	0.27	21.00	0.99
August	2.81	0.15	1.37	0.08	6.84	0.25	19.99	0.82
November	3.06	0.19	1.56	0.09	7.34	0.23	21.26	0.87

(a) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who did not work overtime).

(b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(c) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the number of employees who worked overtime in the same group.

(d) See pages 170-1 for information on the interpretation of standard error.

NOTE. For further information, see *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0).

**Labour turnover surveys**

Results from labour turnover surveys are available in *Labour turnover, Australia* (6210.0).

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*Social Indicators, Australia* (4101.0)  
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*Child Care Arrangements, Australia* (4402.0)  
*Labour Statistics, Australia* (6101.0)  
*The Labour Force, Victoria* (6201.2)  
*The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)  
*The Labour Force, Victorian Regions* (6202.2)  
*The Labour Force, Australia* (monthly) (6203.0)  
*The Labour Force, Australia* (annual) (6204.0)  
*Labour Force Experience, Australia* (6206.0)  
*Labour Mobility, Australia* (6209.0)  
*Labour Turnover, Australia* (6210.0)  
*Multiple Jobholding, Australia* (6216.0)  
*Persons Not in the Labour Force (including persons who wanted to work but who were not defined as unemployed), Australia* (6220.0)  
*Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons (Excluding Persons Who Were Stood Down), Australia* (6222.0)  
*Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0)  
*Transition from Education to Work, Australia* (6227.0)  
*Migrants in the Labour Force, 1972 to 1976* (6230.0)  
*Job Vacancies, Australia* (6231.0)  
*Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey, Australia* (6232.0)  
*Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0)  
*Persons Retired from Full-time Work, Australia* (6238.0)  
*Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)  
*Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and who arrived after 1960, Australia* (6250.0)  
*Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0)  
*Persons Who Intend to Retire from Full-time Work, Australia* (6258.0)  
*Information Paper: Victorian Labour Force Statistics* (6262.2)  
*Overtime, Australia* (6330.0)

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1984-85

The value of building work done in Victoria in 1984-85 was \$3,713m, an increase of 29 per cent over 1983-84. This dollar value represents an increase in activity in real terms of 21 per cent during the year, compared with an increase of approximately 23 per cent during the previous year. This and other value assessments in this summary are made on the basis of adjusting annual statistics by the Building Cost Index, published by the *Building Economist*, to allow for the effect of inflation.

Private sector projects accounted for 85 per cent of all building activity in 1984-85 compared to 80 per cent in 1983-84, the balance being provided by public sector projects. Victoria's share of all building work in Australia in 1984-85 was 26 per cent, compared with 25 per cent in 1983-84. The distribution of activity in the different sectors during 1984-85 was commercial building 27 per cent, building for community purposes 12 per cent, and housing 59 per cent. The balance of 2 per cent was in the miscellaneous category.

The magnitude of activity within these sectors during 1984-85 has not followed proportionally that of the previous year. Increased activity was apparent in each category of the commercial sector: the building of shops increased by 56 per cent compared with 1983-84, offices by 41 per cent, factories by 21 per cent, and other business premises by 8 per cent.

In the community sector, building for entertainment and recreation purposes decreased 59 per cent, and for religious purposes, by 28 per cent. Activity on buildings used for health purposes rose 56 per cent, education 21 per cent, and for hotels by 9 per cent.

Work done on dwelling construction, including alterations and additions to dwellings increased 22 per cent in value, to make up 59 per cent of all building activity in Victoria, compared with 58 per cent in the previous year. The value of work, of jobs valued at more than \$10,000 directed to alterations and additions to existing dwellings, increased by 30 per cent. This sector, which became solidly established in the early 1970s, has increased from 1 per cent of building activity in 1973-74, to 7 per cent of total building activity in 1984-85. This percentage underestimated the scope of the phenomenon, as many jobs valued at less than \$10,000, and others, are not recorded if a building permit is not required.

The number of dwellings completed increased by 15 per cent to 35,500. Domestic owner-building activity increased from 28 per cent to 29 per cent of total dwelling completions. The average size of private sector, contractor-built houses, commenced in 1984-85 was 149 square metres, an increase of 6 square metres over the 1983-84 size; the average commencement value increased by 4 per cent in real value terms, from \$48,812 in 1983-84 to \$54,228 in 1984-85.

The public sector share of housing decreased to 4.3 per cent of the total dwelling programme.

In Victoria, overall building activity in 1984-85 increased by 21 per cent in real terms compared to 1983-84. During the same period, Victoria's share of the total value of building in Australia increased marginally.

### BUILDING LEGISLATION

#### Supervision and control of building

On 12 January 1982, a new Act, the *Building Control Act 1981*, which provides regulations for the uniform control of building throughout Victoria, received Royal Assent and was operationally phased in with progressive proclamations of its various parts commencing on 2 August 1982. The Act which was based on the recommendations of the Building and Development Approvals Committee

(BADAC) appointed by the Victorian Government in 1975, consolidates, amends, and extends the law relating to building in Victoria.

### **Victoria building regulations**

Under the *Building Control Act* 1981 the power to administer building regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities.

On 1 May 1984 the Uniform Building Regulations 1974 were superseded by a new performance-orientated set of regulations known as the Victoria Building Regulations 1983. The new regulations are less prescriptive than the regulations they replace and specify minimum requirements with respect to construction. It is the responsibility of the councils of the various municipalities to ensure that the regulations are complied with. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned or between any party and the Development Approvals Co-ordinator of a municipality or a relevant authority in terms of the building regulations, they may appeal to a Building Referees Board appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act which will determine the matter. Building Referees Boards also have power to modify or vary any regulation or by-law provided that the modification or variation sought might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Subject to the provisions of the Victoria Building Regulations no person can commence any building work unless the Development Approvals Co-ordinator has granted building approval for the work and the appropriate building approval fee has been paid.

The council of the municipality concerned is required to ensure that the building during its course of construction, demolition, or removal complies with the Act, regulations, and the plans and specifications originally approved. Further information may be found in the publication entitled *Victoria Building Regulations – Housing extract* compiled by the Local Government Department.

## **BUILDING STATISTICS**

### **General concepts**

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storages, etc. In the following table, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of repairs and maintenance to buildings are excluded. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

From the September quarter 1945, up to and including the June quarter 1980, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations was undertaken, which comprised the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erected buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

However, from the September quarter 1980, a new Building Activity Survey has replaced the Building Operations collection. The main features of the new survey are: (1) replacement of the previous complete enumeration of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses by a sample survey; and (2) continuation of the complete quarterly enumeration of all other building jobs of \$10,000 and over, other than those outlined in (1) above.

As a result of this change the new survey only provides private sector house building activity data at the State level and it is now not possible to classify these data by as many variables as in the past (e.g. material of outer walls). However, to compensate for this loss of detail a monthly series for new dwellings commenced has been introduced to provide data on a small area basis (e.g. local government area). Although the differences in concept between the new Building Activity Survey and the previous Building Operations collection are minor, figures from the September quarter 1980 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods and caution should be exercised in comparing data across the time of the change in collection methodology.

Both collections are based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

*Building approvals.* These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together

with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

*Private sector or public sector.* Building is classified as 'private sector' or 'public sector' according to intended ownership at the time of approval. Thus, building carried out for government instrumentalities by private contractors, or directly by day labour, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as 'public sector'. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified purpose, is classed as 'private sector'.

*Buildings built by other than contract builders.* A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

*Commenced.* A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by respondents may not be entirely uniform.

*Completed.* A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

*Under construction (i.e. unfinished).* Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e. unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

*Numbers.* The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

*Values.* All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

### Statistics

#### *Building approvals*

The following table shows the total value of buildings approved in Victoria for the years 1979-80 to 1984-85:

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and other dwellings (a)	Other new buildings (a)	Total all buildings
1979-80	980,924	749,582	1,730,506
1980-81	1,108,935	771,250	1,880,185
1981-82	1,161,564	1,117,051	2,278,615
1982-83	1,378,961	801,945	2,180,903
1983-84	1,847,215	1,056,087	2,903,302
1984-85	2,321,611	1,467,092	3,788,704

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by some intended buildings never being begun and new building plans being re-submitted, and estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings.

#### *Value of building jobs*

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but include increases in the cost of building arising from price inflation. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to



some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large-scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced and completed, the value of work done during the period, and estimated value of work yet to be done on the job, according to the type of building, for the years 1979-80 to 1984-85. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED  
BY TYPE, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Type of building	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)	1983-84(a)	1984-85(a)
Houses	777,009	887,186	846,613	963,857	1,379,056	1,766,099
Other dwellings	93,026	128,337	151,742	186,401	185,895	326,308
Alterations and additions to dwellings	101,226	138,796	163,590	171,083	186,656	260,435
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	26,202	30,240	22,167	38,129	75,889	95,017
Shops	116,434	102,481	110,981	75,771	144,293	260,411
Factories	149,714	258,799	227,148	144,451	111,659	164,221
Offices	165,440	166,130	235,586	273,179	222,360	498,340
Other business premises	75,891	112,483	91,498	76,867	146,975	138,563
Education	92,408	81,526	108,658	127,183	159,379	206,069
Religious	7,413	11,443	9,129	10,113	6,858	9,226
Health	38,972	47,654	50,508	48,256	68,661	97,763
Entertainment and recreation	60,664	44,961	36,245	34,787	66,281	49,973
Miscellaneous	56,927	69,046	32,511	71,487	51,767	59,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,761,328</b>	<b>2,079,082</b>	<b>2,086,376</b>	<b>2,221,564</b>	<b>2,805,730</b>	<b>3,931,840</b>

(a) New Building Activity Survey. See general concepts on pages 187-8.

VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Type of building	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)	1983-84(a)	1984-85(a)
Houses	785,744	817,490	870,526	866,166	1,205,396	1,524,763
Other dwellings	110,680	115,633	132,148	147,149	176,244	223,610
Alterations and additions to dwellings	95,387	119,488	159,845	167,262	178,591	240,108
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	32,531	32,058	28,323	27,765	24,357	68,661
Shops	121,310	108,855	115,589	102,071	110,129	179,205
Factories	181,617	157,847	219,829	231,947	148,514	157,455
Offices	138,672	167,758	144,335	384,678	250,931	262,330
Other business premises	63,307	89,918	136,269	100,301	101,215	171,179
Education	113,265	107,722	94,835	118,709	132,203	108,954
Religious	5,674	10,159	11,165	9,243	9,280	6,669
Health	62,413	56,551	62,207	97,229	36,655	57,470
Entertainment and recreation	43,493	47,597	39,979	94,440	40,868	178,708
Miscellaneous	51,883	38,520	62,961	51,109	143,353	50,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,805,977</b>	<b>1,869,596</b>	<b>2,078,012</b>	<b>2,398,069</b>	<b>2,557,736</b>	<b>3,229,225</b>

(a) For footnote see table above.

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Type of building	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)	1983-84(a)	1984-85(a)
Houses	785,371	896,783	884,538	921,778	1,289,722	1,651,978
Other dwellings	108,274	126,845	149,020	158,815	205,130	290,741
Alterations and additions to dwellings	99,206	134,666	170,450	170,761	180,991	253,019
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	28,956	34,542	27,514	33,637	52,480	60,729
Shops	108,794	122,093	118,572	98,524	131,827	218,593
Factories	183,393	200,171	260,026	186,152	137,289	177,178
Offices	166,434	185,098	252,262	256,997	308,331	466,378
Other business premises	83,322	116,302	111,333	92,565	130,117	146,442

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA  
(\$'000) - *continued*

Type of building	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)	1983-84(a)	1984-85(a)
Education	105,229	91,621	106,716	118,981	133,862	179,443
Religious	7,396	10,466	9,148	10,850	8,677	7,357
Health	62,368	65,793	53,455	64,747	77,623	133,897
Entertainment and recreation	76,590	62,507	63,056	50,188	144,038	61,509
Miscellaneous	62,026	98,858	78,815	54,595	71,844	65,256
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,877,358</b>	<b>2,145,745</b>	<b>2,284,906</b>	<b>2,218,593</b>	<b>2,871,931</b>	<b>3,712,518</b>

(a) For footnote see first table on page 189.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE ON JOBS UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
AT END OF PERIOD, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Type of building	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82(a)	1982-83(a)	1983-84(a)	1984-85(a)
Houses	229,643	235,137	208,938	262,112	361,957	485,886
Other dwellings	32,502	42,972	48,361	87,707	78,050	139,104
Alterations and additions to dwellings	23,658	30,410	27,898	28,407	38,466	54,932
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	9,305	10,250	5,820	13,761	55,555	93,629
Shops	45,003	35,665	27,936	14,831	53,003	111,273
Factories	53,419	144,296	120,569	94,092	85,864	77,923
Offices	126,284	133,354	140,745	197,157	124,525	307,159
Other business premises	33,151	40,188	20,524	16,993	32,633	29,274
Education	46,154	43,703	39,414	50,470	80,840	114,203
Religious	2,480	3,344	3,087	2,551	1,405	3,337
Health	37,423	36,330	39,816	42,055	62,529	67,140
Entertainment and recreation	30,406	31,977	16,519	9,357	32,689	19,615
Miscellaneous	73,611	52,797	21,103	42,924	29,411	28,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>743,039</b>	<b>840,423</b>	<b>720,730</b>	<b>862,417</b>	<b>1,036,927</b>	<b>1,531,601</b>

(a) For footnote see first table on page 189.

*Value of building jobs under construction (i.e. unfinished)*

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,559m at 30 June 1980 to \$1,838m at 30 June 1981, \$1,901m at 30 June 1982, and decreased to \$1,848m at 30 June 1983. The value increased again at 30 June 1984 to \$2,315m and at 30 June 1985 to \$3,266m.

*Number of dwellings*

The following tables show the number of houses and other dwellings (excluding conversions to other dwellings) commenced classified by geographical distribution; the number of houses and other dwellings commenced, completed, and under construction by ownership; and the number of houses commenced, classified by material of outer walls, for the years 1979-80 to 1984-85.

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER  
DWELLINGS COMMENCED BY  
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced	
	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION		
1979-80	13,219	2,379
1980-81(a)	13,078	2,747
1981-82(a)	11,905	3,205
1982-83(a)	12,986	3,468
1983-84(a)	17,896	3,993
1984-85(a)	19,502	4,843
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA		
1979-80	8,734	1,612
1980-81(a)	8,529	1,958
1981-82(a)	7,326	1,882
1982-83(a)	8,213	1,592
1983-84(a)	11,008	1,836
1984-85(a)	12,499	2,278

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER  
DWELLINGS COMMENCED BY  
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – *continued*

Year	Commenced	
	Houses	Other dwellings
TOTAL VICTORIA		
1979-80	21,953	3,991
1980-81(a)	21,607	4,705
1981-82(a)	19,231	5,087
1982-83(a)	21,199	5,060
1983-84(a)	28,904	5,829
1984-85(a)	32,001	7,121

(a) For footnote see first table on page 189.

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS, CLASSIFIED BY  
OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for --					Total houses and other dwellings (b)
	Public sector	Private sector (a)			Total houses and other dwellings (b)	
		Total dwellings (a)	Houses			
		By contractors (b)	Other (b)			
COMMENCED						
1979-80	1,230	15,574	5,570	3,570	24,714	25,944
1980-81(c)	1,684	14,270	6,770	3,909	24,950	26,630
1981-82(c)	1,436	11,790	6,660	4,450	22,900	24,340
1982-83(c)	2,949	11,460	7,540	4,197	23,200	26,150
1983-84(c)	2,503	15,700	10,500	4,989	31,190	33,690
1984-85(c)	2,629	17,630	12,850	7,185	37,660	40,290
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e. UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1979-80	860	4,365	6,668	2,171	13,204	14,064
1980-81(c)	1,170	4,650	5,490	2,525	12,670	13,840
1981-82(c)	671	3,920	5,510	3,115	12,550	13,220
1982-83(c)	1,510	3,870	6,730	3,223	13,830	15,340
1983-84(c)	926	5,290	7,950	3,863	17,110	18,030
1984-85(c)	1,424	6,070	9,510	5,328	20,910	22,340
COMPLETED						
1979-80	1,566	15,968	5,726	3,680	25,374	26,940
1980-81(c)	1,416	14,690	6,020	3,776	24,490	25,900
1981-82(c)	1,850	12,490	6,470	3,684	22,640	24,490
1982-83(c)	2,111	11,260	6,440	4,040	21,740	23,860
1983-84(c)	3,025	14,700	8,630	4,477	27,810	30,830
1984-85(c)	2,099	16,950	10,910	5,541	33,400	35,500

(a) See definitions on pages 187-8.

(b) From 1980-81 figures have been rounded to the nearest ten units.

(c) For footnote see first table on page 189.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMMENCED, CLASSIFIED BY  
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, VICTORIA

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Timber	Fibro cement	Other and not stated	Total
1979-80	1,839	17,714	966	1,372	62	21,953
1980-81(a)	1,978	16,007	1,067	940	1,615	21,607
1981-82(a)	1,581	14,015	1,088	898	1,649	19,231
1982-83(a)	1,209	15,323	1,458	870	2,339	21,199
1983-84(a)	1,359	20,285	2,067	1,292	3,901	28,904
1984-85(a)	943	22,897	2,723	1,204	4,234	32,001

(a) For footnote see first table on page 189.

*Construction other than building*

These statistics relate to work by private contractors on construction (other than building) prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more and are compiled quarterly. The prime contract is valued inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts and within the same value criterion are included in the statistics.

The following table indicates the type of construction work covered by these statistics and its classification is broadly compatible with that used for the publication of data from the 1978-79 Construction Industry Survey. The table shows the value of construction (other than building) activity undertaken as prime contracts commenced, under construction, completed, work done, and work yet to be done in Victoria for the year 1984-85.

**CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) BY TYPE, VICTORIA, 1984-85**  
(\$m)

Type of construction	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at end of year	Work done during year	Work yet to be done
Roads, highways, and related structures	195.1	209.7	122.4	205.6	56.2
Dams, water supply, and sewerage	62.4	94.4	72.2	74.7	36.3
Power transmission and electrical generating plant	22.6	99.8	844.5	186.9	197.7
Heavy industrial plant and equipment, n.e.c.	40.7	159.1	265.8	132.6	99.2
Other (a)	78.7	99.2	186.5	140.0	71.6
Total all construction –					
Private sector	168.6	294.0	179.9	269.2	100.3
Public sector	231.0	368.3	1,311.5	470.6	360.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>399.6</b>	<b>662.3</b>	<b>1,491.4</b>	<b>739.8</b>	<b>460.9</b>

(a) Includes bridges, railways, harbours, pipelines, street and highway lighting, telecommunications structures, and miscellaneous.

The value of prime contracts by stage of construction in Victoria in the last six years is given in the following table:

**VALUE OF PRIME CONTRACTS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, VICTORIA**  
(\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at end of year	Work done during year	Work yet to be done
1979-80	395.0	344.0	1,145.0	477.0	577.0
1980-81	517.2	431.7	1,373.2	514.4	721.5
1981-82	352.9	565.5	1,321.9	654.7	684.7
1982-83	250.3	440.8	1,453.8	653.1	503.0
1983-84	572.4	573.4	1,636.4	579.2	684.7
1984-85	406.6	662.2	1,491.4	739.8	460.9

**HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, VICTORIA**  
(\$m)

Institution	Loans approvals					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Savings banks	997.8	1,014.9	1,012.2	1,259.6	1,744.4	2,338.0
Trading banks	137.3	152.6	157.8	114.1	146.4	295.7
Permanent building societies	452.6	489.3	355.4	410.0	754.3	855.4
Terminating building societies	44.3	38.0	23.3	39.7	37.4	235.0
Finance companies	46.0	56.4	31.1	21.5	31.7	
Government	78.2	83.5	90.2	78.2	68.7	
Other	50.6	52.8	47.9	51.8	68.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,806.8</b>	<b>1,887.5</b>	<b>1,717.9</b>	<b>1,974.9</b>	<b>2,851.5</b>	<b>3,724.1</b>

## GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

**Commonwealth Government***General*

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of financial assistance to State Governments under various agreements; assistance to first home buyers under the former Home Savings Grant and the Home Deposit Assistance Schemes and the current First Home Owners Scheme; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged, Aborigines, and other groups in need, and the provision of housing in the Territories.

*1984 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement*

The 1984 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) came into operation on 1 July 1984 following the renegotiation of the 1981 Agreement. The Agreement is set to run for a 10 year period with triennial evaluations. Financial assistance under the 1984 Agreement is provided as a combination of grants and loans with at least 75 per cent to be provided as grants. In 1984-85 and 1985-86 all assistance was provided as grants. Each State decides on the distribution of untied funds between home purchase and rental housing assistance and is required to match these funds on a dollar for dollar basis with funds provided from their own resources.

The Commonwealth Government guaranteed a minimum level of funding of \$530m in 1984-85 and \$510m for 1985-86 and 1986-87. Total funding each year is determined in the Budget context. Total funding under the 1984 CSHA in 1985-86 is \$654.4m.

In addition to direct CSHA funding, the States and the Northern Territory have, in 1985-86, nominated \$459.5m of a maximum available \$492m from their Loan Council allocations. A total of \$405.7m was nominated by the States in 1984-85. These additional funds are provided subject to States matching untied funds and are made available at the concessional interest rate of 4.5 per cent annum over a 53 year period.

*Home Purchase Assistance*

Funds available under the CSHA for Home Purchase Assistance comprise Commonwealth Government funds, revolving funds arising from the operation of previous home purchase programmes, and State funds. These funds are used principally to make loans to co-operative housing societies and approved State lending authorities for on-lending to home purchasers.

*Rental Housing Assistance*

Funds available to the States for the provision of public rental housing include Commonwealth Government funds, internally generated funds arising from the operation of housing programmes under the CSHA, proceeds from the sale of rental housing, and the State contributions. Under the 1984 Agreement each State determines eligibility for rental housing subject only to the condition that all people are eligible for assistance but priority goes to those most in need. As required under the 1984 CSHA, State Housing Authorities are in the process of implementing a cost rent formula for setting rents. Cost rents reflect the cost of providing rental housing.

*Specific purpose programmes*

In addition to untied assistance used for the provision of home purchase assistance and general public rental housing, the 1984 CSHA provides funds for a number of specific purpose programmes:

(1) *Rental Assistance for Pensioners*. Rental assistance for pensioners has been incorporated within the CSHA since 1981-82. Grants provided under this programme do not have to be matched by the States but can be used to assist pensioners in the same way as funds for the general rental housing assistance component of the CSHA.

(2) *Rental Assistance for Aborigines*. Since 1979-80 the Commonwealth Government has provided separately identified funding to the States for rental housing assistance for Aborigines through the CSHA. The aim of the programme is to assist Aborigines to gain access to accommodation which suits their needs and capacity to pay. Grants provided do not have to be matched by the States.

(3) *Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme*. Under this programme which began in 1982-83, the Commonwealth Government provides funds for the provision of short-term assistance to low-income earners experiencing genuine financial difficulty in meeting their mortgage repayments, rent payments, or in gaining access to private rental accommodation. Payment of the grants is conditional upon the States and Territories matching these sums dollar for dollar. The financial commitment to this

scheme expired on 30 June 1985. Following a review of the scheme in early 1985, the Government decided to continue the scheme into 1985-86.

(4) *Crisis Accommodation Program*. In 1984-85 the Commonwealth Government introduced a Crisis Accommodation Program to assist families, individuals, youth, and women in crisis situations, as well as the chronically homeless. The Crisis Accommodation Program is linked to the Federal Department of Community Services' Supported Accommodation Assistance Program.

#### *Local Government and Community Housing Program*

In 1984-85, the Commonwealth Government introduced the Local Government and Community Housing Program. The main objectives of the programme are to attract local government and community expertise and money to supplement CSHA efforts, broaden the choice of low cost rental housing, and involve tenants in the management of their dwellings.

#### *Housing Agreement (service personnel)*

Prior to 30 June 1971, housing for service personnel was provided under the terms of the 1956-1966 Housing Agreement which, in the main, was concerned with public housing. With effect from 1 July 1971, separate agreements have been concluded between the Commonwealth and State Governments to provide for the construction of dwellings for service personnel and for improvements to existing accommodation occupied by them. Programmes are negotiated annually and the full capital cost is made available by the Commonwealth as loans to the States.

In 1985-86 a total amount of \$4.26m was appropriated to the Department of Defence to continue improvement programmes already in progress and to start new programmes under the Agreement. Of these funds, Victoria will receive \$0.28m: this comprises \$0.24m for work previously agreed between the Victorian and Commonwealth Housing Ministers and the balance of \$0.04m for new improvement work to commence in 1985-86.

### COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH FUNDS (\$'000)

Programme	Victoria		Australia	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Untied	125,147	131,575	495,000	517,600
Rental Assistance for Pensioners	8,421	8,646	35,000	36,600
Rental Assistance for Aborigines	3,417	3,417	52,000	54,300
Mortgage and Rent Relief	5,771	6,043	21,659	22,700
Crisis Accommodation	3,348	3,504	12,601	13,200
Local Government and Community Housing	1,865	2,662	7,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,969</b>	<b>155,847</b>	<b>623,260</b>	<b>654,400</b>

Source: Department of Housing and Construction.

### HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, 1984-85

Item	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Loans outstanding	number	n.a.	(a)81,780
Ratio: loans/1,000 people	"	n.a.	n.a.
Loans approved	"	1,273	12,195
Ratio: approvals/1,000 people	"	0.3	0.8
Total amount	\$'000	48,200	442,127
Average loan	\$'000	37.9	36.2
Loan waiting list	number	28,362	50,215
Ratio: applications/1,000 people	"	6.9	3.2
Approvals/waiting list	per cent	4.5	24.3
Estimated waiting time (months) (b)	number	24	n.a.

(a) Excludes Western Australia and Victoria where numbers are not available.

(b) Waiting times vary considerably according to region and type of dwelling.

Source: Department of Housing and Construction.

## PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, 1984-85

Item	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Stock	number	47,945	273,094
Ratio: dwellings/1,000 people	"	11.7	17.6
Rental waiting list	"	24,689	143,249
Ratio: applications/1,000 people	"	6.0	9.3
New applicants	"	6,663	38,836
Ratio: applicants/1,000 people	"	1.6	2.5
Allocations	"	7,043	40,041
Allocations/new applicants	per cent	105.7	103.1
Allocations/waiting list	"	28.5	28.0
Estimated waiting time (months) (a)	number	24 to 48	n.a.

(a) See footnote (b) to previous table.  
Source: Department of Housing and Construction.

## MAJOR MEASURES OF PUBLIC HOUSING ACTIVITY, 1984-85

Item	Victoria	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Commonwealth-State Housing Authority	148.0	623.4
State -		
Nominated	45.1	405.7
State/other	35.7	186.1
Internal/revolving	53.7	291.0
State Total	134.5	882.8
Total	282.5	1,506.2
	number	number
Commencements/purchases	3,059	18,683
Home loans	1,273	12,195

Source: Department of Housing and Construction.

*First Home Owners Scheme*

The First Home Owners Scheme was introduced on 1 October 1983 and replaced the previous Home Deposit Assistance Scheme. The Scheme is designed to assist low to moderate income earners by increasing their borrowing capacity, providing a lump sum to assist in bridging the deposit gap, and providing assistance with payments during the first years of home ownership. The Scheme provides for a non-repayable tax-free grant of up to \$6,000 to eligible first home buyers.

A grant can be made for any new or established home, house, home unit, flat, or any other type of fixed dwelling, in the city or country. The dwelling must however be intended for the applicant's principal place of residence.

## FIRST HOME OWNERS SCHEME, OPERATIONS, 1984-85

Item	Victoria	Australia
Applications approved	24,250	88,533
Amount of benefit -		
Approved (\$'000)	113,371	425,339
Paid (\$'000)	77,920	289,962

*Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)*

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire homes on concessional terms. On 14 May 1985 the Treasurer announced the Commonwealth Government's intention to restructure the Defence Service Homes Scheme by inviting financial institutions to co-operate in providing housing loans to eligible persons and to take over the administration of the Scheme.

## DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME, OPERATIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Number of loans granted for —				Total	Capital	Capital	Number of loan accounts at 30 June
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes		expenditure during year	receipts during year	
						\$'000	\$'000	
1979-80	335	123	645	8	1,111	15,835	21,865	48,090
1980-81	357	108	825	19	1,309	22,334	22,475	46,591
1981-82	474	113	935	41	1,563	34,710	22,278	45,498
1982-83	469	112	930	23	1,534	33,939	22,084	44,473
1983-84	426	65	740	33	1,264	29,133	25,856	42,738
1984-85	435	73	723	35	1,266	29,169	29,721	40,943

*Accommodation of migrants*

Migrant centres provide a residential base for the provision of programmes and services, including English classes, orientation information, and welfare assistance for newly arrived settlers. Refugees and special humanitarian programme entrants, and some other migrant categories, receive subsidised accommodation, while other residents pay cost-recovery based tariffs.

Five centres, located in each of the mainland capital cities, provide on-arrival accommodation. The centre in Melbourne has an accommodation capacity of about 1,000 persons. In addition, one centre which was closed because of a downturn in demand continues to provide on-arrival services. These services assist those new arrivals moving directly into the community.

There are also 378 two and three bedroom fully furnished and self-contained flats throughout Australia and 104 of these are located in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These flats provide transitory accommodation between the protected environment of the migrant centres and life in the community at large.

*Housing Loans Insurance Corporation*

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-1973 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist persons to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need and can afford to repay to obtain a home. Subsequent amendments to the Act broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land, commercial housing, and commercial non-residential propositions are also insurable. During 1984-85, 11,121 loans for \$581m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1982-83 were 7,066 loans for \$265m, and for 1983-84, 12,341 loans for \$539m.

**Victorian Government***Ministry of Housing*

The various State housing authorities were consolidated under the control of the Ministry of Housing early in 1973. These authorities then included the Housing Commission, the Government Employee Housing Authority, and the Co-operative Housing Registry.

The *Housing Act* 1983, proclaimed in December, 1983, abolished the Housing Commission and the Home Finance Trust, replacing these bodies with a Body Corporate under the name of the Director of Housing. The Housing Advisory Council was also abolished at this time.

Machinery of government changes resulted in the transferral of the Government Employee Housing Authority to the Department of Property and Services on 21 March, 1985. These changes also transferred to the Ministry of Housing the responsibility for the development of Residential Tenancies legislation (previously the responsibility of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs).

After extensive negotiations between the Commonwealth and State Governments, a new Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) came into effect on 1 July 1984. This Agreement established the framework for the provision of Commonwealth funds to the States to support all forms of tenure. The agreement expires on 30 June 1994.

One requirement of the new CSHA is that the States replace the market rent system of public housing rent setting with a new system known as Cost Rents. Under this system dwelling rents are related to the annual cost of providing and managing the public rental sector. The purpose of this new



system is to ensure that future rent movements are more stable and are comparable with long-term home ownership costs.

Since the inception in 1938 of the Housing Commission, public housing stock provided both through the Commission and the Director of Housing, to 30 June 1985, totalled 99,826 housing units of which 50,827 have been sold. As at this date, total public housing stock is 47,945, of which 64 per cent was located within the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Rental charges for the year ended 30 June 1985 were \$145,258,177, against which \$47,889,345 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including recipients of Commonwealth Government pensions and benefits.

#### HOUSING COMMISSION, DWELLING CONSTRUCTION, VICTORIA

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (b)	1982-83 (b)	1983-84 (b)	1984-85 (b)
	COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	427	r500	r724	r829	1,531	1,671
Remainder of Victoria	786	r668	r1,007	r1,098	1,314	811
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>r1,731</b>	<b>r1,927</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>2,482</b>
	UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	563	510	228	764	686	n.a.
Remainder of Victoria	616	806	456	1,086	558	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>2,196</b>

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

(b) Includes purchases.

#### Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958* empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses, to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Detailed statistics concerning the operations of co-operative housing societies can be found in annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies.

#### Government Employee Housing Authority

The Government Employee Housing Authority commenced operation in March 1982 as successor to the former Teacher Housing Authority. The Authority has the broad role of overseeing the provision of housing for all Victorian government employees; and in respect of participating departments whose employee housing is directly managed by the Authority, providing, modernising, maintaining, and disposing of properties according to the priorities of need and budgetary constraints.

At 30 June 1985, the Authority had three participating departments, Education, Technical and Further Education, and Law, and discussion is proceeding with a number of other departments concerning their possible participation. However, the greatest inhibiting factor is seen as the long process of rent review and negotiation which has been necessary to establish a uniform rental structure for all Victorian Government employee housing as required by the Victorian Government.

The Government determined in May 1985 that the ultimate objective of the rent revision is to be market rentals. A total of 2,218 residential units were directly managed by the Authority at 30 June, 1985.

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*Construction (Other Than Building) Activity, Australia* (8761.0)

## ENERGY AND MINING

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### ENERGY

#### **Department of Industry, Technology and Resources**

The Department of Industry, Technology and Resources merges the functions of the former Departments of Industry, Commerce and Technology, and Minerals and Energy. The Department promotes the effective use of Victoria's resources for the long-term benefit of the community; and aims to achieve growth and international competitiveness for Victorian industry.

The Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources is responsible for the administration of a number of Acts of Parliament. A list of these Acts can be found on pages 82-3 of this *Year Book*. The administration of this legislation relates to minerals, stone, groundwater, petroleum, and pipelines.

Subject to the Minister, the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources provides support services directed at maximising the productive use of the State's mineral and petroleum resources. The Department also develops policies, and plans procedures and programmes relating to the development and utilisation of Victoria's energy resources. A more complete description of the Department and associate agencies may be found in Chapter 17 of this *Year Book*.

The Department plans, monitors, co-ordinates, and implements energy policies and delivers energy conservation programmes. The Victorian Government has established a comprehensive energy planning programme which has two major functions. First, the formulation of a series of energy policy statements on specific energy issues were released for public comment, and a consolidated, major policy statement has been released (*Victoria's Energy: Strategy and Policy Options*). Second, the programme involves the continuous review, co-ordination, and integration of energy planning within Victorian Government agencies, including integration of the Government's economic, urban, and environmental policies.

Key issues in current energy planning are: to develop and maintain effective and equitable energy pricing policies; to improve the efficiency of portfolio agencies by means of management reforms; to develop new uses, and encourage the most appropriate uses of Victoria's energy resources; to avoid costly over-supply or under-supply of electricity, natural gas, and transport fuels by means of flexible planning strategies and the promotion of more efficient usage; to promote energy conservation; and to develop renewable energy resources such as solar energy, wind power, tidal energy, and fuels produced from biomass and wastes.

A Coal Policy Unit has been established to administer all coal leasing and provide advice on coal policy matters. It is intended that coal leasing and allocation be maintained within a consistent State wide framework of energy policy and resources law.

Two programmes have been developed to promote energy conservation – the Home Energy Advisory Service, and the Government Energy Management Program. The Home Energy Advisory Service has been established as a free service available to householders; at present the service is available in the Melbourne metropolitan area to holders of Commonwealth health cards. For eligible households an assessment is made of the patterns of energy use in the home. This assessment identifies the means by which energy may be saved without any reduction in comfort levels. The Service can provide a grant of up to \$250 for energy saving improvements to a home.

The Government Energy Management Program has been set up to promote management of energy in Victorian Government agencies and in the operation of their transport fleets.

The Department conducts geological, groundwater, coal, petroleum, stone, and mineral surveys; produces geological maps; and issues scientific reports. Drilling operations are carried out and the

results are used in sedimentary basin studies and in the evaluation of petroleum, mineral, coal, and groundwater potential. A comprehensive library and a geological museum are maintained; a core library retains cores and cuttings from drilling operations. The administration of petroleum, pipeline, mining, and extractive industry legislation ensures that exploration for, and the production of, minerals and petroleum (both on-shore and off-shore), and quarrying are regulated and controlled.

Technical advice is available for mineral exploration and prospecting. Six stamp batteries located at Bendigo, Wedderburn, Maldon, Rutherglen, Mount Egerton, and Bright, provide an ore crushing service to enable test crushings to be carried out at nominal cost. Information is available on mining law and on mining and quarrying statistics. Reclamation of mine-damaged land is undertaken in areas where such action is essential.

### **General**

#### *Management of energy*

Victoria has huge resources of energy. Beneath relatively shallow layers of overburden throughout a large part of Gippsland are an estimated 70,000 megatonnes of readily available brown coal. Beneath the waters of Bass Strait are reserves of gas which should last at least thirty years at the current level of consumption. Oil reserves there, although probably limited to a life-span of a further twenty-five years, are currently providing seventy-two per cent of Australia's refinery requirements. Solar energy (and its derivatives) is limited in its usefulness by the technology currently available to harness it; work is progressing in this field.

An Energy Planning Task Force, representing all the energy agencies of the industry, technology and resources portfolio was set up to commence building the framework for a Victorian energy plan. This work culminated in the publication of the report, *Victoria's Energy: Strategy and Policy Options*. Other co-ordinating bodies are the Victorian Energy Development Committee, which oversees the Victorian Energy Advisory Service and co-ordinates all energy information and education services; and the Customer Policy Implementation Committee, which is developing improved and co-ordinated customer policies for the energy utilities, such as the provision of easier ways for energy customers to pay their gas and electricity accounts.

The Coal Corporation of Victoria was formed on 1 January 1985 to absorb the research and development role of the former Victorian Brown Coal Council, and to promote future coal development.

The *Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Act* 1983 prohibits the exploration for, and mining of, uranium, the establishment of nuclear facilities, including power reactors, and the possession of nuclear material without appropriate licences.

### **Brown coal**

#### *Location*

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the Central Gippsland region. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to Victoria, are comparable in extent with other major deposits of brown coal in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south-eastern Victoria at Gelliondale, Alberton, and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona.

The total brown coal resources are assessed at 202,000 megatonnes, or approximately two million petajoules (PJ) of energy, of which 70,000 megatonnes (or some 700,000 PJ) is regarded as readily accessible reserves, which are defined as coal in seams greater than three metres thick, less than 300 metres deep, and with overburden to coal ratio of less than 2:1. Most seams, in fact, are much thicker than three metres (commonly 100 metres), and lie under shallow overburden (as little as 30 metres in some areas). Victorian brown coal reserves account for about one-quarter of Australia's readily available fossil fuels in terms of energy content.

To date less than two per cent of these reserves have been used. Brown coal production by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from the La Trobe Valley amounted to 37.1 megatonnes in 1984-85. Production from the Alcoa mine at Anglesea remained constant at about 1.2 megatonnes: this coal is used to produce electrical power for the Company's aluminium smelter at Point Henry, near Geelong. Australian Paper Mills Ltd produced 89,500 tonnes of coal from their Bacchus Marsh field during 1984-85 for use in their Fairfield plant.

*Other uses for brown coal**Briquettes*

Raw brown coal is heated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal. They are used in power stations and as a stock fuel for the production of char, and may be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons and town gas. Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes: approximately three tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes, including the coal used for raising steam in the process of drying. The production of briquettes was 802,000 tonnes in 1984-85.

*Char*

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe Valley, and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

*Conversion*

The brown coal deposits are large and easily accessible, and the coal has been shown to be amenable to the process of gasification, pyrolysis, solvent refining, and hydrogenation. The potential for its conversion has been widely recognised, and a number of proposals are under consideration. The most significant of these, a recently commissioned pilot plant at Morwell, tests the technology used in the production of liquid hydrocarbons. The plant is being operated by Brown Coal Liquefaction (Victoria) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Limited, a consortium of five Japanese companies. The plant processes fifty tonnes of dried coal per day.

*Combustion*

Raw brown coal is burned in power station boilers with *in situ* milling and flue gas drying. When pulverised, it may be burnt in fluidised bed boilers; after drying it may be used in a variety of furnaces or boilers. The net wet specific energy of Victorian brown coal varies from about seven to thirteen gigajoules per tonne, depending on location.

*Other*

It is feasible to produce a wide variety of chemicals from brown coal, either directly or by gasification and synthesis. The high surface area of brown coal makes possible the production of high quality active carbons, while its ion exchange properties have been applied to metal recovery and absorption processes. Victorian brown coal has also been demonstrated to be an effective soil conditioner.

**Electricity***State Electricity Commission of Victoria*

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SEC) is a semi-government authority with the principal responsibility of generating or purchasing electricity for supply throughout Victoria (which has an area of approximately 228,000 square kilometres). It may own, develop, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting plant and develop the State's hydro-electric resources. It is required to meet all expenditure involved with operating its power and fuel undertakings and to provide for statutory transfers to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. In 1984-85, operating revenue was \$1,621m. At 30 June 1985, it had net fixed assets of \$6,126m and a staff of some 22,500.

The SEC was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1921 and now operates under the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*. Since it began operating, the SEC has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, purchase, and supply of electricity on a State wide basis to the stage where its system provides almost all the electricity produced in Victoria and its transmission covers almost the entire population of the State. At 30 June 1985, it distributed electricity directly to 1.42 million customers and indirectly to a further 277,800 through eleven metropolitan councils which buy power in bulk for retail distribution under franchises granted by the Victorian Government before the SEC's establishment.

*Existing electricity system*

Of the State's recoverable fossil fuel reserves, brown coal represents 94.6 per cent, natural gas 2.6

per cent, and oil 2.8 per cent. The SEC has committed itself to increasing the proportion of total Victorian electricity requirements satisfied with coal-based energy.

Victoria's electricity system is based upon the State's extensive brown coal resource in the La Trobe Valley, 140 to 180 kilometres east of Melbourne in Central Gippsland, which is one of the largest single brown coal deposits in the world.

The coal is young and soft with a moisture content between 60 to 70 per cent, and occurs in thick seams from relatively close to the surface to a depth of several hundred metres. The coal can be won continuously in large quantities and at low cost by specialised mechanical plant.

The major brown coal fired generating plants in the system are the 1,600 MW Hazelwood and 1,450 MW Yallourn 'W' power stations. Other brown coal-fired plants are Morwell (170 MW) and Yallourn 'D' and 'E' (340 MW). These stations are all located in the La Trobe Valley and generate three-quarters of the State's electricity requirement. Yallourn 'C' (106 MW) ceased operation on 30 September 1984.

Other thermal stations are Jeeralang (465 MW) gas turbine station in the La Trobe Valley and Newport 'D' (500 MW) gas fired station in Melbourne. There are hydro-electric power stations in north-eastern Victoria: Kiewa (184 MW), Dartmouth (150 MW), and Eildon/Rubicon/Cairn Curran (135 MW). Victoria is also entitled to about 30 per cent of the output of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme and half of the output of the Hume hydro-electric station near Albury.

The SEC's total installed generating plant capacity at 30 June 1985 was 6,603 MW, including both capacity within the State and that available to it from New South Wales. In 1984-85 electricity generated by the SEC in its thermal and hydro-electric power stations and purchased totalled 27,339 GWh.

#### *Power station construction*

Construction of the Loy Yang 'A' power station complex south-east of Traralgon in the La Trobe Valley was authorised by the Victorian Government in 1976. Coal-fired, Loy Yang will provide base load electricity for the Victorian grid and almost double the State's generating capacity. The project nominally comprises two 2,000 MW power stations, Loy Yang 'A' and Loy Yang 'B', in eight 500 MW units. The first two units of Loy Yang 'A' came into service in 1984 and 1985.

#### POWER STATIONS' LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Station	Maximum output achieved (MW)		Electricity generated (GWh)	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
<b>Brown coal thermal stations -</b>				
Hazelwood	1,210	1,200	6,829	7,565
Yallourn	408	360	2,042	1,501
Yallourn W	1,472	1,452	8,248	8,375
Morwell	160	152	1,059	868
Loy Yang A	534	1,000	376	4,057
Total	..	..	18,554	22,366
<b>Other thermal stations -</b>				
Newport D	501	500	3,210	2,097
Spencer Street	60	..	2	..
Jeeralang	505	507	1,377	833
Total	..	..	4,589	2,930
<b>Hydro stations -</b>				
Kiewa	201	199	337	282
Eildon-Rubicon (incl. Cairn-Curran)	102	116	189	232
Dartmouth	108	133	6	11
Total	..	..	532	525
Stations operated by other bodies	1,455	1,391	2,077	1,518
Total input to system	..	..	25,752	27,339
Electricity generated for export and pumped storage operation	..	..	520	1,347
Victorian system requirement	..	..	25,232	25,992

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria, *annual reports*.

*Transmission and distribution*

Except for some isolated and remote areas of the State, the distribution of electricity throughout Victoria has been completed. Main transmission is by 500, 330, 220, and 66 kV transmission lines which supply the principal distribution centres and interconnection between generating sources. Three 500 kV transmission lines and six 220 kV lines link the La Trobe Valley stations with Melbourne and the State grid while three 300 kV lines provide the interstate link with New South Wales, two of these through the Snowy scheme.

Major development of Victoria's transmission system in 1984-85 included completion of the second and third 500 kV lines from Loy Yang power station to Hazelwood terminal station. Construction of a 500 kV line between Sydenham and South Morang to reinforce supply to the western area of the State was completed in December 1984. Construction of a 220 kV line between Moorabool, near Geelong, and Ballarat came into service in October 1985. Construction of a fourth 500 kV transmission line between the La Trobe Valley and Melbourne began in October 1985.

**Petroleum***Exploration*

Exploration for petroleum has been carried out in Gippsland since the 1920s, and almost continuously in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Bass Strait since 1960.

During recent years there have been some investigations of sediments beneath those in which hydrocarbons have been previously located. Discoveries from these investigations, although small, are important at a time when oil supplies from the known reservoirs are becoming depleted. They confirm the potential existence of oil and gas reservoirs in deeper sediments.

A major investigation into the oil and gas potential of the Otway Basin, which commenced in 1984 as a joint project, has been completed. Participants in this project are the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources, Victoria; Department of Mines and Energy, South Australia; Mines Department, Tasmania; and the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources.

At 31 December 1985, there were 16 Petroleum Exploration Permits, and 1 Production Licence onshore in Victoria; offshore, there were 6 Exploration Permits for Petroleum, and 12 Production Licences for Petroleum. All of the Production Licences are held by Esso-BHP. In addition, two offers of Petroleum Exploration Permits have been made by the Minister.

*Development of Bass Strait fields*

The initial stage of development took place between 1967 and 1971, when the four commercial fields discovered at that time were developed as an integrated system. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gasfields, and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. This resulted in the construction of the five first-generation platforms.

The second stage of development took place from 1973 onwards, with construction of three second-generation platforms and the completion of one sub-sea well. The sub-sea well has since been abandoned.

Four third-generation platforms have now been constructed, bringing the total number of platforms in Bass Strait to twelve. Construction of a thirteenth platform has commenced. During 1983 and 1984 much activity was associated with the advancing age of the platforms and petroleum fields. This entailed strengthening of the foundations of three of the first generation platforms. The need to carry out this work arose from studies by Esso-BHP at the instigation of the Department of Minerals and Energy (now the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources). Gas lift and water handling facilities have now been progressively introduced on various platforms to boost declining oil-flow rates and remove increasing amounts of water which enters together with the oil as reservoirs are depleted.

**EXPLORATION WELLS COMMENCED, VICTORIA, 1984-85**

Well	Spud date (a)	Operator	Status	Depth drilled
Offshore Gippsland -				metres
Barracouta-5	22.1.85	Esso-BHP	Oil and gas well	1,770
East Kingfish-1	30.11.84	Esso-BHP	Oil show	2,638
Grunter-1	15.9.84	Esso-BHP	Oil and gas well	3,809

EXPLORATION WELLS COMMENCED, VICTORIA, 1984-85 - *continued*

Well	Spud date (a)	Operator	Status	Depth drilled
Omeo-2	12.5.85	Aust. Aquitaine	Aborted	293
Omeo-2A	15.5.85	Aust. Aquitaine	Dry	3,400
Perch-2	11.2.85	Esso-BHP	Oil well	1,321
Speke-1	14.6.84	Aust. Aquitaine	Dry	2,772
Tuna-4 (b)	18.5.84	Esso-BHP	Oil well	266
Turum-3	8.3.85	Esso-BHP	Oil and gas well	2,996
Whiting-2	23.4.85	Esso-BHP	Oil well	3,550
Onshore Gippsland -				
Comley-1	17.6.85	Mincorp	Dry	528
Fairhope-1 Otway	25.6.85	Mincorp	Dry	569
Barton Corner-1	5.4.85	Beach	Dry	2,100
Fahley-1	28.4.85	Beach	Dry	3,211

(a) The date drilling commenced.

(b) Tuna-4 drilled a total of 3,321 metres, of which 266 were drilled during 1984-85.

Source: Department of Industry, Technology and Resources.

*Production*

During 1984-85, crude oil production reached its highest level ever (see table below) and consisted primarily of 19.2 million tonnes (24.0 gigalitres) of stabilised crude and 1.7 million tonnes (3.2 gigalitres) of LPG products. This was made possible by Commonwealth Government policy changes which forced local refiners to absorb given quantities of Bass Strait crude oil and allowed the export of crude oil produced in excess of local requirements. Other influencing factors were improvements at the gas processing and crude oil stabilisation plant at Longford, and a new drag-reducing additive in the main delivery pipelines which has permitted greater through-put with no additional pumping capacity.

**ROYALTIES FROM OIL AND GAS  
PRODUCTION, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

Year	Amount received	Amount paid to Commonwealth	Amount retained by Victoria
1979-80	132,639	43,337	89,302
1980-81	171,839	54,567	117,272
1981-82	159,760	52,321	107,439
1982-83	188,280	62,665	125,615
1983-84	257,937	84,245	173,692
1984-85	293,934	96,473	197,461

Source: Department of Industry, Technology and Resources.

**CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA (a)**

Year	Barrels		Kilolitres	
	During year	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Average kilolitres/day for year
1979	149,790,661	410,385	23,790,661	65,180
1980	128,993,885	352,442	20,508,424	56,034
1981	134,281,582	367,895	21,349,102	58,491
1982	127,069,873	348,137	20,202,530	55,349
1983	137,337,035	376,266	21,834,881	59,822
1984	159,395,400	435,507	25,341,888	69,430

(a) After processing.

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

*Reserves*

The Bass Strait oil and natural gasfields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas until well into the twenty-first century at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 8 million terajoules will be available if new gasfields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 8.5 million terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s



unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia during the next few years.

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oilfields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

The declared commercial reserves from the licence areas are lower than in 1981 (except for natural gas) because additional reserves have not been detected.

#### ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, VICTORIA (gigalitres)

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984
Crude oil	227	217	210	192
Natural gas	181	178	181	162
Condensate	29	28	23	21
LPG	61	59	51	47

1 gigalitre = 10<sup>9</sup> litres.

Source: Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra.

#### Refining

The two refineries in Victoria are Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, and Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubrication oil. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd at Crib Point in 1965; this installation ceased to operate in April 1985. Refining capacity is set out in the following table:

#### REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 1 DECEMBER 1985

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	110,000 to 132,000 BSD
(Lubricating oil plant)	Corio near Geelong 1954	5,000,000 tonnes/year
		3,000 BSD
		145,000 tonnes/year
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1949	100,000 BSD
		4,670,000 tonnes/year

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: *Oil and Australia*. Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

#### Transportation

Indigenous processed crude oil is shipped by tanker from Long Island Point to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's two local refineries.

The refineries in Victoria import between 4.5 and 5 million barrels (0.7 to 0.8 million kilolitres) of crude oil each year from the Persian Gulf, and also import approximately 1.3 million barrels (0.2 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or from other States in Australia. Approximately 35 million barrels (5.6 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products are exported to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands, or transported to other States within Australia.

#### Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades – 97 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade) – and a wide range of other petroleum products were marketed in Victoria during 1985 through a number of industry terminals, depots, and retail outlets, the majority of which are operated by the six major oil companies. The 89 octane standard grade has now been replaced by unleaded petrol, which was phased in from 1 July 1985. At 30 June 1983, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,246,200 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations (including refineries) in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4).

PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, VICTORIA  
(megalitres)

Item	1982	1983	1984
Aviation gasoline	16.02	15.37	14.59
Motor spirit –			
Super	4,017.28	3,995.06	4,134.21
Standard	262.75	227.18	205.11
Total	4,280.03	4,222.24	4,339.31
Power kerosene	4.73	3.96	4.20
Aviation turbine fuel	480.45	416.52	432.11
Lighting kerosene	31.80	28.01	25.45
Heating oil	98.33	87.46	75.75
Automotive distillate –			
Inland	1,251.71	1,276.79	1,342.43
Bunkers	43.78	5.75	6.94
Total	1,295.49	1,282.54	1,349.37
Industrial diesel fuel –			
Inland	40.59	38.67	92.64
Bunkers	81.17	54.36	55.77
Total	121.76	93.03	148.42
Fuel oil –			
Inland (a)	182.20	90.94	86.26
Bunkers	351.98	310.20	344.01
Total	534.18	401.14	430.27
Grand total (b)	6,862.79	6,550.27	6,819.46

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Other petroleum fuels, including refinery oil, are no longer included as principal petroleum products marketed.

Source: Oil and Gas Division, Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

*Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)*

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced at the Esso-BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and by Victoria's two refineries. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies also distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchise Act 1970*. The Long Island Point facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The establishment of the Long Island Point facilities is described in the 1977 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 2 million tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonnes capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan, and over 80 per cent of Victoria's total LPG production is exported overseas.

*Ethane gas*

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point fractionation plant and has, since 1972, been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray have a plant using ethane gas as a feedstock, which is conveyed by pipeline from Altona.

**Gas industry**

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is the largest gas undertaking in Australia, the sole reticulator of gas in Victoria, and a major marketer of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Constituted on 6 December 1950, it was formed by merging the interests of the privately-owned Metropolitan and Brighton Gas Companies with the State Government. (Through its predecessor, the Metropolitan, the Corporation is descended from the first gas company in Victoria – The City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company founded in 1850 and incorporated in 1853.)

The merger gave the newly-formed Corporation an unusual status – that of a public authority owned jointly by the State and private shareholders. With its expanded capital structure, the Corporation was able to build a plant at Morwell to gasify indigenous brown coal, with the objective of improving Victoria's gas supply. Commissioned in 1956, the Lurgi high pressure brown coal gasification works

supplemented metropolitan gas production until the introduction of natural gas in 1969.

Commercial reserves of natural gas were discovered in the offshore Gippsland Basin in 1965 by Esso-BHP from whom the Corporation purchases, under agreement, the State's natural gas requirements.

Supply is drawn from the Marlin, Barracouta, and Snapper fields in Bass Strait, and transported by pipeline to an onshore treatment plant at Longford, near Sale. When specification quality has been achieved, the gas is measured by meter as it leaves the plant; this determines payment to Esso-BHP and royalties to government. Before it enters the Corporation's transmission system, an odorant is added to give the gas a distinctive smell, for safety reasons.

The Corporation reticulates gas, 99 per cent of which is natural gas, through a 20,000 kilometre network of underground transmission pipelines and mains to more than one million industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers.

At Highett, scientific work in support of the Corporation's operations and the gas industry generally is carried out in modern laboratory facilities, and a training complex undertakes field staff training requirements.

As a public body the Corporation has a responsibility to operate in accordance with economic and social objectives designated by the Victorian Government. The Energy Victoria Committee is an important part of the State Government's policy and is supported by the Corporation's Public Energy Services Department, designed to encourage energy conservation and provide assistance to low income energy consumers.

## MINERALS

### Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria, formally established in 1856, was brought under the control of the Minister of Mines in 1867, and subsequently under the Minister for Minerals and Energy (September 1977), and the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources (September 1985).

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and subsurface geological mapping of the important goldfield areas. In the 1890s, studies were extended to the black coal deposits in South Gippsland, culminating in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coalfield in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified its mapping programmes, and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe Valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell Open Cut at Yallourn North, and developed the brown coal fields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1920.

In more recent times, the Survey has kept up with developments in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, palaeontology, stratigraphy, and extractive industries. Studies carried out on the tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gas fields of Bass Strait during the mid-1960s. The Survey is also involved in salinity investigations of the Riverine Plains, and in the assessment of low grade geothermal energy (hot groundwater of 40°-80°C).

In summary, the main activities of the Survey are: the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, and mineral and groundwater resources, and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's sub-surface resources.

### Exploration

Expenditure on mineral exploration in Victoria by private companies totalled \$11.1m during 1983-84, 63 per cent of which was on gold exploration. In real monetary terms this was far less than the high levels of expenditure in 1981-82. Major exploration projects are underway in the Stawell, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Maldon goldfields, and many old gold mines in other parts of Victoria are being re-assessed.

Exploration in the Murray Basin has successfully delineated a number of heavy mineral deposits (rutile, ilmenite, and zircon) which have commercial potential.

### Mineral and stone production

Mineral and stone production is summarised in the following tables. Of note is the sharp increase in the production of gold, which is the result of a combination of improved gold prices in Australia (due

to the decrease in the value of the Australian dollar in relation to overseas currencies), and the commissioning of the Wonga Open Cut at Stawell by the Western Mining Corporation and Central Norseman Gold Corporation Limited Joint Venture.

Establishments not subject to the Extractive Industries Act produced only \$8.5m or 4.6 per cent of the value of total Victorian stone production. These largely consisted of local government authorities and itinerant excavators producing gravel and other road construction materials. Demand for crushed and broken stone is high because of road building and construction activities in the La Trobe Valley, and the duplication or upgrading of the Hume, Princes, and Ballarat Highways.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Mineral	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Brown coal	megatonne	32.099	32.895	32.103	37.565	34.708	33.199
Metallic minerals –							
Antimony ore	tonne	—	—	—	—	—	376
Bauxite	tonne	1,965	1,143	3,123	8,493	8,585	12,829
Gold bullion (a)	kg	26	41	65	87	115	150
Iron ore	tonne	8,409	1,791	170	—	—	1,102
Non-metallic minerals –							
Diatomite (b)	tonne	378	634	634	1,499	682	538
Gypsum	kilotonne	201	277	370	416	88	207
Kaolin (b)	kilotonne	37	47	36	58	47	84

(a) Gold bullion is not yet refined and may contain small amounts of other metals such as silver.

(b) Refined and unrefined.

Source: Office of Minerals and Energy.

#### STONE PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, 1983-84

Item	Establishments operating (a)			Total Victorian production (b)	
	Number	Production	Value	Production	Value
		tonnes	\$	tonnes	\$
Clays –					
Brickclay and shale	26	998,968	2,644,367	998,968	2,644,367
Fireclay	3	4,661	51,861	4,661	51,861
White and other clays	6	38,413	102,712	38,413	102,712
Total	35	1,042,042	2,798,940	1,042,042	2,798,940
Crushed and broken stone –					
Basalt	48	9,837,600	88,771,996	9,852,900	88,804,961
Dacite, rhyolite, toscanite, and rhyodacite	7	1,888,154	17,262,704	1,888,154	17,262,704
Granite	14	882,766	8,355,683	896,210	8,428,282
Hornfels	12	707,314	5,441,325	707,314	5,441,325
Limestone	6	120,261	525,467	493,944	1,143,533
Sandstone	16	556,749	2,361,541	980,245	3,329,501
Quartz, shale, and schist	6	202,718	779,108	233,526	917,294
Total	109	14,195,562	123,497,824	15,052,293	125,327,600
Dimension stone –					
Granite, marble, slate, limestone, and sandstone	6	17,814	623,234	17,814	623,234
Earth and soil	20	234,052	1,249,200	278,987	1,342,868
Gravel	77	1,543,263	6,480,077	3,493,551	10,831,487
Limestone –					
For agriculture	12	98,048	1,112,730	98,048	1,112,730
For cement	2	1,348,205	4,699,129	1,348,205	4,699,129
For other purposes	1	12,754	53,439	12,754	53,439
Total	15	1,459,007	5,865,298	1,459,007	5,865,298
Salamander	9	367,762	973,307	375,412	988,607
Sand –					
For concrete	47	2,262,788	13,470,493	6,951,032	30,266,844
For other purposes	89	4,052,056	15,170,892		
Total	136	6,314,844	28,641,385	6,951,032	30,266,844
Scoria	20	1,007,534	4,650,815	1,183,651	5,120,359
Tuff	8	108,058	199,904	108,058	199,904
Other construction materials –					
Filling	15	508,919	1,238,897	628,387	1,478,833
Grand total (c)	450	26,798,857	176,218,881	30,590,234	184,843,974

(a) Establishments holding titles under the *Extractive Industries Act 1966*.

(b) Includes production from sources not subject to *Extractive Industries Act 1966*.

(c) This compares with 502 establishments operating during 1982-83.

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## WATER RESOURCES

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### WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

#### Introduction

The Victorian water sector employs about 14,000 persons in approximately 170 separate organisations and has a combined annual turnover approaching \$1,000m. Currently the Victorian Government is in the process of reforming the sector and over the past two years, a number of changes have occurred:

- (1) creation of the Department of Water Resources to act as the primary source of advice on all matters of State water policy and programme development and implementation;
- (2) restructure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to facilitate a different emphasis on functions and responsibilities;
- (3) creation of the Rural Water Commission as a utility to provide a range of water services to specific non-metropolitan water users (primarily irrigators);
- (4) creation of the Mornington Peninsula and District Water Board – a major regionally based water authority which provides a range of services; and
- (5) restructure of a large number of small water authorities, reducing the number to 145, that will provide water supply and sewerage services to urban centres across Victoria.

These changes have already had some effect in that they have:

- (1) reduced the excessive fragmentation of the water sector;
- (2) enhanced the capability of water agencies to provide services effectively and efficiently;
- (3) enhanced the accountability of water bodies to government and Parliament; and
- (4) enhanced the capacity of the water sector to provide comprehensive advice on matters of State wide and inter-regional water policy and planning.

#### Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources was established on 1 July 1984 under the *Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act 1984*, as the central management agency for the water sector. In this role the Department is responsible for the provision of comprehensive policy advice to the Minister and the monitoring of policies and programmes of all agencies in the water industry.

The Department's objectives, as provided for in the *Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act 1984*, are to provide advice to the Minister on all matters relevant to the activities or functions of the Department to ensure:

- (1) that the water resources of the State are managed in ways which are most beneficial to the people of Victoria;
- (2) that water services are provided to local communities to the extent and to standards appropriate to the needs of those communities;
- (3) that water services and associated management, are provided and administered efficiently, economically, and in a manner fully accountable to the Victorian Government and the people of Victoria;
- (4) that there is security in the water sector, a working environment which is safe and satisfying; and
- (5) that the management of water resources and the provision of water services are undertaken in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, and in consultation with the appropriate authorities.

During 1986, critical areas of activity are:

- (1) reformation of legislation related to the water sector so that it clearly identifies government

- objectives and ensures effective and efficient management of Victoria's water resources;
- (2) the upgrading of State wide policy, planning, and management capabilities;
  - (3) further development of water pricing and financing for the water sector;
  - (4) the provision of support to the Ministerial Task Force associated with the State Salinity Strategy;
  - (5) the provision of support and recommendations to ministerial level discussion pertaining to the management of the River Murray-Darling Basin;
  - (6) implementation of the strategy plan to upgrade the quality of drinking water in Victoria;
  - (7) development of a State wide water sector information network;
  - (8) establishment of new structures, functions, and legal basis to ensure effective river management;
  - (9) development of a regional strategy plan for Geelong and the south-west of Victoria;
  - (10) assessment of personnel practices in the water sector; and
  - (11) development of an econometric model for the long-term optimisation of resource management.

As the Victorian water resources have been largely developed, a major role for agencies operating in the water sector is to establish effective management and planning techniques. The Department of Water Resources is currently developing a comprehensive data base to provide the basis for effective planning and management. It is also taking a longer term view of policies relevant to the water sector as a whole.

The operation of water resources is managed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Rural Water Commission, as well as the regional water bodies and water and sewerage authorities.

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

### Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority empowered to provide, control, and manage the metropolitan water supply system; to provide the metropolitan area with an efficient sewerage system; and to deal with main drains and main drainage works, which includes controlling and managing the rivers and creeks within the metropolitan area. Other responsibilities include the development of metropolitan parks and waterways in specific areas of the metropolitan area as part of a long-term plan to ensure adequate recreational facilities for Melbourne's urban dwellers, and to develop strategies for the safe storage, transport, recycling, and disposal of industrial waste.

### Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolitan area is supplied from nine major storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Aqueducts and pipelines carry the water from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream water reserves located around the perimeter of the metropolitan area. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

The major storages, and their capacities in megalitres, are: Yan Yean (30,000); Maroondah (22,000); O'Shannassy (4,000); Silvan (40,000); Upper Yarra (200,000); Greenvale (27,000); Cardinia (287,000); and Winneke (95,000). Total storage capacity of the system is 705,000 megalitres. The Thomson Reservoir adds another 1.1 million megalitres of water storage and gives Melbourne a supply system with a storage capacity equivalent to three times the expected annual demand.

### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, RESERVOIRS AND THEIR CAPACITY, 1984-85

Reservoir	Usable storage capacity	Volume held in storage
	'000 megalitres	megalitres
Yan Yean	30	17,273
Maroondah	22	9,424
O'Shannassy	4	1,760
Silvan	40	29,578
Upper Yarra	200	113,302
Greenvale	27	20,034
Cardinia	287	193,472
Winneke	95	70,436
Thomson (a)	1,100	210,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>455,279</b>

(a) The Thomson Reservoir is not yet in use. Figures for this reservoir are not included in the total.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, WATER  
SUPPLY SYSTEMS, STREAMFLOW YIELDS**  
(megalitres)

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson diversion	Total water yield
1979-80	14,300	60,400	92,500	122,400	76,800	366,400
1980-81	10,900	82,800	114,400	183,800	112,400	504,300
1981-82	16,800	90,400	116,200	189,200	105,000	517,600
1982-83(a)	5,600	42,400	59,100	66,100	23,900	197,100
1983-84	15,100	84,400	120,000	186,500	112,200	518,200
1984-85	12,500	106,500	114,700	221,400	14,200	469,300

(a) The year 1982-83 was a period of major drought.

NOTE. The yield shown for O'Shannassy includes the yield from Coranderk, for the years 1979-80 to 1980-81 inclusive.

**Cost of water supply system**

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
WATERWORKS**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Yan Yean system (including Greenvale)	27	17	12	40	24	53
Maroondah system (including Watson's Creek and Winneke)	49,177	31,104	11,923	2,132	1,046	1,261
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson system (including Silvan and Cardinia)	22,672	36,555	61,078	71,983	62,138	51,468
Service reservoirs	3,935	5,916	10,070	9,823	3,630	8,318
Large mains and pumping stations	5,097	3,992	13,087	20,797	30,856	27,081
Reticulation	14,108	17,418	19,125	18,777	21,557	22,118
Afforestation	—	23	8	—	—	—
Investigations, future works	Cr.308	Cr.589	Cr.163	Cr.1,192	Cr.1,044	Cr.682
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>94,708</b>	<b>94,436</b>	<b>115,140</b>	<b>122,360</b>	<b>118,207</b>	<b>109,617</b>

**Consumption of water**

Total water consumption for 1984-85 was 420,233 megalitres. Rainfall over the catchment areas averaged 1,169mm, the long-term weighted average rainfall being 1,240mm. At 30 June 1985, there were 977,887 properties or an estimated 2,504,000 persons in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water.

During the year ended 30 June 1985, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,385 megalitres on 15 January 1985, and the minimum consumption was 730 megalitres on 10 June 1985.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc.:

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,  
WATER SUPPLY SERVICES, CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTION (a)**

Particulars	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Estimated population supplied with water	'000	2,472	2,527	2,545	2,569	2,501	2,504
Improved properties supplied with water	'000	899	914	931	948	963	978
Properties with water	'000	755	765	773	785	796	816
Water consumption —							
Annual total	'000ML	447	453	451	356	373	420
Average daily	ML	1,221	1,242	1,237	975	1,020	1,151



MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,  
WATER SUPPLY SERVICES, CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTION (a) – *continued*

Particulars	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<i>Water consumption – continued</i>							
Maximum day	ML	2,680	2,933	2,838	1,848	1,914	2,385
Minimum day	ML	714	771	786	614	628	730
Storage capacity (usable)	'000ML	610	704	704	705	705	705
Ratio of usable storage capacity to annual consumption		1.36	1.55	1.56	1.98	1.89	1.68
Daily average consumption per head	litres	495	491	486	380	407	460
Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June	number	768,647	793,118	820,075	843,539	865,392	883,272

(a) Figures exclude water supplied to the Mornington Peninsula.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,  
WATER CONSUMPTION (a)  
(megalitres)

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85
Annual total	385,484	436,218
Daily average	1,053	1,195
Maximum day	1,963	2,460
Minimum day	661	756

(a) All figures include water supplied to the Mornington Peninsula, i.e. 12,524 ML in 1983-84; and 15,985 ML in 1984-85.

### Sewerage system

#### *General description of the sewerage system*

Melbourne's sewerage system has two main component parts: the Werribee Farm, or Western System, which serves mainly the northern and western areas of the metropolitan area; and the South-Eastern System which caters for development north-east, east, and south-east of Melbourne.

The Werribee Farm has been in service since 1897 and purifies and disposes of about 67.5 per cent of the flow from Melbourne's sewered areas. Depending on the time of year, land filtration and lagooning are used to purify raw sewerage before the resultant 'reconditioned water' is discharged through drain outlets into Port Phillip Bay. Land filtration is used in summer, grass filtration in winter, and lagooning for excess wet weather flows and as a year-round supplementary treatment method. Lush vegetation growth at the Farm, promoted by the nutrients in sewage applied to land and grass filtration areas, is grazed by cattle and sheep, and substantial numbers of animals are sold each year to help offset the cost of sewerage treatment at the Farm.

While the Farm has been serving Melbourne for more than 85 years, urban growth and industrial expansion have necessitated far-ranging expansion of the sewerage system in recent years. The South-Eastern Sewerage System, commissioned in September 1975, is the most significant recent addition.

It has four component parts—the South-Eastern Trunk Sewer, a main sewer conveying sewage by gravity from Kew to Carrum; intercepting systems diverting sewage from existing main sewers into the trunk sewer; a purification plant, located near Carrum and being built in two stages each of 290 megalitres a day capacity (mean dry weather flow), and a 56 kilometre outfall from the plant discharging purified wastewater into Bass Strait near Cape Schanck.

As the keystone of the South-Eastern project, the plant is one of the most modern of its type. It is set in 616 hectares which have been landscaped to blend with the surrounding countryside at Carrum. The plant uses the activated sludge process to produce a colourless, odourless, reconditioned water. Electric power is generated on-site from by-product gas, and the plant has a first-stage capacity to serve a population of 900,000.

The main section of the South-Eastern Trunk Sewer extends for some 33 kilometres from Kew to Carrum and comprises 23 kilometres of tunnel from Kew to Braeside and 9 kilometres of conduit constructed by the open cut method from Braeside to Carrum. The outfall from Carrum to Bass Strait was constructed with tunnelling and trenching methods.

The Dandenong Valley Trunk Sewer has now been constructed from Carrum to Ringwood and serves development in the Dandenong Creek catchment. Commissioning of this major trunk sewer provides for a future population of some one million people. It has enabled removal of four neighbourhood sewage treatment plants which were used to provide sewerage facilities earlier than would have otherwise been possible.

As development in Croydon and parts of Knox and Lilydale progresses, a further extension of the trunk sewer will be required.

Regional and smaller neighbourhood sewage treatment plants are used to provide facilities for developed areas which are remote from the main gravity sewerage system. They will be phased out as the gravity mains are extended.

Further major sewerage works will be necessary to cope with the expanding metropolitan area. Work has started on the \$266m Western Trunk Sewer to replace the existing Main Outfall Sewer between Brooklyn pumping station and Werribee. The Main Outfall Sewer is now overloaded and also has severe structural deterioration.

Other planned sewerage amplification works include the North-Western Sewer which is required to provide for present and future development in the western sector of Melbourne and provision of sewerage services to townships in the Upper Yarra Valley for which the Board assumed responsibility recently.

The Board is also the authority for the disposal of stormwater in metropolitan Melbourne, and the main drainage system is separated from the sewerage system. Responsibility for street drainage flowing into the main drainage system rests with the various municipalities.

At 30 June 1984, 865,000 properties were provided with sewerage, representing a total population of about 2,361,000 people. The total cost of the sewerage system to that date was \$1,259,981,000.

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85 is shown in the following table:

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Farm purchase and preparation	1,793	2,032	1,233	2,194	3,898	5,378
Treatment works	2,675	4,611	2,805	5,004	5,028	6,744
Outfall sewer and rising mains	104	825	1,150	1,039	211	280
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	865	855	1,799	4,485	2,771	4,652
Main and branch sewers	17,463	18,426	21,853	24,841	35,828	36,465
Reticulation sewers	45,128	54,586	58,994	49,809	50,729	61,317
Sanitary depots	1	Cr.34	-	-	-	-
Investigations	Cr.377	Cr.349	Cr.357	Cr.359	Cr.2,797	Cr.2,792
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>67,652</b>	<b>80,952</b>	<b>87,477</b>	<b>87,013</b>	<b>95,668</b>	<b>117,628</b>

*Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises*

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1984-85, working expenses were \$402,505, costs of conveying and treatment \$107,255, and interest \$57,027, making a total of \$566,787. Revenue was \$348,144, giving a deficit of \$218,643.

**Drainage**

The Board has been responsible for main stormwater drainage in the Melbourne metropolitan area since 1924. The current drainage area under the Board's control covers some 4,385 square kilometres. Besides being responsible for underground drains and the smaller creeks and watercourses, the Board also has responsibility over the metropolitan rivers within the drainage area. Local drainage responsibilities, namely those areas draining less than about 60 hectares, rest with the respective municipal councils.

The drainage functions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are aimed at the control of flooding, erosion, prevention of pollution and spread of disease, environment protection, and improved flood prediction and include construction of works, maintenance of works and natural channels, and policing of regulations. The Board carries out necessary maintenance to ensure the

required waterway area remains available. Such maintenance includes the removal of sediment, erosion prevention measures, clearing debris and rubbish, and de-snagging. In so doing, the appearance of the creeks and watercourses is preserved and dangerous areas eliminated.

At 30 June 1985, the total length of constructed drains under the Board's control was 575 kilometres.

#### **Waterways management**

With increased emphasis on recreational use of waterways and nearby lands, the Board has been heavily involved in providing information for various studies and reports on such matters. During 1983-84, these included the Lower Yarra and Maribyrnong River Concept Plans and the Upper Yarra River Management Strategy Report.

A more natural treatment of streams is to be stressed in future flood plain management and strategic planning of watercourses. Forward plans will be prepared for large drainage catchments for optimum use of retarding basins and for non-structural treatment of floodways. Development on lands liable to flooding will be controlled. In the current review of metropolitan open space policy, the Board is working towards the preparation of open space planning guidelines and a revised financial policy. A greater emphasis will be placed on the promotion and development of a linear open space network, particularly along urban waterways.

The Yarra River and its immediate environs is treated primarily as an open space system for nature conservation and recreation with provision, where appropriate, for primary production and forestry.

Consistent with these objectives, the Board is charged with the responsibility for preparing and implementing concept plans for the lower reaches of the Yarra River and similar plans for the lower Maribyrnong River. A concept plan for the Yarra River from Punt Road to Dights Falls went on public exhibition in 1985. The Board has recently completed the beautification of the Yarra River South Bank as the first stage of implementing the Lower Yarra Concept Plan approved in 1982.

#### **Metropolitan parks**

The primary objectives for the parks system, outlined in 1975 and re-affirmed by the Board in 1983, are to:

- (1) provide for people of all ages and abilities, a range of recreational and educational opportunities of a regional nature and generally not provided elsewhere in the metropolitan area;
- (2) protect and enhance existing environmental resources so as to develop satisfying high quality natural and rural open space landscapes; and
- (3) develop historical, recreational, and educational facilities appropriate to the type, scale, and quality of surrounding land-uses.

The Board continued to buy land for its metropolitan parks, adding 61 hectares at a cost of \$4,146,021, thus bringing the total area in Board ownership to 2,516 hectares, and total cost of acquisition to 30 June 1985 to \$43m.

#### *Park management*

Apart from the developed picnic parks, management is orientated towards the protection of natural resources through fencing, revegetation, and pest eradication. Public access is being provided to see commercial orchards, market gardens, farm animals, and crop production areas. Emphasis is on facilitating access to high quality landscapes, particularly visual and pedestrian access.

Interpretation is becoming increasingly important, particularly of rural activities and natural features.

Management prescriptions are being prepared to guide field staff in the sensitive management of the parks' natural resources. The need for comprehensive management plans and 'minimum damage' land improvement policies have been recognised as a high priority.

Reservoir parks with picnic facilities exist at the Maroondah, Upper Yarra, Silvan, Cardinia, Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Greenvale, and Winneke Reservoirs, at Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, Donnelly's Weir, and the top of Black Spur – the latter four all being in the vicinity of Healesville. The metropolitan parks are:

- (1) Dandenong Valley, in the valley of the creek between Boronia Road and Wellington Road. This is being developed and will eventually comprise 1,330 hectares: sections totalling 246 hectares are now open to the public;
- (2) Maribyrnong Valley, off the Calder Highway at Keilor, will eventually cover 460 hectares, including both MMBW and council-managed land. The Brimbank Park section of 146 hectares is now open;

- (3) The Yarra Valley Park will eventually occupy 1,432 hectares along the river from Burke Road, Ivanhoe to Pound Bend, Warrandyte. Initial development has been centred on Banksia Park, off Templestowe Road, Bulleen and Westerfolds Park, off Porter Street, Templestowe;
- (4) The Spring Park Golf Course (6 holes) at the corner of Springvale and Lower Dandenong Roads;
- (5) Point Cook, off Aviation Road, adjoining the RAAF Base, will be of 933 hectares. The Board now manages 447 hectares, including a beach recreation use; and
- (6) Werribee Park, including the historic Chirnside mansion and 131 hectares of formal garden and free range zoo operated by the Zoological Board.

#### Industrial waste

Melbourne's industries, like those of other busy manufacturing cities, produce large quantities of industrial wastes. Much can be disposed of safely through the sewerage system. However, in recent years the varieties and quantities of hazardous and intractable wastes have been increasing.

At present the Board accepts some industrial liquid wastes for treatment and disposal through its sewerage system, under a system of trade waste agreements. The Board has entered into about 4,300 individual agreements which specify the conditions under which it will accept particular wastes and its charges for the service. Current policy is to accept bio-degradable substances but to limit the level of toxic material and other pollutants.

The Board leaves the setting up and operation of hazardous waste treatment and storage to private firms where possible and only carries out this function itself where necessary. The user-pays principle is followed, with working funds being provided by a new Victorian Waste Management Fund.

#### Pensioner benefits and other concessions

In recent years the Victorian Government has initiated a range of concessions to water charges for eligible pensioners and low-income earners. These include:

- (1) A home-owner eligible pensioner rebate of 50 per cent of water and sewerage charges up to a maximum of \$67.50. In 1984-85 the scheme was extended to allow eligible pensioners who do not receive the maximum rebate to apply the unused portion of it to reduce water-by-measure charges by up to 50 per cent. Rebates totalling \$15.7m were allowed under this scheme in 1984-85; and
- (2) A concession for tenants, who are also eligible pensioners, beneficiaries, or low-income earners holding a Commonwealth health card, of 50 per cent of water-by-measure charges up to a maximum of \$67.50. Rebates totalling \$620,000 were allowed under this scheme in 1984-85. The cost of these rebates is met directly by the Victorian Government. Slightly over 200,000 ratepayers, or about one in four, opted to pay their rates in four instalments during the year. The Board also arranges alternative payment plans for ratepayers who find it difficult to pay their rates by the due date.

#### Finance

##### *Assessed value of property*

The net annual value of property from 1979-80 to 1984-85 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

#### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Water rate	1,719.5	1,752.3	2,614.2	2,672.5	2,742.4	2,766.2
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	1,435.7	1,478.3	2,241.7	2,296.8	2,410.7	2,471.6
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	1,402.1	1,421.7	2,120.5	2,165.3	2,277.8	2,305.7
Metropolitan improvement rate	1,743.9	1,777.3	2,624.7	2,720.7	2,778.5	2,815.8

##### *Finance for capital works*

Capital works are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

*Board's borrowing powers and loan liability*

The Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$2,500m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loans from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$2,500m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1985, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$2,328m, of which \$1,942m had been incurred under section 187. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

*Revenue, expenditure, etc.*

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(\$,000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
REVENUE						
Water supply –						
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	111,452	132,291	143,684	159,579	188,158	194,528
Sewerage –						
Sewerage rates	121,972	132,451	147,685	170,000	191,352	205,822
Trade waste charges	9,717	11,221	12,640	12,891	14,309	14,957
Sanitary and miscellaneous charges	4,127	4,760	5,790	6,748	24,679	15,483
Metropolitan farm –						
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	3	3	7	22	87	53
Balance, livestock account	2,374	1,343	1,296	1,765	1,713	1,804
Metropolitan drainage and rivers –						
Drainage and river improvement rate	18,499	20,040	24,141	28,079	31,464	33,981
Miscellaneous income	122	165	348	503	2,730	1,829
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,266</b>	<b>302,274</b>	<b>335,591</b>	<b>379,587</b>	<b>454,492</b>	<b>468,457</b>
EXPENDITURE						
Water supply –						
Management	15,199	18,212	23,850	25,614	28,851	28,962
Maintenance	23,784	30,448	38,280	58,363	67,414	72,067
Sewerage –						
Management	15,507	18,387	23,533	25,560	25,495	28,061
Maintenance	27,382	31,359	40,417	59,661	75,350	71,000
Metropolitan farm –						
Management	1,027	1,087	1,701	1,810	1,208	1,940
Maintenance	4,308	5,729	6,292	7,671	7,857	8,088
Metropolitan drainage and rivers –						
Management	3,510	3,906	5,308	5,885	6,266	7,437
Maintenance	5,306	6,596	8,955	11,052	12,203	12,063
Loan flotation expenses	2,430	2,693	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Interest and finance expenses	118,818	118,747	141,651	169,641	174,845	193,088
Contributions to –						
Sinking fund	4,074	4,555	5,421	87	Cr.192	Cr.762
Loans redeemed reserve	8,378	8,698	10,220	3,032	2,594	2,595
Renewals fund	5,632	6,520	7,318	(c)	(c)	(c)
Depreciation	309	322	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Superannuation fund	5,450	6,289	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Provident fund	–	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	441	448	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rates equalisation reserve or general reserve	2,952	Cr.2,408	Cr.5,355	Cr.27,858	Cr.2,399	Cr.216,978
Adjustment to previous year's expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	200,898
Appropriations for contingencies, accrued interest, etc.	–	5,000	–	–	–	(e)3,198

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(\$,000) - *continued*

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
EXPENDITURE						
Insurance fund	4,500	4,292	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Capital works	18,400	28,200	28,000	10,247	-	-
Contribution to Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	27,680	55,000	56,800
Other	859	1,194	-	1,142	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,266</b>	<b>302,274</b>	<b>335,591</b>	<b>379,587</b>	<b>454,492</b>	<b>468,457</b>
Capital outlay at 30 June -						
Water supply	818,798	913,234	1,028,374	1,150,734	1,275,842	1,385,459
Sewerage	903,001	983,953	1,071,430	1,158,443	1,259,981	1,377,609
Drainage and river improvement works	101,339	114,153	131,736	144,071	155,365	162,300

(a) Included in management expenses.

(b) Included in finance expenses.

(c) Renewals Fund ceased 1982-83 onwards.

(d) Included in management, maintenance, and capital expenditure.

(e) Includes Foreign Currency Variations Reserve.

**Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.**

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges Highways and Foreshores Act 1974* by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, on 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In June 1984, the Victorian Government announced its plans for the Board to continue to manage Melbourne's hydraulic systems (water supply, sewerage, and waterways) and to be responsible for open spaces and the disposal of intractable wastes. Responsibility for the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme transferred to the Ministry for Planning and Environment in July 1985.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1979-80 to 1984-85.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: METROPOLITAN  
IMPROVEMENT FUND, REVENUE ACCOUNT, AND CAPITAL OUTLAY  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
REVENUE						
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	19,447	20,866	33,841	30,522	30,174	31,504
Sales of land	2,565	4,734	4,095	1,965	1,901	4,023
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>22,012</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>37,936</b>	<b>32,487</b>	<b>32,075</b>	<b>35,527</b>
EXPENDITURE						
Management	6,453	7,532	10,011	11,413	13,240	14,783
Maintenance	1,027	1,580	3,589	5,351	5,620	7,632
Interest	51	51	52	52	51	52
Reserved land and acquisitions	2,415	4,535	2,242	3,934	1,464	3,519
Metropolitan parks and land acquisitions	6,677	2,663	3,840	1,798	187	4,276
Construction works	1,847	1,869	4,932	9,426	3,651	1,824
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	3,900	5,225	6,328	7,367	8,499	7,930
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	Cr.828	1,513	6,900	Cr.9,221	Cr.686	Cr.4,531
Contribution to Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	2,320	-	-
Other	470	632	42	47	49	42
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>22,012</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>37,936</b>	<b>32,487</b>	<b>32,075</b>	<b>35,527</b>
Capital outlay at 30 June	75,715	80,786	86,952	101,183	103,893	110,410

## RURAL WATER COMMISSION

### History and development

Following a Royal Commission on water supply, the Victorian Parliament passed the Irrigation Act of 1886 which vested the right to the use and control of all surface waters of Victoria in the Crown. This Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts and within a few years, large areas of Victoria were included in their districts. However most of the trusts failed due to inadequate water conservation, divided control of water resources, insufficient charges, and irregular revenue because water was used on a large scale only in dry years. Their failure made clear the need for a single authority to manage Victoria's water resources and resulted in the formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905. Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission was made responsible in general terms for the conservation, distribution, and management of Victoria's water resources outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In recent years the Commission's role broadened. The *Groundwater Act 1969* gave the Commission additional responsibilities in regard to control of underground water. Amendments to the Local Government Act in 1973 extended the Commission's powers over sub-division of land. Prior to the amendment, the Commission's approval was only required for sub-divisions within irrigation districts. After amendment its approval was required for all sub-divisions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The *Drainage of Land Act 1975* conferred on the Commission additional powers relating to the drainage of land and management of flood plains, outside the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Dandenong Valley Authority area. The Commission comprised three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

On 1 July 1984 under the provisions of the *Water (Central Management Restructuring) Act 1984*, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was abolished and replaced by the Rural Water Commission which took over all assets of the previous organisation. The three member Commission was replaced with an eight member Board of Management comprised as follows: the general manager of the Commission; a director-general of Water Resources; a staff representative; two representatives of irrigation farmers; one representative of domestic and stock users; one person experienced in waterway management; and one person experienced in management of water or any other managerial, financial, economic, or technical area.

Its primary mission is 'To manage relevant water and land resources, to provide water, water related services and the necessary infrastructure for irrigation, domestic, stock, commercial, industrial, recreational and environmental uses in non-metropolitan areas of Victoria'.

Its statutory functions, as set out by Order in Council, are as follows:

- (1) provide water and water-related services for irrigation, domestic, and stock uses and for commercial, industrial, recreational, environmental, and other beneficial uses in irrigation and other rural areas throughout Victoria;
- (2) design, construct, operate, and maintain the necessary infrastructure to enable the delivery of services;
- (3) allocate and sell water, and where necessary purchase water, and implement pricing and demand management policies;
- (4) undertake resource assessment and investigations pursuant to the effective and efficient operation and maintenance of rural water services;
- (5) undertake water services and related functions as may be assigned by legislation, directed by the Minister or delegated to the Commission by other public authorities; and
- (6) develop public education programmes to promote broad community awareness of the role of rural water services in Victoria's social and economic development.

The Commission employs 2,800 people and in 1984-85, the total operating and capital expenditure was \$100m and \$55m, respectively.

### Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in constituted districts although there is an increasingly large proportion of 'private diverters', that is, irrigators who are authorised to take water from watercourses but whose holdings are not located inside an irrigation district. In the irrigation districts, water assigned to a given district is allocated to lands commanded by the channel system and suitable for irrigation on the basis of a water right. Irrigators pay a fixed sum for the volume of water allocated under water rights whether or not the water is actually used.

Irrigation water is managed so that water rights would be available under conditions of worst recorded drought. In most years water in excess of water rights is usually available as water sales. The water right system ensures the irrigators of a minimum volume of water each year and ensures that the Commission has constant revenue to help meet the costs of district operations.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising.

#### **Domestic and stock water**

The Commission operates a complex system of channels and pipelines which supplies domestic and stock water requirements of farms and towns throughout the Wimmera-Mallee. The supply comes largely from storages in the Grampians. Current emphasis is on improving delivery efficiency of the system and strategies are being developed to replace open channels with pipelines, so reducing the enormous losses through evaporation and seepage.

#### **Urban water supply**

The Commission operates three major urban water supply systems – Mornington Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban – as well as a number of minor urban systems in towns associated with its irrigation or domestic and stock supply systems. Bulk water is also supplied to some water boards through these systems. At present the Commission is preparing to hand over the Mornington Peninsula system to the newly formed Mornington Peninsula and District Water Board.

Other urban water supplies and sewerage services outside the metropolitan area are operated and managed by local autonomous water boards which are overviewed by the Department of Water Resources, acting for the Minister of Water Supply.

#### **Water resource planning and management**

The Commission adopts strategies and maintains standards necessary to ensure that the State's water resources are developed in a co-ordinated manner to satisfy the varied and increasing water needs to domestic, industrial, and agricultural users throughout the State.

Fulfilling this role requires the development of appropriate water policy; measurement and protection of the quality and quantity of water throughout the State; the development of river flood-plain management strategies; the provision of engineering and technical services to the River Murray Commission; construction of major headworks; provision of salinity mitigation facilities; the control of water quality of receiving waters; provision of recreational facilities; and the overview and transfer of funds to other authorities including the Dandenong Valley Authority and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

#### **Salinity**

The salinisation of soils has emerged as a major environmental problem in northern Victoria threatening the productivity of irrigated lands and therefore undermining the economic viability of certain irrigation districts. In the Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, Australia's largest irrigation region, 1,400 square kilometres have suffered damage from salt and 4,000 square kilometres are potentially salt prone. Salinity has been the subject of government inquiries in recent years and the Commission has for some time been investigating and implementing strategies to overcome the problem.

A major element of salinity is the rising of the water tables, bringing salt to surface soils. Strategies adopted to overcome this include use of evaporation basins in association with groundwater pumping, tile drainage, and laser grading to improve water-use efficiency.

#### **Flood plain management**

The Water Commission is the lead agency involved in the development of strategies for flood plain management, including mitigation works aimed at reducing flood losses. Flood studies are systematically carried out throughout the State and strategies developed for flood prone areas.

The Commission also has an important role in land-use planning. As the Drainage Authority for the State, pursuant to the *Drainage of Land Act 1975*, outside the metropolitan area and the area of the Dandenong Valley Authority, the Commission is required to provide advice on flooding and drainage matters. It also gives consideration to these aspects when processing subdivisions, land planning, and development proposals in the 168 municipalities within its jurisdiction.

Implementation of flood plain management strategies and, in particular, proclamation of areas liable to flooding has necessitated upgrading of land-use controls to recognise the limitations of land-use imposed by the probability of flooding in these areas.



## COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

### Introduction

As a result of the migration of a significant number of people to country areas in the 1850s, there was a need to ensure adequate water supplies. At that time, no water supply authority existed so the Victorian Government established the Victorian Water Supply Department. This Department had responsibility for the construction of reservoirs where the need was greatest. In 1881, the Water Conservation Act was introduced. This was the first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country areas.

By 1945, there were 258 cities and towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. By 30 June 1985, this had increased to 450 cities and towns with reticulated water supplies. The management of these supplies is by either the Rural Water Commission or local authorities. At 30 June 1985, supplies to 105 of these towns and cities was by the Rural Water Commission, while the remaining 345 were supplied by local water authorities.

Sixty-two towns are supplied by the Commission's major urban supply systems on the Mornington Peninsula and in the Otway and Coliban areas which were constructed primarily to supply towns (though a substantial volume of water for irrigation is supplied to the Bendigo-Castlemaine area). A further 52 towns are supplied from the irrigation network or from the Wimmera-Mallee channel.

### Local authorities

Over the last 100 years, a large number of often very small water and sewerage authorities were established in country Victoria to administer water and sewerage systems. Since 1982, there has been an ongoing reorganisation of these authorities in an attempt to reduce the excessive number of authorities and provide for more effective management.

At 30 June 1985, of the 339 bodies existing prior to 1982, 327 had been abolished and replaced by 145 successor bodies. The remaining bodies were in the process of restructuring.

The Department of Water Resources takes a role in overseeing these local authorities and providing effective advice and guidelines of policy, financial, and management issues.

### *Present level of service*

*Water.* By 30 June 1985, 345 towns throughout rural Victoria – with an estimated population of 1,226,835 people – had reticulated water supplies.

*Sewerage.* By 30 June 1985, 152 towns outside the Melbourne metropolitan area had operating facilities serving an estimated total population of 1,166,361.

During 1984-85, reticulated water was supplied to Congupna and Oxley, while reticulated sewerage was supplied to Chiltern, Drysdale/Clifton Springs, Mallacoota, and Yackandandah. Sewerage schemes have been approved for a further 11 towns. Proposed schemes for sewerage a further 66 towns have been submitted for approval. There still remain 12 towns throughout the State with populations of 1,000 or more that do not have reticulated sewerage.

## FORESTRY

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### FORESTS OF VICTORIA

#### Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 36 per cent or 8.1 million hectares of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. Most of Victoria's forests are in public ownership. Forests cover about 84 per cent of the 8.7 million hectares of Crown land and 6 per cent of the 14 million hectares of freehold land in the State. Over the last decade the area set aside in parks and reserves has grown rapidly and about 30 per cent of forested public land is reserved for conservation and recreation.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the eastern coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

#### Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of introduced softwood species.

#### *Mountain forests*

The mountain forests occupy about 840,000 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent

scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

#### *Stringybark forests*

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,300,000 hectares.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities, such as fishing, camping and hiking.

#### *Red gum forests*

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River and its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition, they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation with many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

#### *Ironbark and box forests*

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for railway sleepers, fencing timbers, and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

#### *Arid woodlands and heathlands*

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and shrublands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

#### *Forest plantations*

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict and marginal farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) is approximately 195,000 hectares.

Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands and rehabilitation of lands degraded by mining and bad farming practices.

### Management

Since 1919, the State forests of Victoria were managed by the Forests Commission under various Forests Acts. In 1983, the Forests Commission was amalgamated with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey and parts of the Ministry for Conservation, to form the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. This Department is responsible for the management of most of the public land in Victoria. In 1984, the State Forests and Lands Service, one of the divisions of the new Department, became responsible for the management of State forests. Field management is organised through eighteen regions.

#### *Establishment and tending of State forest plantations*

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued in 1984-85. A total of 275 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during 1984-85, the main planting being mountain species in the eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. A total of 1,638 hectares of new softwood plantations was established in 1984-85, almost all of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were concentrated in six of the eight development zones where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

#### STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA (hectares)

Activity	Area					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
New planting	2,940	2,608	3,128	3,512	2,068	1,638
Re-planting felled areas	719	620	568	607	605	608
Thinning –						
Commercial	1,094	1,775	2,120	1,523	1,840	2,376
Non-commercial	5	—	167	22	11	22
Pruning	127	196	101	172	351	368
Fertilisation	3,488	2,218	743	3,327	2,642	3,650
Cleaning –						
Ground	6,064	4,558	4,435	5,594	4,437	3,132
Aerial	—	398	760	1,796	3,071	2,378

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

#### STATE FOREST HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS, ESTABLISHMENT ACTIVITY, VICTORIA (hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other species		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
New planting	245	432	242	198	147	33

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

#### *Regeneration and tending of native forests*

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

A total of 28,311 hectares of native forests was subjected to regeneration or other silvicultural treatment in 1983-84.

#### NATIVE STATE FORESTS ESTABLISHMENT AND SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT, VICTORIA (hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other species		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Aerial seeding	323	2,109	1,308	636	1,793	302
Hand seeding	604	782	638	706	585	839
Induced seed fall (a)	15	14	22	2,411	2,582	1,725

NATIVE STATE FORESTS ESTABLISHMENT AND SILVICULTURAL  
TREATMENT, VICTORIA – *continued*  
(hectares)

Activity	Mountain forests			Stringybark and other species		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Regeneration felling/ natural seed fall	243	191	94	6,968	7,328	9,231
Liberation felling	54	64	50	1,003	5,688	1,621
Thinning	16	14	50	2,483	3,503	917
Coppicing	—	—	—	389	493	187
Other	130	129	—	2,989	3,036	425

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.  
Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE  
FORESTS, VICTORIA, 1984-85  
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated				Total
	Ash	Stringy- bark gum	Box, Iron- bark	Red gum	
Aerial seeding	1,308	302	—	—	1,610
Hand seeding	638	817	7	15	1,477
Induced seedfall	22	1,695	—	30	1,747
Regeneration felling/ natural seed fall	94	7,431	643	1,157	9,325
Liberation felling	50	1,611	—	10	1,671
Thinning	50	61	370	486	967
Coppicing	—	15	147	25	187
Other	187	110	—	355	652
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>17,636</b>

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

### Research and development

The Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands maintains a research programme to ensure that factual information is available for planning and monitoring forest management practices to meet changing community needs. Both short and long-term studies are in progress into many aspects of silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests, and also into genetics and tree breeding, entomology and pathology, protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, and planning techniques.

In nurseries, studies are being made of the nutritional and soil physical requirements of both eucalypts and conifers, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, methods of site preparation, planting and seeding, fertiliser and nursery techniques, and the identification and control of pests, weeds, and diseases, for the efficient production of seedlings.

Investigations are being conducted to develop cultural practices for optimal establishment and growth of first and second rotation radiata pine plantations and maintenance of long-term site productivity. A tree breeding programme with *Pinus radiata* is now yielding improved seeds for general planting purposes.

The use of tree planting for salinity control in dry land and irrigated farming areas is under investigation with regard to the short-term and long-term salt tolerance of tree and shrub species, their annual water use and effect on the water table.

Other silvicultural studies concern the use of native trees as an effluent disposal system; the regeneration of burnt sites and high-elevation forests; the reforestation of former pine plantation sites; the effects of thinning on growth and wood quality of eucalypts and conifers; and the natural variation of several eucalypt species.

The major emphasis in entomological research is directed at a bark beetle (*Ips grandicollis*) which is potentially a serious pest of *Pinus radiata*. Pathological research continues on the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and honey fungus (*Armillaria*) including assessment of site and stand characteristics associated with eucalyptus-crown dieback, and the rate of spread and effect of the fungi on different species in mixed eucalypt forests.

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is being conducted to assess the influence of management practices on forest flora and fauna. Studies look at the distribution and abundance of species and their habitats in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, and in plantations and adjacent native forests after utilisation. Emphasis is also being given to evaluating the effect of harvesting, flooding, pesticide application, fire, and controlled burning on water quality and yield, nutrient status, site productivity, and flora, fauna, and wildlife habitats. This information is used to develop forest management procedures which allow for the efficient production of wood consistent with the conservation of other forest values such as water quality, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Reliable information on the future availability of wood from the State's forests is of the utmost importance. Improving techniques for predicting the growth of major commercial species, upgrading existing systems of recording and retrieving information about softwood plantations and forecasting the availability of sawlogs and pulpwood is being given a high priority.

### Forest protection

During the 1984-85 fire season, Departmental personnel attended 522 wildfires. These fires burnt a total of 233,000 hectares of State forest, national park, and protected public land. The total area of these public lands burnt in the past six fire seasons up to and including 1984-85, is shown in the following table:

AREAS OF STATE FOREST, NATIONAL PARK,  
AND PROTECTED PUBLIC LAND BURNT BY  
WILDFIRES, VICTORIA  
(hectares)

Year	State forest	National park	Protected public land	Total
1979-80	25,773	628	1,235	27,636
1980-81	388,681	40,561	2,731	431,973
1981-82	16,657	2,139	67	18,863
1982-83	360,430	74,725	158	435,313
1983-84	8,983	2,559	3,193	14,735
1984-85	193,146	39,758	96	233,000

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

The 1984-85 fire season was relatively mild except for mid-January when a serious emergency occurred. Very high temperatures (40° – 44°C), strong north-west winds followed by equally strong south-west winds on 14 January, together with 'dry' thunderstorms later in the day and overnight combined to produce a spate of forest fires throughout the State.

The wildfires occurring in State forest, national park, and protected public land originated from a variety of sources and by various agencies. The tables below illustrate the respective 'agency' and 'source' which caused wildfires in these areas during each of the past six years.

In 1984-85, lightning accounted for 10.3 per cent of the total outbreaks, while of the balance, 10.5 per cent were attributed to deliberate lighting, 10.3 per cent to landholders' burn-off escapes, 8.6 per cent to campfires and barbecues, and 10.0 per cent to cigarettes and matches. The ten-year averages for these causes are 26.8, 17.3, 9.2, 8.8, and 8.1 per cent, respectively.

CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES BY AGENCY, VICTORIA

Cause by agency	Number of fires					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Lightning	154	207	128	230	23	215
Children	20	38	26	39	13	23
Employee –						
Forest industry	10	19	7	27	6	7
Forest Department	31	26	21	24	10	18
Other Departments	10	10	14	14	10	4
Other industry	8	13	4	5	3	6
Recreationist –						
Bushwalker	2	4	4	2	1	2
Camper	28	27	23	31	21	20

CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES BY AGENCY, VICTORIA – *continued*

Cause by agency	Number of fires					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<i>Recreationist – continued</i>						
Hunter	31	23	9	35	18	21
Day Visitor	36	50	19	53	7	25
<i>Resident –</i>						
Permanent	31	45	39	49	22	51
Part-time	22	19	10	18	6	19
<i>Farmer –</i>						
Full-time	47	79	40	66	20	36
Part-time	20	26	14	32	10	12
Military	1	1	—	2	—	—
Traveller	18	17	22	54	14	31
Grazing leaseholder	6	7	—	5	—	—
Other	50	32	18	89	15	24
Unknown	188	150	70	48	18	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>522</b>

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

## CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES BY SOURCE, VICTORIA

Cause by source	Number of fires					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Lightning	154	207	128	230	23	215
<i>Exhaust –</i>						
Chainsaw	4	2	7	7	1	—
Other	15	7	8	11	2	6
Snigging, hauling	—	—	—	2	2	1
Burning vehicle, etc.	14	7	4	11	7	7
Pipe/cigarette/match	50	56	39	78	26	52
Campfire/barbeque	75	60	43	66	28	45
Prescribed burning	18	15	8	5	4	8
<i>Burn off –</i>						
Railway	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grass/scrub, etc.	34	70	21	39	13	31
Windrow/heap	19	36	19	30	8	23
Train	2	2	6	2	2	—
Deliberate lighting	157	167	84	149	40	55
<i>Waste disposal –</i>						
Domestic	13	10	12	15	5	14
Industrial	18	17	13	26	11	16
Power transmission	15	5	10	17	4	4
House, stove/flue	5	5	4	9	3	4
Burning building	6	2	1	2	1	2
Fireworks	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Relight –</i>						
Wildfire	4	10	3	12	1	3
Prescribed fire	9	10	10	9	7	4
Burn-off	28	27	21	61	13	19
Other	21	29	14	24	10	10
Unknown	51	48	13	18	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>522</b>

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

Fire prevention works are effected in State forests in accordance with the fire prevention plans prepared for each of the eighteen regions. The summary of major works (excluding fuel reduction burning) during 1984-85 is shown in the following table:

**MAJOR FIRE PROTECTION INSTALLATIONS ON STATE FOREST,  
VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1985**

Work	Unit	Construction	Maintenance	Total in use
Firebreaks	kilometres	388	3,017	3,581
Helipads	number	43	150	296
Airstrips	"	5	13	25
Dams, weirs, tanks	"	18	1,400	2,204
Towers and lookouts	"	—	85	85
Dugouts and shelters	"	1	40	40

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

A summary of fuel reduction burning effected in State forest during each of the past six years is shown in the following table:

**AREA OF STATE FOREST TREATED  
BY FUEL REDUCTION BURNING,  
VICTORIA**

Year	Area	Percentage of State forest
	(hectares)	
1979-80	345,045	5.5
1980-81	477,160	7.5
1981-82	167,135	2.6
1982-83	62,345	1.0
1983-84	370,000	5.8
1984-85	106,400	1.7

Source: Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

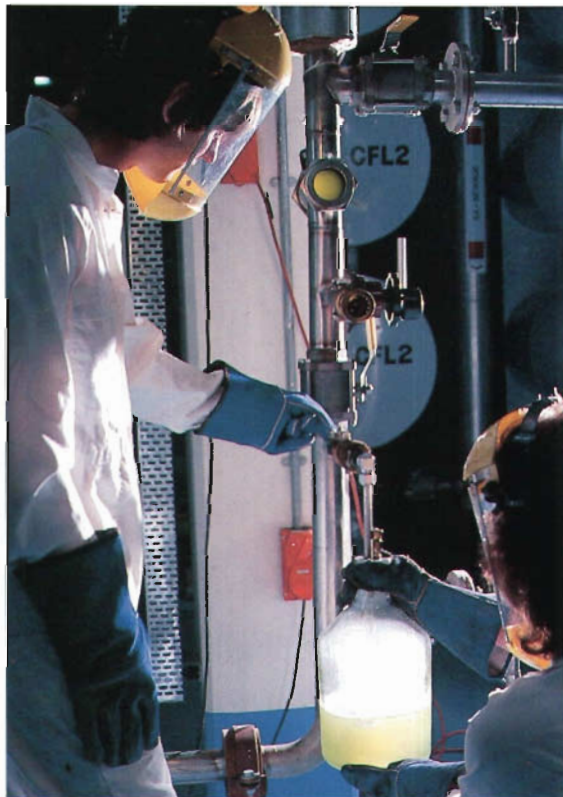
A central strategy of fire protection in Victorian forests is to dispose of the dry plant litter, such as bark and leaves, which is shed by eucalypt trees every year in great quantities. The periodic removal of accumulations of this flammable material is the most effective way of preventing intense destructive wildfires during the fire season and enables firefighters to more readily control any such outbreak.

Control of these accumulated fine fuels in eucalypt forests is an important factor in protecting adjacent settled areas and private property, intensive-use forest recreation areas, softwood and hardwood timber production areas, plus water supply catchments and significant wildlife habitat areas. This control is achieved by the most natural means of fuel reduction (or controlled) burning operations during the spring and autumn months when weather conditions and dryness of the fuels are suitable for slow, controllable fires that burn at low intensities. These operations are carried out in accordance with regional fire prevention plans, updated each year, and have resulted in an average of approximately 200,000 hectares being treated in this way each year over the past two decades.

Major improvements have been made during the past decade in the methods of suppressing wildfires by the use of aircraft. An effective technique of aerial attack on some fires has been developed in which small agriculture-type aircraft, fitted with hoppers of 550 to 1,500 litres capacity, are loaded with fire retardant which is released during flight on the vegetation near the fire edge. The retardant slows up or prevents the spread of the fire edge and enable firefighters to more readily achieve control of the fire. These aircraft operate from airstrips within the forest where facilities have been installed for storage, mixing and loading the retardant mixture, and also from other airstrips with similar facilities, near the forest. Similar light aircraft are also used for fire reconnaissance of extensive forest areas, especially after 'dry' thunderstorms have occurred, to pin-point any fires resulting from lightning strikes or other causes.

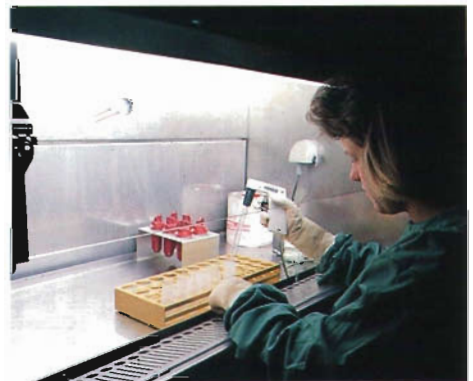
Helicopters are also used to great effect in fire suppression to transport fire observers searching for new or suspected fires, fire control officers directing ground firefighting operations from the air, and men, equipment, and supplies into remote or difficult access areas. There are 296 helipads which have been developed in forest areas to enable helicopters to land with firefighting resources. In more recent years, a helicopter has been fitted with a suspended bucket of about 1,600 litres capacity which is filled with water by immersion in a water storage and the load released vertically on to the fire, this method being especially effective on a troublesome hot-spot or a 'spot' fire away from the main fire.





The Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), Geelong –  
(Above) An exterior view of the Laboratory.  
(Left) Collecting a test sample, used to monitor the effectiveness of the sewerage treatment process.  
(Below) All laboratory work involving infectious agents at AAHL is carried out in biosafety cabinets.

*Australian Animal Health Laboratory*





Aussat –

(Above) Launch of a space shuttle, used to carry the Aussat satellite into space.

(Below left) Releasing the satellite into orbit.

(Below right) Diagrammatic representation of the proposed coverage of the satellite over Australia.

*Aussat Pty Ltd*





Forty years separates these two aircraft. An RAAF F/A-18 flies above a restored Second World War Mustang.

*Department of Defence*



(Right) The Australia Post Electronic Mail Acceptance Centre, Melbourne.

*Australia Post*

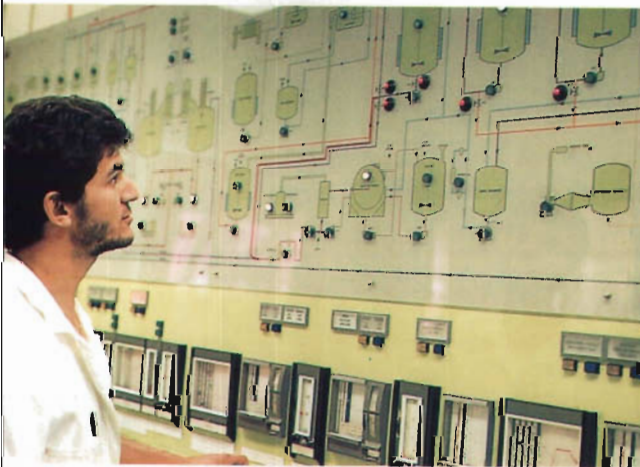


(Above) Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Parkville –

The high technology P.L. Bazeley Human Vaccine Building, named in honour of Australia's penicillin and Salk polio vaccine pioneer.

(Left and below) Various examples of biotechnology in action at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.

*Commonwealth Serum Laboratories*



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## FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

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### FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

#### **Fisheries and Wildlife Service**

##### *Introduction*

The Fisheries and Wildlife Service is a head office division of the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. Details relating to the structure and organisation of the Fisheries and Wildlife Service as previously constituted may be referred to in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

##### *Wildlife on private land*

Nearly two-thirds of Victoria is privately owned and much of the land is used for agriculture. Some agricultural land already supports some wildlife species but appropriate management could result in the provision of much more suitable habitat without detracting from the primary purpose of the land.

The provision and management of wildlife habitat on private land can make a significant contribution to conserving Victoria's wildlife resources. An increasing number of landholders are undertaking wildlife conservation practices on their properties and are interested in making known to others their concern for wildlife and their practical responses.

In 1981, following a suggestion by the Bird Observers Club, the Service and Club members embarked on a joint initiative, the 'Land for Wildlife' scheme, to recognise new or existing wildlife conservation efforts by landholders and to encourage other landholders to initiate similar wildlife conservation practices on their properties.

The scheme does not provide any financial assistance or incentives; it simply recognises voluntary wildlife conservation work on private land. An attractive 'Land for Wildlife' sign is presented to a landholder whose property meets certain criteria, and this can be displayed on the property. Within a year, this scheme had registered 132 properties throughout Victoria as 'Land for Wildlife' properties from 164 applications.

To qualify as a 'Land for Wildlife' property, landholders need to establish some minimum standards and management practices. They may include developing and protecting farm dams for waterbirds, establishing native trees and shrubs in gardens and shelter belts, protecting streamside and other remnant patches of native vegetation, conserving trees which have hollows for animal nesting and shelter, protecting small areas from stock grazing, and controlling vermin.

Farmers are discovering that good wildlife conservation and good farm management often reinforce each other. The protection or re-establishment of native vegetation enhances the landscape and increases property values; it may also improve shelter for stock and improve stock condition and productivity. Judicious tree planting improves water quality, soil stability, and salinity control. Production of game species for recreational hunting can be increased. Greater numbers of birds may help to suppress outbreaks of insect pests. The growth and development of the wildlife areas is instructive and satisfying, and the presence of wildlife around the farm brings variety and pleasure.

While this 'Land for Wildlife' scheme is obviously ideal for farm properties on which wildlife conservation practices can enhance traditional farming practices, the same ideas can be adapted to land used for many other purposes. Private house blocks, golf courses, school grounds, municipal reserves, roadside reserves, and even some industrial sites can incorporate one or more wildlife conservation practices.

Officers of the Field Management Branch and members of the Bird Observers Club are co-operating to assess properties which are entered in the scheme and they can help landowners to develop further this nurturing of the land from which the owner and the community as a whole both stand to benefit.

#### *Threatened species*

There are many different kinds of problems associated with the conservation of wildlife and many demands for the Service to pursue one line of action or another.

One way to establish some priorities is to identify those species which seem to have declined seriously and are most likely to become extinct if deliberate and well planned action is not taken to counter the adverse influences.

Eighteen mammal species and two bird species have already become extinct in Victoria since European settlement. Among remaining species, those whose status is considered threatened may be divided into ranked categories, enabling the extent of threat to be more readily assessed.

Highest priority is afforded to species of the 'Endangered' category. This includes Leadbeater's Possum, Long-footed Potoroo, Orange-bellied Parrot, Plain Wanderer, Regent Honeyeater, Helmeted Honeyeater, Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby, and Eastern Barred Bandicoot. Such species are believed to have been reduced in population size to a critical level or to have suffered drastic habitat reduction (or both) and are considered unlikely to survive if present adverse conditions persist.

The 'Vulnerable' category receives second highest priority and includes wildlife species which are likely to become endangered unless special action is taken. This category presently contains the Baw Baw Frog, Mountain Pygmy-possum, Bush Thick-knee, Australian Bustard, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Large-footed Myotis, Eastern Horseshoe-Bat, Common Bent-wing Bat, and Little Tern.

Three further categories of threatened species were identified, comprising 30 species in Victoria, representing those which have a restricted distribution or are rare (or both), those which have indeterminate status but are suspected of being threatened, and those which require careful monitoring to detect possible threats.

During 1982, the allocation of wildlife staff and funds was strongly influenced by this ranking system although at present it has been possible to commence limited studies or management of only ten of the seventeen species classified as 'Endangered' or 'Vulnerable'.

#### *Ecological inventory and evaluation*

Scientists at the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research have been compiling inventories and classifying land in terms of the abundance, quality, and distribution of its natural attributes, and some cultural attributes such as archaeological sites. These characteristics, considered individually or in various combinations, provide basic information for planning and sustainable land-use management. Single feature inventories often need to be integrated with other information and interpreted and evaluated in terms which can be directly used by planners.

Information on the distribution of different vegetation cover types within local government areas is provided to municipalities and the importance of each type of soil, water, and wildlife conservation is evaluated and presented in the form of three levels of planning response. A further interpretation of the potential for natural revegetation can also be provided as a guide to those areas which could be expected to regenerate with native vegetation if protected from grazing, and those which would require planting as well as protection. The locations of geological and geomorphic features of special interest can also be provided for certain areas.

Several studies have been undertaken to contribute information on particular conservation issues. A procedure for evaluating the conservation significance of roadsides has been produced for the Service under contract by the Graduate School of Environmental Sciences of Monash University. The report was distributed widely, especially through the Roadside Conservation Committee to agencies concerned with roadside resources.

A study of the 1983 bushfires on a number of sites of biological significance identified in earlier studies and a survey to locate and assess the conservation significance of areas of remnant native grassland in the western plains are being undertaken under contract by the Botany Department of La Trobe University.

Surveys of wetlands in Victoria have shown that significant areas have been lost through land development practices, and the conservation of the remaining areas is an important task. As many valuable wetlands are on private land, development of community awareness of their value and of the need to establish mechanisms to encourage their conservation is vital. A discussion paper has been prepared to highlight many of the problems relating to wetlands conservation.

*Mountain Pygmy-possum*

The Mountain Pygmy-possum (*Burramys parvus*) is regarded as a vulnerable species and a major part of its known range occurs in Victoria. The first living Mountain Pygmy-possum was found in a ski hut in 1966 within the Mount Hotham Alpine Reserve Area. Prior to this date, the species was only known from fossil remains.

In an attempt to locate live specimens of the Mountain Pygmy-possum, trapping was carried out within the Mount Hotham Alpine Reserve Area in 1979 and 1980. On these occasions, trapping effort was concentrated in the vicinity of Mount Higginbotham because of the occurrence there of a range of plant species which were favoured by this animal in its diet as well as the occurrence of rocky screes which the animal appears to favour as a habitat.

During 1982, trapping was carried out at a range of sites away from Mount Higginbotham. These sites were selected on the basis that their visual appearance was not unlike sites where the animal had been trapped successfully. Trapping was also carried out over a reference grid which had been marked out on Mount Higginbotham.

Specimens of Mountain Pygmy-possum were most frequently encountered on Mount Higginbotham and 80 per cent of all the specimens were encountered in the Mount Higginbotham grid despite the fact that only 20 per cent of total trapping effort was expended there and the grid area represented only 20 per cent of the total area in the Alpine Reserve where traps were laid. These results indicate that Mount Higginbotham is an exceptional area of habitat for the Mountain Pygmy-possum.

*Eastern Barred Bandicoot*

The Eastern Barred Bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*), one of three species of bandicoots found in Victoria is now endangered in mainland Australia, although it is still common in Tasmania. Although the species once had a wide distribution across the western basalt plains of Victoria (from Kew to Coleraine) the only mainland population known to have survived is centred in the city of Hamilton. The facts responsible for the species' decline are not clearly understood, but habitat modification, predation by introduced predators, disease, use of pesticides and herbicides, and road deaths all appear to have contributed to its present status.

In 1983 research was commenced into the ecology of the Eastern Barred Bandicoot which will enable a management strategy to be formulated that will ensure the future survival of the last remaining mainland population at Hamilton, and which may at a future date enable the successful reintroduction of the species into suitable areas of its former range.

Before management decisions can be made on an endangered species such as the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, detailed information on the biology of the species must be collected. To this end a sample population is captured, marked, and released again and data collected on this identifiable sample can then be extrapolated for the population as a whole. Data collected during the project indicate that although the adult bandicoots are breeding successfully there is excessive juvenile mortality within the population. Two major factors appear to be responsible for this high level of mortality. First, is the lack of suitable shelter for the dispersing juveniles, and second, is predation by cats, both feral and, in particular, domestic.

In an attempt to reduce the level of predation by domestic cats and promote public awareness about the plight of the bandicoots, a community education campaign was launched by the Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands in mid-1984. The 'responsible pet ownership campaign' was jointly conducted by the Fisheries and Wildlife Service, the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Welfare, and the City of Hamilton. The aim of the campaign was to inform all Hamilton residents how they could play an active role in the conservation of the bandicoot by promoting several aspects of responsible pet ownership.

A captive colony of Eastern Barred Bandicoots is being established at the Serendip Wildlife Research Station which will act as a reserve population in the event of any natural or unnatural disaster occurring. The colony will also enable accurate data on reproduction, growth, and development to be obtained for comparison with the wild population. Techniques for captive propagation will be developed with a view to using surplus stock for reintroduction into suitable sites.

*Minimum streamflow*

The minimum rate of flow in a stream and the general characteristics of the habitat needed by native and introduced freshwater fish have received much attention over the past few years. These investigations are prompted by the increasing number of water diversion and withdrawal schemes proposed or instituted by water resource managers.



The collection and interpretation of information on species likely to be adversely affected by reduced or altered water flows enables the Division to make biologically sound recommendations to resource managers concerning the temporal distribution of water releases and the minimum flows which will permit resident fish species to survive and reproduce successfully.

The Service is placing its research emphasis on streams south of the Great Dividing Range, particularly on those streams which have been or will be altered by water development schemes. These include the Gellibrand, Thomson, Tambo, Avon, and Mitchell Rivers. Similar studies will be developed for rivers in other parts of Victoria as the need arises.

#### *Native fish management*

Several studies of freshwater fish have been completed recently and a response is now being made to the renewed interest by anglers in some of the excellent native species, several of which have declined seriously in status with changing patterns of water use. In the first stage, mapping of fish distribution and abundance is being carried out to determine the habitat requirements of the larger species north of the Great Dividing Range – Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peeli*), Macquarie Perch, (*Macquarie australasica*), and Trout Cod (*Maccullochella macquariensis*).

The results will be used in the development of techniques for managing the habitat of those species, and also to enable fish produced at the Snobs Creek Hatchery to be used more efficiently for stocking streams. Knowledge gained in the field and in the course of artificial propagation complement each other to build up a better understanding of the species and their ecological needs.

It is now regarded as an essential component of any artificial stocking programme to evaluate the success of the operation in terms of the survival of the fish and their ultimate contribution to the ecology of the stream and the angler's sport.

#### *Marine pollution*

At the Marine Science Laboratory, techniques are being developed to use the living organisms of the sea to monitor the quality of marine waters cheaply and efficiently.

In one procedure animals and plants are used as accumulators of toxicants from surrounding waters instead of attempting to measure directly the very low but nevertheless important concentrations of pollutants in the sea water itself.

In the course of refining such a technique, methods must be perfected for collecting water samples which adequately represent the variations over time of heavy metal and hydrocarbon concentrations; the response of various organisms to different concentrations of known and potential toxicants must be tested in the laboratory; a relationship must be established between levels of toxicants in sea water and those accumulated by the selected species; and allowance made for the variability of toxicants accumulated by different organisms.

#### *Mussel culture*

Port Phillip Bay naturally produces large quantities of mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) which traditionally have been commercially harvested by dredging. There are fears that continued exploitation by this means will not only deplete the stock but adversely affect the associated fauna including such important commercial and recreational fish as the Snapper (*Chrysophrys aurata*).

A study has been conducted to develop and assess alternative strategies for culturing mussels which would not only avoid the detrimental effects of wild harvesting but possibly enhance productivity, efficiency, and the quality of the product.

Following the successive trials conducted in Port Phillip Bay, twenty-three permits have been issued for mussel farming and the permit holders have formed the Victorian Mussel Growers Association. It is expected to take some years for these farms to become fully productive. One factor that will be very important in determining the growth of this new industry is the development of markets for the product and the Fisheries and Wildlife Service is currently undertaking research in this area.

The Service is also initiating a study on the potential for farming native oysters (*Ostrea angasi*), sometimes called the Mud oyster. This oyster is a close relative of the Bluff oyster from New Zealand and the very popular European Flat oyster. In Europe, Flat oysters bring four times the price of Rock oysters which suggests that the latter may have potential on the export as well as the local market.

#### *Fishing Industry Council*

The Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979 established a statutory body to promote the use of Victorian fish, develop new and existing markets, encourage the development of new and existing

fisheries, and promote the education of persons engaged in the Victorian fishing industry. The Council consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council on the Minister's recommendation. A representative of the Fisheries and Wildlife Service is chairman, and five members represent processors, marketers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers of fish.

During 1982, the Council undertook a major promotion of scallops, as its first venture of this kind. Since then other small promotions have taken place, but a lack of funds has been a major problem. The Victorian Government decided that there should be a levy placed on the fishing industry so that it makes a contribution for the promotional work done by the Council. Fishermen and processors are already licensed with the Fisheries and Wildlife Service and their licence fees were increased by 15 per cent with the extra revenue raised going to the Council. As well as this levy, a new licence called the Fish Trader's Licence was introduced to cover all people who sell raw fish for human consumption. There are two types of Fish Trader's Licence: an individual Fish Trader's Licence and a Body Corporate Fish Trader's Licence, the latter being for companies. The revenue raised from this licence will be used by the Council specifically for the promotion and development of the Victorian fishing industry.

#### *Scallop fishery*

Victoria's commercial fish catch is dominated by the two molluscs, scallops and abalone, which account for over 50 per cent of the total value of the State's fisheries. Scallops are the largest single fishery, and production was valued at \$7m in 1982, \$8.5m in 1983, and \$10.6m in 1984.

Scallops are taken from two localities in Victoria – Port Phillip Bay and Lakes Entrance. Total production in 1982 was 1,832 tonnes of flesh, of which 1,014 tonnes came from Port Phillip Bay and 818 tonnes from Lakes Entrance. This was a record year for the Bay, but a relatively poor year for the Lakes. Total production in 1983-84 was 2,206 tonnes of flesh, of which an estimated 784 tonnes came from Port Phillip Bay and 1,422 tonnes from Lakes Entrance.

The number of boats licensed to take scallops is limited. Most of the boats are licensed to fish at both localities (although some are restricted to either one or the other). Those boats which are entitled to do so move between Lakes Entrance and the Bay, depending on the relative profitability in each area.

One important characteristic of scallops from a fisheries management point of view is the extreme variability in the number of young scallops that are introduced into the fishery from year to year as a result of breeding success. The wide fluctuations in stock levels which result mean that the Fisheries and Wildlife Service must continually monitor the fishery and make adjustments to the level of exploitation that is allowed, particularly on the more confined grounds in Port Phillip Bay. In the Bay, the two methods used to control the scallop catch are a daily bag limit on the catch of each boat and limitations on the number of days per week open for fishing.

Each year, during the closed season in summer, the Division's research staff conducts a survey in the Bay to determine the level of stocks. This information is then used to set the bag limits and fishing days for the coming season. The survey of January 1983 indicated that the stocks were below 40 per cent of the 1982 level. This fall coincided with a corresponding fall in the commercial catch.

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# 16

## AGRICULTURE

### FARMING IN VICTORIA

#### Land settlement

##### *Beginnings*

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers 'squatted' on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Further details concerning land settlement and the development of farming in Victoria can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1984. Full details of the Acts of Parliament dealing with land settlement can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

##### *Land occupation*

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

#### ALIENATION OF LAND, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1984

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,974,000
Crown lands	8,786,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,760,000</b>

#### CROWN LANDS, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1984

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Reservations –	
Reserved forest	2,744,199
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	42,558
Water catchment and drainage purposes	76,749
National parks (under National Parks Act)	1,150,586
Wildlife reserves	75,381
Water frontages, beds of streams, and lakes (not included above)	307,365
Other reserves	197,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,594,137</b>

### Agricultural characteristics of statistical divisions

#### *Introduction*

A brief description of the characteristics and land utilisation of each Victorian Statistical Division can now be found in Chapter 7 of this *Year Book*. The following table describes the main agricultural activity of each statistical division and the estimated value of such operations:

## AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1983-84 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)						Total establishments
	<2.5	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	100	466	200	91	38	6	901
Orchard and other fruit	8	34	51	74	84	58	309
Vegetables	3	21	46	76	143	133	422
Nurseries	1	22	36	61	78	69	267
Poultry	2	3	15	19	50	75	164
Potatoes	—	4	1	6	20	22	53
Other	119	242	212	214	275	80	1,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>3,258</b>
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	3	19	33	130	467	98	750
Meat cattle	50	192	102	42	26	6	418
Sheep	15	126	104	110	88	36	479
Other	41	122	149	200	222	132	866
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2,513</b>
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	4	32	102	284	1,316	282	2,020
Sheep	23	195	299	647	794	233	2,191
Sheep and meat cattle	4	71	78	192	274	173	792
Meat cattle	45	327	228	158	84	23	865
Other	53	71	71	107	174	98	574
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>6,442</b>
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep	30	232	235	302	318	85	1,202
Meat cattle	43	143	43	22	6	2	259
Sheep and meat cattle	7	51	53	59	37	15	222
Sheep and cereals	—	16	32	76	191	84	399
Potatoes	1	4	15	27	79	100	226
Other	68	96	81	83	125	51	504
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2,812</b>
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Sheep and cereals	—	19	75	223	477	255	1,049
Cereal grains	4	27	71	273	816	884	2,075
Sheep	12	94	105	177	144	28	560
Other	33	74	57	40	54	36	294
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>3,978</b>
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Grapes	2	35	114	612	875	128	1,766
Cereal grains	2	13	34	94	448	811	1,402
Sheep and cereals	—	1	15	41	77	66	200
Orchard and other fruit	10	30	24	40	53	64	221
Other	58	129	130	141	245	96	799
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>4,388</b>
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	83	238	94	54	21	3	493
Sheep	38	229	209	184	164	26	850
Milk cattle	3	17	19	102	570	144	855
Sheep and cereals	1	37	105	198	403	168	912
Sheep and meat cattle	17	67	49	53	43	5	234
Pigs	2	9	8	15	27	54	115
Other	91	151	169	213	353	305	1,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>4,741</b>

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1983-84 (b) – *continued*

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)						Total establishments
	<2.5	2.5-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	11	39	69	280	1,532	227	2,158
Meat cattle	98	403	248	152	86	11	998
Sheep and meat cattle	9	76	113	186	155	39	578
Sheep and cereals	5	27	70	198	334	71	705
Orchard and other fruit	4	25	34	62	162	129	416
Cereal grains	6	51	73	74	119	38	361
Meat cattle and cereals	1	14	32	45	37	3	132
Other	128	294	335	371	291	146	1,565
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>6,913</b>
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	66	389	292	266	130	21	1,164
Milk cattle	1	13	23	83	297	82	499
Tobacco	—	—	1	28	151	87	267
Sheep and meat cattle	8	34	72	93	89	14	310
Other	48	116	133	149	222	100	768
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>3,008</b>
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	41	281	171	113	61	9	676
Milk cattle	2	7	19	60	299	84	471
Sheep and meat cattle	4	41	53	91	98	22	309
Other	40	112	108	121	123	52	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2,012</b>
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Milk cattle	9	37	93	427	1,678	348	2,592
Meat cattle	71	548	391	279	142	33	1,464
Other	79	178	140	212	251	152	1,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>5,068</b>
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION							
Meat cattle	44	222	121	64	34	6	491
Milk cattle	1	16	38	87	239	44	425
Other	49	77	58	72	118	85	459
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,375</b>

(a) 'Establishment' is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity/(ASIC) based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the 'estimated value of operations' of the establishment as a whole. This table includes those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of less than \$2,500. Due to a variety of reasons a number of establishments neither grew crops nor grazed livestock during the year ended 31 March 1984, resulting in a 'nil activity' ASIC and EVAO.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1983-84 season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March, 1984 but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g. grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

**Economic contribution**

*Gross value of agricultural production*

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices 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 materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data are, in the main, obtained from the agricultural census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and bee farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities are obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g. the Australian Wheat Board, marketing

reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1983-84 was \$3,435m. This figure is thirty-three per cent more than the gross value of production for 1982-83, and is a consequence of the drought which affected large tracts of the Victorian countryside during 1982-83. In 1983-84, Victoria contributed twenty-two per cent of the Australian total value of agricultural production of \$15,309m.

**VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June -					
	1979	1980	1981	r1982	r1983	1984
<b>Crops -</b>						
Cereals for grain	465,670	587,338	505,360	476,765	99,999	814,819
Hay	64,793	71,752	99,461	153,331	177,855	311,638
Industrial crops	27,708	32,486	33,655	24,877	23,443	34,463
Vegetables	124,332	123,468	148,245	153,457	139,223	197,641
Grapes	63,747	128,333	r75,537	104,876	107,143	93,116
Fruit	78,420	94,431	110,621	91,653	114,722	113,962
Other	51,545	70,765	63,945	77,559	81,430	93,592
<b>Livestock slaughtering and other disposals -</b>						
Cattle and calves	419,554	455,072	485,372	420,138	467,670	352,069
Sheep and lambs	116,879	180,896	227,051	182,073	154,688	159,775
Other	123,572	146,468	160,356	183,918	211,632	207,102
<b>Livestock products -</b>						
Wool	271,243	341,201	334,356	358,826	324,133	381,858
Dairy products	281,155	307,987	455,713	520,641	615,000	589,062
Other	41,614	47,005	51,087	69,913	71,097	86,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,130,232</b>	<b>2,587,202</b>	<b>r2,750,758</b>	<b>2,818,027</b>	<b>2,588,035</b>	<b>3,435,118</b>

**Agricultural improvements**

*Pasture improvement*

Most of Victoria's sheep, beef, and dairy animals are grazed on pastures described in official statistics as 'improved'. These pastures are based on clovers or medics introduced from overseas, and also contain varying proportions of sown or unsown perennial or annual grasses (also mostly introduced) and of unwanted species (weeds). With adequate fertiliser, the introduced species are capable of supporting much greater animal production than pastures of native species.

During the past forty years, the area of improved pastures in Victoria increased from about 2 million to 5.5 million hectares (two-thirds of the total pasture area in the State). Much of this increase has resulted from the widespread use of subterranean clover and superphosphate, which alleviated the almost universal soil shortages of nitrogen and phosphorus.

The remaining 3.1 million hectares of pastures (listed as 'native' pastures in the statistics) comprise indigenous perennial grasses (e.g. spear, wallaby, and kangaroo grasses) or more commonly a range of volunteer exotic species of low productivity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Great Dividing Range, improved pastures of perennial grasses (e.g. perennial ryegrass and cocksfoot), white clover and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500-750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, sheep and beef cattle are run on pastures comprised of annual clovers, mainly subterranean clover, together with volunteer annual grasses and sown perennial grasses (perennial ryegrass, phalaris, cocksfoot, and tall fescue). The remaining pastoral areas (250-500 mm annual rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, annual fescues, and bromes. Commonly, these pastures are grown in rotation with cereal crops, and are grazed by sheep.

Irrigated pastures, principally white clover, perennial ryegrass, and paspalum, are used mainly for dairying. They occupy about 380,000 hectares of the northern plains and 44,000 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland.

The productivity from pastures continues to increase steadily, though perhaps less spectacularly than in the early years of pasture improvement. The main advances in recent years have been through the introduction of more productive, higher quality cultivars of pasture grasses and legumes, use of

more appropriate types and rates of fertiliser, better pasture management methods, more efficient use of irrigation water, and more effective control of pests, diseases, and weeds.

*Fertiliser*

The need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has been generally accepted since the 1920s, and soil fertility has been much improved by this practice.

The use of superphosphate steadily increased in recent years after a slump in the mid-1970s. In 1983-84, 581,000 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria, of which 334,000 tonnes (57 per cent) were applied to pasture. In the same year, 594,000 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,359,000 hectares of wheat and 2,327,000 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate amounted to 81 per cent of the total fertiliser used in 1983-84.

For further details concerning the use of fertiliser see previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Crops		Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Area fertilised	Quantity used
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1978-79	1,913	277	3,093	476
1979-80	n.a.	263	3,530	552
1980-81	n.a.	257	3,494	556
1981-82	1,842	289	3,340	556
1982-83	n.a.	261	2,599	438
1983-84	n.a.	296	2,327	422

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 237.

*Private storage dams and livestock disease eradication*

Details concerning these topics can be found in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

*Vermin and noxious weeds control*

The control of pest animals and plants affects the whole range of agricultural industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushland environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control. Further information on this subject can be found in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

*Land cultivation*

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural purposes for the season 1983-84.

LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, VICTORIA, 1983-84 (a)

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of	Area of	Native	Total area
		crops	sown pasture and lucerne	pasture	of establishments
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Melbourne	3,258	29,299	126,976	53,844	259,971
Barwon	2,513	59,212	270,989	95,557	502,217
South Western	6,442	103,996	1,254,126	310,026	1,868,128
Central Highlands	2,812	114,487	479,031	162,439	877,990
Wimmera	3,978	884,256	719,862	275,953	2,432,339
Northern Mallee	4,388	764,533	381,553	537,133	2,555,120
Loddon-Campaspe	4,741	376,866	575,234	356,330	1,609,140
Goulburn	6,913	226,864	676,526	347,255	1,497,392
North Eastern	3,008	67,778	271,531	192,780	814,965
East Gippsland	2,012	9,221	231,631	416,424	1,072,811
Central Gippsland	5,068	14,340	451,407	80,876	652,888
East Central	1,375	3,986	74,354	17,958	111,998
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,508</b>	<b>2,654,838</b>	<b>5,513,220</b>	<b>2,846,575</b>	<b>14,254,959</b>

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 237.

(b) See footnote (a) to table on page 237.

## AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

## Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, oats, and barley; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, milk and meat cattle, pigs, poultry, goats, deer, and bees, together with the various livestock products.

## Field crops

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, green feed, and silage, represent about ninety-two per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

## Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the six-year period 1978-79 to 1983-84 was 1.4 million hectares, about sixty-three per cent of the State's total area under crop. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. Over the same period production has averaged 2.4 million tonnes, ranging from a drought reduced 0.4 million tonnes to a record 4.0 million tonnes in 1983-84. Further information concerning wheat production and marketing can be found in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

## WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l
1978-79	1,337	2,998	2.24	80.9
1979-80	1,457	3,250	2.23	81.5
1980-81	1,431	2,538	1.77	80.5
1981-82	1,322	2,467	1.87	81.3
1982-83	1,327	394	0.30	83.0
1983-84	1,614	3,971	2.46	76.7

(a) Australian Standard White, quoted in kg/h.l (kilograms per hectolitre).

## Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for grain, grazing, and hay between 1978-79 and 1983-84 was 344,000 hectares of which about 75 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. About half of the oats produced in Victoria are held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the 'milled' oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned groats for export. The remaining twenty-five per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Further information concerning the production and marketing of oats can be found in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

## OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1978-79	291	446	1.53
1979-80	256	390	1.52
1980-81	219	322	1.47
1981-82	245	306	1.25
1982-83	213	98	0.46
1983-84	324	494	1.52



*Barley*

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria, and has proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. The area sown to barley for all purposes in 1983-84 was 408,000 hectares, compared to 83,000 hectares in 1965-66.

The general trend for increased barley production in Victoria is now well established. While some barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera. The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. Further information on the production and marketing of barley can be found in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

## BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1978-79	361	4	513	6	1.42	1.50
1979-80	321	4	487	7	1.52	1.75
1980-81	298	5	412	6	1.38	1.20
1981-82	311	4	455	5	1.46	1.23
1982-83	269	9	71	3	0.27	0.34
1983-84	390	13	736	22	1.89	1.69

*Maize*

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the six seasons to 1983-84 were:

## MAIZE FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area			Production			Average yield per hectare
	Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	
1978-79	421	92	513	1,930	64	1,994	3.89
1979-80	483	92	575	2,798	52	2,850	4.96
1980-81	557	11	568	2,939	63	3,002	5.29
1981-82	434	42	476	2,188	169	2,357	4.95
1982-83	564	38	602	2,331	118	2,449	4.07
1983-84	719	141	860	4,516	508	5,023	5.84

*Rye*

Cereal rye is a crop of minor importance in Victoria but there is a small but specific demand for the grain in speciality breads. Rye is chiefly grown to stabilise loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas.

## RYE FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1978-79	2,449	1,750	0.71
1979-80	2,261	1,489	0.66
1980-81	1,898	1,390	0.73
1981-82	2,715	1,622	0.60
1982-83	3,889	875	0.22
1983-84	7,138	5,278	0.74

*Triticale*

The synthetic cereal triticale produced from a cross between wheat and rye was grown on a limited scale following release of locally selected adapted varieties. Most crops sown in 1983-84 were grown for grain for sale to pig or poultry farmers. Triticale flour is blended with wheat and rye flours in speciality bread and biscuit production.

*Fodder*

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g. lush spring growth contrasts with sparse winter growth and dried-off feed in summer. Deficiencies also occur during extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods; or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

## HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1983-84

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	615,479	2,569,162	4.17
Oaten	67,735	305,148	4.51
Lucerne	23,992	124,889	5.21
Wheaten	7,178	22,707	3.16
Barley and other	3,209	10,088	3.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>717,593</b>	<b>3,031,994</b>	<b>4.23</b>

SILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF SILAGE AND HAY, VICTORIA  
(tonnes)

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1983-84	Stocks at 31 March 1984	
		Silage	Hay
Melbourne	20,255	7,800	107,452
Barwon	20,999	9,369	204,469
South Western	35,194	13,824	566,742
Central Highlands	7,274	5,108	241,972
Wimmera	10,556	5,908	337,687
Northern Mallee	3,438	2,433	160,979
Loddon-Campaspe	10,487	3,706	414,050
Goulburn	13,163	6,845	560,147
North Eastern	25,777	24,266	177,778
East Gippsland	6,341	6,571	101,728
Central Gippsland	83,937	32,799	381,869
East Central	13,229	6,970	63,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,650</b>	<b>125,595</b>	<b>3,317,995</b>

*Oilseeds*

A demand for high protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general worldwide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been evident in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose with prices on world markets.

## SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
LINSEED			
1978-79	4,474	4,747	1.06
1979-80	5,284	5,208	0.99
1980-81	4,567	4,057	0.89
1981-82	3,864	3,898	1.01
1982-83	2,067	942	0.46
1983-84	1,973	1,510	0.77
RAPESEED			
1978-79	2,992	2,825	0.94
1979-80	3,438	3,476	1.01
1980-81	2,539	2,078	0.82
1981-82	3,846	3,584	0.93
1982-83	3,822	1,227	0.32
1983-84	4,258	4,161	0.98
SAFFLOWER			
1978-79	3,227	2,180	0.68
1979-80	1,055	688	0.65
1980-81	3,366	1,630	0.48
1981-82	4,799	3,113	0.65
1982-83	1,305	491	0.38
1983-84	3,619	2,610	0.72
SUNFLOWER			
1978-79	14,220	10,997	0.77
1979-80	9,363	7,325	0.78
1980-81	8,195	8,552	1.04
1981-82	11,970	10,086	0.84
1982-83	1,170	790	0.68
1983-84	14,105	12,546	0.89

*Grain legumes*

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is worldwide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 17,000 hectares in 1984.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1974-75 to 1983-84 was about 20,000 hectares, the majority being in western and central Victoria. However, most of the area of about 47,477 hectares sown to field peas in 1983-84 was in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions.

**Intensive crops***Fruit**Introduction*

In Victoria in 1983-84, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 19,365 hectares, and the area of vineyards was 20,127 hectares. This total of 39,492 hectares is approximately 1.8 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make a valuable contribution to the economy of the State.

*Tree fruit*

In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Northern Mallee, Melbourne, and East Central Statistical Divisions. There are smaller areas in the North Eastern Statistical Division and also in the Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and Ballarat areas.

**NUMBER OF BEARING ORCHARD FRUIT AND NUT TREES (EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY  
STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1984**

Statistical division	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Other
Melbourne	390,664	31,022	60,858	2,605	85,422
Barwon	2,998	565	1,287	540	175
South Western	8,604	200	941	436	26
Central Highlands	44,939	2,089	4,310	2,320	6,880
Wimmera	1,671	1,003	1,511	915	40,580
Northern Mallee	1,235	226	17,542	49,859	224,428
Loddon-Campaspe	74,553	22,322	813	132	3,300
Goulburn	285,645	920,323	433,828	89,700	67,109
North Eastern	75,413	890	1,140	330	11,963
East Gippsland	2,022	44	75	55	1,578
Central Gippsland	33,076	514	960	4	1,550
East Central	100,871	6,913	12,165	162	10,462
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021,691</b>	<b>986,111</b>	<b>535,430</b>	<b>147,058</b>	<b>453,473</b>

**NUMBER OF BEARING CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL  
DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1984**

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Other
Melbourne	2,180	16,638	—
Barwon	—	105	—
South Western	75	—	—
Central Highlands	—	510	—
Wimmera	20	26	—
Northern Mallee	584,551	57,788	94,716
Loddon-Campaspe	—	20	—
Goulburn	52,261	18,211	10,760
North Eastern	14,775	4,984	558
East Gippsland	—	228	—
Central Gippsland	—	—	—
East Central	—	2,987	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,862</b>	<b>101,497</b>	<b>106,034</b>

**ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA  
(tonnes)**

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Pears	100,896	96,844	121,734	85,078	98,712	97,150
Apples	89,343	75,128	77,047	68,535	77,526	64,379
Peaches	28,337	35,398	41,765	33,853	34,702	23,824
Apricots	8,135	7,626	8,611	6,754	7,302	5,857
Cherries	2,295	(a)	2,273	1,920	1,705	1,130
Plums and prunes	7,069	(a)	3,263	3,160	2,810	2,574
Olives	1,492	(a)	556	1,812	226	938
Nectarines	4,607	(a)	1,201	1,658	1,816	1,544
Quinces	179	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	111
Figs	65	(a)	5	(a)	(a)	1
Oranges -						
Valencias	24,911	28,865	31,950	26,921	32,936	31,192
Navels	15,367	16,741	20,590	15,506	17,117	16,051
Other	673	911	1,064	310	468	314
Lemons and limes	13,883	7,281	10,197	8,004	5,349	4,134
Grapefruit	3,740	(a)	4,367	4,656	4,913	5,071
Mandarins	2,874	(a)	2,898	2,470	2,509	2,933

(a) Not collected.

*Marketing*

Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, and some in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

For further details concerning the distribution, production, and marketing of Victoria's fruit crops, refer to previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

*Small fruit*

Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have taken up the production of strawberries and raspberries, for the fresh fruit market in particular.

The use of mechanical harvesters, replacing expensive hand picking, has been an additional factor in the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State. Currently the blueberry industry is in its infancy and plantings to date have not reached full productive capacity. However, by 1988 these plantings are expected to be in full production. In the meantime, the total area planted is expanding.

**SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**  
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Strawberries	1,115,344	1,030,053	1,012,226	1,044,361	1,055,270	1,443,800
Youngberries	53,860	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Raspberries	86,741	142,864	186,464	179,905	204,430	154,622
Gooseberries	8,371	(a)	4,531	(a)	(a)	2,500
Loganberries	6,955	(a)	8,859	(a)	(a)	6,782
Other berries	63,739	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Passionfruit	910	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not collected.

*Nuts*

In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, pistachios, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs. In 1983-84, production of nuts exceeded 622 tonnes.

Among the other nuts, greatest expansion has occurred with chestnuts and the area of groves has increased tenfold, to well over 200 hectares. However, most of these groves and the more recently planted other nut trees are still not bearing.

**NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA**  
(kilograms)

Type of nuts	Year ended 31 March -					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Walnuts	68,016	(a)	122,267	(a)	(a)	71,550
Chestnuts	24,884	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	35,796
Almonds	277,212	272,677	444,829	507,692	603,900	621,747
Hazelnuts	1,337	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15,005

(a) Not collected.

*Grapes*

In Victoria, most wine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and the Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

In 1983-84 Victoria had 18,806 hectares of bearing vines and 1,321 hectares of non-bearing vines producing 82,973 tonnes for winemaking and 70,515 tonnes for drying and table grapes.

Between 1960 and 1980, the intake of grapes by wineries had increased from 11,000 tonnes to over 72,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested. Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced. However, since 1977 there has been evidence of over-production.

The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 42,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one-third of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest is exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established in world markets according to supply and demand. Due to the depressing effects of world over-production on prices for dried fruit and wine, the industry is facing a period of rationalisation.

Table grape production in recent years has increased considerably, and within the last five years sales of Victorian table grapes on local and export markets have increased to 12,600 tonnes and it is expected that this trend will continue.

## VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area		Production for -	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1978-79	19,597	961	65,201	177,623
1979-80	19,820	944	72,485	283,550
1980-81	19,617	1,139	65,076	196,927
1981-82	19,327	1,192	57,699	292,125
1982-83	18,976	1,365	64,900	254,117
1983-84	18,806	1,321	82,973	259,160

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

*Vegetables*

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia and produces approximately thirty per cent of the total national crop. Most of the fresh vegetable production is located adjacent to the Melbourne urban area at Werribee and Keilor to the west, and Narre Warren, Clyde, and Keysborough in the sandy south-eastern area.

Potatoes are the largest crop with major production areas in the Central Highlands around Ballarat, Thorpdale in the Gippsland Hills, and Koo Wee Rup, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, the Otway Ranges, and metropolitan market gardens.

The tomato industry in Victoria is predominantly processing-orientated with most of the crop produced in the irrigated areas between Shepparton and Rochester in northern Victoria.

## VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Type of vegetable	Area sown			Production		
	1981-82 (a)	1982-83 (a)	1983-84 (a)	1981-82 (a)	1982-83 (a)	1983-84 (a)
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Potatoes	13,668	13,520	13,497	354,197	291,380	362,379
Onions	643	627	474	14,391	12,229	11,210
Carrots	970	923	1,065	30,635	27,761	36,581
Parsnips	158	181	224	4,481	5,387	5,423
Beetroot	(a)	19	26	(a)	250	579
Tomatoes	3,413	2,928	3,150	108,136	87,403	105,409
French beans	742	633	323	3,540	2,702	1,071
Green peas -						
Market (b)	287	289	281	608	473	520
Factory (c)	2,216	1,675	276	5,183	1,868	1,233

VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA - *continued*

Type of vegetable	Area sown			Production		
	1981-82 (a)	1982-83 (a)	1983-84 (a)	1981-82 (a)	1982-83 (a)	1983-84 (a)
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Cabbages	752	809	857	29,892	23,677	28,873
Cauliflowers	1,090	1,149	1,110	37,481	26,159	30,494
Lettuce	1,104	1,215	1,162	20,846	24,977	27,147
Pumpkins	632	727	644	9,698	10,486	9,418

(a) See footnote to table on page 237.

(b) Sold in pod.

(c) Shelled weight.

*Tobacco*

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centred at Myrtleford in the north-east with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, Upper King, and Kiewa Rivers. With 37 per cent of the national quota, the 274 tobacco growers produce around 5.9 million kilograms of cured leaf annually. Australian manufacturers currently use 57 per cent of local leaf in tobacco products while a usage rate of 50 per cent is specified to qualify for by-law duty remission on leaf imports.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes
1978-79	3,505	5,563	1.59
1979-80	3,313	6,119	1.85
1980-81	3,015	5,911	1.96
1981-82	2,757	4,418	1.60
1982-83	2,803	4,928	1.76
1983-84	2,823	5,856	2.07

*Hops*

In Victoria, hops production is confined to the alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where good quality irrigation water is available to supplement the natural summer rainfall. The hop is a summer growing perennial plant, propagated from root cuttings, that develops long vines supported on a post and wire trellis system about six metres above the ground surface. In 1984, there were thirty-one hop gardens in Victoria with a total area of 456 hectares producing 687 tonnes (dried weight) of hops for both domestic brewers and export markets.

HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (a)	tonnes
1978-79	427	745	1.74
1979-80	457	908	1.99
1980-81	506	751	1.48
1981-82	461	789	1.71
1982-83	499	491	0.98
1983-84	456	687	1.51

(a) Dried weight.

*Plant nurseries*

In 1983-84, there were 414 nurseries in Victoria with a total production area of 1,331 hectares.

## NURSERIES (a), VICTORIA

Particulars	1983-84
Number of nurseries	414
Sales of nursery products (\$'000) –	
Seeds and bulbs	4,934
Seedlings	6,539
Cut flowers (including orchids)	14,512
Cultivated turf and ferns	8,915
Fruit trees and vines	3,086
Rose bushes	1,328
Other shrubs and trees	20,331
<b>Total nursery sales</b>	<b>59,644</b>

(a) Details of sales of nursery products are only collected triennially. For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly 'growing-on' any of these items.

## Livestock and livestock products

## Introduction

For a brief history of livestock and livestock products in Victoria, refer to previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria on agricultural holdings for each of the six years 1979 to 1984.

SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS (a), VICTORIA  
( '000)

Year	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1979	1,516	2,619	4,134	22,750	390
1980	1,527	2,725	4,252	24,400	422
1981	1,538	2,775	4,312	25,487	400
1982	1,530	2,591	4,121	25,341	406
1983	1,488	1,921	3,408	22,748	387
1984	1,535	1,952	3,487	24,632	404

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1984, pages 700-1.

The following table shows details of the livestock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the six years 1978-79 to 1983-84:

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA  
( '000)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Sheep	3,879	4,386	5,115	3,869	3,651	4,224
Lambs	5,399	5,945	6,433	6,174	6,390	4,330
Cattle and calves	2,929	2,237	2,435	2,413	2,668	1,578
Pigs	961	978	1,149	1,138	1,167	571

## Sheep

## Distribution

At 31 March 1984, the Victorian sheep population was 24.6 million head — 1.9 million head higher than the drought depressed level of a year earlier but still well below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria and the numbers of sheep in each statistical division are shown in the following table:



SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION  
AT 31 MARCH 1984  
(’000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	4	126	79	65	274
Barwon	20	790	278	275	1,363
South Western	91	4,003	1,474	1,664	7,232
Central Highlands	37	1,732	1,063	679	3,511
Wimmera	39	1,747	1,011	681	3,478
Northern Mallee	13	680	183	253	1,129
Loddon-Campaspe	31	1,452	787	495	2,765
Goulburn	35	1,496	536	429	2,496
North Eastern	10	382	131	111	634
East Gippsland	9	457	235	189	890
Central Gippsland	12	470	102	203	787
East Central	2	51	1	23	77
Total	303	13,384	5,879	5,067	24,638

*Main sheep breeds*

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into ‘wool’ and ‘meat’ breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from ‘woolgrowing’ flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1983, the 11.9 million Merinos represented 52 per cent of the Victorian flock.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreeds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale (half Merino, half Lincoln), 11.9 per cent, and Polwarth (one-quarter Lincoln), 2.5 per cent. Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-woolled crossbreeds) made up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreeds are used mainly for prime lamb production. At 31 March 1983, these contributed 19.3 per cent (4.4 million) to the total, compared with 25 per cent at 31 March 1974. Prime lamb breeds developed from British breed crosses, and carpet wool breeds derived from mutant Romney types, account for a very small but increasing part of the total flock.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is much greater than their contribution to total numbers (6.5 per cent in 1983) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs.

Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS), VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1977		1980		1983	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	11,973,587	54.61	12,752,386	52.26	11,896,162	52.30
Corriedale	2,419,208	11.03	3,135,726	12.85	2,696,234	11.85
Polwarth	626,895	2.86	732,463	3.00	579,102	2.55
Border Leicester	782,107	3.57	439,662	1.80	320,141	1.41
Cheviot	4,687	0.02	6,753	0.03	3,233	0.01
Dorset Horn	389,699	1.78	556,201	2.28	237,539	1.04
Poll Dorset	209,465	0.96	443,607	1.82	251,116	1.10
Perendale	7,871	0.04	21,164	0.09	36,526	0.16
Romney Marsh	280,854	1.28	433,876	1.78	486,087	2.14
Ryeland	12,870	0.06	17,014	0.07	12,427	0.05
Southdown	89,612	0.41	134,742	0.55	81,367	0.36
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	18,625	0.08	29,081	0.12	33,737	0.15
Corno	(b)	—	32,220	0.13	51,573	0.23
Zenith	40,912	0.19	30,554	0.13	26,905	0.12
Comeback	1,031,150	4.70	1,130,172	4.63	1,593,642	7.01

## BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS), VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH (a) - continued

Breed	1977		1980		1983	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Crossbreed (including half breed Merino and coarser)	4,017,269	18.32	4,459,959	18.28	4,398,271	19.33
Other (including unspecified)	20,639	0.09	44,485	0.18	44,350	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,925,450</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24,400,065</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22,748,412</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Collected triennially.

(b) Included under 'other'.

*Lambing*

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Victoria's largest lambing season occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent), but in 1983-84 reduced matings led to the smallest lambing season (8.4 million) since 1978-79.

## LAMBING, VICTORIA

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1978-79	9,562	7,923	83
1979-80	10,723	9,099	85
1980-81	10,836	9,167	85
1981-82	11,066	8,887	80
1982-83	11,018	9,246	84
1983-84	10,112	8,362	83

*Wool production*

Good seasonal conditions following the breaking of the 1982-83 drought boosted average adult wool weights by 0.3 kilograms to 4.8 kilograms in 1983-84, accompanied by some coarsening of the clip. This increased cut contributed to an 8.9 per cent rise in shorn wool production to 119.7 million kilograms in 1983-84. This is still well below the 1970-71 peak of 201 million kilograms.

The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln and a small quantity of speciality (hairy) carpet wool.

## SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED, VICTORIA

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	kg	kg
1978-79	22,569	5,896	105,848	8,582	4.69	1.46
1979-80	23,184	6,845	110,404	9,911	4.76	1.45
1980-81	23,604	6,925	110,884	10,179	4.70	1.47
1981-82	25,360	6,802	115,633	9,509	4.56	1.40
1982-83	22,390	5,920	101,556	8,403	4.54	1.42
1983-84	22,977	5,277	110,715	8,949	4.82	1.70

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1983-84

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	number	number	kg	kg	kg	kg
Melbourne	244,054	48,773	1,099,851	84,735	4.51	1.74
Barwon	1,279,256	284,899	5,839,039	473,863	4.56	1.66
South Western	7,054,595	1,850,955	33,471,464	3,218,559	4.74	1.74
Central Highlands	3,375,305	580,894	15,638,702	1,004,161	4.63	1.73
Wimmera	3,201,742	675,939	16,746,644	1,136,401	5.23	1.68
Northern Mallee	919,478	227,835	4,616,370	389,199	5.02	1.71
Loddon-Campaspe	2,480,133	512,290	12,500,051	823,019	5.04	1.61
Goulburn	2,325,171	489,206	10,947,791	815,750	4.71	1.67
North Eastern	562,076	132,267	2,515,210	205,526	4.47	1.55
East Gippsland	819,066	180,201	4,007,799	296,131	4.89	1.64
Central Gippsland	659,729	262,670	3,079,060	452,687	4.67	1.72
East Central	56,871	30,798	253,247	48,843	4.45	1.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,977,476</b>	<b>5,276,727</b>	<b>110,715,228</b>	<b>8,948,874</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>1.70</b>

TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1978-79	114,430	24,241	138,672
1979-80	120,316	27,050	147,366
1980-81	121,063	24,756	145,819
1981-82	125,142	22,445	147,587
1982-83	109,959	22,486	132,445
1983-84	119,664	22,409	142,074

*Mutton and lamb production*

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1983-84, post drought restocking reduced mutton production to 33,600 tonnes, well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production is generally more consistent from year to year than mutton, although production in 1983-84 (95,400 tonnes) was down 12.3 per cent on the previous year. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Statistical Divisions of the State.

During 1983-84, domestic consumption of lamb and mutton in Australia remained steady at 16 and 4 kilograms per head per annum, respectively.

*Export of live sheep*

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from 1.3 million head in 1974-75 to 6.3 million in 1983-84 with 99 per cent consigned to the Middle Eastern and North African markets, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. During the early development of this trade Iran was the major importing country, but ceased live imports early in 1982. While 1.9 million sheep were shipped from Portland in 1983-84, it is estimated that Victorian flocks contributed nearly one million sheep to the live sheep trade. Some of these were shipped through South Australian ports, while some sheep from other States were included in shipments from Portland.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and wealth from oil resources. Traditional taste, religious beliefs, and the lack of refrigeration favour meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the growing demand for lamb and young mutton has also encouraged expansion in carcase meat imports, as suitable refrigeration storage and distribution facilities have been installed, and traditional habits modified. Live exports of breeding sheep have declined to insignificant levels.

*Meat cattle*

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of meat cattle in each statistical division at 31 March 1984:

DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1984  
( '000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other (a)	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	3	1	68	36	17	125
Barwon	2	1	50	22	15	90
South Western	10	3	225	83	57	378
Central Highlands	2	1	44	19	11	77
Wimmera	1	—	17	8	4	30
Northern Mallee	1	—	22	15	6	44
Loddon-Campaspe	3	1	57	31	23	115
Goulburn	7	2	142	68	39	258
North Eastern	5	1	144	68	48	266
East Gippsland	4	1	92	45	18	160
Central Gippsland	7	2	154	81	84	328
East Central	2	—	36	18	17	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,952</b>

(a) Steers, bullocks, etc.

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, East Gippsland and Central Gippsland Statistical Divisions. A significant proportion of Victorian beef and veal production was exported during 1983-84, the main markets being the USA, Japan, Taiwan, and Canada. During 1983-84, total Australian beef and veal exports decreased, as did exports to the main markets.

National consumption of beef and veal fell to 42 kilograms in 1983-84 in the wake of higher prices which accounted for a large part of the decline in total meat consumption in that year.

*Milk cattle**Distribution*

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas. Although cow numbers have been reasonably stable in recent years production per cow continues to rise.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1984  
( '000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	—	24	7	6	—	38
Barwon	1	—	73	17	16	—	107
South Western	5	1	207	48	45	1	307
Central Highlands	—	—	8	3	2	1	14
Wimmera	—	—	2	1	1	1	5
Northern Mallee	—	—	23	6	6	1	36
Loddon-Campaspe	2	—	89	21	21	1	133
Goulburn	4	1	202	48	46	1	302
North Eastern	1	—	46	12	11	1	71
East Gippsland	1	—	52	14	12	1	80
Central Gippsland	5	1	259	61	57	1	384
East Central	1	—	36	9	8	—	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,534</b>

*Recent developments*

High capital investment in dairying reflects advances in dairy farming technology. These include progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of specialist family dairy farm businesses based on more concentrated seasonal calving of dairy herds. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms. The introduction of Australian Breeding Values for bulls and cows will lead to larger increases in cow productivity through genetic improvement as more farmers use superior sires and artificial insemination.

*Milk utilisation*

Market milk, manufactured milk products for domestic use and for export utilise thirteen per cent, forty-four per cent, and forty-three per cent of gross annual milk production, respectively. Market (fresh) milk provides 25 per cent of Victorian farmers' income from milk sales.

## MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June -	Million litres
1979	3,247
1980	3,155
1981	3,065
1982	3,028
1983	3,164
1984	3,400

*Pigs*

Approximately two-thirds of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is produced in this State. The remaining one-third is acquired from other States.

The number of establishments with pigs declined from 2,937 in 1978-79 to 1,730 in 1983-84. During the same period the average herd size increased from 133 to 234 pigs. This trend toward fewer but larger units is expected to continue, with the bulk of the industry becoming increasingly capital-intensive and established in grain growing areas.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1984 was 404,085. The following table shows classification (in statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers.

## PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS, VICTORIA, AT 31 MARCH 1984

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	364	3,528	25,456	29,348	68
Barwon	70	832	6,683	7,585	47
South Western	208	2,029	13,072	15,309	160
Central Highlands	159	2,473	19,499	22,131	78
Wimmera	382	4,100	30,221	34,703	296
Northern Mallee	264	2,729	21,236	24,229	210
Loddon-Campaspe	1,141	18,534	155,503	175,178	315
Goulburn	600	6,951	56,877	64,428	270
North Eastern	196	2,327	15,240	17,763	122
East Gippsland	50	466	3,203	3,719	49
Central Gippsland	160	1,308	6,354	7,822	96
East Central	14	159	1,697	1,870	19
Total	3,608	45,436	355,041	404,085	1,730

*Poultry*

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 2.75 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with a large centre around Geelong, and substantial populations in Ballarat, the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, the north-east, and the La Trobe Valley.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 15,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 40,000 layers, and a few with much bigger establishments.

Most broiler farms range in capacity from 30,000 to 100,000 broilers, and with the present average of 5.5 batches of broiler chickens a year, these farms may grow from 165,000 to 550,000 broilers a year.

Apparent per capita consumption of poultry meat was approximately nineteen kilograms in 1983-84, second only to beef and veal. There has been a marked increase in the proportion of cut-up chicken and further processed chicken products.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area – near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but some interstate broilers are imported.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by commercial chicken hatcheries (i.e. those making sales of day-old chicks) and by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments:

**POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN  
CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA  
( '000)**

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1978-79	38,294	2,276	256
1979-80	45,379	1,775	331
1980-81	45,894	2,894	241
1981-82	42,351	2,508	316
1982-83	43,315	2,330	389
1983-84	46,061	2,308	444

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) ('000kg)

Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1978-79	48,359	3,423	469
1979-80	56,112	2,599	552
1980-81	56,867	4,354	437
1981-82	55,526	3,660	563
1982-83	51,960	4,051	634
1983-84	61,503	4,249	750

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

### Miscellaneous livestock

#### Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora and the various milking breeds; the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Since 1977, Angora goat numbers have risen from about 4,000 to 45,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in 1984.

Angora goats produce mohair – a luxury fibre that has lustre, is light in weight, is soft to handle, and is hard wearing.

The goats are shorn twice a year and the mohair is sorted into grades after which the fibre is sold by auction. Estimated mohair production in 1983-84 was 90,000 kilograms. Cashmere-type goats in Victoria numbered approximately 8,000 in 1984. Victoria produced 1,600 kilograms of dehaired down and 4,000 kilograms of cashgora fibre (i.e. fibre intermediate between cashmere and mohair) in 1984.

Goat milk has been sold in a fresh form in increasing quantities since 1978, although dairy goat numbers had declined to approximately 2,000 in Victoria by 1984. In 1983-84, 12,000 goats were slaughtered for meat in Victoria.

#### *Deer*

Deer produce two valuable products, namely, venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1984 there were about 2,700 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer being farmed are the fallow and rusa deer. Large herds of sambar deer run wild in Victoria but are not available for capture. The small number of animals available for breeding is hindering the development of this industry.

#### **Apiculture**

Honey production in Victoria rose from 2,704.8 tonnes in 1982-83 to 3,602.9 tonnes in 1983-84. The bulk of the honey produced from the 381 beekeepers with 40 or more beehives each in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About 43 per cent of the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

#### BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA

Season ended 30 June -	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1979	477	85,817	2,715	47
1980	362	75,883	4,065	69
1981	446	76,123	5,160	88
1982	444	95,038	5,388	99
1983	406	89,796	2,705	48
1984	381	85,596	3,603	65

#### SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

##### **Australian Animal Health Laboratory**

##### *Establishment of the Laboratory*

The success of the Australian livestock industry as a major exporter of animal produce is largely due to the country's relative freedom from disease. This resulted originally from geographical isolation and has been maintained in recent times by the work of the quarantine service of the Department of Primary Industry. However, the possibility of accidental introduction of foreign or exotic livestock diseases into Australia poses a very serious threat to the country's economy, and requires maintenance of a high level of preparedness to deal with any such outbreak.

There are over forty exotic diseases of concern to Australia. These include foot-and-mouth disease, Newcastle disease, rabies, Rift Valley fever, African swine fever, and rinderpest.

In the event of an exotic disease outbreak, responsibility for its control and eradication lies with the disease control authorities in each State. They are supported in this work by the Australian Agricultural Health and Quarantine Service of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, and by the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL). The AAHL is part of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

The AAHL was officially opened in April 1985 by the Governor-General of Australia. It is a microbiologically secure laboratory, providing facilities in which disease organisms can be safely contained and handled. The only laboratory of its kind in Australia, the AAHL cost \$158m to build and is situated in Geelong, Victoria.

##### *Role and functions*

The role of the Laboratory is to provide the State disease control authorities with the special facilities and skills needed in the diagnosis and control of exotic diseases. Before the AAHL was opened, these services were available only from overseas laboratories. The AAHL fulfils its role by carrying out the following main functions:

##### *Diagnosis of exotic diseases*

This is the AAHL's most important function. Whenever an exotic disease outbreak is suspected, tissue samples from the infected animals are sent to the AAHL for diagnosis. If the disease identified

is exotic, then many more diagnostic tests are carried out at the AAHL to monitor the spread of the disease and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the control measures used.

Diagnostic tests are also carried out on animals in quarantine to ensure that they are free of exotic disease before being brought into Australia; and on animals being sent for export, to demonstrate that they are free of diseases of concern to the importing country.

#### *Research into exotic diseases*

The AAHL's scientists have an important role in finding out more about the mechanisms of virus infection and of immunity to disease. The aim of their work is to develop improved diagnostic and control methods applicable to exotic disease outbreaks in Australia.

#### *Training veterinarians and other staff*

It is important that veterinarians and other animal health workers can recognise the signs of a possible exotic disease outbreak. The AAHL will provide training to help them to do this, and will also train staff from other laboratories in techniques for the isolation and identification of exotic disease agents.

#### *Development and testing of vaccines against exotic diseases*

The AAHL's scientists are involved in the application of biotechnology to the development of new vaccines for use in exotic disease control. These techniques are expected to result in safer, cheaper, and more effective vaccines. AAHL staff will also test the safety and effectiveness of any vaccines that might be used against exotic diseases in Australia.

#### *Control of exotic diseases*

An example of the AAHL's role in an exotic disease outbreak is provided by the fowl plague outbreak near Bendigo in Victoria in June 1985. Close co-operation between the AAHL and the Victorian Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs was an important factor in the swift and efficient control of this disease.

The outbreak was first investigated by the Department. When they realised that they were probably dealing with fowl plague, they asked for the AAHL's help. Samples were sent to the Laboratory from infected chickens, and the Department's diagnosis of fowl plague was confirmed. Other work carried out at the AAHL during the following days and weeks included tests to find out how pathogenic the virus was for chickens, turkeys, and ducks; the production of safe diagnostic reagents for use in screening for the disease in other laboratories throughout the country, and further investigations to find out exactly what strain of the virus was involved in the outbreak and how easily it could be spread from bird to bird.

Meanwhile, diagnostic work was carried out at the AAHL on further samples from the Bendigo area. Samples were also tested from suspected outbreaks in South Australia and Queensland, which fortunately turned out to be false alarms.

The AAHL is only able to do this kind of work because of its high level of microbiological security. Great care is taken to ensure that exotic disease agents, such as fowl plague virus, can be contained safely and cannot escape into the environment.

The Laboratory is basically a set of airtight boxes, one inside the other. Exotic disease viruses are handled only in the innermost boxes, or rooms. The air pressure drops in stages from the outside atmosphere to the innermost rooms. This means that if there was a loss of airtightness in any part of the Laboratory, air would flow only towards the centre of the building and not towards the outside.

All air leaving the Laboratory is passed through two filters which are capable of removing even the smallest virus particles. After filtering, the air from the innermost rooms can also be incinerated. All solid waste, including animal carcasses, is burnt at 1,000°C and all liquid waste, such as sewage, is heat-treated to kill any dangerous organisms before leaving the Laboratory.

The people working at the AAHL are prevented from coming into contact with potentially dangerous material by special equipment and protective clothing including, where necessary, full 'space suits' similar to those worn by astronauts. Staff must change clothes completely on entering and shower on leaving the Laboratory. Showering is also required when moving between some areas within the Laboratory itself.

Access to areas where potentially dangerous materials, such as live viruses, are being handled or stored is severely restricted and directly controlled by the most senior members of the scientific staff. These security systems work together to ensure that even the smallest and most easily transmitted viruses can be handled safely within the AAHL. Their effectiveness is monitored by an independent AAHL Security Assessment Group (ASAG).



### *Importation of disease agents*

In order to carry out its functions effectively, the AAHL needs access to some exotic disease agents before any outbreak of the disease occurs. Because of the damage they can do, there are very strict regulations governing the import of such organisms to laboratories and specific government approval is required before they can be introduced into the AAHL. This approval is given only after extensive consultation with the livestock industry and other interested bodies, and only if the ASAG assesses the Laboratory's security as high enough to contain the agent in question safely.

While these procedures were set in train many months before the opening of the Laboratory, they will take some considerable time to complete. Apart from important work on foot-and-mouth disease being carried out by AAHL staff at overseas laboratories, the initial research work of the Laboratory has therefore concentrated on diseases already present in Australia.

For example, a considerable amount of work has been done on bluetongue disease. This is a very serious disease of sheep in Africa and America and while the disease itself is not present in Australia, strains of bluetongue virus are found in Australian cattle. The similarity between these Australian strains and the exotic, disease-causing strains is so great that current diagnostic tests are unable to tell them apart. This leads to difficulties in the certification of Australian cattle for export. Another problem is that vaccines used overseas to control the disease are made from whole, live virus. These vaccines are not always reliably safe or potent and, if they were used in Australia, there is a possibility that the genes of the exotic viruses which they contain could interact with those of Australian strains to produce new, disease-causing viruses.

Work on bluetongue at the AAHL employs the latest advances in genetic engineering, biotechnology, and protein chemistry. These techniques are used to investigate the structure of the proteins in the virus to find out which areas are responsible for the production of immunity in a vaccinated animal, and to pinpoint the biochemical differences between different bluetongue strains. This information is being used in the development of new diagnostic tests which are able to detect these differences and in the development of new vaccines which do not contain any of the virus genetic material. These vaccines would be completely safe when given to animals. Considerable progress has been made in these two areas and the results are very encouraging.

The overseas work on foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) mentioned above is also of considerable importance. Of all the exotic diseases, this is considered the most important for Australia. It is therefore essential that for AAHL can make a rapid and reliable diagnosis in the case of a suspected outbreak. To carry out conventional diagnostic tests accurately, it would be necessary for the live FMD virus to be already present at AAHL before an outbreak.

However, the Commonwealth Government has banned any such import until at least the end of 1987, and so it has been necessary for AAHL scientists to develop tests which do not rely on the presence of the live virus. Suitable reagents have now been developed by AAHL staff working at the Animal Virus Research Institute in the United Kingdom, and these have been imported into the AAHL. Programmes are being developed in collaboration with the Thai Government to carry out further assessment of these reagents in Thailand.

Over the next few years the AAHL will build up its diagnostic competence for the full range of exotic diseases, will begin its training programmes, and will further develop its research programmes. In this way it will fulfil its role as one of Australia's important lines of defence against the damage which could result, both to the livestock industry and to the country's economy, from an exotic disease outbreak.

## **Regulatory services**

### *Introduction*

A number of government authorities provide services to agriculture in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection; the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is the major body providing services to agriculture.

### *Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs*

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Victoria, is a client-orientated, knowledge-based Department providing services to producers and consumers of agricultural products through three main functions: regulation, research, and extension.

The Department also has a role in disaster mitigation under the State Disaster Plan, wherein key inputs are provided during environmental emergencies.

### *Government objectives for agriculture*

The overall aims of the Department include the following:

(1) to maximise long-term economic, employment, and income growth for Victoria derived through

rural industries, including agriculture and horticulture, in line with the Victorian Government's Economic Strategy and consistent with sustainable and efficient use of resources;

(2) to facilitate the development, co-ordination, and promotion of initiatives which equitably meet the priority needs of Victorians in rural areas, particularly those whose needs are greatest;

(3) to promote the availability to Victorians of agricultural and horticultural produce which is of reasonable price, quality, nutrition, and variety; and

(4) to promote sound animal welfare practices.

### Financial services

#### Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family farm. Recognition of the vulnerability of the rural industry to the changing economic conditions both at home and abroad has led the appropriate authorities to establish various schemes to assist farmers in carrying out the necessary structural changes. To enable land acquisition and clearing, the conditions of purchase were made easy and after each world war special terms of settlement were offered to ex-servicemen.

#### Rural Finance Commission

The Rural Finance Commission was established by legislation in 1961 under the name of Rural Finance and Settlement Commission. This legislation and further detailed legislation in 1963 merged the functions of the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. Further details on the Rural Finance Commission and other sources of finance can be found on pages 375-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

Details of loans made by the Rural Finance Commission and outstanding loan balances for recent years are provided in the following table:

LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June -					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Lending -</b>						
<b>Primary industry -</b>						
Ordinary lending	22,076	31,576	20,935	12,408	19,813	21,608
Salinity	27	544	582	760	206	90
Young Farmers Finance	..	..	2,175	1,061	715	808
<b>Agency lending -</b>						
General	597	733	795	30,096	12,735	1,045
Rural reconstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural adjustment (a)	6,443	3,453	4,075	3,605	4,910	6,959
Dairy adjustment	6	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit growing	..	..	..	587	..	1
Beef industry	4	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Secondary industry -</b>						
Ordinary lending	834	2,371	1,107	1,864	1,124	1,994
Agency lending	216	19	..	..	..	109
Land settlement	800	2,956	1,390	784	772	716
<b>Total lending (b)</b>	<b>31,003</b>	<b>41,652</b>	<b>31,059</b>	<b>51,165</b>	<b>40,275</b>	<b>33,330</b>
<b>Loans outstanding at 30 June -</b>						
Ordinary lending	57,812	85,870	103,660	112,499	123,361	134,612
Agency lending -						
General	9,271	7,632	6,252	37,402	32,392	23,507
Rural reconstruction	26,205	22,280	19,090	17,354	15,122	12,989
Rural adjustment (a)	26,377	27,904	30,048	31,753	34,072	37,329
Dairy adjustment	11,212	8,451	5,984	4,291	3,104	2,589
Fruit growing	1,164	1,033	310	588	841	771
Beef industry	2,578	1,823	1,175	684	242	64
Land settlement	12,998	14,952	15,379	15,282	14,856	14,784
Soldier settlement	18,118	16,391	14,858	13,997	12,850	11,689
<b>Total loans outstanding</b>	<b>165,735</b>	<b>186,336</b>	<b>196,756</b>	<b>233,850</b>	<b>236,840</b>	<b>238,334</b>

(a) The Rural Adjustment Scheme superseded the Rural Reconstruction Scheme on 1 January 1977.

(b) Excludes grants and subsidies.

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## MANUFACTURING

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### NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

#### Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay, sand, stone and gravel, and limestone are all available in Victoria for use by its manufacturing industry. The State's mineral resources include offshore reserves of oil and gas, brown coal, salt, gypsum, and a limited supply of gold. Victorian forests provide approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber output and pulp for the manufacture of paper. Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers. In most years, Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east.

The abundant resources of brown coal, developed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, provide the requisite fuel for power generation. The State Electricity Commission of Victoria delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements with the balance being purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's energy and chemical resources. Petroleum refining and petrochemical manufacturing are carried out in various locations throughout the State.

#### Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, the major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is found. The more recent industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

### MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

#### Manufacturing developments since 1983

In Victoria at the broad industry level during 1983-84 significant gains were made in turnover (8.1 per cent) and value added (10.3 per cent), over 1982-83. At the industry subdivision level, Basic

metal products recorded the highest rises in turnover (22.7 per cent) and value added (19.5 per cent), while reporting decreases in the number of establishments, persons employed, and the value of fixed capital expenditure (7.8, 4.5, and 84.9 per cent, respectively). Of the four subdivisions which recorded increases in employment, Clothing and footwear had the highest rate (2.9 per cent), against a 1 per cent drop in the number of establishments. The Other machinery and equipment subdivision recorded the highest decrease in employment (8.3 per cent) and was the only subdivision to report a drop in value added (0.2 per cent).

Fixed capital expenditure, which in Victorian manufacturing had recorded a decrease of 4.3 per cent between 1981-82 and 1982-83, declined further from \$998.3m in 1982-83 to \$779.4m in 1983-84, a drop of 21.9 per cent. Most of the decrease occurred in the Basic metals, Paper, paper products and printing, and Other machinery and equipment industry subdivisions, which declined by 84.9, 40.0, and 33.0 per cent, respectively. However, this decline was not confined to Victoria. The rest of Australia had recorded decreases of 11.7 and 25.2 per cent, respectively. In fact, in the last four years Victoria has been increasing its share of the national total fixed capital expenditure, which from 24.7 per cent in 1980-81 progressively increased to 27.9 per cent in 1983-84.

Although on an industry basis, Administrative, etc. employees accounted for 25.3 per cent of total Victorian manufacturing employees and 30 per cent of wages and salaries paid, there have been significant variations between industry subdivisions. In the Clothing and footwear subdivision, for instance, this category of employees accounted for 12.7 per cent of total employees and 15.9 per cent of wages and salaries paid, while in the Chemical, petroleum, and coal products subdivision the proportion was 36.9 and 40.8 per cent, respectively.

The Transport equipment subdivision recorded the widest margin between the proportion of Administrative, etc. employees (22.2 per cent) and wages and salaries paid (32.5 per cent). In absolute numbers and at the subdivision level, the Transport equipment subdivision employed the largest number of male employees (44,000) and the Clothing and footwear subdivision employed the largest number of female employees (31,700). In relative terms, the Basic metal products subdivision had the largest proportion of male, and hence the smallest proportion of female employees (89.5 and 10.5 per cent, respectively).

The relationship between turnover, value added, and wages and salaries paid varied significantly between industry subdivisions. While, for instance, the Food, beverage, and tobacco subdivision accounted for 20.8 per cent of total turnover in 1983-84, its share of value added was 17.8 per cent and wages and salaries paid accounted for only 15.8 per cent. In contrast the Transport equipment subdivision accounted for 14.2, 12.5, and 15.8 per cent of turnover, value added, and wages and salaries, respectively.

### **Government activities**

#### *Industrial legislation*

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found in Chapter 9 of this *Year Book*.

#### *Department of Industry, Technology and Resources*

The Department of Industry, Technology and Resources was created through the merger of the former Departments of Industry, Commerce and Technology, and Minerals and Energy. The Department came into operation on 21 March 1985, for the purpose of facilitating co-operation between public and private sectors as part of the Economic Strategy to promote the comparative advantage Victoria enjoys in the energy field and to give the business community one specialist department with which to deal.

#### *Statement of mission*

The Department's statement of mission identifies its responsibility as the major catalyst for business and resource development in the State.

The major responsibilities of the Department are to promote the effective use of Victoria's resources for the long-term benefit of the community, and to achieve growth and international competitiveness for Victorian industry.

In carrying out these responsibilities the Department:

(1) advises the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources on economic, industrial, and

resources policies, and on the Minister's role in support for Victorian business; and  
 (2) implements the Victorian Government's economic strategies and advises on their further development.

In pursuit of the Victorian Government's objectives of increased economic and employment growth and international competitiveness for Victorian industry, the Department:

- (1) works to create a climate favourable for business activity in Victoria;
- (2) promotes safe and effective exploration, development, and efficient use of the State's mineral, quarry products, oil and gas, groundwater, and energy resources for the benefit of present and future generations;
- (3) provides ready access to its minerals and energy and industry data bases;
- (4) encourages the adoption of new technologies and appropriate management practices; and
- (5) assists firms, industries, and regions with direct support and facilitative services.

#### *Agencies reporting to the Minister*

A number of agencies and bodies report to the Minister for Industry, Technology and Resources. In assisting the Minister the Department's role is complementary to that of the agencies. Each agency also maintains a working relationship with the Department.

*Coal Corporation of Victoria.* The Corporation was established under the *State Electricity Commission (Coal Corporation of Victoria) Act 1984*. The Corporation is responsible for joint research with industry, the coal laboratory at Gippsland, and the project development work previously done by the Victorian Brown Coal Council.

*Gas and Fuel Corporation.* The Corporation is a public authority owned jointly by the Victorian Government and private shareholders. It was established and constituted by the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1959*, and was incorporated with the Memorandum and Articles of Association as if it has been incorporated as a limited company under the Companies Act.

The principal objectives of the Corporation are to ensure a safe, economical, and effective supply of gas to the people of Victoria; to promote the efficient use of gas where it can effectively contribute to meeting the energy demands of modern society; and to operate as an efficient enterprise at a level of profit consistent with its role as a publicly owned utility.

*State Electricity Commission.* The Commission generates and distributes electricity throughout Victoria, supplying directly to 1,420,000 customers. In addition, 277,800 customers are supplied by eleven municipal authorities which purchase electricity in bulk from the Commission. It also has a regulatory responsibility to ensure the safe use of electricity. It is a self-supporting business which finances its capital works programme and meets its operating expenses solely through revenue received from its customers and repayable loans. The Commission was established under the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*.

*Alpine Resorts Commission.* The Commission was established under the *Alpine Resorts Act 1983* to take over the management and development of Victoria's alpine resorts.

The Commission's major objectives are to operate, improve, develop, and promote existing resorts to their optimum capacity within sound planning and environmental restraints; to be responsible for the planning and development of new resorts; to open up the alpine areas to people of all income levels; and to encourage the use of the resorts and their facilities on a year round basis.

*Liquor Control Commission.* The Commission was established under the *Liquor Control Act 1968* to administer the provisions of the Act. It controls the licensing and supervises the conduct of all liquor outlets in Victoria. The Commission also issues permits allowing the consumption of liquor on unlicensed premises.

*Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation.* The Corporation was established under the *Albury Wodonga Agreement Act 1973*. It is responsible for undertaking, in conjunction with the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation and the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, the development of a growth complex at Albury-Wodonga.

*Geelong Regional Commission.* The Commission was established under the *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977*. It is charged with the responsibility for attracting, promoting, and developing industrial, commercial, and other business undertakings and employment opportunities in the Geelong region. It is also responsible for planning, co-ordinating, and managing the development of the Geelong region.

*Latrobe Regional Commission.* The Commission was established under the *Latrobe Regional Commission Act 1983*. It is responsible for co-ordinating the planning of the economic, physical, environmental, and social development of the La Trobe region.

*Small Business Development Corporation.* The Corporation was established under the *Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976*. Its main function is to operate as an information and referral centre and to utilise the expertise available in the community best able to assist small business. Assistance is also provided in business counselling, education, training, legislative matters, and provision of finance through small business loans and guarantees.

*Victorian Economic Development Corporation.* The Corporation was established under the *Victorian Economic Development Corporation Act 1981*. In July 1984, the Corporation was restructured to become the principal agency for the provision of loan and equity funds to Victorian companies, in line with the Victorian Government's Economic Strategy.

Its main responsibility is to promote the establishment and expansion of industry, commerce, tourism, and the production of goods and services in Victoria through the provision of finance and financial services.

*Victorian Tourism Commission.* The Commission was established under the *Victorian Tourism Commission Act 1982*. Its main function is to market Victoria by promoting the State as a holiday destination, together with the retailing of tourism and travel services, through its travel centres.

The Commission also has responsibility for research and for establishing priorities and facilitating both private and public enterprise tourism developments.

The Commission, through its wholly owned subsidiary (Victour Properties Pty Ltd), undertakes commercial activities, including the ownership and operation of tourist accommodation establishments, attractions, and other facilities and in addition provides equity for private enterprise projects on a selected basis.

*Prices Commissioner.* In May 1985, the Victorian Government announced that the Prices Commissioner would be transferred from the Ministry for Consumer Affairs to the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources. The Commissioner's responsibilities include the statutory requirement to monitor retail petrol prices and to adjust the 'trigger' price at which an Order under the *Fuel Prices Regulation Act 1981* would reimpose price controls. The Commissioner also responds to requests from Ministers for advice on other pricing matters.

*Office of the Mining Warden.* The Office was created by the *Mines (Amendment) Act 1983* in response to a need to resolve mining-related disputes and complaints. The Mining Warden is appointed by the Governor in Council and reports to the Minister. He has wide-ranging powers in settling disputes relating to prospecting, exploration, and mining in Victoria.

*Victorian Solar Energy Council.* The Council was established by the *Victorian Solar Energy Council Act 1980*. It aims primarily to encourage and review research into the development and potential uses of solar energy.

*Office of Regulation Review.* The Office was created in October 1984. Administratively, the Office reports directly to the Minister and in turn to the Regulation Review Committee of Cabinet. The Office's principal role is to examine legislation and regulations which impinge directly on business.

The Office is also involved in scrutinising new or proposed legislation and regulatory measures which affect business or economic activity. The Office is concerned to ensure that regulation is the most efficient and effective method of attaining community objectives and that regulation does not unnecessarily inhibit economic and social development of Victoria.

*Overseas Projects Corporation of Victoria Limited.* The Corporation is a public company established by the Government of Victoria to facilitate the participation of the State's private enterprise and government agencies in overseas development projects with the ultimate aim of contributing to the economic growth of emerging nations.

*Victorian CAD/CAM Centre Ltd.* The Centre is a private non-profit sharing company set up as a result of a Victorian Government initiative. Its purpose is to provide industry with a vendor-free environment in which to study all aspects of computer-aided engineering. It is funded by the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources and private industry.

### Scientific research and standardisation

There are a number of Commonwealth Government bodies which impact on the manufacturing sector. These include the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Standards Association of Australia, the National Association of Testing Authorities, the Industrial Design Council of Australia, the Department of Science, and the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce.

For further information concerning these bodies, refer to pages 385-7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1985*.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

## Basis of collection

The annual manufacturing census is conducted as a component of the ABS's integrated economic statistics system. This system was introduced in 1968-69 so that data from each industry sector conform to the same conceptual standards thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. The results of this census are therefore comparable with economic data collections undertaken annually for the mining, electricity, and gas industries and periodically for the wholesale trade, retail trade, construction industry, and transport industry.

Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

For further information on the integration of economic statistics refer to page 388 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

## Summary of manufacturing statistics

## DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, VICTORIA

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1978-79(c)	(d)8,546	394,964	4,102	(e)18,228	(e)11,109	(e)7,377	742
1979-80(c)	(f)(d)8,902	397,313	4,563	(e)21,233	(e)13,353	(e)8,505	735
1980-81(c)	(d)8,726	391,489	5,032	(e)23,856	(e)14,814	(e)9,440	712
1981-82(c)	(d)8,916	392,737	5,757	27,208	17,031	10,578	1,046
1982-83(c)	(d)8,392	363,018	5,950	27,747	17,060	10,649	998
1983-84(c)	(d)8,404	353,248	6,059	30,081	18,405	11,779	779

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(d) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(e) Commencing with the 1978-79 census, the method of calculating value added, purchases, etc., and turnover has been changed to accord more closely with the concepts and definitions used in the Australian National Accounts.

(f) The coverage of the 1979-80 manufacturing census was improved as a result of conducting the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Services Industries. While this improved coverage contributes to the increase in the number of establishments in some States or industries, its effects on any other statistical aggregates are only marginal.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), 1983-84

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	10,278	363,300	6,556	30,950	18,336	12,713	1,062
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>353,248</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>30,081</b>	<b>18,405</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>779</b>
Queensland	3,451	110,438	1,813	11,707	8,002	3,701	396
South Australia	2,110	90,658	1,472	7,137	4,292	2,842	176
Western Australia	2,408	61,997	1,047	5,923	3,828	2,137	292
Tasmania	556	24,056	407	2,196	1,374	829	58
Northern Territory	115	2,432	49	359	249	110	8
Australian Capital Territory	148	3,247	59	280	181	119	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,470</b>	<b>1,009,376</b>	<b>17,461</b>	<b>88,632</b>	<b>54,666</b>	<b>34,229</b>	<b>2,775</b>

For footnotes see table above.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during 1983-84:



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY,  
VICTORIA, 1983-84

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		number	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	991	49.9	880	6,266	4,198	2,092	168
23	Textiles	295	17.6	296	1,219	741	497	25
24	Clothing and footwear	932	42.4	558	1,926	1,030	937	25
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,086	18.3	262	1,115	628	505	18
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	889	34.4	609	2,499	1,325	1,174	49
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	288	19.7	419	2,668	1,619	1,093	98
28	Non-metallic mineral products	390	10.4	207	1,001	515	473	43
29	Basic metal products	177	12.9	281	2,116	1,592	534	30
31	Fabricated metal products	1,079	30.2	505	2,037	1,137	918	41
32	Transport equipment	381	52.4	958	4,269	2,760	1,476	180
34	Other machinery and equipment	1,162	42.1	704	3,055	1,703	1,319	49
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	734	23.0	380	1,911	1,156	761	54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>353.2</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>30,081</b>	<b>18,405</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>779</b>

For footnotes see page 264.

The following table summarises, by sub-division of industry, the percentage contribution of Victorian manufacturing establishments to the total Australian figures for 1983-84:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY,  
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS, VICTORIA, 1983-84  
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29	29	30	32	31	32	32
23	Textiles	47	55	55	52	51	55	47
24	Clothing and footwear	48	59	61	59	58	60	61
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	27	26	26	25	25	26	23
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	31	35	34	35	36	35	27
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	32	35	35	30	28	35	37
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	27	28	25	22	27	28
29	Basic metal products	33	17	17	19	21	16	4
31	Fabricated metal products	26	32	33	31	30	33	33
32	Transport equipment	30	45	45	50	55	44	67
33	Other machinery and equipment	31	33	33	36	37	34	29
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33	40	41	43	44	43	39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>

For footnotes see page 264.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1979 to 1984, classified according to sub-division of industry:

**NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1979	1980 (f)	1981	1982	1983	1984
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	957	982	975	1,000	966	991
23	Textiles	291	312	309	325	307	295
24	Clothing and footwear	1,041	1,038	1,004	1,011	943	932
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,068	1,156	1,129	1,130	1,074	1,086
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	853	949	903	916	881	889
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	286	295	283	293	289	288
28	Non-metallic mineral products	380	397	393	406	392	390
29	Basic metal products	169	175	174	181	191	177
31	Fabricated metal products	1,114	1,133	1,153	1,197	1,086	1,079
32	Transport equipment	434	456	437	413	374	381
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,216	1,245	1,230	1,259	1,159	1,162
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	737	764	736	785	730	734
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,546</b>	<b>8,902</b>	<b>8,726</b>	<b>8,916</b>	<b>8,392</b>	<b>8,404</b>

For footnotes see page 264.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1983 and 1984 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS), VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE**

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering -	1983		1984	
	Number of establishments	Number of persons employed (b)	Number of establishments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,643	21,099	3,778	22,472
10 to 19	1,901	25,558	1,830	24,946
20 to 49	1,453	43,785	1,409	42,930
50 to 99	650	44,801	673	47,560
100 to 199	431	58,338	401	57,299
200 to 499	231	65,495	236	71,479
500 to 999	57	36,366	55	37,336
1,000 and over	26	43,320	22	40,305
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,392</b>	<b>338,762</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>344,327</b>

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,620 single establishment enterprises employing 7,377 persons in the one to three persons employed group for 1984.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1984 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,  
VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 84**

Statistical division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	6,711	290,624	5,010	24,166	14,669	9,582	556
Barwon	294	17,628	336	1,857	1,164	664	101
South Western	115	4,269	67	474	336	155	15
Central Highlands	201	7,289	112	531	295	243	18
Wimmera	65	1,157	15	72	46	27	1
Northern Mallee	95	1,178	17	159	103	61	3
Loddon-Campaspe	229	9,288	140	687	436	249	22
Goulburn	215	6,567	106	709	462	241	17
North Eastern	133	5,999	100	567	345	229	11
East Gippsland	100	1,981	28	182	109	91	4
Central Gippsland	187	5,644	102	556	359	195	30
East Central	59	1,624	27	122	81	42	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>353,248</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>30,081</b>	<b>18,405</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>779</b>

For footnotes see page 264.

**Employment, wages, and salaries**

*Employment*

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of persons employed comprises: (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year as specified in the following tables:

**PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), VICTORIA**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	55,283	54,477	55,349	53,139	51,450	49,883
23	Textiles	19,046	20,210	19,711	19,147	17,358	17,575
24	Clothing and footwear	44,983	44,219	43,614	43,547	41,240	42,436
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	18,401	19,136	19,628	20,058	17,992	18,285
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	31,656	33,268	33,629	32,839	33,759	34,359
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,610	19,792	19,972	20,249	20,323	19,665
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,737	12,974	12,448	12,482	11,181	10,371
29	Basic metal products	12,817	13,836	14,045	14,840	13,379	12,865
31	Fabricated metal products	35,061	36,269	36,027	36,632	32,232	30,210
32	Transport equipment	61,319	60,994	56,790	59,566	54,383	52,441
33	Other machinery and equipment	54,793	54,356	53,403	53,004	45,906	42,133
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	27,258	27,782	26,873	27,234	23,815	23,025
<b>Total</b>		<b>394,964</b>	<b>397,313</b>	<b>391,489</b>	<b>392,737</b>	<b>363,018</b>	<b>353,248</b>

For footnotes see page 264.

With regard to the following table it should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division; Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division; Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division; Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division; Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division; Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division; and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION,  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1983-84

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division											Total	
		Mel-bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central Highlands	Wimmera	North-ern Mallee	Loddon-Campaspe	Goul-burn	North Eastern	East Gipps-land	Central Gipps-land		East Central
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	554	46	34	37	21	39	66	66	47	18	46	17	991
23	Textiles	242	21	3	5	2	2	4	7	3	-	4	2	295
24	Clothing and footwear	850	18	5	9	1	-	16	10	6	2	12	3	932
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	788	50	17	39	8	8	24	40	22	40	31	19	1,086
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	757	16	9	12	9	11	18	18	9	11	15	4	889
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	264	11	2	2	-	1	4	1	1	-	2	-	288
28	Non-metallic mineral products	202	25	15	24	8	12	28	26	13	9	24	4	390
29	Basic metal products	143	12	-	8	1	-	6	-	1	1	4	1	177
31	Fabricated metal products	907	42	9	22	8	7	19	15	14	7	26	3	1,079
32	Transport equipment	310	10	6	11	-	3	15	13	2	3	8	-	381
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,022	27	13	22	5	9	22	13	8	5	12	4	1,162
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	672	16	2	10	2	3	7	6	7	4	3	2	734
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>8,404</b>
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	32,920	1,404	1,904	1,518	335	691	2,876	3,862	1,965	469	1,316	623	49,883
23	Textiles	13,010	1,559	346	276	n.p.	n.p.	397	296	1,088	-	n.p.	n.p.	17,575
24	Clothing and footwear	35,287	1,968	804	698	n.p.	-	1,491	445	772	n.p.	629	120	42,436
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	13,228	688	453	774	61	56	235	492	736	904	425	233	18,285
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	29,978	486	172	429	96	167	354	368	388	162	1,597	162	34,359
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	17,736	1,567	n.p.	n.p.	-	n.p.	27	n.p.	n.p.	-	n.p.	-	19,665
28	Non-metallic mineral products	7,583	1,083	64	549	82	65	318	187	142	39	225	34	10,371
29	Basic metal products	9,039	2,706	-	655	n.p.	-	200	-	n.p.	n.p.	125	n.p.	12,865
31	Fabricated metal products	26,447	813	70	407	80	53	917	320	250	98	606	149	30,210
32	Transport equipment	45,145	4,629	54	n.p.	-	52	960	325	n.p.	16	54	n.p.	52,441
33	Other machinery and equipment	38,563	536	204	704	103	51	1,086	191	260	105	295	35	42,133
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	21,688	189	n.p.	144	n.p.	29	427	n.p.	227	112	68	n.p.	23,025
	<b>Total</b>	<b>290,624</b>	<b>17,628</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>9,288</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>353,248</b>

For footnotes see page 264.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at 30 June 1979 to 1984:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TYPE OF  
EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA**

Year ended 30 June –	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1979	4,019	98,859	294,468	397,346
1980	4,160	98,425	288,442	391,027
1981	3,744	97,885	290,172	391,801
1982	3,475	98,178	287,219	388,872
1983	2,869	89,517	257,293	349,679
1984	2,906	88,879	262,624	354,409

For footnote see page 264.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1984, classified according to industry sub-division:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1984**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administra- tive, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	481	12,415	35,708	48,604
23	Textiles	45	4,314	13,435	17,794
24	Clothing and footwear	393	5,422	37,374	43,189
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	573	3,864	14,083	18,520
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	337	11,502	22,267	34,106
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	25	7,261	12,413	19,699
28	Non-metallic mineral products	107	2,679	7,686	10,472
29	Basic metal products	29	4,336	8,382	12,747
31	Fabricated metal products	329	7,933	21,901	30,163
32	Transport equipment	103	11,950	41,874	53,927
33	Other machinery and equipment	273	11,609	30,389	42,271
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	211	5,594	17,112	22,917
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>88,879</b>	<b>262,624</b>	<b>354,409</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**Turnover**

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, the value of capital work done on own account, rents, and leasing revenue. Interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY  
SUB-DIVISION (e), VICTORIA  
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	3,901	4,435	5,029	5,452	5,959	6,266
23	Textiles	827	930	1,020	1,107	1,087	1,219
24	Clothing and footwear	1,208	1,355	1,524	1,647	1,717	1,926
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	661	750	871	1,016	1,014	1,115
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,314	1,539	1,788	2,066	2,262	2,499

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c) TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY  
SUB-DIVISION (e), VICTORIA (\$m) - continued**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	1,458	1,750	2,121	2,365	2,451	2,668
28	Non-metallic mineral products	635	703	787	902	884	1,001
29	Basic metal products	953	1,318	1,519	1,809	1,721	2,116
31	Fabricated metal products	1,360	1,599	1,797	2,043	1,953	2,037
32	Transport equipment	2,656	3,034	3,077	3,825	4,014	4,269
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,078	2,419	2,751	3,196	2,987	3,055
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,177	1,402	1,573	1,780	1,701	1,911
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,228</b>	<b>21,233</b>	<b>23,856</b>	<b>27,208</b>	<b>27,747</b>	<b>30,081</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense**

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., and goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, sales commission payments, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses:

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), PURCHASES, TRANSFERS IN, AND  
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA  
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,707	3,173	3,549	3,801	4,145	4,198
23	Textiles	511	582	623	682	658	741
24	Clothing and footwear	653	730	805	878	894	1,030
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	371	432	492	584	571	628
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	703	826	962	1,106	1,213	1,325
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	881	1,128	1,338	1,468	1,518	1,619
28	Non-metallic mineral products	322	362	414	482	470	515
29	Basic metal products	677	943	1,109	1,319	1,258	1,592
31	Fabricated metal products	739	912	1,005	1,161	1,076	1,137
32	Transport equipment	1,689	2,037	1,989	2,614	2,601	2,760
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,160	1,363	1,574	1,824	1,618	1,703
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	697	864	955	1,112	1,037	1,156
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,109</b>	<b>13,353</b>	<b>14,814</b>	<b>17,031</b>	<b>17,060</b>	<b>18,405</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**Stocks**

The figures in the following table includes all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods, and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), STOCKS  
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA  
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	<b>OPENING STOCKS</b>						
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	482	515	579	641	646	741
23	Textiles	150	162	183	186	204	192
24	Clothing and footwear	186	217	245	265	289	280
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	84	94	112	127	140	136
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	166	187	225	263	291	285
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	239	254	320	369	404	420
28	Non-metallic mineral products	89	83	101	104	121	132
29	Basic metal products	139	163	183	263	293	258
31	Fabricated metal products	222	254	306	330	364	306
32	Transport equipment	514	537	659	640	674	709

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), STOCKS  
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
OPENING STOCKS							
33	Other machinery and equipment	509	550	653	742	781	720
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	178	200	241	270	274	266
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,444</b>
CLOSING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	497	596	652	655	722	764
23	Textiles	158	181	187	206	195	211
24	Clothing and footwear	219	241	266	295	287	320
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	89	107	121	143	140	155
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	185	222	269	312	291	286
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	257	325	368	411	425	463
28	Non-metallic mineral products	81	93	106	121	132	119
29	Basic metal products	160	207	261	290	275	268
31	Fabricated metal products	236	307	333	371	320	324
32	Transport equipment	555	664	649	705	665	677
33	Other machinery and equipment	578	654	731	799	737	686
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	200	243	265	291	253	273
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>4,546</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**Value added**

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), VALUE  
ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, VICTORIA  
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,208	1,342	1,553	1,666	1,890	2,092
23	Textiles	324	367	401	445	420	497
24	Clothing and footwear	588	650	740	800	821	937
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	296	331	388	447	443	505
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	630	748	870	1,009	1,049	1,174
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	595	693	830	940	953	1,093
28	Non-metallic mineral products	306	351	377	438	425	473
29	Basic metal products	297	419	487	516	445	534
31	Fabricated metal products	635	740	819	924	833	918
32	Transport equipment	1,008	1,124	1,078	1,276	1,403	1,476
33	Other machinery and equipment	987	1,160	1,255	1,429	1,324	1,319
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	502	580	641	690	643	761
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,377</b>	<b>8,505</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>10,578</b>	<b>10,649</b>	<b>11,779</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**Fixed capital expenditure, and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses**

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses are the amounts paid for renting, leasing, and hiring of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS AND RENT, LEASING, AND HIRING EXPENSES, VICTORIA, 1983-84**  
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals			Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	34.7	133.5	168.2	59.8
23	Textiles	0.5	25.0	25.4	25.1
24	Clothing and footwear	0.1	24.3	24.5	32.3
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3.0	14.7	17.7	27.6
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	-2.8	51.8	49.0	54.1
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	8.9	89.4	98.3	21.5
28	Non-metallic mineral products	2.9	39.9	42.8	7.0
29	Basic metal products	3.7	26.5	30.2	10.8
31	Fabricated metal products	4.3	37.0	41.3	32.0
32	Transport equipment	33.5	146.5	180.0	56.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	2.3	46.2	48.5	49.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	4.5	49.0	53.5	40.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>683.7</b>	<b>779.4</b>	<b>415.6</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (c), FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS, VICTORIA**  
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	120.9	130.1	137.9	150.6	135.1	168.2
23	Textiles	15.6	19.3	10.9	31.4	27.5	25.4
24	Clothing and footwear	13.3	14.9	19.6	22.0	21.1	24.5
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16.9	13.1	16.3	21.6	14.6	17.7
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	62.9	56.2	59.2	120.8	81.5	49.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	159.4	117.6	105.2	96.7	110.5	98.3
28	Non-metallic mineral products	25.6	46.8	59.3	32.3	23.2	42.8
29	Basic metal products	46.1	61.1	114.5	190.0	199.4	30.2
31	Fabricated metal products	32.5	35.2	33.7	47.5	40.9	41.3
32	Transport equipment	154.7	143.5	46.9	195.5	211.8	180.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	59.7	62.8	65.2	79.7	72.4	48.5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	34.3	33.7	42.7	56.9	53.5	53.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>742.4</b>	<b>734.7</b>	<b>712.0</b>	<b>1,045.6</b>	<b>998.2</b>	<b>779.4</b>

For footnote see page 264.

**Selected factory products of Victoria and Australia**

*Annual quantity and value*

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

The following table shows quantities of some selected articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1983-84 and 1984-85. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.



## SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
027.02-29, 72-77, 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	12	10	29	n.p.
051.56-59		Ice cream	mill. litres	65	65	197
062.01	Flour, white (including sharps)	'000 tonnes	218	241	1,091	1,112
063.15	Malt	"	200	164	482	438
064.21	Biscuits	"	53	52	129	128
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill. litres	37	52	133	190
076.60	Jam etc.	'000 tonnes	19	19	30	30
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	37	33	141	134
104.06-18	Confectionery— Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	36	38	69	66
104.21-29	Other	"	39	41	61	63
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill. litres	20	19	30	29
159.01	Canned cat and dog food	'000 tonnes	n.p.	n.p.	199	n.p.
171.03, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill. litres	251	270	986	1,053
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	'000 tonnes	746	824	746	824
385.09, 11, 13, 15, 29, 31	Finished woven fabric—woollen (c)	'000 sq.m.	4,088	4,054	7,041	7,009
389.09-12		Wool, scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	36	39	89
403.22, 52-96 404.01-98	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	529	607	820	n.p.
471.91, 93		Bricks, clay	mill.	401	432	r1,702
472.15, 475.32	Tiles, roofing	'000 sq.m.	4,947	5,871	18,385	20,910
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub. m.	r2,547	2,867	11,523	12,754
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	953	1,022	2,669	2,482
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (d)— Cars and station wagons	'000	218	245	342	376
793.05,08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 61, 65 66, 71, 81		Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	6,762	6,902	r10,854
793.06, 09, 23, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 62, 67, 68, 72, 82	Women's and maids'	"	13,870	14,987	r17,368	18,943
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 63, 69, 73, 83		Children's and infants'	"	4,653	4,989	r5,745

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Excludes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(c) Excludes blanketing and rug material.

(d) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

(e) Excludes thongs and adults' boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

## Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

## PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	<i>Electrical Appliances, Australia</i> (8357.0)	5	<i>Building Materials and Fittings, Australia</i> (8361.0)
2	<i>Clothing and Footwear, Australia</i> (8358.0)	6	<i>Chemicals and By-products, Australia</i> (8362.0)
3	<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco, Australia</i> (8359.0)	7	<i>Motor Vehicles, Parts and Accessories, Australia</i> (8363.0)
4	<i>Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings, Australia</i> (8360.0)	8	<i>Miscellaneous Products, Australia</i> (8364.0)

A preliminary production bulletin showing Australian totals for selected major production indicators is also published. In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries are issued each month. Selected Victorian production figures are published in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## ABS publications

*Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision, Australia, Preliminary* (8201.0)

*Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, Victoria* (8201.2)

*Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8202.0)

*Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Industry and Employment Size, Victoria* (8202.2)

*Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8203.0)

*Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, Victoria* (8203.2)

*Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Victoria* (8205.2)

Production Bulletins Nos. 1 to 8 (see above) (8357.0–8364.0)

## INTERNAL TRADE

### WHOLESALE TRADE

#### Wholesale Trade Survey, 1981-82

A sample survey of wholesale establishments was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in respect of the year ended 30 June 1982. It was the second collection of the wholesale trade sector carried out by the ABS as part of the programme of integrated economic data collections. The first collection was conducted in respect of 1968-69. Within the ABS's programme of integrated economic collections, data for each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparisons between and across industry sectors. The results for the two wholesale trade collections are therefore comparable with results from economic data collections undertaken annually for the mining, manufacturing, electricity, and gas industries and periodically for the retail trade and construction industries.

The aim of the 1981-82 Wholesale Trade Survey was to cover the activities of all wholesale establishments which operated at any time during 1981-82 by means of a sample survey of businesses selected from the ABS's register of businesses. However, because of the methodology used to conduct the Survey, estimates are available only for Australia as a whole and not for individual States or Territories.

The industry classification of establishments in the 1981-82 Wholesale Trade Survey was based on the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Wholesale trade as defined in the ASIC includes the resale of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). Generally speaking, it excludes the resale of goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption (defined as retail trade). However, sales of goods under the general heading of 'builders' hardware and supplies' are conventionally treated as wholesale sales in economic statistics.

#### WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA

Year	Establishments operating during year	Persons employed	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	33,296	346	992	13,187	2,545	229
1981-82	39,319	361	4,996	80,778	15,707	555

### RETAIL TRADE

#### Censuses of retail establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1973-74, and 1979-80 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses were designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and secondhand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts etc., were included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail census data are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The next retail census is being conducted during 1985-86.

*Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1979-80*

The 1979-80 census was the eighth in the series of Censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia, and the third conducted as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' programme of integrated economic data collections. Within the programme, data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors.

A much wider range of data was collected than for the previous retail census in 1973-74. The 1979-80 retail census was similar in content and scope to the 1968-69 retail census and was the first retail census in which details of total floor space were collected for all States and the Northern Territory.

*Selected statistics from the 1979-80 retail census*

The following tables provide some results from the 1979-80 retail census. For more statistics and further information on the scope, coverage, definition, etc. of the census, reference should be made to the 1985 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY  
INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA, 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Persons (b) employed at 30 June	Wages and salaries (c)	Retail sales	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Total floor space
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Department and general stores	204	22,281	174,672	904,590	953,273	706,794	874,679
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	5,336	23,794	153,605	1,181,357	1,202,859	905,940	1,181,916
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,149	11,979	86,823	754,098	857,313	670,020	563,463
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	6,644	44,390	329,788	3,173,288	5,319,574	4,410,701	-
Food stores	11,069	70,237	304,573	3,579,074	3,615,046	2,944,572	1,944,717
Other retailers	4,637	20,161	109,325	891,448	926,577	676,020	809,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,039</b>	<b>192,842</b>	<b>1,158,786</b>	<b>10,483,854</b>	<b>12,874,641</b>	<b>10,314,047</b>	<b>5,374,650</b>

(a) Excludes single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**RETAIL SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT ENTERPRISES WITH TURNOVER LESS THAN \$50,000, SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Industry group	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (a)			Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover	Total floor space
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
General stores	12	10	16	26	26	311	1,010
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	2,268	1,270	2,390	3,660	3,845	58,355	125,419
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,112	1,043	799	1,842	1,832	28,284	76,389
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol and tyre retailers	1,575	2,389	628	3,017	4,560	44,842	-
Food stores	3,026	2,847	3,407	6,254	4,340	96,664	155,499
Other retailers	2,306	1,598	2,032	3,630	2,952	51,026	278,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>9,157</b>	<b>9,272</b>	<b>18,429</b>	<b>17,554</b>	<b>279,482</b>	<b>637,083</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SELECTED ITEMS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1979-80**

Statistical division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June (b)			Wages and salaries (c)	Turnover	Total floorspace (d)
		Males	Females	Persons			
	number	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	square metres
Melbourne	28,304	79,408	74,759	154,167	898,150	10,164,311	4,123,282
Barwon	1,913	5,040	5,364	10,404	52,723	554,677	296,888
Central Highlands	1,166	2,880	2,855	5,735	30,266	305,319	214,268
South Western	1,088	2,501	2,257	4,758	22,043	240,327	163,838
Wimmera	718	1,489	1,308	2,797	12,881	142,894	103,413
Northern Mallee	848	2,184	2,084	4,268	21,758	228,764	131,446
Loddon-Campaspe	1,688	3,920	3,871	7,791	36,138	381,322	232,725
Goulburn	1,381	3,446	3,389	6,835	32,701	357,815	217,791
North Eastern	817	1,960	1,674	3,634	18,435	196,991	179,146
East Gippsland	678	1,617	1,544	3,161	15,155	178,465	98,642
Central Gippsland	1,298	2,933	3,380	6,313	31,139	337,129	187,665
East Central	439	708	700	1,408	4,953	66,108	62,629
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,338</b>	<b>108,086</b>	<b>103,185</b>	<b>211,271</b>	<b>1,176,340</b>	<b>13,154,123</b>	<b>6,011,733</b>

(a) Includes all retail establishments.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(d) Excludes ASIC group 486 - motor vehicle dealers, and petrol and tyre retailers.

**Survey of Retail Establishments**

During the period between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from representative samples of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for a substantial proportion of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

Series based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments are available from September quarter 1975 until June quarter 1982.

Following completion of the 1979-80 retail census a redesigned survey system was introduced for monthly and quarterly estimates of the value of retail sales. These series of monthly and quarterly estimates are based on the results of the 1979-80 retail census and differ in scope and coverage from the series based on the 1973-74 retail census. The subsequent series, based on the 1979-80 retail census, include establishments in all States and the Australian Capital Territory, but excludes those in the Northern Territory, whereas the previous series excluded establishments in both Territories.

In addition to total estimates for Australia, the monthly series provides statistics of the value of retail sales classified by broad industry group for each State and Australia. The quarterly series provides estimates of the value of retail sales for each State and Australia by broad commodity groups.

All establishments in Subdivision 48 of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) are included in the scope of the survey, with the exception of motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, and electrical repairers. The following service establishments are also included: cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), licensed clubs, and hairdressers.

While the 1973-74 based surveys included licensed hotels and motels predominantly engaged in providing accommodation, these businesses are excluded from the series based on the 1979-80 retail census.

The survey is based on a random sample of retail and selected service establishments within the scope of the survey. From the data reported by the sampled establishments, aggregates comprising all retail sales in Australia (excluding Northern Territory) are estimated.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a), VICTORIA  
(\$m)

Commodity group	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Groceries	1,530.5	1,728.5	1,912.9	2,441.9	2,786.8	2,977.9
Butchers' meat	586.3	630.6	667.8	639.4	645.7	643.3
Other food (b)	757.1	884.6	989.6	1,083.4	1,142.4	1,171.2
<b>Total food and groceries</b>	<b>2,873.9</b>	<b>3,243.7</b>	<b>3,570.3</b>	<b>4,264.7</b>	<b>4,574.9</b>	<b>4,792.4</b>
Beer, wine, and spirits	897.7	993.7	1,097.6	1,329.9	1,411.0	1,423.0
Clothing and drapery	1,092.0	1,250.0	1,370.8	1,596.9	1,690.2	1,779.6
Footwear	190.5	215.5	236.8	242.0	266.8	287.2
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (c)	325.8	379.2	424.1	507.0	552.5	562.8
Electrical goods (d)	538.1	638.3	732.7	763.3	881.3	885.1
Furniture and floor coverings	373.4	419.2	457.1	476.5	488.1	535.2
Chemists' goods	394.5	444.4	500.0	477.8	503.2	549.4
Newspapers, books and stationery	287.1	324.6	350.7	405.9	470.3	531.6
Other goods (e)	700.1	776.0	867.1	932.6	1,010.4	1,073.7
<b>Total (excluding motor vehicles parts, petrol, etc.)</b>	<b>7,672.1</b>	<b>8,684.6</b>	<b>9,607.2</b>	<b>10,896.7</b>	<b>11,848.7</b>	<b>12,419.7</b>

(a) Surveys up to and including 1981-82 are based on the 1973-74 retail census. Subsequent years are based on the 1979-80 retail census.

(b) Includes fresh fruit, and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware, garden supplies, and garden fertilisers and pesticides.

(d) Includes radios, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, and bottled liquefied petroleum gas.

(e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, and antiques.

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## EXTERNAL TRADE

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### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### **Historical background**

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly, the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1984-85, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 35.0 per cent of imports and 24.9 per cent of exports. Major imports were road vehicles, textile yarns, and industrial machinery, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, dairy products, textile fibres, and petroleum products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and Singapore.

#### **Constitutional provisions and legislation**

##### *Constitutional provisions*

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, section 51 (1), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Under section 86 of the Constitution, the collection and control of duties of customs and excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1 January 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution.

##### *Commonwealth Government legislation*

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the *Customs Act 1901*, the *Customs Tariff Act 1982*, and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*. The *Customs Tariff Act 1982* provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

##### *Customs Tariff*

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia.

The Commonwealth Customs Tariff was developed in a period when government industry policy was influenced by a desire to protect Australian industries from import competition. More recently, however, governments have held the view that for Australia to maximise its national income, it must encourage industries which are capable of operating under lower levels of protection. While customs collections are still a major source of revenue, the reliance on tariffs as an industry assistance measure is diminishing, with more emphasis being placed on measures which actively assist industry to improve its efficiency.

The tariff has recently been simplified and it is anticipated that on 1 January 1988 Australia will introduce a new tariff based on the Customs Co-operation Council Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the principles of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This system is given effect by section 154 and section 161(D) of the Customs Act. The system provides several methods of valuing goods for customs purposes as provided in sections 157(1) – (8).

The customs value of imported goods will be based as far as possible on the transaction value method. This method provides for the acceptance of the price actually paid or payable to the vendor, provided sufficient and reliable information is available for this purpose. This price may be subject to adjustments—*vide* section 154(2) and section 159(3). If there is no price paid or payable or the price is unacceptable, the other valuation methods must be attempted sequentially.

The *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 provides for three distinct types of rates:

**General rates.** These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods from all countries that do not qualify for either special rates of duty or concessional rates of duty for a particular tariff classification.

**Special rates.** These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods the produce or manufacture of specified countries being:

(1) *Forum island countries.* These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Customs Tariff Act and preference is given to goods the subject of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA).

(2) *Declared preference countries.* These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1.

(3) *Developing countries.* These countries are set out in Part III of Schedule 1.

(4) *Papua New Guinea.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Papua New Guinea/Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA). Wherever PNG is not mentioned in Schedule 3, goods take a *free* rate of duty.

(5) *New Zealand.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 5 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Australia/New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement (CER). Wherever a tariff classification does not appear in relation to goods in Schedule 5 a *free* rate of duty shall apply.

(6) *Canada.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Canada/Australia Trade Agreement (CANATA).

**Concessional rates.** The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 4 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1982. Part I applies to special concessional rates of duty and is applicable to imports from all sources complying with particular ownership or other provisions. Part II applies to substituted concessional rates of duty and is applicable to goods subject to tariff quotas.

#### *Tariff Concession System*

The Tariff Concession System is the machinery whereby importers may obtain relief from protective rates of duty where goods serving similar functions to the imported goods are not produced in Australia or are not capable of being produced in Australia in the normal course of business and where no substantially adverse effect would be caused to the market for any goods produced in Australia.

The system provides for the publication of applications for concession in special weekly editions of the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette (available for perusal at Customs Houses and major Post Offices). Anyone opposing an intended concession has twenty-eight days to inform the Australian Customs Service of objections.

Concessions finally approved are published in schedule form called 'Schedule of Commercial Tariff Concessions' and are available to any person importing the goods described therein.

Inquiries in respect of any aspect of the system should be directed either to the Tariff Concession Branch of the Australian Customs Service, Canberra or to the Tariff Concession Liaison Officer, Customs Houses in the capital cities. An explanatory booklet, which is regarded as the primary guide on the system, is also available from these locations.

#### *Anti-dumping duties*

The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods in the country of export, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping or countervailing duties see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 and the publication *Facts about the Australian Dumping Law* which is available from the Australian Customs Service, Canberra.



*Import controls*

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission. At present, the textile, footwear, and clothing industries are assisted by tariff quotas, while the motor vehicle industry had, until 31 December 1984, been assisted by import licensing. From 1 January 1985, the control of the motor vehicle industry was altered to tariff quotas. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action, and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 58 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Import prohibitions may also be imposed under the Quarantine Act, the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act, and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Quota Control Branch of the Australian Customs Service, Canberra.

*Export controls**Export restrictions*

Section 112 of the *Customs Act* 1901 provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia and that this power may be exercised by: (1) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (2) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (3) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. Export prohibitions may also be imposed under the Export Control Act administered by the Department of Primary Industry; the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act administered by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment; the Quarantine Act administered by the Department of Health; and sundry other Commonwealth and State legislation.

*Trade descriptions*

The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act* 1905, administered by the Australian Customs Service of the Department of Industry and Commerce, gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Commerce (Trade Description) Act or the Export Control Act and in relation to specified export commodities.

**Trade promotion and incentives**

Each year the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Trade undertakes an extensive overseas trade promotion and publicity programme.

*Trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions*

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions throughout the world.

Major emphasis is placed on participation in specialised trade displays directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Suva, Bangkok, Wellington, and Auckland. Limited display space is also available in Tokyo.

*Trade missions*

At present, the following types of trade missions are in use:

*Survey missions.* These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

*Specialised and general trade missions.* Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and negotiates sales.

*Publications and advertising*

The Department of Trade produces a range of English and multi-lingual publications for

distribution overseas through its Trade Commissioner posts. Special publications are produced for major Australian promotional activities overseas. The promotional activities are also supported by appropriate editorial publicity and advertising in foreign media publications.

#### *Market advisory services*

The Commonwealth Government has established a Market Advisory Section in the Department of Trade to advise and assist developing countries, and countries with centrally planned economies, in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two Australian Trade Commissioners – one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne – to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

#### *Export awards*

The Department of Trade in conjunction with the Confederation of Australian Industry runs an annual programme of Export Awards for Outstanding Export Achievement. In addition, various other awards are also given from time to time.

#### *Export incentives*

The Commonwealth Government provides export incentives through the Export Market Development Grants (EMDG) scheme. The scheme is designed to encourage Australian exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for goods, specified services, industrial property rights, and know-how, which are substantially Australian in origin.

#### *Promotion of high technology products and services*

The Department of Trade is continuing the special promotion of exports of high technology products and services. Audio-visual displays and prestige publications, as well as a catalogue of Australian technology, have been produced.

#### *Australian Trade Commission*

The Minister for Trade has announced that the functions of the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, the Australian Overseas Projects Corporation, and the Export Market Development Grants Board, together with the marketing functions of the Trade Commissioner Service and a large element of the existing Department of Trade have been amalgamated into a new Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE). The new Commission commenced operations on 6 January 1986.

### **Trade relations**

#### *Trade policy*

Australia is reliant on international trade for its economic well-being. A substantial proportion of Australia's agricultural and mineral production is exported. Australia is a major world exporter of a range of commodities including coal, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, manganese, mineral sands, wool, meat, wheat, and sugar. Imports, particularly capital equipment, play a vital role in the country's economic development. Consequently, Australia is dependent on a stable international trade and payments system to secure its general trading objectives.

Australia's fundamental trade policy objectives include:

- (1) the maintenance of an open international trade and payments system;
- (2) the maintenance of an equitable framework of rates based on the principles of multilateralism, non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, and which provides for progressive trade liberalisation;
- (3) in relation to agricultural trade, fair and predictable access to major markets, restraints on subsidised competition in third markets, and stability in commodity markets;
- (4) the maintenance of secure and stable markets for minerals and assistance in obtaining stable and remunerative prices for mineral exports; and
- (5) the promotion of employment through increased exports, and in particular, increased exports of manufactures.

#### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty which provides the main framework of rules for the conduct of world trade. It also provides a forum in which countries can discuss and seek to overcome their trade problems as well as negotiate to enlarge world trade and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development.

GATT entered into force in January 1948 with Australia being an original signatory.

A number of rounds of negotiation have taken place within the GATT framework, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1973-1979). Along with commitment not to increase tariffs on

specific products above specified levels, the Tokyo Round also resulted in agreements on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, and trade in civil aircraft. There are also arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

An important aspect of GATT's work is to oversee the application of the trade rules established under its auspices. The main features of the General Agreement are:

- (1) trade without discrimination: the guarantee of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to all contracting parties;
- (2) agreement on commercial policy rules for international trade, including restrictions on the use of subsidies and quantitative restrictions;
- (3) provision of mechanisms for consultations and dispute settlement;
- (4) safeguard, or emergency protection provisions, enabling countries to apply temporary measures to industries seriously threatened by imports; and
- (5) special recognition of the needs and capabilities of developing countries.

The highest body of GATT is the Session of Contracting Parties which usually meets annually. GATT decisions are generally arrived at by consensus rather than vote, although two-thirds majority votes are required for the granting of 'waivers' (authorisations for members to depart from specific GATT obligations). Between Sessions of the contracting parties the Council of Representatives is authorised to act on both routine and urgent matters. The Council meets about six times a year.

In 1975, a Consultative Group of 18, comprising high level officials from key member countries, was established to operate essentially as an executive steering group to assist GATT members carry out some of their major responsibilities more effectively.

A number of committees and ad hoc groups have been established to supervise implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements.

The developed country contracting parties to GATT have introduced tariff preferences for developing country products under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and has since been substantially revised and expanded through reviews in 1974, 1976, and 1979. On 1 January 1981, the system was further extended to include most textile, clothing, and footwear products. Most dutiable manufactured and substantially processed primary products are now covered by the system. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per cent below the General Tariff rate.

The system is designed to assist developing countries to overcome their disadvantages in competing with other countries in the Australian market, providing always that such imports do not cause or threaten injury to Australian industry. A range of products where developing countries generally are already competitive on the Australian market are excluded from the system and preferences on a number of additional products have been withdrawn because of disruption to local industry. In some cases specific beneficiaries have been excluded from a preference.

#### *Bilateral arrangements with Western Europe*

Although the European Economic Community (EEC) has formal trading arrangements with a large number of countries providing either free trade or preferential treatment, no such arrangement has been concluded with Australia.

In recent years Australia has experienced a large and growing trade-deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. In the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, finalised in 1979, Australia was able to negotiate with the EEC improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. However the benefits Australia expected to receive from these arrangements have not been fully realised due to EEC policies.

Proposals for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are being considered by the EEC. Australia has presented a submission on CAP reform to the Community as part of the review.

While the bilateral relationship has been overshadowed by the operations of CAP and agricultural issues, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as supplier of minerals and energy to the EEC and in attracting increased European investment to resource-based development projects in Australia.

### **Trade services**

#### *Trade Commissioner Service*

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. There were 161 Trade

Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia at 54 posts in 43 countries in mid-1985.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial information in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy, and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services; and helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the resources and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian Government representative.

The Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the Public Service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement.

The Trade Commissioner Service is currently administered by the Department of Trade (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission, it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to that mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank – Minister (Commercial), Counsellor (Commercial), or First or Second Secretary (Commercial).

The Minister for Trade has announced the establishment of the Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE). Along with functions from other areas of the administration, the marketing functions of the Trade Commissioner Service are to be absorbed into the new Commission. The Department of Trade in the continuing administration of trade policy and overseas trade relations will administer a modified form of the *Trade Commissioners Act 1933*.

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are (except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only): Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver); China, People's Republic of (Beijing, Shanghai); Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Milan, Rome); Japan (Osaka, Tokyo); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Auckland, Wellington); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Riyadh); Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Washington DC); USSR; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade, Canberra.

#### *Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers*

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose territory they are located. Correspondents are situated in various locations throughout the world.

#### *Victoria's business representation overseas*

Victoria is represented overseas by the Agent-General's Office in London and other representative offices in Frankfurt, Los Angeles, and Tokyo. These offices come under the responsibility of the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources. In addition, new positions covering the Western Pacific region (including Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines), the Pacific North-West region of North America (chiefly Washington and Oregon in the USA, and British Columbia in Canada), Japan (particularly Aichi prefecture), and China have been established. Consultants are appointed to act on behalf of Victoria in these areas, and regular visits are made to the areas.

In various ways, these offices seek to promote investment in Victoria and trade with other countries. Direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations is maintained. Job creation through the attraction of overseas investment into industries identified as priority industries, which can cover manufacturing, financial services, tourism, and construction

projects, is emphasised. Topics discussed with overseas inquirers include the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, industrial locations, and the utilisation of Victorian expertise and skills.

In order to maintain and promote an awareness of the export potential of the State, Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays in important overseas markets. Assistance is also provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits. Overseas offices are placing more emphasis than in the past on identifying export opportunities for Victorian goods and services and providing support to develop these opportunities into sales. As well as promoting Victorian technology overseas, they also seek out advanced technology to introduce into Victorian industry to improve its efficiency.

## EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

### Collection and presentation of statistics

#### *Source of data*

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

#### *Scope of the statistics*

The statistics presented in the following tables are recorded on a *general trade basis*, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses.

*Exports of Australian produce* are goods, materials, or articles which have been produced, manufactured, or partly manufactured in Australia.

*Re-exports* are goods, materials, or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

*Total exports* are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on government account, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. Since 1 July 1976, the recorded value of imports also includes the value of the outside package.

#### *State statistics*

From 1 July 1978, State statistics for exports comprise State of origin and State of final shipment. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously, State was defined as the State in which the export document was lodged with the Australian Customs Service (then known as the Bureau of Customs). Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

#### *Statistical period*

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation, and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

#### *Valuation*

##### *Exports*

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

*Imports*

The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a f.o.b. basis, i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia are excluded. The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

*Merchandise and non-merchandise trade*

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

*Country*

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. For exports, *country* refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported *For orders* and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as *Destination unknown*. For imports, *country* refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

*Commodity classification*

Exports and imports are classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

**Overseas trade statistics**

**OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO,  
AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIAN PORTS  
(\$m)**

Year	Imports	Exports		Excess of imports
		Victorian origin (a)	Total (b)	
1979-80	5,506	3,570	3,783	1,724
1980-81	5,929	3,787	3,989	1,940
1981-82	7,176	3,982	4,177	2,999
1982-83	6,988	3,991	4,363	2,625
1983-84	8,186	4,708	5,060	3,126
1984-85	10,502	6,452	7,578	2,924

(a) Exports for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in Victoria.

(b) Includes re-exports.

**VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND PROPORTION  
HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS**

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	per cent	per cent	per cent
1979-80	16,218	18,870	35,088	34.0	20.0	26.5
1980-81	18,964	19,169	38,134	31.3	20.8	26.0
1981-82	23,005	19,575	42,580	31.2	21.3	26.7
1982-83	21,810	22,122	43,932	32.1	19.7	25.8
1983-84	24,061	24,766	48,827	34.0	20.4	37.1
1984-85	30,026	30,406	60,432	35.0	24.9	28.7

*Classification of overseas imports and exports*

The value of trade according to AICC and AECC classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85:

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA  
(\$m)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports (a)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
00	Live animals chiefly for food	8	13	10	44	59	58
01	Meat and meat preparations	3	3	4	411	221	232
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	28	30	31	275	311	363
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	61	70	78	29	30	29
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	14	16	20	239	412	830
05	Vegetables and fruit	55	84	102	133	121	139
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	6	7	8	4	4	5
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	73	85	109	30	31	31
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	16	8	12	24	26	38
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10	14	16	3	4	5
11	Beverages	28	27	36	6	4	4
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	21	28	28	2	1	1
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, raw	2	3	3	100	99	133
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	6	4	8	1	1	6
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	30	41	44	1	1	2
24	Cork and wood	47	70	104	1	1	2
25	Pulp and waste paper	29	28	27	1	1	5
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	43	60	67	589	655	837
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	48	41	47	2	1	1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2	2	1	16	12	15
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	17	19	21	13	10	15
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	—	1	4	7	8	10
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	392	269	314	477	726	1,704
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	—	—	—	22	23	23
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	24	34	24	1	3	6
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	14	20	23	3	3	4
51	Organic chemicals	154	184	198	25	2	4
52	Inorganic chemicals	34	40	45	13	17	22
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	38	54	60	6	8	9
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	48	48	66	32	34	32
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	24	33	47	5	6	8
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	17	22	28	—	—	—
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3	5	6	—	—	—
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	178	228	251	19	21	22
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	88	100	131	36	33	28
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	27	50	67	10	10	13
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	72	96	115	4	4	6

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA — *continued*  
 (\$m)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports (a)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	27	35	46	2	2	2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paper-board	207	262	336	13	14	23
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	493	665	696	25	34	30
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	114	126	177	15	23	21
67	Iron and steel	154	154	186	74	94	77
68	Non-ferrous metals	35	40	55	22	26	30
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	212	234	304	68	82	70
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	232	214	291	94	143	149
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	335	416	584	32	38	33
73	Metalworking machinery	77	69	94	5	6	10
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	394	444	557	48	55	47
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	113	163	206	4	9	12
76	Telecommunications, and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	248	310	390	14	16	16
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	352	409	562	34	49	46
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	678	907	1,192	116	159	178
79	Other transport equipment	257	253	140	7	15	19
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	16	19	28	3	3	3
82	Furniture and parts thereof	41	56	71	6	7	7
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	32	39	48	—	—	—
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	192	219	287	7	8	8
85	Footwear	74	80	88	2	2	2
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	162	172	228	29	38	49
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	154	159	221	92	100	128
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	355	407	486	49	49	59
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	197	392	656	(c)631	(c)783	(c)753
	Total merchandise	6,809	8,077	10,087	3,971	4,654	6,414
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	179	109	415	20	54	38
	Total	6,988	8,186	10,502	3,991	4,708	6,452

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, see page 285.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

NOTE. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

*Trade with overseas countries*

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 is shown in the following table:



**OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF  
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA  
(\$m)**

Country	Imports			Exports (a)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Belgium-Luxembourg	46	64	89	29	17	12
Brazil	49	64	82	3	6	1
Canada	126	136	167	41	43	50
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	93	124	150	112	133	268
Taiwan Province						
only	285	384	447	128	146	163
Denmark	25	34	49	2	2	4
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	—	—	47	83	133
Fiji	3	6	9	94	94	84
Finland	48	67	86	3	2	1
France	191	220	283	84	82	114
Germany, Federal Republic of	609	676	932	86	125	143
Hong Kong	211	243	277	112	147	170
India	55	46	69	31	35	44
Indonesia	131	99	93	126	70	68
Iran	14	1	1	35	76	182
Italy	180	223	310	72	87	93
Japan	1,429	1,718	2,104	752	818	999
Korea, Republic of	123	164	191	126	135	132
Kuwait	115	109	131	32	47	35
Malaysia	70	95	123	86	104	114
Nauru, Republic of	21	15	17	9	10	8
Netherlands	95	109	128	31	20	39
New Zealand	261	343	411	339	446	498
Pakistan	11	15	14	5	17	47
Papua New Guinea	40	39	50	185	152	158
Philippines	33	34	44	67	54	67
Poland	4	4	5	16	29	26
Saudi Arabia	49	14	54	118	115	129
Singapore	77	92	138	153	344	428
South Africa	27	40	35	31	37	48
Spain	24	32	51	22	12	22
Sweden	115	140	204	7	6	11
Switzerland	69	72	174	9	5	10
Thailand	31	50	58	63	70	73
United Kingdom	516	598	748	136	155	193
United States of America	1,565	1,821	2,471	327	442	1,094
USSR	2	4	9	77	123	194
Yugoslavia	5	6	9	22	8	50
Other and unknown	240	285	289	373	413	541
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>8,186</b>	<b>10,502</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>6,452</b>

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics see page 285.

### Interstate trade statistics

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

#### *Interstate trade by sea*

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

#### *Port of Melbourne*

Interstate exports during 1984-85 totalled 5,172,000 tonnes. The principal commodities were miscellaneous manufactures, 924,474 tonnes; petroleum products, 811,866 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 328,121 tonnes; crude oil, 148,001 tonnes; fruit and

vegetables, 55,936 tonnes; machinery, 31,852 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 27,684 tonnes; and glass and glassware, 22,354 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,488,000 tonnes, the principal commodities being paper and newsprint, 324,524 tonnes; petroleum products, 280,461 tonnes; raw sugar, 236,306 tonnes; gypsum, 236,306 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 202,471 tonnes; timber, 178,234 tonnes; touring vehicles, 168,307 tonnes; and miscellaneous manufactures, 147,369 tonnes.

#### *Port of Geelong*

Total interstate exports during 1984 amounted to 1,333,276 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,332,543 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 467,326 tonnes, and consisted mainly of alumina, 324,247 tonnes; crude oil and petroleum products, 113,806 tonnes; and liquid bulk imports, 21,103 tonnes.

#### **Trade of Victoria with Tasmania**

For 1983-84 exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$907.3m. Petroleum products, \$251.9m; transport equipment, \$102.6m; clothing and accessories, \$21m; and machinery other than electric, \$57.9m were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1983-84 was approximately \$81m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$624.2m. Major items, for which no figures can be released, were confectionery, newsprint, printing and writing papers, textiles, and aluminium. Values for other main imports were timber, \$59.7m; preserved vegetables, \$33.8m; and refined zinc, \$31m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1983-84 was approximately \$79.1m.

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## PUBLIC FINANCE

## STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The public sector in Australia can be envisaged as comprising two main parts – a Commonwealth sector and a State and local government sector, with the second sector encompassing the budget sector of the States and their semi-government and local authorities. The collection and expenditure of public revenue are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: Commonwealth Government; State Government, and State public corporations; and local governments.

Because the Commonwealth Government is the major revenue collector, the financing of the State and local government budgets depends on Commonwealth Government arrangements for sharing this revenue. This, in the form of financial assistance grants (replacing the former tax sharing grants) as general revenue and special (specific purpose) revenue assistance grants. The Victorian Government, the State public corporations, and local governments have additional sources of revenue but the Commonwealth payments play a significant role in government outlays. The Commonwealth payments are either directly related to the State Budget or negotiated through State Trust Funds.

The following sections provide some details of the financial transactions of the public sector in Victoria. The first section covers the receipts and outlays from the Consolidated State and Local Government Authorities Account for the National Accounts finance system classification. This includes two tables on final consumption and new fixed assets expenditures by purpose. For additional data on local government, see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

In other sections some information and statistical data are provided on the following topics: Commonwealth payments; Consolidated Fund; trust funds; Victorian Government taxation and specific collection of taxes; superannuation; and public debt.

**Victorian public authority finance**

The financial transactions of the Victorian Government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in trust funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts separate from the public accounts. Many of these State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, State Insurance Office, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, VICTORIA  
(\$m)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	CURRENT OUTLAYS					
Final consumption expenditure	r2,842	r3,190	3,620	r4,173	r4,774	5,337
Requited current transfer payments –						
Interest payments to –						
Commonwealth Government	323	344	391	431	r471	534
Other	r341	r417	r528	r720	r942	1,047

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$m)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<b>CURRENT OUTLAYS</b>						
Unrequited current transfer payments -						
Subsidies paid	r197	r249	r304	r379	r503	517
Personal benefits	r58	r55	r47	r48	r242	222
Grants	237	r263	326	387	r446	502
Other	10	12	13	12	17	16
Total current outlays	r4,007	r4,530	r5,230	r6,150	r7,395	8,175
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAYS</b>						
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,784	r1,850	r2,083	r2,539	r2,545	2,901
Increase in stocks	7	19	18	-12	18	-27
Expenditure on land and intangible assets	r24	r34	16	r21	r54	68
Capital transfer payments	23	18	15	15	r17	76
Advances paid to enterprises (net)	r89	r65	r48	r-4	r51	17
Total capital outlays	r1,927	r1,986	r2,180	r2,559	r2,685	3,036
Total outlays	r5,934	r6,516	r7,410	r8,709	r10,080	11,211
<b>RECEIPTS</b>						
Taxes, fees, and fines	r1,830	r2,085	r2,359	r2,789	r3,369	3,615
Net operating surpluses of public enterprises	r493	r519	r559	r658	r803	765
Property income	198	245	294	332	r349	431
Other revenue	111	95	96	87	74	143
Grants from the Commonwealth Government -						
For current purposes	1,929	r2,153	r2,411	2,670	3,109	3,548
For capital purposes	358	352	380	418	r489	578
Total revenue and grants received	r4,920	r5,449	r6,099	r6,954	r8,193	9,080
<b>ADDITIONAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS</b>						
Advances received	284	205	219	198	r237	231
Net borrowing	569	r747	767	r1,100	r1,356	1,264
Deposits received	r-30	r-15	r-5	-40	r4	4
Decrease in investments	-17	22	r89	r-3	r-7	-23
Decrease in currency and deposits	76	-39	r22	r21	r6	-70
Increase in provisions	r140	r125	r139	r170	r214	402
Other funds available	r-7	r22	r80	r309	r77	323
Total financing items	r1,015	r1,066	r1,311	r1,755	r1,887	2,131
Total receipts	r5,935	r6,515	r7,410	r8,709	r10,080	11,211

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FINAL CONSUMPTION  
EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA  
(\$m)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
General public services	r262	r308	r349	r427	r508	583
Public order and safety	222	r262	302	351	r439	471
Education -						
Primary and secondary	810	903	1,006	1,074	1,185	1,336
Tertiary	364	402	457	582	r662	720
Other	124	137	153	180	215	278
Health -						
Hospital services	621	676	782	881	1,014	1,141
Clinical services	42	43	51	72	81	86
Other	24	31	38	44	53	56
Social security and welfare	58	62	72	87	105	125
Housing and community amenities	66	75	85	90	151	163
Recreation and culture	87	100	117	144	r161	179
Fuel and energy (electricity and gas)	1	1	2	1	5	7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	78	85	91	108	116	133
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	13	15	17	21	24	29
Transport and communication	32	47	46	51	r28	19
Other economic affairs and purposes	38	43	50	60	27	9
Total	r2,842	r3,190	r3,620	r4,173	r4,774	r5,337

**STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, EXPENDITURE ON NEW  
FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA  
(\$m)**

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
General public services	88	r100	r103	r111	r40	41
Public order and safety	28	r20	25	r25	r30	48
Education —						
Primary and secondary	113	100	96	93	r112	171
Tertiary	64	62	67	64	r73	76
Other	13	11	8	8	9	2
Health —						
Hospital services	55	50	57	53	46	56
Clinical services	6	4	4	2	4	4
Other	7	6	2	2	1	1
Social security and welfare	5	6	7	6	6	9
Housing and community amenities	277	289	326	r405	r501	530
Recreation and culture	64	64	61	73	97	96
Fuel and energy (electricity and gas)	449	543	622	1,016	955	806
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	55	50	63	65	r73	99
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	3	3	3	3	2	2
Transport and communication	492	500	r565	r630	r797	1,192
Other economic affairs and purposes	18	33	49	64	44	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>r1,841</b>	<b>r2,058</b>	<b>r2,621</b>	<b>r2,790</b>	<b>3,165</b>
Total —						
General government	r867	r871	r953	r1,009	r1,080	1,360
Public trading enterprises	r870	r970	r1,105	r1,612	r1,710	1,805

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA**

**General**

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including, more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State.

**Financial Agreements**

The Premiers' Conference in June-July 1983 agreed that a working group should examine the issue of the distribution of taxation powers between the States and the Commonwealth. The report of the Working Group was considered at a meeting of Premiers in May 1985, and the new arrangements for revenue sharing has been worked out in the light of the recommendation of this report.

The new arrangements commencing in 1985-86 replace the tax sharing arrangements which had operated in various forms since 1976-77. Until 1980-81 tax sharing grants were based on a sharing with the States of the Commonwealth Government's net personal income tax collections. The grants were determined in the triennium 1982-83 to 1984-85 as a proposition (20.72 per cent) of total net Commonwealth tax collections in the previous year.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO OR FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a), VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

Nature of payment	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS</b>						
Tax sharing grants	1,233,934	1,354,860	1,502,472	1,743,372	1,926,238	2,019,927
Special revenue assistance	—	—	—	19,500	62,800	31,000
Health grants	—	—	325,936	300,549	323,248	344,218
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,233,934</b>	<b>1,354,860</b>	<b>1,828,408</b>	<b>2,063,421</b>	<b>2,312,286</b>	<b>2,395,145</b>
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL FUNDS</b>						
Capital works grant	104,260	109,473	109,473	114,979	123,019	131,016

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO OR FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a), VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
SPECIFIC PURPOSE GRANTS FOR RECURRENT AND CAPITAL PURPOSES						
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	9,649	10,100	10,586	11,078	11,398	11,844
Education -						
Colleges of advanced education	178,870	196,213	206,082	228,280	249,985	278,399
Universities	184,235	203,353	234,267	251,885	271,514	295,247
Technical and further education schools	31,554	46,513	49,390	60,444	62,514	85,214
Government schools -						
Capital grants	33,440	30,055	32,752	35,276	38,446	40,477
Recurrent grants	76,204	85,756	98,720	108,889	115,505	122,606
Non-government schools -						
Capital grants	10,478	10,460	15,940	14,201	14,783	14,527
Recurrent grants	93,410	116,292	149,456	190,964	214,886	227,082
Pre-school education	9,015	7,108	8,930	9,015	9,015	9,015
Other education	1,385	1,578	1,466	98	79	12
Health -						
Public hospitals, running costs	268,476	308,585	5,057	—	—	—
Medicare	—	—	—	—	80,045	247,374
Blood transfusion services	2,172	2,575	2,958	3,682	3,854	3,608
Community health programmes	13,134	16,323	—	—	—	—
School dental scheme	3,770	3,465	—	—	—	—
Other	1,504	1,592	1,409	1,271	973	2,212
Social security and welfare -						
Aboriginal advancement	1,837	2,005	1,475	1,618	1,864	1,780
Child care services	3,722	4,524	4,161	5,472	4,044	5,215
Home care	4,226	4,331	4,098	5,892	8,024	10,213
Senior citizens centres	1,433	1,738	1,373	2,921	2,095	2,868
Other	102	77	1,059	1,521	2,364	8,271
Housing grants -						
Assistance for housing	13,045	13,570	12,375	28,818	67,991	125,147
Housing assistance for Aborigines	2,000	2,100	2,522	2,527	3,417	3,417
Pensioner housing grants	7,186	7,409	7,447	7,371	7,793	8,421
Welfare housing, recurrent	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Mortgage and rent relief	—	—	—	5,300	5,250	5,771
Transport and communications -						
Roads	113,683	126,359	137,828	147,671	156,523	165,979
Urban public and other transport	13,973	15,168	35,000	35,000	—	19,000
Bicentennial road development	—	—	—	20,467	72,604	82,487
Recreation and community amenities -						
International standard sports facilities	—	387	2,730	539	258	3,253
National estate	300	330	330	330	417	438
Water resources projects	1,779	2,072	2,287	2,392	2,480	3,395
Tanjil dam	—	—	1,700	2,092	2,018	755
Agriculture -						
Drought-fodder subsidy	—	—	—	41,663	6,274	-28
Bovine Brucellosis and TB eradication	5,754	4,432	3,651	4,314	4,504	4,281
Murray Valley salinity control	1,409	1,463	1,665	1,988	1,304	2,595
Rural adjustment scheme	594	745	608	642	1,261	1,180
Other agricultural grants	1,200	1,186	149	586	402	92
Local government tax sharing assistance	56,436	76,554	89,300	108,037	116,907	123,829
School to work transition	1,292	6,249	8,912	11,862	5,795	..
Community employment programme	—	—	—	—	64,012	94,428
Special employment programme	—	—	—	37,311	41,702	..
Participation and equity programme	—	—	—	—	7,771	23,006
Public safety grants	400	560	702	659	1,630	—
Natural disaster relief	—	—	1,087	18,491	9,464	-540
Legal aid and other grants	2,880	471	4,936	13,437	16,080	19,392
Specific purpose	1,156,148	1,317,299	1,148,009	1,429,605	1,692,846	2,057,860
General purpose	1,338,194	1,464,333	1,937,881	2,178,400	2,435,306	2,526,161
<b>Total Commonwealth grants</b>	<b>2,494,342</b>	<b>2,781,632</b>	<b>3,085,889</b>	<b>3,608,005</b>	<b>4,128,151</b>	<b>4,584,022</b>

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, and cash benefit payments to persons in Victoria paid by Commonwealth departments.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking fund.

*Commonwealth advances to the States*

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities, the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States, which are repayable, for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, including Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1979-80 to 1984-85 are shown in the following tables:

**COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES, DEBT CHARGES ON ADVANCES, AND NET  
ADVANCES, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>ADVANCES</b>						
Loan Council borrowings	208,521	218,947	218,947	229,959	246,036	262,031
Commonwealth Government loans –						
Housing for servicemen	45	400	—	467	—	1,226
Public housing	41,744	43,440	36,135	36,333	36,452	..
Growth centres	8,804	10,244	12,099	12,534	r13,468	..
Land acquisition	3,267	3,649	—	—	—	..
Railway mainline upgrading	3,230	5,894	3,787	10,727	1,785	..
Softwood forestry	415	521	339	-14	—	..
Rural adjustment scheme	3,281	3,303	3,230	3,354	5,577	4,118
Natural disaster relief	—	—	48	21,868	7,855	..
<b>Total Commonwealth loans</b>	<b>60,787</b>	<b>67,452</b>	<b>55,638</b>	<b>85,270</b>	<b>r65,137</b>	<b>5,344</b>
<b>Total advances</b>	<b>269,308</b>	<b>286,399</b>	<b>274,585</b>	<b>r315,229</b>	<b>r311,173</b>	<b>267,375</b>
<b>REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES</b>						
Sinking Fund payments on Loan Council borrowings	48,195	50,313	52,878	55,469	57,525	60,131
Repayments of Commonwealth Government loans –						
Housing for servicemen	260	272	286	299	312	329
Unemployment relief works	2	2	2	2	4	4
Public housing	9,748	10,327	10,921	11,522	12,562	12,800
Growth centres and urban rehabilitation	207	205	205	234	236	239
Land acquisition	..	—	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
Sewerage	248	273	300	329	361	397
Railway projects	96	96	96	—	192	..
Railway mainline upgrading	..	—	—	—	247	550
Softwood forestry	32	51	84	84	145	145
Dairy adjustment programme	1,513	1,427	1,515	1,266	1,181	1,044
Rural adjustment scheme	25	90	406	704	897	1,039
Beef industry assistance	349	543	389	326	115	120
Rural reconstruction	1,687	1,515	1,528	1,620	1,721	1,824
Canned fruit industry	1,255	491	263	—	—	—
Dartmouth dam	—	—	—	—	45	108
War service land settlement	196	203	211	219	227	235
Natural disaster relief	343	369	369	299	360	3,017
<b>Total repayments of Commonwealth Government loans</b>	<b>15,962</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>22,573</b>	<b>22,904</b>	<b>22,606</b>	<b>25,852</b>
<b>Total sinking fund payments and total of loan repayments</b>	<b>64,157</b>	<b>66,178</b>	<b>75,451</b>	<b>78,373</b>	<b>80,131</b>	<b>85,982</b>
<b>NET ADVANCES (Advances less repayments)</b>						
Loan Council borrowings	160,326	168,634	166,069	174,490	188,511	201,900
Commonwealth Government loans	44,825	51,586	33,065	62,366	r42,531	-20,508
<b>Total net advances</b>	<b>205,150</b>	<b>220,221</b>	<b>199,134</b>	<b>236,856</b>	<b>r231,042</b>	<b>181,392</b>

## CONSOLIDATED FUND

From 1 July, 1970, legislation established the Consolidated Fund which was designed according to the provisions of the Constitution Act relating to the revenues of the States to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all money, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a Works and Services Account to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Money to the credit of the Account was available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

In 1984, amendments to the *Public Account Act* 1958 were made for the introduction of a Single Appropriation (1984-85 No.1) Act. The *Public Account (Amendment) Act* 1984 came into operation on 1 July 1984 which allows warrants to be classified by programmes and items as identified in the *Supply Act* 1984 rather than divisions and sub-divisions. This is because of changes made to budgetary processes and the Victorian Government's move to programme budgeting with the introduction of appropriations to programmes within each department, and the expenditure displayed in terms of programme totals rather than by division and sub-division of expenditure as previously. The *Appropriation (1984-85, No. 1) Act* 1984 covers both recurrent expenditure and works and services expenditure, previously appropriated separately. This Appropriation Act will also enable the Treasurer to direct certain borrowings by some public bodies (which were for the works and services account) to be credited to the Consolidated Fund so that such funds can be appropriated as part of a single Act.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1980-81 to 1984-85:

CONSOLIDATED FUND, RECEIPTS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Taxation	1,601,587	1,945,861	2,286,065	2,492,811	2,826,254
Recoveries of debt charges	139,323	185,332	207,526	224,052	218,430
Land revenue	181,438	170,327	174,499	193,990	217,827
Harbour revenue	9,245	12,051	10,463	9,850	11,287
Fees and charges for departmental services	148,051	155,747	176,081	200,465	238,658
Conservation, forests, and lands –					
Forests Division	24,649	26,919	25,104	31,721	37,768
Rural Water Commission	52,115	61,800	75,162	81,674	72,306
Public authorities (a)	..	..	235,959	372,227	370,675
Miscellaneous receipts (b)	163,725	234,159	203,567	111,320	177,766
Railways (c)	252,272	264,123	242,377	..	..
Revenue previously paid directly to the Trust Fund (current)	..	..	248,471	196,108	209,652
Commonwealth payments	1,501,809	2,008,504	2,297,932	2,568,045	2,821,300
Proceeds of loan raisings	218,947	218,947	229,959	246,036	262,031
Loan repayments	14,869	12,280	15,683	24,946	26,717
Works grant	109,473	109,473	114,979	123,019	131,016
School building grants	59,053	58,569	69,905	68,391	89,696
Transport (d)	5,213	2,260	176,536	229,127	267,466
Housing	..	..	81,816	121,899	149,195
Revenue previously paid directly to the Trust Fund (capital)	..	..	40,164	20,879	24,872
Sale of railway assets	..	..	161,242	299,602	59,826
State development account	..	..	129,550	162,423	133,180
Transfer from works and services and other	..	..	100	105,935	481,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,481,768</b>	<b>5,466,352</b>	<b>7,203,140</b>	<b>7,884,520</b>	<b>8,827,257</b>

(a) From 1982-83 public authorities pay dividends into Consolidated Fund.

(b) Includes \$97.7m from Cash Management Account.

(c) Included under Transport from 1983-84.

(d) Includes receipts from the national railway network.

The principal payments for each of the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 are shown in the following table. The table generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the



publication *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia, 1979-80 (5502.0)* and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia 1979-80 (5504.0)* issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication entitled *A System of National Accounts*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND PAYMENTS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Special appropriations –					
Public debt charges (a) –					
Interest, including exchange	364,759	406,909	458,161	518,073	551,262
National debt sinking fund	39,350	41,376	44,335	45,706	47,618
Repayment of advances –					
Cash management and State development account	..	..	..	67,100	70,800
Commonwealth – State housing	10,753	11,364	11,982	12,627	13,299
Expenses on loan management floating	1,859	2,524	3,553	2,489	1,473
Total debt charges	416,721	462,173	518,032	645,995	684,452
Payment to Commonwealth of share of royalties	54,567	52,321	39,671	..	..
Hospital and Charities Fund (Totalizator)	54,656	59,455	65,042	72,907	81,929
Hospital and Charities and Mental Hospital (Tattersalls)	112,823	174,131	190,568	201,313	200,680
Hospital and Charities Fund – Hospital Benefits Levy	..	..	36,444	21,630	..
Pensions and Superannuation	107,323	127,947	156,902	182,111	205,883
Railway – State Transport Pensions	30,370	34,480	40,165	45,861	49,953
Works and Services Account	417,155	419,517	976,299	1,298,722	..
Other from special appropriations	167,222	206,180	120,200	44,198	111,822
Total special appropriations	1,360,837	1,536,204	2,143,323	2,512,737	1,334,719
Annual appropriations –					
Parliament	6,895	8,088	9,209	10,350	13,036
Agriculture and rural affairs	53,845	63,263	82,117	81,988	99,212
Arts	33,341	37,806	39,430	46,008	85,674
Attorney-General	52,076	60,852	72,730	82,423	115,386
Community services	123,131	142,683	172,623	197,921	221,779
Conservation, forests, and lands	73,950	81,680	112,269	107,221	158,884
Consumer affairs	1,163	1,687	2,352	2,932	3,802
Education	1,290,909	1,484,117	1,797,882	1,930,449	2,335,025
Employment and industrial affairs	210	12,108	17,671	19,306	35,018
Ethnic affairs	1,038	1,195	2,078	2,522	3,068
Health	455,094	819,757	955,045	1,124,114	1,470,155
Housing	3,558	5,017	5,440	2,511	205,293
Industrial affairs	..	..	441	2,744	2,877
Industry, technology, and resources	37,500	46,255	49,127	55,870	69,413
Labour and industry	12,210	7,981	9,419	9,224	2,680
Local government	7,945	8,284	7,848	8,370	11,110
Minerals and energy	9,376	11,833	14,903	16,117	12,969
Planning and environment	4,922	6,204	6,983	20,840	29,780
Police and emergency services	222,976	244,401	312,405	325,976	367,247
Premier and Cabinet	21,451	22,437	26,411	27,792	29,459
Property and services	13,154	15,587	17,915	19,769	22,531
Public works	69,590	77,037	91,165	82,679	104,093
Tourism	4,081	4,655	9,325	11,225	18,956
Transport (b)	41,899	53,583	386,353	694,859	1,429,762
Treasurer	118,991	178,032	231,977	249,511	465,940
Water supply	66,499	73,230	88,185	93,580	157,029
Sport and recreation	4,010	8,311	12,795	13,821	22,834
Railways	411,091	460,369	531,838	..	..
Total annual appropriation	3,140,903	3,936,452	5,065,937	5,240,122	7,493,009
Total special appropriations	1,360,837	1,536,204	2,143,323	2,512,737	1,334,719
Grand total	4,501,740	5,472,656	7,209,259	7,752,858	8,827,728

(a) Includes railways debt charges for 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(b) Includes Public Transport Authority from 1982-83, and Railways in 1983-84.

## VICTORIAN TRUST FUNDS AND WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT

## General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Funds. The number of special funds or accounts is likely to be reduced in future with the integration of most financial resources.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1984-85 aggregated \$34,401.2m and credits \$34,399.9m. The aggregated accounts figure of Trust Funds includes the Cash Management Account of \$17,934m. At the end of the year, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts was \$331.7m.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1983	1983-84		Balance at 30 June 1984
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	198.4	23,753.2	23,847.1	292.3
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	10.5	92.1	110.2	28.7
Commonwealth Government funds	35.9	1,006.4	981.7	11.1
Prizes, scholarships, research, and private donations	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>24,852.7</b>	<b>24,940.1</b>	<b>332.9</b>
Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1984	1984-85		Balance at 30 June 1985
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	292.3	33,309.1	33,303.6	286.8
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	28.7	142.6	137.2	23.3
Commonwealth Government funds	11.1	948.4	957.9	20.6
Prizes, scholarships, research, and private donations	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>34,401.2</b>	<b>34,399.9</b>	<b>331.7</b>

## Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created, at the same time, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian government on capital works and services. For the changes made in July 1984 to budgetary processes, capital works, and programme budgeting, refer to the Consolidated Fund section.

WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT PAYMENTS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
General public services –						
General administration	13,545	11,255	15,145	15,374	17,696	20,757
Law, order, and public safety	15,123	15,561	16,075	20,515	35,027	46,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,668</b>	<b>26,816</b>	<b>31,220</b>	<b>35,889</b>	<b>52,723</b>	<b>67,131</b>
Social services –						
Education	143,885	146,091	142,438	169,970	207,114	259,686
Health	59,161	59,990	57,950	51,607	63,693	98,645
Community welfare	5,913	4,616	4,231	13,874	22,141	22,706
Housing	3,396	11,308	10,448	165,787	178,880	201,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,355</b>	<b>222,005</b>	<b>215,067</b>	<b>401,238</b>	<b>471,828</b>	<b>582,433</b>
Community development and amenities and the environment	5,918	6,117	6,284	5,631	5,839	5,727

WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT PAYMENTS, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Recreation and related cultural services -						
Recreation	3,117	3,492	7,408	13,698	9,758	n.a.
Cultural	27,295	31,880	29,732	20,682	23,197	n.a.
Historical and other	3,299	3,828	3,683	5,077	6,604	n.a.
Total	33,711	39,200	40,823	39,457	39,559	33,833
Economic services -						
Transport—						
Road and rail transport	47,215	53,853	72,708	192,014	182,021	} 739,254
Sea transport	3,250	4,911	3,547	4,027	4,943	
Other transport services	847	10,582	6,247	185,427	471,656	
Power, sewerage, drainage, and water supply services	34,084	39,085	38,713	88,768	119,119	91,509
Agriculture, fishing, and rural development	4,749	5,072	6,763	11,481	12,120	10,149
Land resources management	3,098	4,145	4,868	5,557	4,113	} 43,688
Forests	13,502	17,368	14,549	25,007	25,548	
Other economic services	5,601	6,981	11,280	8,113	12,425	13,356
Total	112,346	141,997	158,675	520,394	831,945	897,956
Other purposes	1,449	300	955	7,098	363	38,254
Total	394,447	436,435	453,024	1,009,707	1,402,257	1,625,334

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

The Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, payroll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation, taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles, is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See page 302 for details of this allocation.)

STATE TAXATION (a), VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Payroll tax	562,518	598,655	766,149	r931,453	r963,546	1,064,189
Taxes on property -						
Land tax and special tax	90,225	120,971	115,922	139,347	143,118	153,273
Inheritance and gift duties	52,212	52,382	56,207	43,014	30,234	8,499
Stamp duties on financial transactions -						
Insurance	56,713	63,419	76,647	101,072	114,699	124,992
Other finance	245,704	272,357	288,175	268,328	r325,753	454,564
Financial institutions duty	..	..	..	39,498	80,869	90,724
Levies on statutory corporations	45,238	57,100	88,000	209,494	148,800	170,225
Taxes on lotteries	106,986	105,055	129,650	130,433	r155,379	183,298
Race betting taxes	70,955	r79,449	r86,605	r88,842	r99,422	112,941
Taxes on insurance -						
Contributions to fire brigade	..	50,607	56,779	77,432	76,081	84,043
Motor vehicle third party insurance surcharge	12,531	16,906	18,026	18,880	19,023	10,342
Other taxes on insurance	..	1,661	2,150	r39,644	r25,641	5,016
Motor vehicle taxes -						
Registration fees	134,974	128,268	152,321	175,810	r177,561	177,680
Stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations	53,550	64,580	75,394	80,029	r101,147	133,544
Driver's licences	34,426	36,196	28,939	30,550	r35,135	35,853

STATE TAXATION (a), VICTORIA – continued  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Franchise taxes (licence) –						
Petroleum products	48,366	68,928	88,684	109,457	151,647	192,443
Tobacco taxes	34,763	38,017	42,223	47,847	83,802	104,584
Liquor taxes	42,841	49,448	52,236	57,775	72,779	75,198
Other taxes (pipelines and energy resources levy)	..	..	30,140	73,456	13,625	–26,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,592,002</b>	<b>1,803,999</b>	<b>2,154,247</b>	<b>2,662,361</b>	<b>2,818,260</b>	<b>3,154,629</b>

(a) Excludes fees and fines, local government, and MMBW improvement rates.

**Specific collections***Payroll tax*

Commonwealth Government payroll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the payroll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a payroll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. From July 1984 the effective rate of payroll tax is 5 per cent where the annual wages bill exceeds \$215,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000 and 6 per cent where the annual wages bill exceeds that figure. From 1 January 1985, the 6 per cent only applied where the annual wages exceeded \$1.1m for the year ended 30 June 1986. The main exemptions from payroll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions; public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities. Exemptions from payroll tax on wages and salaries paid by other employers are also provided.

*Land tax*

The Land Tax Act provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Prior to 1983 unimproved value was equal to the municipal site value for the purposes of the Land Tax Act and meant the sum which the land might in ordinary circumstances be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a bona fide seller might be expected to require and assuming the improvements (if any) had not been made. In 1983 the unimproved value of all land in Victoria was equal to the municipal site value increased by 10.6 per cent. This was an interim measure, pending the availability of the Valuer-General's equalisation factors. From 1984, the prescribed equalisation factor to be applied was to accord with levels of value within a prescribed area of the relevant municipalities as at a date determined by the Treasurer.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1979 to 1984:

## LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, VICTORIA

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$m
1979	59,415	89,772	1,511	6,102
1980	57,974	92,251	1,591	6,383
1981	56,975	90,796	1,594	5,939
1982	177,932	120,180	675	11,112
1983	65,023	142,400	2,190	9,649
1984	74,082	153,270	2,069	11,041

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

*Liquor tax*

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act 1968* controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensations, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

LIQUOR TAX, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Licences –						
Victuallers (hotels and tourist)	23,498	27,547	28,633	32,008	35,959	38,479
Spirit merchants and grocers	14,704	17,749	18,764	19,352	29,115	27,912
Others	1,176	1,478	1,647	1,922	2,505	2,657
Club certificates	2,256	2,752	2,759	3,077	3,399	3,796
Permits – extended hours, etc.	948	1,008	1,138	1,181	1,479	2,025
Fees, other than licence	259	253	283	292	386	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,841</b>	<b>50,787</b>	<b>53,224</b>	<b>57,832</b>	<b>72,843</b>	<b>75,198</b>

*Lottery tax*

Amendments to the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958* provide that of the first \$200m sales, 35 per cent is paid into the Consolidated Fund; 35.5 per cent of subscriptions in excess of \$200m and up to \$600m; and 36 per cent of subscriptions in excess of \$600m. Of their net profit, the Trustees retain 65 per cent and pay 25 per cent into the Consolidated Fund, and 10 per cent into a Lotteries Development Fund. The money in the Lotteries Development Fund must be applied for the purposes of research and development or the acquisition of property. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one-third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund.

TATTERSALL LOTTERIES, DUTY COLLECTED AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE  
TRUST FUNDS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Duty received –						
Ordinary consultations	3,250	3,468	2,691	2,604	2,613	900
Tattsлото consultations	95,464	100,100	138,925	152,965	161,451	158,600
Super 66	4,960	8,589	9,357	9,242	10,303	10,400
Soccer football pools	2,462	1,996	1,224	2,452	2,077	1,800
Instant lotteries and other	850	813	24,207	24,940	26,254	30,155
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	106,986	114,966	176,404	192,203	202,698	201,855
Consolidated Fund contributions to funds–						
Hospitals and Charities	94,515	101,133	161,072	172,901	177,113	174,193
Mental Hospitals	9,980	11,690	13,059	17,667	23,200	26,487
Historical and Community (a)	850	813	1,457	..	..	..
Sports and Recreation (a)	1,641	1,330	816	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,986</b>	<b>114,966</b>	<b>176,404</b>	<b>190,568</b>	<b>200,313</b>	<b>200,680</b>

(a) These two trust fund accounts ceased to receive funds from Tattersall consultations pursuant to the provisions of the *Public Account Act 1982*.

*Racing taxes*

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960* off-course betting is permitted on racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

**TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND  
TOTAL RACING TAXATION, VICTORIA**  
(\$m)

Year	Totalizator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation		Total
	On course	Off course		Totalizator	Bookmakers' betting instruments	
1979-80	125.3	628.5	496.4	60.2	10.8	71.0
1980-81	137.0	688.4	509.7	67.0	11.0	78.0
1981-82	165.4	731.0	516.3	73.8	11.1	84.9
1982-83	181.2	825.2	551.3	81.2	11.9	93.1
1983-84	210.0	980.1	594.6	91.3	12.8	104.1
1984-85	224.7	1,071.4	631.7	99.4	13.6	113.0

(a) Estimated.

*Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles*  
**TAXES ON OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES**  
**BY TYPE OF TAX, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Type of tax	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>Vehicle registration fees and taxes –</b>					
Motor Car Act 1958 – section 7A fees	36,492	43,381	48,560	48,687	50,849
Fees – Motor Car Act	78,502	93,680	110,705	r111,124	108,738
Registration surcharge	4,850	5,149	5,362	r5,450	5,649
Transport Fund – other registration fees	8,424	10,111	11,183	12,300	12,463
<b>Total registration</b>	<b>128,268</b>	<b>152,321</b>	<b>175,810</b>	<b>r177,561</b>	<b>177,699</b>
<b>Stamp duty on vehicle registration</b>	<b>64,580</b>	<b>75,394</b>	<b>80,029</b>	<b>101,147</b>	<b>133,544</b>
Drivers' licences	27,745	27,978	30,550	r35,135	35,853
Road transport taxes	8,451	961	..	..	..
Third Party insurance taxes	16,906	18,026	18,880	19,023	10,324
<b>Total other taxes</b>	<b>117,682</b>	<b>122,359</b>	<b>129,459</b>	<b>r155,305</b>	<b>179,721</b>
<b>Total all taxes</b>	<b>245,950</b>	<b>274,680</b>	<b>305,269</b>	<b>r332,866</b>	<b>357,420</b>

*Stamp duties*

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act 1958* and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

In the 1982 Budget the Victorian Government announced the introduction of a financial institutions duty at the rate of 3 cents per \$100 of receipts by financial institutions. The *Financial Institutions Duty Act 1982* was passed by the Parliament and the duty operated from 1 January 1983.

In the 1983 Budget, the Victorian Government announced a number of proposals affecting stamp duty, namely the extension of the duty on transfer of real property to include chattels sold with the property, and increases in the rates of duty on transfer of real property valued over \$100,000.

**STAMP DUTIES OFFICE, TAXES COLLECTED**  
**UNDER THE STAMPS ACT 1958, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Share transfers, impress, and shareholders returns	26,608	22,037	22,281	34,359	58,943
Mortgages, section 137M	1,374	1,787	1,979	5,598	6,162
<b>Insurance business –</b>					
Non-life policies	63,419	76,647	101,072	114,699	124,992
Life policies	2,267	2,707	2,700	3,101	3,711
Real estate, land transfers, etc.	153,131	167,468	171,275	247,542	363,934
Registration and acquisition of motor cars	64,726	75,394	80,029	101,147	133,544
Adhesive stamps	24,830	29,213	29,447	22,351	23,665
Credits and rental business	36,318	37,977	27,016	17,755	20,220

STAMP DUTIES OFFICE, TAXES COLLECTED UNDER THE  
STAMPS ACT 1958, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Betting instruments by bookmakers	11,028	11,133	11,886	12,824	13,562
Cheques, promissory notes, printed and impressed	21,633	21,070	13,995	-158	..
Deeds of gift and settlement	274	1,252	1,975	2,051	1,790
Approved vendors, hire purchase	7,154	6,548	2,914	1	..
Financial Institutions Duty	..	..	39,498	80,869	90,724
Unspecified	58	1,074	203	2,969	1,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>412,820</b>	<b>454,307</b>	<b>506,270</b>	<b>645,108</b>	<b>842,873</b>

## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

## Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1982-83 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities.*

## INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS (a), VICTORIA, 1982-83 INCOME YEAR

Grade of taxable income	Number of taxpayers			Net income (b)	Taxable income (c)	Net tax assessed (d)
	Males	Females	Total			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under 5,000	13,993	21,432	35,425	166,284	161,364	3,556
5,000- 5,999	40,067	60,426	100,493	566,506	552,980	24,592
6,000- 6,999	37,873	50,699	88,572	589,739	574,477	47,674
7,000- 7,999	37,501	46,611	84,112	648,790	630,833	67,624
8,000- 8,999	37,500	43,055	80,555	703,534	684,247	85,895
9,000- 9,999	36,804	41,813	78,617	768,712	746,928	107,166
10,000-10,999	37,382	45,070	82,452	891,014	865,922	137,002
11,000-11,999	39,875	46,068	85,943	1,017,220	988,747	167,437
12,000-12,999	46,411	46,557	92,968	1,195,262	1,162,773	207,683
13,000-13,999	54,892	47,871	102,763	1,424,386	1,387,592	257,523
14,000-14,999	58,533	41,796	100,329	1,494,305	1,454,443	278,146
15,000-15,999	59,974	35,391	95,365	1,519,322	1,477,526	290,162
16,000-16,999	59,473	27,434	86,907	1,475,461	1,433,275	287,718
17,000-17,999	57,195	23,517	80,712	1,453,455	1,411,911	290,493
18,000-18,999	51,569	17,731	69,300	1,319,848	1,281,194	269,238
19,000-19,999	46,797	16,098	62,895	1,262,583	1,225,610	266,053
20,000-21,999	75,229	21,380	96,609	2,087,241	2,023,413	465,351
22,000-23,999	59,631	15,186	74,817	1,772,407	1,718,066	425,207
24,000-25,999	47,147	10,062	57,209	1,471,624	1,426,772	373,992
26,000-27,999	35,216	6,083	41,299	1,148,353	1,112,883	305,939
28,000-29,999	24,581	3,679	28,260	843,521	817,640	234,607
30,000-34,999	34,902	5,495	40,397	1,343,971	1,301,135	396,007
35,000-39,999	17,298	4,406	21,704	828,891	802,185	265,437
40,000-49,999	11,464	1,956	13,420	612,540	590,758	218,887
50,000-99,999	7,769	1,531	9,300	615,565	592,014	260,757
100,000 and over	1,101	250	1,351	222,146	213,267	114,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030,177</b>	<b>681,597</b>	<b>1,711,774</b>	<b>27,442,680</b>	<b>26,637,955</b>	<b>5,848,685</b>

(a) This table includes details of individuals assessed in Victorian Branch Offices of the Australian Taxation Office and excludes trustee assessments.

(b) Net income is briefly defined as 'assessable income less the expenses incurred in gaining that income.'

(c) Taxable income is assessable income less all deductions allowable.

(d) Net tax assessed is calculated as gross tax on taxable income less any rebates and credits.

## INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS (a), VICTORIA, 1983-84 INCOME YEAR

Grade of taxable income	Number of taxpayers			Net income (b)	Taxable income (c)	Net tax assessed (d)
	Males	Females	Total			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under 5,000	17,634	20,328	37,962	172,996	160,686	5,014
5,000- 5,999	35,951	52,221	88,172	504,661	488,459	21,280
6,000- 6,999	38,074	52,674	90,748	606,823	588,462	47,825
7,000- 7,999	37,859	45,979	83,838	649,176	628,369	69,715
8,000- 8,999	38,518	43,001	81,519	715,176	692,272	88,883
9,000- 9,999	35,397	40,420	75,817	744,288	720,204	106,630
10,000-10,999	36,057	40,462	76,519	830,831	803,554	130,147
11,000-11,999	36,368	42,763	79,131	940,714	910,271	158,371
12,000-12,999	40,487	43,271	83,758	1,081,820	1,047,444	192,201
13,000-13,999	46,192	44,834	91,026	1,269,208	1,229,510	235,305
14,000-14,999	52,436	46,317	98,753	1,475,962	1,431,740	283,186
15,000-15,999	56,020	41,991	98,011	1,565,298	1,518,969	308,686
16,000-16,999	57,496	34,794	92,290	1,571,071	1,522,268	316,374
17,000-17,999	57,113	27,993	85,106	1,538,252	1,488,821	315,522
18,000-18,999	54,655	22,499	77,154	1,474,347	1,426,550	308,016
19,000-19,999	51,363	21,389	72,752	1,465,381	1,417,592	313,627
20,000-21,999	82,904	26,453	109,357	2,370,781	2,290,645	535,922
22,000-23,999	65,783	18,270	84,053	1,998,410	1,929,975	486,643
24,000-25,999	53,755	13,783	67,538	1,743,568	1,685,074	451,350
26,000-27,999	40,528	8,311	48,839	1,363,400	1,316,302	370,073
28,000-29,999	29,796	5,350	35,146	1,052,367	1,016,796	298,198
30,000-34,999	43,318	7,560	50,878	1,700,854	1,638,520	508,433
35,000-39,999	22,574	5,808	28,382	1,088,089	1,048,166	350,065
40,000-49,999	14,609	2,547	17,156	790,599	756,113	283,805
50,000-99,999	9,948	1,886	11,834	788,610	753,080	334,338
100,000 and over	1,382	316	1,698	299,176	283,769	152,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,056,217</b>	<b>711,220</b>	<b>1,767,437</b>	<b>29,801,858</b>	<b>28,793,612</b>	<b>6,672,545</b>

(a) This table includes details of individuals assessed in Victorian Branch Offices of the Australian Taxation Office and excludes trustee assessments.

(b) Net income is briefly defined as 'assessable income less the expenses incurred in gaining that income.'

(c) Taxable income is assessable income less all deductions allowable.

(d) Net tax assessed is calculated as gross tax on taxable income less any rebates and credits.

## SUPERANNUATION

## Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85:

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC., VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
State Superannuation Fund –						
Railways	25,437	29,359	39,020	40,088	45,862	49,953
Other	86,212	102,864	121,726	150,438	175,577	199,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,649</b>	<b>132,223</b>	<b>160,746</b>	<b>190,526</b>	<b>221,439</b>	<b>249,069</b>
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4	4
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	3,280	3,280	4,902	4,902	4,902	4,902
Married Women's Superannuation Lump Sum Benefits	69	139	125	r225	173	266
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	804	1,036	1,191	r1,333	1,455	1,595
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>115,807</b>	<b>136,682</b>	<b>166,968</b>	<b>r196,990</b>	<b>227,973</b>	<b>255,836</b>

## Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975). In succeeding



years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act 1975*. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement, to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) a basic pension on retirement for ill-health, or at age 65, of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66 ⅔ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contribution limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;
- (4) surviving spouse pensions at the rate of two-thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) right to convert part of the pension into a lump sum;
- (6) entry to the fund is subject to medical examination and classification by the Board.

**STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81(a)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>Receipts—</b>						
Employees' Contributions	72,491	79,482	91,086	115,759	128,643	135,645
Consolidated Revenue share of pensions (b)	77,005	77,556	88,052	107,121	121,125	137,705
Interest on investments	36,050	47,870	45,271	21,669	86,941	109,606
Other income	6,915	2,689	7,059	10,494	13,189	25,973
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>192,461</b>	<b>207,597</b>	<b>231,468</b>	<b>255,043</b>	<b>349,898</b>	<b>408,929</b>
<b>Disbursements—</b>						
Pension payments	79,275	90,375	104,562	122,830	140,945	157,364
Lump sum and cash options	24,781	9,623	12,026	r19,607	16,446	19,408
Contributions refunded	9,671	8,988	9,999	7,571	13,205	16,419
Transfer to Pension Supplementation Fund	16,956	20,497	23,700	r29,552	34,070	37,103
Administration	15	125	3,076	4,268	4,982	5,932
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>130,698</b>	<b>129,608</b>	<b>153,363</b>	<b>r183,828</b>	<b>209,648</b>	<b>236,226</b>
<b>Balance in Fund at 30 June</b>	<b>487,430</b>	<b>660,307</b>	<b>738,413</b>	<b>r809,628</b>	<b>949,878</b>	<b>1,122,581</b>

(a) Figures from 1980-81 are not comparable with figures for earlier years due to the revised accounting system of the State Superannuation Fund.  
 (b) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

**PUBLIC DEBT**

The public debt chiefly comprises money raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan money has been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that almost 100 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following table excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government of which the most important liability is for housing with a debt of \$1,185m in 1984. For the other Victorian Government debt outstanding from Advances and Loan Council Borrowings see page 295.

**Public debt transactions**

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed under the Financial Agreement during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85.

The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year are shown. At the bottom of the table has been added the liability to the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

**STATE PUBLIC DEBT, CAPITAL LIABILITY TO THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA (a)**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>Liabilities to the Commonwealth—</b>						
Debt at 1 July in Australia	3,417,227	3,575,959	3,752,441	3,930,795	4,044,112	4,203,612
New debt incurred from raisings	425,966	916,674	867,328	1,022,087	638,503	807,497
Total	3,843,193	4,492,633	4,619,768	4,952,882	4,682,615	5,011,109
Less net redemptions	267,235	740,192	688,974	908,776	479,003	625,922
Debt at 30 June, Australia	3,575,959	3,752,441	3,930,795	4,044,112	4,203,612	4,385,187
<b>Debt maturing overseas—</b>						
Debt outstanding at 1 July	10,327	8,915	5,694	1,620	1,216	514
Less net redemptions	1,412	3,221	4,074	404	701	179
Debt outstanding at 30 June, overseas	8,915	5,694	1,620	1,216	514	335
Debt outstanding in Australia	3,575,959	3,752,441	3,930,795	4,044,112	4,203,612	4,385,187
Debt outstanding overseas	8,915	5,694	1,620	1,216	514	335
Total	3,584,874	3,758,135	3,932,414	4,045,328	4,204,126	4,385,522
Less cash at credit of National Debt Sinking Fund	3,945	3,664	1,948	648	114	381
<b>Liability under the Financial Agreement</b>	3,580,929	3,754,470	3,930,466	4,044,680	4,204,012	4,385,141
<b>Add liability under the Housing Agreement (b)</b>	1,079,019	1,111,860	1,136,789	1,236,302	1,304,419	1,335,779
Total liability of Victoria	4,659,949	4,866,330	5,067,255	5,280,982	5,508,431	5,720,920

(a) Includes debts from Housing Agreements' loans.

(b) The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and *Works and Housing Assistance Act* 1982, as distinct from the 1927 Financial Agreement of the Commonwealth with the States.

The following table shows particulars of the loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1980 to 1985:

**PUBLIC DEBT, LOANS OUTSTANDING, VICTORIA (a)**  
(\$'000)

At 30 June —	Amount					Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Netherlands and Canada	Total overseas	
1980	3,575,959	4,559	2,611	1,745	8,915	3,584,874
1981	3,752,441	3,802	1,711	181	5,694	3,758,134
1982	3,930,795	460	1,160	..	1,620	3,932,414
1983	4,044,112	472	743	..	1,216	4,045,328
1984	4,203,612	..	514	..	514	4,204,126
1985	4,385,187	..	335	..	335	4,385,522

(a) Excluding debt from housing agreements' loans.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85 are shown in the following table:

**INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing –				Total interest	Expenses on loan management and floatation	Grand total (a)
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas			
1979-80	274,095	276	166	116	274,653	1,825	276,477
1980-81	318,103	247	131	91	318,572	1,859	320,431
1981-82	358,928	206	88	10	359,232	2,254	361,486
1982-83	401,792	28	52	..	401,873	3,553	405,426
1983-84	435,970	13	35	..	436,017	2,489	438,506
1984-85	459,460	..	23	..	459,483	1,473	460,956

(a) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

**National Debt Sinking Fund**

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND, RECEIPTS, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Contributed under Financial Agreement –						
Victorian Government	38,208	40,141	42,224	44,336	45,706	47,618
Commonwealth Government	9,649	10,100	10,586	11,078	11,398	11,844
<b>Total contributions under Financial Agreement</b>	<b>47,857</b>	<b>50,241</b>	<b>52,810</b>	<b>55,414</b>	<b>57,104</b>	<b>59,462</b>
Interest on investments	338	72	69	56	58	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,195</b>	<b>50,313</b>	<b>52,879</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>57,162</b>	<b>59,537</b>
<b>Total to date</b>	<b>721,757</b>	<b>772,070</b>	<b>824,949</b>	<b>880,419</b>	<b>937,581</b>	<b>997,118</b>

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND, SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED, VICTORIA**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>Australia –</b>						
Face value	50,417	48,249	50,676	56,226	57,052	59,015
Net cost	50,413	48,243	50,361	56,222	57,040	59,006
<b>London –</b>						
Face value	—	1	3,344	..	472	..
Net cost	—	1	3,351	..	432	..
<b>New York –</b>						
Face value	1,219	914	678	525	236	220
Net cost	1,202	907	688	549	224	264
<b>Canada –</b>						
Face value	64	1,248	..	..	..	..
Net cost	63	1,212	..	..	..	..

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND, SECURITIES REPURCHASED  
AND REDEEMED, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Netherlands -						
Face value	245	250	181	..	..	..
Net cost	259	229	194	..	..	..
Total -						
Face value	51,945	50,662	54,879	56,751	57,760	59,235
Net cost	51,937	50,592	54,594	56,770	57,696	59,270
Total to date -						
Net cost	717,813	768,405	822,999	879,769	937,465	996,735

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## PRIVATE FINANCE

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### BANKING

#### **The banking system in Australia**

Banks are the largest and oldest financial intermediaries in Australia. They are at the centre of both domestic and international payments arrangements and play a major role in the functioning of the financial system.

Banks other than State banks are required to hold an authority in terms of the *Banking Act* 1959 and are subject to all the provisions of that Act. For the purpose of regulation, banks subject to the Banking Act are divided into three groups: trading banks, savings banks, and other banks.

Three large private trading banks conduct business in Australia; this number was reduced from five following amalgamations in 1982. These three banks, together with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (a public enterprise), are generally referred to as the major trading banks. Each has a nationwide network of branches. Two smaller private banks and two overseas banks which have been represented in Australia for many years also hold banking authorities. In addition, State banks in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia provide trading bank services within their own States.

Savings bank facilities are provided by subsidiaries of the four major trading banks, one of the smaller trading banks, one of the overseas banks, two trustee banks in Tasmania and State banks in Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia.

Three specialist banks operate in Australia: the Government-owned Commonwealth Development Bank (a member bank of the Commonwealth Bank group), the Australian Resources Development Bank (which is owned by the major trading banks), and the Primary Industry Bank of Australia (which was established jointly by the Commonwealth Government, the major trading banks, and the State banks).

The State banks referred to above are trading and savings banks which have been established by the State governments. They operate under State legislation and are not generally subject to the powers of the Reserve Bank, which derive from Commonwealth Government legislation. The Reserve Bank does, however, keep in close contact with them and seek their co-operation in giving effect to its policies.

In the past, the Reserve Bank relied heavily on direct controls, mainly of banks, in the implementation of its monetary policy. While, in recent years, there has been a shift of emphasis towards policies based on market operations, various forms of direct regulation are still applied.

#### **Banking in 1984 and 1985**

The Australian financial system is evolving into a system vastly different to that of the past. Along with new technology, a major impetus to change has been the lifting of controls on the financial system, particularly those affecting the banking sector and foreign exchange dealings, producing a financial system that is less regulated, more reliant on market forces and more competitive. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System (Campbell Inquiry), brought down in November 1981, and the subsequent report of the Martin Review Group, tabled in February 1984, together played a large part in setting the direction of change in the financial system.

In September 1984, consistent with the lifting of controls on the financial system, the Commonwealth Government called for applications from domestic and foreign interests to establish banking operations in Australia, and in February 1985 the Commonwealth Treasurer announced that

sixteen overseas banks had been invited to operate here. Also in September 1984, the Bank of China was invited to open a branch in Australia. This decision was taken having regard to the Bank's previous presence in Australia and was outside the arrangements for the other sixteen foreign banks.

By the end of 1985, seven of the new foreign bank entrants had begun operating. The headquarters of the new banks are to be spread among Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Perth. The Bank of Singapore, Deutsche Bank, Hong Kong Bank of Australia, Morgan Guaranty Australia, and National Mutual Royal Bank are establishing their head offices in Melbourne.

The entry of foreign banks and the Commonwealth Government's decision to lift the foreign investment restrictions relating to the merchant banking sector, precipitated substantial institutional rationalisation during 1985. Foreign banks successful in receiving an invitation to apply for a bank licence tended to integrate parts of their non-bank operations with the new bank and rationalise other interests, while many of the foreign banks that failed to obtain an invitation (or did not apply at all), moved to establish a 100 per cent owned merchant bank operation either by buying out former equity partners or through the establishment of a new merchant bank operation. Also, in a not unrelated series of actions, domestic banks proceeded to rationalise their multiple holdings in merchant banks.

In April 1985, in line with the recommendation of the Martin Report, the Commonwealth Government announced the removal of interest rate controls on bank loans under \$100,000 for all purposes other than owner-occupied housing. The Government recognised that the interest rate ceilings had the effect of discouraging bank lending to small business and their removal would encourage the introduction of more innovative loan packages and the provision of better advisory services to small business.

Australian banks and other financial institutions placed increased emphasis on development of sophisticated electronic funds transfer systems during 1985. The expansion of automated telling machine (ATM) networks continued, including some banks allowing other banks and financial institutions access to their ATM facilities. At the same time, significant advances were made in the development of electronic funds transfer at point of sale (EFTPOS) systems and a considerable number of terminals were installed in retail stores, supermarkets, and service stations. EFTPOS systems allow customers to access their accounts electronically using a plastic card and transfer funds in payment for goods and services at the point of sale.

Also, some Australian banks spread their interests to services outside traditional banking activities, notably life insurance, general insurance, stockbroking, and pastoral houses.

In addition to developments in the domestic financial system, the growing internationalisation of the Australian economy was evident in 1985 in the expansion in the overseas representation of Australian banks. An expanded international network is important to these banks in order to compete with the newly established foreign banks which have an extensive international presence. Apart from the Australian banks' long established presence in New Zealand and the Pacific Island region, in recent years their representation has extended to the major financial centres of North America and Europe, and many countries in Asia, the Middle East, and South America.

#### *Banking environment*

The banking environment during 1985 was characterised by a financial system adjusting to a less regulated and thus more competitive market, against a background of an economy experiencing buoyant economic growth. The buoyant economic growth led to strong demand for funds from many sectors of the economy and the enhanced capacity of trading banks to compete with other financial institutions resulted in substantial growth in trading bank loans outstanding and deposits in 1985.

During 1985, Australia's overseas balance of payments contributed to a depreciation of the Australian currency which also experienced considerable volatility. In order to bring about the necessary adjustment in the economy the authorities tightened monetary conditions, placing upward pressure on interest rates.

The interest rate ceiling on savings bank lending and the constraint this placed on deposit interest rates in the prevailing interest rate environment, made it difficult for savings banks to attract sufficient deposits from traditional sources to match the demand for savings bank home loans during 1985.

#### **Reserve Bank of Australia**

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank are specified in the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Financial Corporations Act 1974*, and the regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial

banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks, and certain financial institutions; it prints and manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term seasonal loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers; and it monitors and may influence activities of financial institutions. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coinage, manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities, and manages the Commonwealth's domestic borrowing programmes. Internationally, the Bank oversees Australia's foreign exchange market and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

### **Commonwealth Banking Corporation**

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* came into being on 14 January 1960 and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The structure is closely orientated to the broad financial market sectors served by the Bank. The restructured Banking divisions, namely Retail, Corporate, and International, together with Group Treasury, encompass both the domestic and international money markets and represent the primary operating sectors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

#### *Retail banking*

Retail banking is the major component of the Commonwealth Bank's operations and provides a wide range of personal banking services including savings and cheque accounts, home loans, and other facilities.

At 30 June 1985 savings account deposits with the Commonwealth Savings Bank (CSB) totalled \$12,004m. The CSB conducted 9,214,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia wide network of 1,280 branches and service centres as well as 5,382 agencies.

A feature of the year was the introduction of Club Australia, Australia's first plastic-card based banking package specifically for young people. The Club provides young people aged 15 to 21 with access to a comprehensive range of personal banking facilities, and promotes greater financial awareness.

In the year to June 1985 the Bank approved personal loans totalling more than \$1,015m for a wide range of purposes including home and land purchase, home improvements, and consumer goods. The CSB is Australia's largest lender for housing. Loan approvals totalled \$1,925m in 1984-85. The CSB further refined the range of home loan products available to prospective borrowers. The new and successful 'Step-by-step' home loan facility was introduced in response to a growing demand, particularly by those applicants with lower incomes, for a home loan option which would reduce the burden of repayments in the early years of the loan and give access to a larger loan than would otherwise be the case.

#### *Corporate banking*

Deregulation of the banking system has provided the opportunity for Australian banks and other financial intermediaries to reposition themselves for the major changes that will follow the entry of foreign banks into Australia. The Bank continued its market thrust in financing small businesses and the middle range of companies. The Bank was also involved in arrangements for the syndication and management of a \$465m finance facility to cover the cost of construction, launch, and insurance of Australia's Aussat satellites and related earth stations and equipment.

During 1985, equipment lease financing developed into one of the Bank's fastest growing services. Substantial support, totalling some \$105m, was provided to local and semi-government bodies for the financing of essential community services such as roads, electricity, water, and sewerage.

The Commonwealth Bank is firmly committed to the on-going development of electronically based cash management services.

Coupled with the general services of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia is the Bank's general finance company, CBFC Limited. The major activity of CBFC was commercial leasing which represented just over 54 per cent of business, while the other major component, mortgage and commercial loans, accounted for 37 per cent.

#### *International banking*

The year 1984-85 saw a substantial increase in the Bank's international financing. In this, the Bank's principal aim was to support Australian companies seeking to borrow in foreign currencies, or

foreign companies with business interests in Australia. At the same time, the Bank's increasing presence in overseas countries has resulted in an expansion of off-shore lending activities.

Consistent with the Bank's endeavours on the domestic side, the importance of utilising the latest available technology and techniques to ensure efficient and competitive international services for its customers has been recognised.

The rapid dismantling of regulatory controls over banking, foreign exchange, and the Australian financial system generally, effectively means that participants in that system are now operating in a world market.

Foreign exchange operations include purchase and sale of foreign currency, arrangement of foreign currency hedge contracts, foreign currency investments, and trade finance.

#### *Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia*

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia (CDB) provides loan finance to primary producers and small and medium-sized businesses involved in secondary industries, the wholesale and retail trades, transport, tourism, the professions, entertainment, and the service undertakings generally. The CDB does this in circumstances where the finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable terms and conditions.

Loan approvals for Australia for the year ended 30 June 1985 numbered 3,317 for a total amount of \$278m and equipment finance approvals numbered 5,533 for a total amount of \$101m.

Further details of the operations of the Bank are given in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

### **State Bank of Victoria**

#### *General*

The State Bank of Victoria, the largest bank in the State, commenced operations in 1842 as the Port Phillip Savings Bank. The Bank is constituted under Victorian statute and is administered by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners. They exercise control through the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, and four Deputy General Managers. These four Deputy General Managers head the four divisions of the Bank's operations – Retail Banking, Corporate and International, Treasury, and Personnel and Administration.

In February 1984 the Bank joined with the State Banks of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia to form the State Banks Association and so formalise the relationship between these banks.

#### *Retail banking*

#### *Deposits*

The Bank provides a full range of domestic and international banking services for both business and personal customers. Interest-bearing deposits are accepted through passbook, statement savings, deposit stock and investment accounts, school bank, coupon club accounts, term deposits, and accounts denominated in foreign currencies. The Bank also provides a full range of cheque accounts, some of which are interest-bearing. A review of all existing services has been carried out and a new service for personal customers – the State Banking System Account – was introduced in 1985. This account combines cheque, savings account, and debit and credit card (Visa) facilities in one high-interest bearing statement-based account. In addition to its retail banking operations the Bank has reviewed other deposit products and has introduced more flexible maturities on State Bank Term Deposits to attract investors.

Computers were initially used for the central processing of transactions but branches have gradually been connected to the central computer system to provide improved information flow. During 1985 all branches were finally linked to the Bank's on-line network. Customers also have access to the electronic network. At the end of 1985 the Bank's network of 144 automatic teller machines (ATMs) was being augmented by an Electronic Funds Transfer System at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) with 270 machines in 233 retail outlets. In addition the Bank's ATM network is linked with other State-based bank's networks to improve the service to customers.

#### *Lending*

The State Bank continues to be the largest supplier of housing finance in Victoria. Approvals for owner-occupied dwellings in Victoria totalled \$853m in the year to June 1985 compared with \$773m in the year to June 1984.

During recent years the Bank has substantially increased its lending to the business community. Lending to small and medium sized businesses now constitutes a significant part of the Bank's total



lending and is assisting the Bank's aim of providing a complete banking service to all sections of the community.

#### *Corporate and international services*

The provision of finance and other financial services to large corporate organisations is an expanding area of the Bank's operations.

In international markets the Bank has had a branch in London since 1915 for customers travelling overseas. This branch now concentrates on the wholesale financial markets of Europe. An office was also opened in New York in 1985 to enable the Bank to operate in all segments of the United States' money and capital markets. The Bank plans to open an office in the Western Pacific region as a further expansion of its offshore operations.

#### *Treasury*

Deregulation and the introduction of new banks has meant more competition, so Treasury has had an important part to play in the Bank's operations. During 1985 the Bank established a Financial Planning Service to help individual investors manage their funds. Treasury also has responsibility for State Bank SuperSafe, an approved deposit fund, which was established in September 1984. The fund enables superannuation lump sum payments to be held temporarily tax-exempt. Balances at the end of 1985 exceeded \$100m.

### STATE BANK OF VICTORIA, DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS

Year	Depositors' accounts		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1979-80	3,897	3,872.4	16,755.8	16,581.6	194.8
1980-81	4,027	4,259.8	22,167.4	22,093.5	241.1
1981-82	4,289	4,780.8	29,178.7	29,117.1	337.1
1982-83	4,576	5,383.7	45,150.7	44,941.7	420.1
1983-84	4,603	5,941.9	62,868.6	62,579.8	r426.5
1984-85	4,514	6,488.1	118,291.6	117,980.7	458.7

#### **Trading banks**

##### *Merger of trading banks and other developments*

In August 1980, the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System submitted its Interim Report which was followed in November 1981 by the publication of the Final Report. In February 1984 a report was published by the Martin Review Group which was commissioned in May 1983 by the Commonwealth Government. Both reports favoured substantial deregulation of the financial system in Australia.

During 1981, two mergers of existing trading banks were announced. The Bank of New South Wales merged with the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd to form a new organisation, Westpac Banking Corporation, and the National Bank of Australia Ltd merged with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd to form the National Australia Bank. Both new entities began their operations late in 1982.

##### *Statistics on major trading banks*

The following tables show selected data on the operations of trading banks in Victoria.

### MAJOR TRADING BANKS, ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES OF BORROWERS, VICTORIA (\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Resident borrowers –						
Business advances –						
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	333	357	430	476	659	615
Manufacturing	697	911	804	974	1,031	927
Transport, storage, and communication	59	70	99	89	119	121
Finance	253	270	270	310	344	458
Commerce	471	521	574	718	713	706
Building and construction	128	125	148	131	148	171
Mining	101	106	70	86	101	90

MAJOR TRADING BANKS, ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES OF BORROWERS, VICTORIA – *continued*  
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Other business	362	423	525	477	576	618
Unclassified	106	96	102	198	163	226
<b>Total business advances</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>3,931</b>
Advances to public authorities	53	53	92	98	75	116
Personal advances	1,401	1,521	1,817	1,881	2,054	2,537
Advances to non-profit organisations	40	43	47	60	68	78
<b>Total advances to resident borrowers</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,663</b>
Non-resident borrowers	5	12	14	3	13	19
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>6,682</b>

MAJOR TRADING BANKS, AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES, VICTORIA

Bank	June 1984				June 1985			
	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total		Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	410	1,105	1,515	1,195	430	1,162	1,592	1,390
Private trading banks – Australian and New Zealand								
Banking Group Ltd	816	1,659	2,475	1,368	899	2,197	3,096	1,637
Westpac Banking Corporation (c)	689	1,790	2,479	1,593	715	2,111	2,826	1,845
National Australia Bank (d)	743	1,788	2,531	2,064	843	2,634	3,477	2,561
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>8,105</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>7,433</b>

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) From October 1982, the Bank of New South Wales merged with the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd to form the Westpac Banking Corporation.

(d) From January 1983, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd and the National Bank of Australia Ltd merged to form the National Australia Bank.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS, AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS (a) AND  
ADVANCES, AND DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA  
(\$m)

June –	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b) advances and bills discounted	Debits to customers' accounts
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total		
1980	2,285	3,444	5,729	4,416	7,855
1981	2,637	3,921	6,558	4,964	8,871
1982	2,469	5,184	7,652	5,251	13,027
1983	2,552	5,817	8,369	5,817	13,679
1984	2,658	6,342	9,000	6,220	19,075
1985	2,886	8,105	10,991	7,433	23,959

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

TRADING BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

Bank	At 30 June 1983		At 30 June 1984		At 30 June 1985	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks –						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Australia and New Zealand	194	71	194	68	192	68
Banking Group Ltd	298	63	301	67	302	75
Westpac Banking Corporation	388	34	352	23	341	22
National Australia Bank	393	92	394	83	366	71
<b>Total major trading banks</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>236</b>

TRADING BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA — *continued*

Bank	At 30 June 1983		At 30 June 1984		At 30 June 1985	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Other trading banks —						
Bank of New Zealand	2	—	2	—	2	—
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	—	1	—	1	—
Australian Bank Ltd	1	—	1	—	1	—
Macquarie Bank Ltd	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total other trading banks	4	—	4	—	5	—
Total all trading banks	1,277	260	1,245	241	1,206	236
Melbourne metropolitan area	804	142	784	126	756	119
Remainder of Victoria	473	118	461	115	450	117

## Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. However, recent developments in the structure and operations of the banking system (as outlined by the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System) will affect their number.

## PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS' BALANCES AND PROPORTION OF ALL VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$m	per cent
1980	2,389.1	30.5
1981	2,630.9	30.5
1982	2,814.8	29.7
1983	3,632.9	32.1
1984	4,383.7	33.9
1985	5,074.6	35.6

At 30 June 1984, private savings banks had 1,049 branches and 483 agencies throughout Victoria. The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1981 to 1985.

## SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITS, VICTORIA (\$m)

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June —				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
State Bank (a)	4,259.9	4,780.8	5,383.7	5,941.9	6,488.1
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	1,731.3	1,879.3	2,290.9	2,590.7	2,708.1
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	827.3	874.8	1,098.3	1,354.4	1,464.9
Westpac Savings Bank	933.6	994.2	1,281.5	1,518.6	1,607.1
National Australia Savings Bank	868.6	944.1	1,251.4	1,508.9	2,001.0
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
Total deposits	8,621.9	9,474.9	11,307.5	12,916.3	14,270.7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	2,206	2,400	2,824	3,186	3,522

(a) Including school bank and stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

### Non-bank financial institutions

The Australian financial system includes a wide range of non-bank intermediaries which account for over half the assets of all financial institutions. The Financial Corporations Act categorises non-bank financial intermediaries into a number of groups whose main features are outlined below.

Building societies are generally organised as co-operatives and are involved mainly in the provision of mortgage finance for owner-occupied housing; they collect funds mainly by tapping the savings of households. Loans are usually repayable over long terms, at rates of interest which, sometimes within ceilings imposed by State government, can be varied at the discretion of the societies; most loans are protected by mortgage insurance. Credit co-operatives (also known as credit unions) are mutual non-profit institutions which provide avenues for investment and borrowing by their members. Loans are mainly for the purchase of consumer durables, particularly motor vehicles. Building societies and credit co-operatives are incorporated under special State or Territory legislation.

There are nine companies authorised by the Reserve Bank as dealers in the short-term money market. These dealers borrow funds for short terms from banks, State governments, local and semi-governmental authorities, and companies. These funds are used by dealers to purchase short to medium-term paper, mainly Commonwealth Government securities maturing within five years.

Money market corporations raise the bulk of their funds at short-term, predominantly in the form of large-scale borrowings from companies. They engage in a wide variety of financing, including short-term loans to businesses and investments in commercial paper and government securities. Other activities include dealing in private and government securities, acceptance of bills, underwriting issues of debt and equity capital and financial advisory services. A number of money market corporations are authorised by the Reserve Bank to deal in foreign exchange and are active in borrowing and lending foreign currencies and in the currency hedge market. Some corporations are also associated with cash management trusts.

Pastoral finance companies provide a range of services, mainly to rural businesses. Their major activities are as wool-brokers, stock and station agents, and wholesale and retail traders; many have financing operations ancillary to these activities.

Finance companies provide various types of loans, including instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, finance for housing, wholesale financing, factoring, lease financing, and other commercial loans. Most loans to consumers are for relatively short terms, while loans for business are generally short to medium-term. Funds required for lending are borrowed from the public, mainly by way of debentures, unsecured notes, and deposits. Several finance companies are authorised to deal in foreign exchange.

### Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts. Further information on this subject may be found in Chapter 11 of this *Year Book*.

### Life insurance

#### *History*

The life insurance industry in Australia traces its origins to the foundation of the first life office in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the last century that it attained economic significance. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. By 1901, Australian-based life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire to achieve geographic spread of risk. Several offices still operate in the United Kingdom, Southern Africa, and the South Pacific, especially New Zealand.

#### *Structure*

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 75 per cent of the business is handled by wholly mutual offices – with no shareholders – where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by share capital companies which offer life insurance services to the public. These offices are required to distribute at least 80 per cent of the surplus on participating policies to their policyholders.

The majority of life offices, offer Australia wide facilities. There are 52 registered life offices, including re-insurers, and State Government life corporations in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria.

The Life Insurance Federation of Australia is a national body formed on 30 April 1979 from the Life Offices' Association of Australia and the Association of Independent Life Offices to represent the private sector industry.

The Australian Insurance Institute acts as a national professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. Advice on local activities is provided by the Insurance Institute of Victoria.

#### *Types of life insurance*

The life insurance industry provides a multiplicity of products including whole of life, endowment insurance, term insurance, disability benefits, single and annual premium investment contracts, and annuities. Life offices are also involved in superannuation and approved deposit funds. A variety of combinations to suit individual needs can be provided. Approximately 28 per cent of life office premium income in Australia is derived from Victorian residents.

#### *Marketing*

While most life insurance is sold through commissioned agents, often tied to a single company, a trend is emerging towards direct marketing and the use of multi-product agents such as investment advisers.

#### *Regulation of the industry*

The private sector life insurance industry is regulated by the *Life Insurance Act 1945* of the Commonwealth which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide-ranging powers and discretions over life office affairs in the interest of policyholders. This legislation is supplemented by the *Insurance (Agents and Brokers) Act 1984* and the *Insurance Contract Act 1984* which are specifically directed to the industry and by the Companies Code and the Trade Practices Act. The various State government insurance offices are regulated under separate State legislation.

#### **General insurance**

The general insurance industry provides security for policy owners in the event of loss, and by its investments, holds readily convertible assets to cover unforeseen or unexpected claims. Insurance companies also invest capital in many large-scale projects. As the national body of the general insurance industry, the Insurance Council of Australia Limited (ICA) promotes the role of the industry to governments and the community.

The ICA has two principal functions: it explains the interests of the general insurance industry in Australia and it provides a statistical, technical, and information service to the industry. The main areas in which the ICA represents the insurance industry include dealings with governments, other trade and business organisations, the media, and consumers. The ICA seeks to provide effective representation for its members to these groups.

For some time, the ICA has been concerned with disaster mitigation and alleviating the trauma experienced by victims of natural disasters. Consequently, the ICA, in association with the Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters and the Council of Loss Adjusters, representing the loss adjusting professions, has established the Insurance Emergency Service (IES).

The IES is intended to speed up the processing of insurance claims in the event of a major disaster. The agreement provides for the pooling of administrative and technical resources by the members of the IES to enable claims to be assessed and paid promptly. The service operates in liaison with governments who have recognised its work in situations where a catastrophe takes place.

The general insurance industry in Victoria comprises: property and liability insurance companies (of which most are members of the ICA), representatives of Lloyds insurance brokers, Victorian Government insurance offices, local representatives of overseas reinsurance companies, and independent private brokers.

The insurance industry contributes to the stability of commercial activity in the community by providing protection for a wide range of risks. Workers compensation cover and motor vehicle third party insurance are compulsory by law in all States.

## TYPES OF GENERAL INSURANCE POLICIES, VICTORIA

Type of policy	Type of policy	Type of policy
Aviation hull	Crop (fire and hail)	Marine hull
Baggage	Fidelity guarantee	Personal accident
Boiler explosion	Fire	Plate glass
Burglary	Houseowners and	Pluvius
Business interruption	householders	Public liability
Cargo in transit	Industrial special risk	Travel
Cash in transit	Leisurecraft	Wool (sheep's back to store)
Credit insurance	Livestock	

*Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)*

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now part of the *Motor Car Act 1958*), made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability incurred by any person driving such a vehicle, where the death of, or bodily injury to, any person is caused by the use of the vehicle. Insurance is paid with the registration renewal.

The classification of the vehicle is dependent upon various factors including general use (private, or delivery van), accident experience by type (recreation vehicles used off-road have few accidents) and the total cost of claims (bus accidents generally cost more than private vehicle accidents).

## MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY), NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, VICTORIA

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged -				Total	
	Within a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne		Outside a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne		1982-83	1983-84
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84		
Private and business	1,077,964	1,090,187	694,778	714,094	1,772,742	1,804,281
Goods carrying	128,908	132,638	210,034	220,544	338,942	353,182
Hire	4,215	3,765	4,089	4,218	8,304	7,983
Hire and drive yourself	3,994	4,205	1,107	1,409	5,101	5,614
Passenger transport	2,595	6,271	2,422	5,190	5,017	11,461
Miscellaneous	11,467	10,951	62,301	63,810	73,768	74,761
Motor cycle	30,601	29,286	44,243	45,765	74,844	75,051
Recreation vehicles	967	1,020	773	737	1,740	1,757
Total	1,260,711	1,278,323	1,019,747	1,055,767	2,280,458	2,334,090

*State Insurance Office*

The State Insurance Office was established on 1 July 1975, under an Act of the Victorian Parliament which brought together the functions and staff of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office.

In 1983 by Act of Parliament, the functions of the State Insurance Office were extended to allow it to underwrite a wide range of insurance business and in 1984 a further Act established a Board of Management and created the position of General Manager as Chief Executive of the Office.

The State Insurance Office transacts employers liability, motor vehicle, householders/homeowners, small craft, personal accident, and other insurance business. The Office acts as a Claims Administration Agent for the Accident Compensation Commission. The Office also manages matters associated with uninsured employers, nominal defendants in the motor car and employers liability jurisdiction, casual firefighters, jurors, civil defence volunteers, education volunteer workers, and the Standard Insurance Act.

Assistance is provided by State Insurance Office staff to the Department of Management and Budget in matters associated with the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund.

The transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1979-80 to 1984-85 are shown in the following table:

STATE INSURANCE OFFICE, TOTAL BUSINESS, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Gross premium	281,723	309,128	409,825	473,593	542,404	569,139
Net earned premium	279,492	292,544	360,801	428,363	509,890	580,730
Investment income	85,250	103,565	129,895	157,743	187,794	202,344
Net claims	328,689	363,877	595,059	712,610	1,127,686	1,183,258
Expenses and commission	15,711	17,396	25,530	33,204	37,475	43,088
Underwriting profit (loss)	-64,908	-88,728	-137,515	-168,353	-479,477	-158,501
Net profit (loss)	20,342	14,836	-129,893	-159,708	-476,974	-144,116
Underwriting reserves	935,518	1,014,348	1,348,715	1,681,956	2,295,325	2,462,486
Other reserves	52,471	53,364	52,470	52,470	52,470	51,972

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

**The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited**

*Introduction*

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was established in 1884. Its main aims are to provide a market for the quotation, purchase, and sale of securities; the facilitation of raising funds by companies, government and semi-government authorities; and the promotion and protection of the public in its dealings with Members of the Exchange.

The need for the stock market to be free and open is particularly important to ensure a true market and to provide proper protection for investors and shareholders. The Stock Exchange has stringent rules and regulations which ensure that members are suitably qualified, experienced, and of high integrity, while the existence of a large fidelity fund protects the investing public in the event of member defalcation. Moreover, the existence of extensive requirements for companies listed on the Stock Exchange provides for full disclosure of information necessary to avoid the establishment of a false market in a company's securities.

While the Stock Exchange is a self-regulatory organisation, its broader function within the securities industry generally can be described as that of co-regulation with the National Companies and Securities Commission.

The Exchange is funded largely by levies paid by its members, fees paid by member organisations, and by listing fees paid by the companies with shares and other securities listed for trading.

Member organisations are now able to operate as corporations. These corporations may take in non-broker shareholders for up to 50 per cent of the capital, except for foreign shareholders which are individually limited to 15 per cent, with a maximum of 40 per cent for total foreign ownership in a member corporation.

The most active stocks by value of turnover for the six months ended December 1985 for the top twenty industrial companies totalled \$2,315m or 62 per cent of the total value of all industrial securities traded. The turnover of the next 20 companies was \$545m or 15 per cent of the total. For the first twenty mining companies turnover totalled \$931m or 68 per cent of the total value of all mining securities traded. The turnover of the next twenty companies was \$167m or 12 per cent of the total. Trading in rights (for both industrial and mining companies) is included.

*Second Board Market*

In November 1984, the Second Board Market was established. In March 1985, the first companies became listed on the market. The main aim of the Second Board is to provide small enterprises with a ready access to the equity capital they require for growth and development. At 31 December 1985, there were 20 companies listed on the Second Board in Melbourne.

*Australian Financial Futures Market*

Established in September 1985, this Market consists of futures contracts (Australian Futures Contracts) based on shares of specific major listed companies. This kind of contract traded, with settlement in cash rather than by transfer of the underlying security, is believed to be the first in the world.

## AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE INDICES (a)

Group	June 1983	Dec. 1983	June 1984	Dec. 1984	June 1985	Dec. 1985
All Ordinaries	605.1	775.3	658.9	726.1	860.8	1,003.8
All Industrials	742.3	1,004.3	921.6	1,081.8	1,240.2	1,487.1
All Resources	494.4	593.1	453.6	452.8	566.5	631.0
50 Leaders	564.1	716.1	591.5	642.3	768.4	899.2
Metals and Minerals	536.5	562.2	421.4	409.4	502.0	487.6
Gold (b)	..	..	..	..	805.8	846.9

(a) All Ordinaries - base 500.0 points at 1 January 1980.

(b) Gold Index - base 500.0 points at 1 January 1985.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF MELBOURNE LIMITED, MARKET TURNOVER BY VALUE AND VOLUME OF SHARES AND NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS, AT 30 JUNE

Type of securities	Value of shares			Volume of shares			Number of transactions		
	1984	1985	Percentage variation	1984	1985	Percentage variation	1984	1985	Percentage variation
	\$m	\$m		million	million		'000	'000	
Share securities -									
Industrial	3,809.7	4,734.0	+24	1,678.4	2,177.3	+30	353.4	369.0	+4
Mining	1,344.4	1,659.8	+23	1,454.9	1,586.2	+9	214.0	193.7	-9
Oil	685.4	608.4	-11	910.2	797.0	-12	118.4	79.2	-33
Preference	8.3	28.6	+245	5.5	11.1	+102	1.5	1.9	+27
Total share securities	5,847.8	7,030.8	+20	4,049.0	4,571.6	+13	687.3	643.8	-6
Loan securities -									
Commonwealth loans	9,081.2	16,994.3	+87	9,219.3	17,405.8	+89	8.0	12.0	+50
Semi-government loans	641.8	309.3	-52	659.6	301.3	-54	3.4	2.8	-18
Debentures, notes	14.0	17.2	+23	15.9	18.0	+13	0.8	0.7	-12
Total loan securities	9,737.0	17,320.8	+78	9,894.8	17,725.1	+79	12.2	15.5	+27
Total	15,584.8	24,351.8	+56	13,943.8	22,296.7	+60	699.5	659.3	-6

## Public Trustee

The Public Trustee is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if it is intended to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his or her place; the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his or her place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE, COMMON FUND, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	54,010	62,296	67,849	82,119	88,230	100,008
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	41,995	49,801	55,072	59,455	66,590	80,055
Cash variation	12,015	12,495	12,777	22,664	21,640	19,953
Balance at 1 July	75,438	87,453	99,948	112,725	135,389	157,029
Balance at 30 June	87,453	99,948	112,725	135,389	157,029	176,982



**APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR  
PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,  
ETC., AND NUMBERS OF WILLS LODGED  
FOR CUSTODY, VICTORIA**

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1979-80	1,108	2,783
1980-81	1,115	2,458
1981-82	1,032	2,342
1982-83	1,127	2,160
1983-84	965	1,808
1984-85	993	1,606

**Statutory trustee companies**

There are now eight companies authorised to operate in Victoria, most having been incorporated for more than 90 years. These companies are the only independent incorporated bodies authorised by the Trustee Companies Act to administer estates of deceased persons. In addition they offer a complete range of fiduciary services to persons during their lifetime including assets and investment management and supervision, taxation services, retirement planning, pastoral and property management, and as trustees of family trusts, charitable trusts, and foundations. They may also act as trustees for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public. Companies act as trustees for holders in cash management, property, and other unit trusts.

Statutes of the Victorian Parliament were enacted at the formation of each company to authorise the Courts to grant Probate or Letters of Administration to a corporation, to limit them to fiduciary business as executor and trustee and as agent for individuals, and to limit the number of shares an individual could own in any one of the companies. These enabling Acts were consolidated into one statute of the Victorian Parliament in 1928 – the Trustee Companies Act.

As a protection for the proper administration of trust funds, all companies have funds lodged as security with the Department of Management and Budget; there is a statutory reserve liability attached to the share capital; and company assets and reserves are, by law, liable as additional protection.

Recent growth in trust funds under management is shown in the following table which represents information provided by member companies of the Trustee Companies Association of Australia and New Zealand.

**STATUTORY TRUSTEE COMPANIES, TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED, VICTORIA,  
AT 30 JUNE  
(\$m)**

Particulars	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Stock and debentures	97.7	93.1	199.4	88.7	99.5	132.5
Advances on mortgages	204.5	259.2	291.1	257.6	355.4	158.3
Real estate, farms, etc.	142.8	181.5	155.0	152.4	229.9	185.7
Shares	296.6	379.9	287.1	336.8	259.2	424.3
Deposits, cash, etc.	102.4	126.0	169.5	116.2	211.6	143.2
Unit trusts, superannuation funds, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	593.5	544.2	559.3
Other	38.8	30.8	31.6	33.3	38.8	16.6
Total	882.8	1,070.5	1,133.7	1,578.5	1,738.6	1,619.9

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time the assets came under control of the trustee companies. In addition to those trust funds, the companies were responsible as trustees for debenture and note holders of approximately \$2,900m.

**Transfer of land**

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a 'General Law' title; the other as a 'Torrens' or 'Transfer of Land Act' title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats. The *Strata Titles Act 1967* introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. Statistics are no longer maintained on the number of new titles issued.

*Land transfers, mortgages, etc.*

Two summaries of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfers of Land and Property Law Acts are shown in the following tables for the years 1979-80 to 1984-85:

NUMBER OF DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE, TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, VICTORIA

Year	Transfers	Mortgages	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
1979-80	137,123	126,774	17,781	6,378	37,943	144,786	470,785
1980-81	143,580	126,934	17,176	6,171	39,340	149,493	482,694
1981-82	139,082	117,884	17,325	6,164	37,405	150,629	468,489
1982-83	134,137	114,081	17,897	5,662	34,344	149,048	455,169
1983-84	163,787	135,589	17,839	3,114	39,136	171,528	530,993
1984-85	180,126	153,240	18,427	3,636	38,391	185,578	579,398

NUMBER OF DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, VICTORIA

Year	Mortgages	Reconveyances	Conveyances
1979-80	2,521	2,075	3,387
1980-81	2,551	2,247	3,640
1981-82	2,195	2,189	3,473
1982-83	2,000	1,998	3,303
1983-84	2,305	2,267	3,561
1984-85	2,832	2,404	3,927

*Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops*

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1979 to 1984 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

NUMBER OF MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS, VICTORIA

Security	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Stock mortgages	404	496	490	346	283	298
Liens on wool	4	10	7	4	2	—
Liens on crops	82	71	74	77	86	7
Total	490	577	571	427	371	305

*Bills of sale*

With the commencement of the *Chattel Securities (Amendment) Act 1983*, information relating to Bill of Sale ceased to be collected.

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## PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

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### INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions as to business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the 'price mechanism' is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision-making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This Chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail, wholesale, and foreign trade prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

### RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

#### General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure changes over time in retail prices of a constant basket of consumer goods and services. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the 'purchasing power of money'. Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgement by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

#### Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pages 471-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1984*, and *Labour Report* (6.7) last published in 1973.

### Consumer Price Index

#### Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The



Two of the many Victorian hospitality venues –  
(Above) Mildura Working Men's Club.  
(Left) Menzies at Rialto, Collins Street, Melbourne.

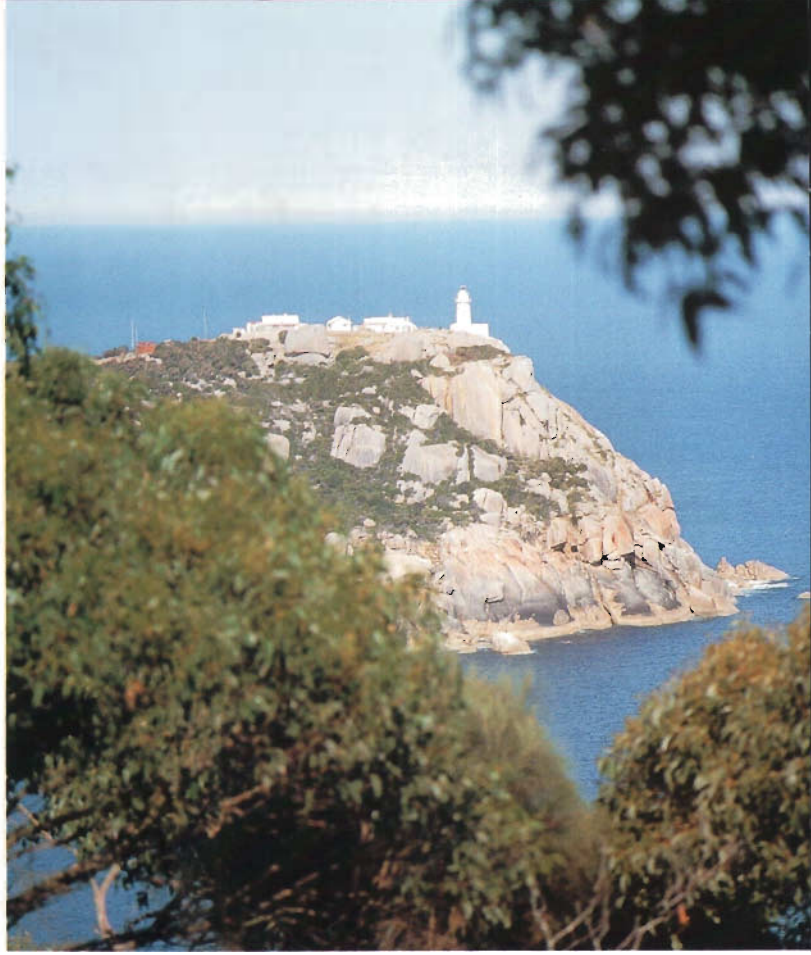
*Victorian Tourism Commission*



(Above left) Tranquil reflections at Lake Catani, Mount Buffalo.  
(Above right) The falling autumn leaves carpet the ground at Bright.  
(Left) Brilliant coloured begonias for which Ballarat is famous.  
(Right) Fountains and vegetation provide a garden vista at Horsham's Civic Centre.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*





(Above) The lonely lighthouse juts out of the solid rock at Wilsons Promontory, the most southerly point on Victoria's coast.

(Right) Shipping and harbour installations at Portland.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*





Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of ten short-term retail price indexes, which have been linked together at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, September quarter 1976, and March quarter 1982.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or 'indexed', using movements in the Index. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are sources used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures 'price movement' and not actual 'price levels'. For example, it does not indicate whether beef is dearer than lamb or whether bus fares are dearer than train fares. The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index, among other things, would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index,

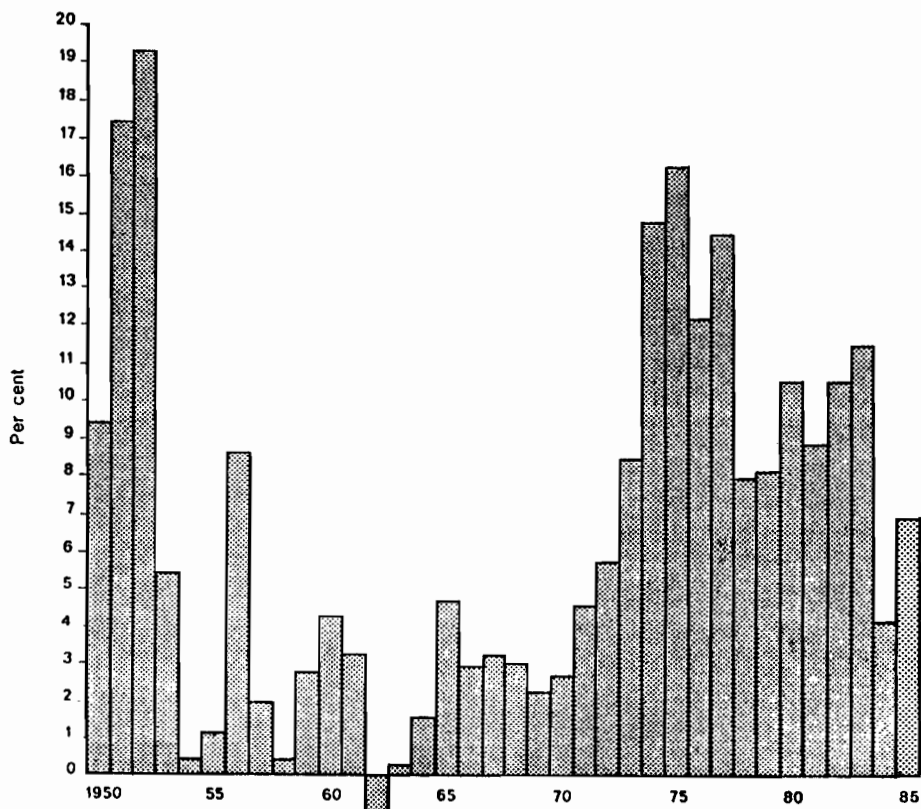


FIGURE 6. Consumer Price Index, Melbourne. Percentage movements in 'All Groups' from June to June of each year since 1950.

between revisions, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending pattern of the population to which the Index relates.

*Composition, weighting pattern, and collection*

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed 'the Consumer Price Index population group'. For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the six State capital cities, Canberra, and Darwin.

The current series (the tenth) of the Consumer Price Index was introduced in June 1982. Its main adjustments were as follows: the geographic coverage was widened to include Darwin; some additional items were included in the basket to cover areas of expenditure such as holiday travel and accommodation, education fees, and pharmaceutical prescriptions; the expenditure weights were revised to reflect expenditure patterns in 1979-80 (the previous weights reflected expenditure patterns in 1974-75); and the reference base period was changed from 1966-67 = 100.0 to 1980-81 = 100.0.

Information on the spending habits of Australian households in 1979-80 was obtained from a number of sources, the most important being the 1979-80 retail census and the 1979-80 manufacturing census. Information from these and other sources such as the 1974-75 and 1975-76 Household Expenditure Surveys provided the basic foundation for selection of the basket of goods and services for which prices are collected.

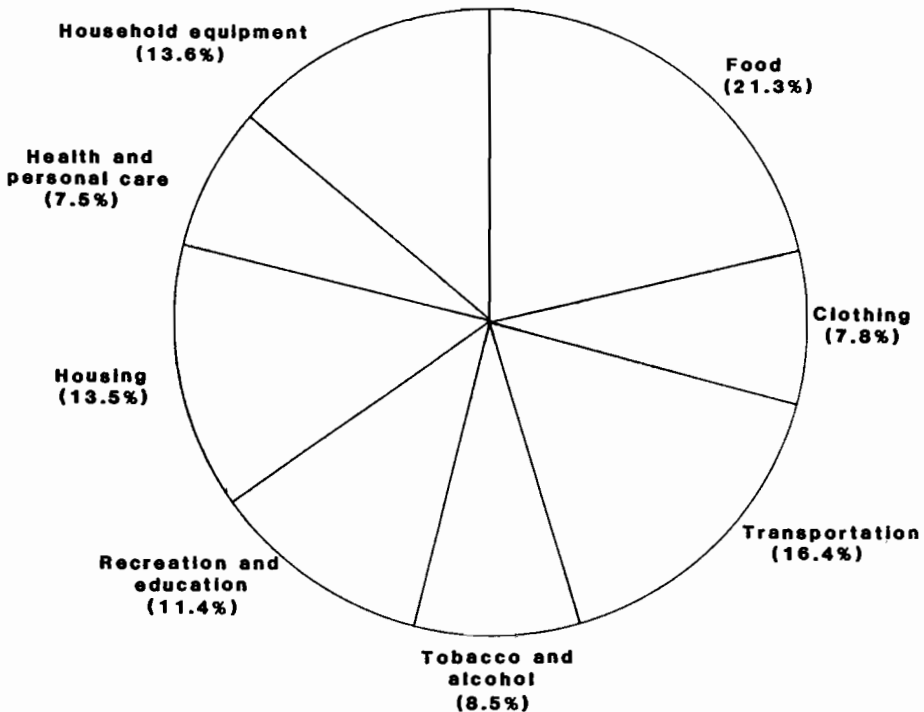


FIGURE 7. Consumer Price Index, Melbourne. Weighted average of the eight capital cities, sum of value grouped by source, March quarter 1982.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items were chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as 'all groups, goods component' and 'all groups, excluding food'.

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a 'weight' (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up to date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied wherever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table, indicating the relative importance of them at the March quarter 1982. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AT MARCH  
QUARTER 1982, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD		21.287	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION - <i>continued</i>		
Dairy produce	2.023		Drapery	0.897	
Cereal products	2.257		Household utensils and tools	1.421	
Meat and seafoods	4.928		Household supplies and services	3.401	
Fresh fruit and vegetables	1.691		Postal and telephone services	1.303	
Processed fruit and vegetables	0.896		TRANSPORTATION		16.377
Soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery	2.751		Private motoring	14.980	
Meals out, takeaway food	4.633		Urban transport fares	1.397	
Other food	2.108		TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		8.455
CLOTHING		7.826	Alcoholic beverages	6.070	
Men's and boys'	2.347		Cigarettes and tobacco	2.385	
Women's and girls'	3.268		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		7.503
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.462		Health services	4.749	
Footwear	1.334		Personal care products	2.085	
Clothing and footwear services	0.415		Personal care services	0.669	
HOUSING		13.508	RECREATION AND EDUCATION		11.417
Rent	4.188		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.532	
Home ownership	9.320		Other recreational goods	2.660	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		13.627	Holiday travel and accommodation	3.616	
Fuel and light	2.585		Other recreational services	2.345	
Furniture and floor coverings	2.380		Education and child care	1.264	
Appliances	1.640		TOTAL ALL GROUPS	100.000	100.000

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate based, in general, on estimated household expenditure in 1979-80, valued at relevant prices in March quarter 1982.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Surveys of 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Prices are collected from many sources and around 85,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Prices are collected weekly in the case of fresh fruit and vegetables, fortnightly in the case of fresh fish, and monthly in the case of fresh meat, bread, cigarettes and tobacco, packaged alcohol, and petrol. Prices, together with details of dates of price change, are collected at the end of the quarter for: milk; electricity and gas; insurance premiums (house, contents, and vehicle); postal and telephone charges; urban transport fares; motor vehicle purchase; motoring charges; alcohol (bar and restaurant sales); hospital and medical services; newspapers and magazines; and education and child care fees. Using the data collected, average quarterly prices are calculated for these items. For all other items, prices are collected once a quarter, with the exception of local government rates and charges, seasonal clothing, and lawn mowers, for which prices are collected once a year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price changes to give a 'pure' price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

#### *Periodic revisions*

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure that it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have usually been carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series is linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers. The most recent series of the Index, the tenth series, has a reference base period of 1980-81 = 100.0.

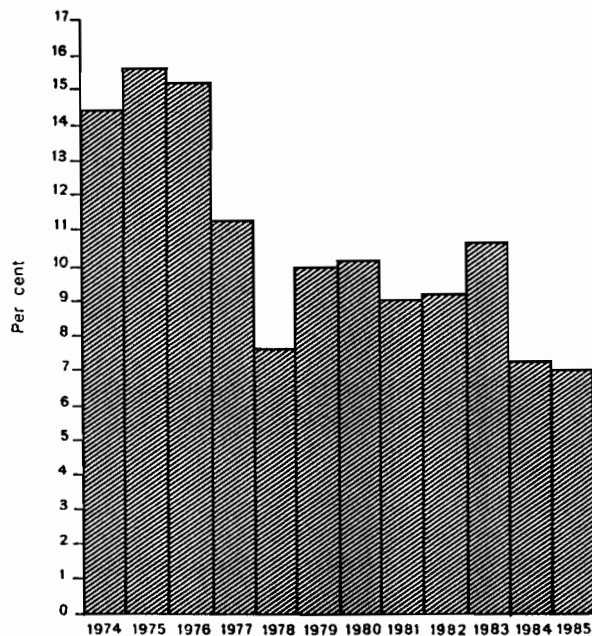


FIGURE 8. Consumer Price Index, Melbourne. All groups excluding hospital and medical services, percentage movement from June to June of each year.

*Using the Consumer Price Index*

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of eight capital cities, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each State capital city, Canberra, and Darwin, and for the weighted average of the six State capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price movement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The Consumer Price Index is therefore designed to provide a 'broad measure' of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications – *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (6403.0); *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0); and *The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES  
(Base of each index: year 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	Eight capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin	Six State capitals (b)
1979-80	..	91.1	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.9	91.6	91.1	..	91.4
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	110.4	110.2	110.4	110.7	110.5	111.2	110.0	110.7	111.1	110.4
1982-83	123.1	123.4	122.8	122.9	123.5	122.5	121.8	124.0	123.1	123.1
1983-84	131.6	130.9	132.1	131.7	132.3	131.0	129.9	132.3	130.2	131.6
1984-85	137.2	136.0	138.1	137.9	138.7	136.1	136.1	138.8	135.1	137.2

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

(b) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE  
(Base of each index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care (a)	Recreation and education (b)	All groups
1979-80	90.6	93.4	91.6	89.7	91.0	94.7	90.8	n.a.	91.4
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0
1981-82	108.6	106.9	111.2	110.9	108.6	108.3	128.7	n.a.	110.4
1982-83	119.3	113.4	123.7	123.0	120.5	121.4	160.1	108.7	122.8
1983-84	128.9	119.9	136.0	132.2	131.1	139.4	155.1	115.6	132.1
1984-85	135.4	127.4	149.6	138.9	138.3	151.1	128.3	120.5	138.1

(a) The Health and personal care group index for 1983-84 was affected by price changes for hospital and medical services resulting from changes to health insurance arrangements, with the introduction of the Medicare scheme on 1 February 1984.

(b) As a result of the introduction of the revised Consumer Price Index in June 1982 there are significant differences between the Recreation and education group and the old Recreation group, and the two series have not been linked at March quarter 1982. Instead, the new Recreation and education group index, and its component sub-group indexes for holiday travel and accommodation, and education and child care commence at March quarter 1982.

Unlike the original Medibank levy (1976), the Medicare levy introduced on 1 February 1984 is not an optional means by which individuals can pay for their own health insurance cover. It is a compulsory charge levied on all income earners above a threshold to provide funding from which a range of medical benefits are paid, and free standard (public) ward hospital treatment is available, to all persons, regardless of whether they pay the levy or not. This levy is regarded as a tax and therefore is outside the scope of the Consumer Price Index.

#### Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly 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 the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

#### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (Base: year 1945 = 100.0)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	47	1931	78	1961	252	1982	1,028
1906	48	1936	75	1966	276	1983	1,132
1911	53	1941	89	1971	332	1984 (b)	1,177
1916 (a)	71	1946	102	1976	579		
1921 (a)	90	1951	167	1980	844		
1926	90	1956	224	1981	926		

(a) November.

(b) Weighted average of eight capital cities from 1984.

#### Average retail prices

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1984 and 1985 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, personal care products, and from December 1980, super grade petrol. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Private motoring, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products. They do not comprise all the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected weekly and averaged to obtain quarterly prices. Prices for fresh meat, bread, petrol, and packaged alcohol are collected monthly and averaged to obtain quarterly prices. Prices for fresh milk, and bar sales of alcoholic beverages are collected at the end of the quarter together with details of price changes during the quarter and average prices calculated for the quarter. For all other items prices are collected once a quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*, and page 479 of the *Victorian Year Book 1984*.

#### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, MELBOURNE

Item	June quarter 1984		Item	June quarter 1985	
	Unit	Price		Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Dairy produce -			Dairy produce -		
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml	86	Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml	93
Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	484	Milk, powdered, full cream	1kg can	461
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	67	Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	71
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	215	Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	212
Butter	500g	159	Butter	500g	161
Cereal products -			Cereal products -		
Bread, white loaf, sliced, super-market sales	680g	97	Bread, white loaf, sliced, super-market sales	680g	95

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, MELBOURNE - *continued*

Item	June quarter 1984		Item	June quarter 1985	
	Unit	Price		Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Cereal products -			Cereal products -		
Biscuits, dry	250g	78	Biscuits, dry	250g	81
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	133	Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	145
Flour, self-raising	2kg	170	Flour, self-raising	2kg	184
Rice, medium grain	1kg	79	Rice, medium grain	1kg	76
Meat and seafoods -			Meat and seafoods -		
Beef -			Beef -		
Rib (without bone)	1kg	472	Rib (without bone)	1kg	493
Rump steak	1kg	711	Rump steak	1kg	798
T-bone steak, without fillet	1kg	673	T-bone steak, without fillet	1kg	641
Chuck steak	1kg	418	Chuck steak	1kg	454
Silverside, corned	1kg	488	Silverside, corned	1kg	508
Sausages	1kg	257	Sausages	1kg	273
Lamb -			Lamb -		
Leg	1kg	340	Leg	1kg	354
Loin chops	1kg	439	Loin chops	1kg	456
Forequarter chops	1kg	276	Forequarter chops	1kg	266
Pork -			Pork -		
Leg	1kg	374	Leg	1kg	429
Loin chops	1kg	469	Loin chops	1kg	523
Chicken, frozen	1kg	263	Chicken, frozen	1kg	271
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	241	Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	238
Beef, corned	340g can	178	Beef, corned	340g can	195
Salmon, pink	220g can	137	Salmon, pink	220g can	179
Fruit and vegetables -			Fruit and vegetables -		
Oranges	1kg	117	Oranges	1kg	108
Bananas	1kg	125	Bananas	1kg	154
Potatoes	1kg	47	Potatoes	1kg	42
Tomatoes	1kg	115	Tomatoes	1kg	187
Carrots	1kg	64	Carrots	1kg	86
Onions	1kg	83	Onions	1kg	62
Peaches	825g can	113	Peaches	825g can	122
Pineapple, sliced	450g can	66	Pineapple, sliced	450g can	70
Peas, frozen	500g pkt	91	Peas, frozen	500g pkt	92
Confectionery -			Confectionery -		
Chocolate, milk, block	200g	138	Chocolate, milk, block	200g	147
Other food -			Other food -		
Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	170	Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	171
Sugar, white	2kg	123	Sugar, white	2kg	131
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	127	Jam, strawberry	500g jar	131
Tea	250g	149	Tea	250g	157
Coffee, instant	150g jar	323	Coffee, instant	150g jar	381
Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	105	Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	112
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	123	Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	139
Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	54	Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	57
Baby food	125g	24	Baby food	125g can	27
Household supplies -			Household supplies -		
Laundry detergent	1kg	281	Laundry detergent	1kg	307
Dishwashing detergent	1 litre	233	Dishwashing detergent	1 litre	338
Facial tissues	pkt of 224	147	Facial tissues	pkt of 224	157
Toilet paper	6 x 500 sheet rolls	257	Toilet paper	6 x 500 sheet rolls	252
Pet food	405g can	58	Pet food	415g can	62
Private motoring -			Private motoring -		
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	47.6	Petrol, super grade	1 litre	54.4
Alcoholic beverages -			Alcoholic beverages -		
Beer, chilled	750ml bottle	131	Beer, chilled	750ml bottle	140
Beer, unchilled	12 x 750ml bottles	1,460	Beer, unchilled	12 x 750ml bottles	1,542
Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	84	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	91
Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	115	Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	122
Personal care products -			Personal care products -		
Toilet soap	2x125g	96	Toilet soap	2x125g	110
Toothpaste	140g tube	138	Toothpaste	140g tube	159

## WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

## General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes relating to building, to materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry, and foreign trade indexes. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

## Specific indexes

*Melbourne Wholesale Price Index*

Historical wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

*Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index*

Historical wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

*Price indexes of materials used in building*

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base for the House Building index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, while the base year for the Other than House Building index is the year 1979-80 = 100.0. Each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to this as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

*Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building*

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. Although many of the selected materials are also used in house building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighting pattern of the Index is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area (building other than house building), the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building.

In February 1981, the revised Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building was first published. The revised index has been compiled for each month from July 1979 on a reference base 1979-80 = 100.0 and replaces the previous index which had a reference base of 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

A technical note showing a method of linking the revised index groups to previous index groups, so that series from the revised index can be converted to the reference base of the previous index, is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics on request.

The revised Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building also includes index numbers for 'Electrical Materials'. These index numbers replace the index numbers previously released in the publication *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials, Australia* (6409.0) which was discontinued in February 1981.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING,  
MELBOURNE

(Base of each index: year 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Structural timber	116.0	122.2	127.0	145.0	167.9
Clay bricks	115.8	130.6	153.3	171.9	184.3
Ready mixed concrete	115.2	116.7	128.4	132.7	150.3
Precast concrete products	110.6	121.3	132.4	140.5	148.1
Galvanised steel decking, etc.	112.7	126.8	129.3	128.6	133.5
Structural steel	113.5	125.8	132.2	133.3	140.8
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	115.9	127.8	138.4	152.7	152.9
Aluminium windows	108.0	119.7	128.5	133.2	140.8
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	113.5	124.2	134.7	139.7	149.8
Builders' hardware	113.5	127.9	146.7	160.7	170.2
Sand, aggregate, and filling	110.1	122.3	141.0	153.6	162.5
Carpet	109.6	118.1	123.2	129.4	139.4
Paint	118.4	131.2	150.6	163.4	176.7
Non-ferrous pipes	95.2	96.2	109.5	117.7	126.3
All groups, excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	113.4	123.8	135.3	142.6	152.2
All electrical materials	109.3	121.1	136.1	143.3	151.6
All mechanical services	111.1	123.6	138.8	147.1	156.7
All plumbing materials	111.3	122.9	135.1	143.0	148.1
All groups	112.7	123.5	135.9	143.4	152.8

*Price Index of Materials Used in House Building*

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as



representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE  
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	292.9	325.6	338.9	376.2	397.7	441.5
Cement products	357.8	410.8	476.4	549.0	596.9	622.5
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	266.9	312.2	352.2	409.4	458.6	495.4
Timber, board, and joinery	291.9	337.1	358.2	381.9	429.9	491.7
Steel products	347.9	399.4	443.0	492.1	529.6	548.4
Other metal products	285.1	321.3	352.4	386.9	421.1	423.2
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	261.1	304.0	339.7	372.4	410.6	439.0
Electrical installation materials	281.2	313.6	348.3	400.9	459.1	520.9
Installed appliances	220.7	246.1	272.4	296.9	305.9	313.4
Plaster and plaster products	217.3	236.4	262.2	308.5	321.0	329.7
Miscellaneous materials	255.0	296.1	322.5	352.3	377.3	402.2
All groups	283.4	324.7	354.9	392.0	430.3	467.8

*Price indexes of metallic materials*

This monthly price index series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for each year since 1968-69. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. The series contains two sets of monthly price indexes. They are the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products and the Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index using the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

*Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products*

This Index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products sub-division Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia wide basis. From the base year to December 1979, the index numbers were published for four groupings (Iron and steel, Aluminium, Copper and brass, and Other metallic materials) and an All Groups combination. However, because the All Groups index was being significantly affected by rapidly changing prices for silver, a special grouping 'All groups, excluding silver' was published from January 1980 in order to indicate more accurately the general trend in prices for metallic materials.

PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF  
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA  
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	per cent						
Iron and steel	83.2	294.4	336.0	370.2	407.7	437.9	453.7
Aluminium	8.9	251.5	281.5	291.2	312.2	360.4	374.2
Copper and brass	5.7	216.6	209.9	210.0	231.1	239.9	254.3
Zinc	0.5	329.5	332.4	373.8	400.3	483.1	549.0
Silver	1.7	957.3	719.7	406.3	624.6	607.4	488.6
All groups	100.0	297.6	330.4	354.7	392.8	422.9	436.3
All groups, excluding silver	..	286.2	323.7	353.7	388.7	419.6	435.4

(a) Percentage contribution to All Groups index at base year.

*Price indexes of copper materials used in the manufacture of electrical equipment*

Up to August 1983, the ABS published five Price indexes of copper materials used in the manufacture of electrical equipment. They were Electric motors and motor control equipment; High voltage and low voltage switchgear; Distribution transformers; Power transformers; and General transformers. From June 1984, revised price indexes of copper materials used in the manufacture of electrical equipment were introduced on a reference base of 1983-84 = 100.0. Index numbers for copper materials used in three types of electrical equipment (namely industrial electric motors, distribution transformers, and power transformers), were compiled using a revised sample of prices and replaced the previously published indexes.

The items included in each index have been allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of copper materials used in the manufacture of each type of equipment in the year 1982-83 and, as such, do not necessarily reflect the relative values of materials used by particular manufacturers. Information on how the revised series can be linked to the previous series was published in the June 1984 issue of *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, Australia* (6410.0).

PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN  
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT,  
AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: year 1983-84 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in the manufacture of –	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Industrial electric motors	n. a.	100.0	105.4
Distribution transformers	98.0	100.0	105.8
Power transformers	97.0	100.0	108.1

*Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry*

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in the manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g. mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage when it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published in broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an 'industry of origin basis', and in addition, the distinction between home produced and

imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a 'commodity basis'. The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of locally produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a 'delivered into store basis'. Prices relate to 'goods of fixed specifications' with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly 'monthly average prices' rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to 'industrial' users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, GROUP INDEX  
NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION,  
AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Home produced materials –						
Agriculture	280.3	295.9	282.0	288.8	312.3	317.9
Forestry and fishing	300.3	344.4	363.0	378.8	410.1	447.4
Mining	403.5	454.1	472.1	541.1	r538.2	564.9
Electricity	186.7	210.2	253.3	333.9	351.3	361.8
Total home produced materials	305.2	330.9	330.3	359.3	r375.6	387.5
Imported materials –						
Agriculture	329.2	293.6	264.5	303.6	344.0	370.6
Mining	911.8	1,146.3	1,247.8	1,318.7	1,288.2	1,393.1
Manufacturing	261.8	278.7	290.6	310.6	323.6	354.8
Total imported materials	366.4	413.0	435.7	464.9	473.1	515.3
All groups	321.8	353.2	358.9	388.0	402.1	422.2

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, GROUP INDEX  
NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION,  
AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Home produced and imported materials –						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	285.1	299.5	283.9	291.2	315.2	321.2
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	288.8	286.9	281.4	303.9	r318.9	339.3
Electricity, gas, and fuels	554.6	695.5	771.8	880.7	868.7	922.8
Imported manufactured materials –						
Chemicals	225.1	244.7	252.8	271.0	282.8	303.8
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	294.2	310.3	320.7	343.9	358.0	388.1
Other manufactured materials	230.3	242.9	257.3	280.8	288.0	316.5
All groups	321.8	353.2	358.9	388.0	402.1	422.2

*Price indexes of articles produced by manufacturing industry*

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of articles produced by

establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the Index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e. weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, 'Food, beverages, and tobacco', an index series is also published for the special groupings 'Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar', in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, 'Appliances and electrical equipment' and 'Industrial machinery and equipment, etc.' were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated new sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e. constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the 'model'.

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old specification before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,  
INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF  
MANUFACTURING, AUSTRALIA**  
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
All manufacturing industry index (a)	274.9	305.3	328.9	360.2	382.8	404.8
Net sub-divisions (b) –						
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	266.5	290.9	301.9	328.2	355.5	377.0
Textiles (23)	228.8	252.7	270.6	286.7	305.8	322.6
Clothing and footwear (24)	255.3	276.5	298.1	316.0	333.2	352.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	315.5	357.3	388.4	424.9	455.4	494.3
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	269.6	304.2	346.0	390.4	413.6	442.2
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	307.4	366.8	400.9	442.4	456.8	480.8
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	265.2	300.2	337.2	382.1	404.0	429.2
Basic metal products (29)	282.7	297.8	315.3	345.5	365.5	381.0
Fabricated metal products (31)	323.9	371.6	414.2	452.5	480.1	505.3
Transport equipment (32)	252.2	275.7	303.2	335.4	358.9	378.7
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	261.3	289.7	320.7	353.1	372.6	390.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	252.5	273.9	289.5	313.4	342.1	361.4

(a) This index is on a net division basis and relates in concept only to articles which are produced in the Manufacturing Division of ASIC for sale or transfer outside that Division.

(b) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,  
SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a), AUSTRALIA**  
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	244.4	275.0	307.5	341.5	368.5	389.5
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33) –						
Appliances and electrical equipment (332)	224.4	245.3	263.9	287.9	304.9	321.7
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	308.2	346.1	392.8	436.0	458.6	477.1

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1983.

**TRADE PRICE INDEXES**

**Export Price Index**

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index. Its purpose is to provide monthly comparisons, over a period of years, of the level of export prices of selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc., of each commodity, with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality.

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. From October 1962, the Export Price Index was published on a monthly basis with the reference base being year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 were compiled on an interim basis which incorporated a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending a comprehensive review of the index as a whole.

Following this review and rebase, a revised expanded Export Price Index was published in July 1979 using a reference base year 1974-75 = 100.0. The weighting pattern of the revised index was based on the pattern of Australian exports during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77. This new index has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly with regard to manufactured goods. Index numbers have been compiled for each month from July 1974 and each year from 1974-75. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

The selected commodities have been combined into two broad index groups. One group of index numbers has been defined in terms of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC). The first of the accompanying tables presents index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Sections and Divisions of the AECC. The second group of index numbers is based on an 'industry of origin' format defined in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Tables are presented showing index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Divisions and sub-divisions for the 1978 edition of the ASIC.

The revised Export Price Index relates to all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported to Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation). The index numbers for each month relate to prices of those exports of merchandise that are physically shipped from Australia during the month.

The commodities directly represented in the index constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected commodities included in the index. The point of pricing is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e. prices are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

**EXPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN EXPORT  
COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC), AUSTRALIA**  
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	AECC SECTIONS				
		Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
1979-80	174	145	191	198	169	188
1980-81	185	162	202	217	145	181
1981-82	187	147	219	247	139	178
1982-83	203	152	242	287	138	191
1983-84	208	163	242	269	168	203
1984-85	223	171	264	288	211	216

SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS

	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Fish and fish preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar and sugar preparations
1979-80	285	123	230	107	184	95
1980-81	274	141	227	121	210	143
1981-82	250	164	254	120	211	92
1982-83	279	184	305	123	233	67
1983-84	298	179	313	132	262	80
1984-85	314	180	401	143	273	70

EXPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN EXPORT  
COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC), AUSTRALIA - *continued*  
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100.0)

Year	All groups	SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS - <i>continued</i>				
		Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
	Hides, skins, and furskins raw	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	Animal oils and fats
1979-80	326	181	189	180	241	169
1980-81	231	190	207	189	290	145
1981-82	226	200	231	231	307	139
1982-83	243	206	264	270	334	138
1983-84	327	222	249	251	312	168
1984-85	394	237	270	273	329	211
	Manufacturers of -		Power generating machinery and equipment	Specialised machinery for particular industries	Road vehicles	Gold
	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals				
1979-80	145	255	173	195	166	347
1980-81	142	210	194	211	187	408
1981-82	139	176	214	234	211	290
1982-83	149	180	232	267	239	374
1983-84	157	193	247	285	255	356
1984-85	173	200	267	313	274	349

EXPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC), AUSTRALIA  
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100.0)

Year	ASIC DIVISIONS						
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing				
1979-80	137	180	190				
1980-81	150	191	199				
1981-82	153	221	191				
1982-83	158	262	202				
1983-84	169	244	212				
1984-85	182	265	226				
	SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS						
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products	Transport equipment
1979-80	180	180	179	183	231	209	169
1980-81	191	189	190	192	266	204	186
1981-82	212	231	168	201	264	199	206
1982-83	256	270	173	208	296	208	236
1983-84	237	251	190	223	289	213	247
1984-85	258	273	201	238	299	228	269

### Import Price Index

The Import Price Index is a fixed weights index which measures changes in prices of imports of merchandise into Australia. The first issue of the Import Price Index produced by the ABS was released in May 1983, on a reference base year 1981-82 = 100.0. The Index replaced the import price index previously published by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The index has been compiled for each quarter from September 1981 and covers, either directly or indirectly, about 98 per cent of imports of merchandise in 1980-81. The weights are allocated in accordance with the average value of imports of the relevant commodities over the three years ended June 1981.

The selected commodities have been combined into broad index groups in three ways. Index numbers are compiled for:

- (1) groups defined in terms of the sections (1 digit) and divisions (2 digits) of the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) 1980-81;
- (2) groups on an industry of origin basis defined in terms of divisions (1 digit) and sub-divisions (2 digits) of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC); and

(3) groups based on the 1978 edition of the United Nations Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC).

In addition, BEC categories have been rearranged to form the broader End-use classes: Capital goods, Intermediate goods, and Consumption goods.

#### *Prices of imports*

Prices of individual shipments are obtained from major importers of the selected items and relate to the quarter in which the goods arrive in Australia. Imports are priced on a free on board (f.o.b.) country of origin basis. Freight and insurance charges involved in shipping goods from foreign to Australian ports are therefore excluded from the prices used in the index as are Australian import duties. The prices used in the index are the weighted average of all shipments reported by the selected respondent importer of the specified goods imported during the quarter.

All prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency. As a result, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements of imports purchased in currencies other than Australian dollars. Prices reported in a foreign currency are converted to Australian dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of departure from the foreign port. Where imports are purchased at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

The price series used relate to specific standards, grades, types, etc. of each item, with the aim of incorporating in the index, price changes for imports of representative goods of constant quality. In order to lessen the impact of price variation attributable solely to changes, over time, in the country of origin of imported goods, prices are obtained in respect of the predominant countries of origin for each of the specified goods priced. Prices are combined using fixed weights between countries of origin but these weights are reviewed periodically and revised where necessary.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index is contained in the publication *Import Price Index, Australia* (6414.0). The tables below show annual index numbers for groups defined in terms of AICC Sections and ASIC Divisions as well as the BEC components and the End-use classes. Index numbers for more detailed groups and quarterly index numbers are shown in each issue of the quarterly publication.

### IMPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AICC), AUSTRALIA (Base of each index: year 1981-82 = 100.0)

Year	AICC SECTIONS									
	All groups	Food and live animals chiefly for food (0)	Beverages and tobacco (1)	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (2)	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials (3)	Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes (4)	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. (5)	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (6)	Machinery and transport equipment (7)	Miscellaneous manufactured articles and non-monetary gold (8 & 9 part)
1981-82	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982-83	110.4	111.6	120.9	104.9	109.2	98.0	106.7	109.4	112.1	112.1
1983-84	114.4	123.0	128.9	107.9	104.2	135.9	106.7	114.4	118.6	118.9
1984-85	126.5	139.2	139.8	121.0	117.4	146.5	115.5	127.4	130.2	130.9

NOTE. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

### IMPORT PRICE INDEX, INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC) (Base of each index: year 1981-82 = 100.0)

Year	ASIC Divisions		
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing
1981-82	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982-83	115.0	110.6	110.3
1983-84	131.0	104.0	115.2
1984-85	146.3	115.6	127.3



**IMPORT PRICE INDEX, INDEX NUMBERS FOR BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES  
(BEC) AND END-USE CLASSES**

(Base of each index: year 1981-82 = 100.0)

Year	Broad economic categories					End-use classes			
	Food and beverages	Industrial supplies n.e.s.	Fuels and lubricants	Capital goods (except transport equipment) and parts and accessories thereof	Transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof	Consumer goods n.e.s.	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Consumption goods
1981-82	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982-83	110.1	107.9	109.2	112.1	112.9	111.0	111.1	109.3	112.0
1983-84	122.9	110.8	104.2	116.9	123.8	116.8	116.6	111.5	118.9
1984-85	137.6	123.2	117.4	127.5	137.4	127.3	127.7	124.2	130.1

NOTE. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS**

**General**

During 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to Cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

A further Household Expenditure Survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1984. Coverage of this survey, as in 1975-76, included households in both urban and rural areas, except remote and sparsely settled areas.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index. Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Further information on the 1974-75 and 1975-76 surveys can be found on pages 505-10 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS**

Particulars	1975-76			1984r	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
Number of households in sample	653	498	176	1,327	1,947
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	837.40	239.90	85.70	1,163.00	1,320.60
Average number of persons per household	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10	2.83
Average age of household head (years)	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95	47.64
Average weekly household income (\$)	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10	472.22
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service -					
Current housing costs (c)	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18	45.70
Fuel and power	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75	12.19
Food -	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07	73.18
Bread, cakes, and cereals	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91	n.a.
Meat and fish	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64	n.a.
Dairy products, oils, and fats	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27	n.a.
Fruit and vegetables	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92	n.a.
Other food	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34	n.a.
Alcohol and tobacco	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75	17.52
Clothing and footwear	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56	24.21

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS – *continued*

Particulars	1975-76			1984r	
	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	Victoria	Victoria
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$) – <i>continued</i>					
Household equipment and operation	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92	(e) 43.53
Medical care and health expenses	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54	15.40
Transport and communication	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14	(f) 61.92
Recreation and education	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02	(g) 45.89
Miscellaneous goods and services	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56	(h) 30.78
Total expenditure	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49	370.31
Selected other payments (d)	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43	120.55

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

(e) Household furnishings and equipment and household services and operation.

(f) Transport only.

(g) Recreation only.

(h) Includes 'Personal care' figure of \$6.89.

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## TRANSPORT

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### TRANSPORT PORTFOLIO

Victoria Transport is the collective title for the Ministry of Transport and all of the transport authorities. The transport portfolio was restructured in 1983 by the introduction of the Transport Act which created four new authorities:

- (1) the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) which is responsible for the operation of a metropolitan public transport system using trains, trams, and buses;
- (2) the State Transport Authority (STA) which is responsible for the operation of freight services and country, provincial, and interstate passenger services using all suitable modes of transport;
- (3) the Road Construction Authority (RCA) which is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the road network throughout the State; and
- (4) the Road Traffic Authority (RTA) which is responsible for road safety, traffic signals, and the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles.

For a further description of the transport portfolio see pages 520-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The general objective of the Ministry of Transport, as stated in the Transport Act, is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of transport facilities and networks to meet the needs of the community. The Act specifies numerous functions for the Ministry, relating mainly to the development and co-ordination of the provision of transport services, and to the development and implementation of performance targets, policies, strategic plans, resource budgets, and management processes.

For a description of the objectives and responsibilities of the Ministry of Transport, see pages 521-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985. During 1984-85, the Ministry co-ordinated a number of special projects. The more important activities are described below.

#### Special projects

##### *Port Melbourne bayside development (Station Pier)*

The inner east side of Station Pier has become the terminal for the Tasmanian ferry *Abel Tasman*. The remainder of Station Pier, Princes Pier, and adjacent land have been identified as potential sites for major redevelopments.

##### *Neighbourhood bus studies*

The Metropolitan Transit Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry, commenced a series of neighbourhood bus studies in 1984. The objective of these studies is to identify and correct bus service problems in each neighbourhood. Studies have been undertaken in the Ringwood, St Albans, Box Hill, Moorabbin, Broadmeadows, and Frankston neighbourhoods.

##### *Altona-Laverton*

Following the 1982 Public Transport Study for the Altona-Williamstown area, it was agreed to continue rail services on the Altona line, and to upgrade and extend the line from the existing Altona Station to join the Melbourne-Geelong line at Laverton.

Construction work on the line extension commenced in March 1984 and was completed on time in December 1984. The new service was not introduced until April 1985.

*Metropolitan Arterial Road Access Study (METRAS)*

Following the release of issue papers in 1984, the METRAS team produced a further series of public discussion papers during the first half of 1985.

METRAS is scheduled to be completed during 1986. The resulting road strategy will be based on support for government economic and planning goals and will indicate priorities for road network development, including major works, and measures to improve the effectiveness of the existing network. It will also review the status of main road reservations and widenings reserved in the Metropolitan Planning Scheme.

Major road studies in specific corridors being undertaken within the general context of METRAS are the Pascoe Vale Road Relief Study and the Western Bypass Investigation.

*Central Area Access Study (CAAS)*

In March 1983, the study was initiated to identify Central Area transport issues, in particular those related to the Central Activities District (CAD), and to develop a programme of transport actions to address these issues. The road aspects of CAAS form part of METRAS.

The Central Area transport issues and options being considered are: the quality and availability of public transport services; the optimal management strategy for road traffic, particularly in relation to relief of congestion, routing of through traffic, freight movements and service deliveries, road safety, and provision for on-street public transport; the amount, type, distribution, and cost of parking space; the safety and amenity of pedestrians and cyclists; the quality of the physical environment; and integration with other land-use and planning strategies.

*Jolimont development*

In April 1984, the Victorian Government announced that it intended to proceed with the decentralisation of the Jolimont railyards. Stage 1, the Epping Group stabling, is to be relocated initially, making available 2.5 hectares of clear land for redevelopment. A report on the options was released for public comment in September 1984.

*Spencer Street station: multi-modal interchange*

The Ministry, in association with other government departments, Melbourne City Council, and transport operators, has commenced an examination of the feasibility of developing a comprehensive multi-modal interchange at Spencer Street station.

*Regional urban transit systems*

Following the introduction of the 'Geelong Transit System' in 1983, public transport studies were also carried out in Bendigo and Warrnambool, resulting in the introduction of the 'Bendigo Bus' and 'Transit Southwest' urban bus systems. The key features of the urban transit systems are a flat fare for two hours of travel, improved co-ordination, standardised timetabling of services, and a common livery for all buses.

Patronage increases of up to 60 per cent reflect the public acceptance of the improved and expanded level of service.

*Victorian grain handling study*

Following receipt of the report on the Victorian grain handling system, the Ministry has established the Grain Handling Review Group. The Group advises the Minister on the implementation of the specific recommendations made.

During the year under review the principal issues addressed were the assessment of the rail routes identified by the report as non-viable and the State wide introduction of the central receipt point concept for receiving grain from individual farms.

*Tourist railways*

The *Transport Act* 1983 provides for the establishment of tourist railways on railways which have been closed to traffic. A large number of submissions from groups interested in establishing tourist railways has been received over a period of several years. Submissions demonstrating a clear understanding of the implications and costs involved in operating a tourist railway service were further developed during the year to meet the Ministry's establishment criteria.

The Healesville Railway Co-operative and the Geelong Steam Preservation Society have been granted Orders-in-Council to operate on restored railways. The former railway operates between Coldstream and Yarra Glen and the latter between Drysdale and Queenscliff, on the Bellarine Peninsula. In addition to these two railways, progress was made on the Castlemaine to Maldon proposal, and a number of other proposals were put forward.

### **Metropolitan passenger services**

#### *Metropolitan Transit Authority*

The Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA), established on 1 July 1983, provides and manages public transport services for passengers within the Melbourne metropolitan area. The MTA is responsible for metropolitan railway, tramway, and government and private bus operations. It aims to ensure an integrated public transport system involving all transport modes.

#### *Tram services*

While many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems, Melbourne has retained its trams. In 1985 there were 662 trams in operation on 42 routes over 223 kilometres of line and covering 24 million kilometres per year. During 1984-85, 23 A class trams entered service and a further 28 vehicles will join the fleet during 1986.

The Victorian Government's five year programme to completely renovate the 125 W5 class trams, built some fifty years ago, is almost complete. The trams are being progressively renovated at the rate of two per month.

An Automatic Vehicle Monitoring (AVM) system is to be introduced on the metropolitan tram network for better operation and timetabling of services. The AVM system will provide a steady flow of data on current conditions along each route, so that services can be rapidly monitored and adjusted. In addition, it provides better communication and increased security for passengers and crew. It has already been connected to the bus fleet.

#### *Bus services*

Government run buses operate on 50 routes covering 13 million kilometres per year.

The Victorian Government provides financial assistance to private metropolitan bus operators, who numbered fifty-eight in November, 1985. In that year, the operators utilised 930 buses on some 225 routes, to operate peak period services. The cost of subsidising private bus operators in 1984-85 was \$55m.

Tenders have been called for up to 100 new buses to replace the ten year old Leyland National buses. The first new buses are planned to be in service during 1986.

#### *Rail services*

MetRail is responsible for the management and operation of the rail passenger services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Suburban rail patronage has shown a steady upward trend, with increases in the last five years, reversing the steady decline of the previous ten years or so. Improved service reliability and cleaner and more modern rolling stock are considered to have contributed to the increased patronage. Preventive maintenance programmes and changes to the system for reporting train defects have been given particular attention to improve the on-time running of trains.

A modernisation programme covering almost every element of the suburban rail system is under way.

#### *Track improvements*

In June 1985, there were about 910 single track kilometres of suburban rail line.

Construction of a third track between Caulfield and Moorabbin continued throughout 1985, the project incorporating major works at Glenhuntly, Patterson, McKinnon, Bentleigh, and Moorabbin stations.

#### *Railway stations and property*

An extensive programme of rail station redevelopment and improvement continued during 1985. Improvements to station facilities include new or renovated buildings, better lighting, security and passenger information, facilities for the disabled, and landscaping. More car parking spaces, taxi ranks, bus bays, and off-loading areas will be provided together with improvements in feeder bus services.

Stations where major redevelopment has been completed include Bell, Croydon, Flagstaff, Ginifer, Hoppers Crossing, Hurstbridge, Keon Park, Mooroolbark, Seddon, and Westona. Other stations being completely rebuilt or reconstructed are Boronia, Frankston, Patterson, Clifton Hill, Broadmeadows, Glenhuntly, Mitcham, and Hawthorn, where particular attention is being paid to its Victorian architecture. Flinders Street station is being redeveloped at a total cost of \$24m.

*Rolling stock*

As more modern vehicles are delivered the blue Harris trains are being phased out. At June 1985 there were 102 Comeng trains, 115 Hitachi trains, and 42 Harris trains in the MetRail fleet.

*Power, signalling, and safety*

In 1983 a major replacement for the suburban rail overhead system commenced. This programme continued during 1985. Work on the Dandenong and Frankston lines has been completed and late in the year work commenced on the Sandringham line.

An accelerated programme of boom barrier installation over the suburban system's most dangerous level crossings was instituted in 1982. During 1985, 13 boom barriers were installed, a significant increase on previous years.

*Melbourne underground rail loop*

Construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop was completed in 1985, with the last of the underground stations, Flagstaff, officially opened.

The \$650m loop project, one of the largest undertakings in Melbourne's history, carries more than 600 trains per day.

**METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS  
AND SERVICES, VICTORIA**

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85
Trains in peak service	134	135
Trams	653	662
Buses –		
Government	277	316
Private	946	930
Length of rail track (single track kilometres)	892	910
Employees	12,334	12,550

**Country, provincial, and interstate services***State Transport Authority*

The State Transport Authority (STA) is the largest of the Victorian Transport Authorities, employing approximately 14,000 persons and operating a country and interstate rail network of over 5,100 kilometres. The name V/Line has been adopted by the STA to present its new corporate identity and its modern services and programmes to the public.

*Rail passenger services*

Country rail passenger services are provided on a 'core' network which essentially connects Melbourne to the large regional centres of Albury, Shepparton and Cobram, Bendigo and Swan Hill, Mildura, Ballarat, Horsham and Dimboola, Geelong and Warrnambool, Traralgon, Sale, and Bairnsdale. From this rail network, connecting coach services are operated to other centres such as Yarrowonga, Deniliquin, Cohuna, Sea Lake, Daylesford, Maryborough, Donald, Portland, and Maffra. V/Line also operates road coach services to Leongatha and Yarram, Mansfield, and to Mildura via Bendigo and Swan Hill. New road coach services introduced during 1984-85 included a service from Albury to Adelaide (connecting with XPT trains to and from Sydney).

Most commuter services upgraded as H type air-conditioned car sets were placed on routes previously operated by older rail motors and wooden-bodied carriages. The new air-conditioned tangerine cars were introduced on the Swan Hill and Albury corridors while a progressive withdrawal of the remaining wooden-bodied rolling stock was achieved as further H sets were introduced.

Following many years of decline, country rail patronage has continued to show a marked increase in recent years. Patronage has increased from 3,625,000 in 1982-83, 3,952,000 in 1983-84 to 4,293,000 in 1984-85.

*Rolling stock improvements*

V/Line is involved in a major locomotive and carriage improvement programme. To complement the redesigned route structure and the modernisation of services, new air-conditioned carriages with airline-style seating have replaced older rolling stock. In January 1986, there were nineteen new trains

(fifty-seven carriages) in inter-city service, each train having one carriage with modern on-board catering facilities.

An additional thirteen 3 car sets of air-conditioned inter-urban carriages are also in service. To supplement the new carriages, thirty-seven older steel-bodied air-conditioned cars have been refurbished and modernised, including ten which are being equipped with modern catering facilities of the same standard as the new carriages. Thirteen T class locomotives have been rebuilt, with increased horse-power, to provide motive power for these carriages on inter-urban services.

A programme of motive power acquisition is under way at a total cost of \$111.6m. Eleven B class locomotives have been modernised and re-powered (2,500 HP). Six of a total of fifteen G class 3,300 HP heavy duty locomotives have been delivered, and these are for use in freight service.

Five of twenty-five N class passenger type 2,500 HP locomotives have been delivered, and these are equipped with electric generators to provide power for air-conditioning passenger trains. A further thirteen T class locomotives have been re-built as P class for inter-urban passenger service. Older locomotives are being withdrawn from service. A further fifty-five VHG grain hopper wagons have been added to the fleet of modern freight vehicles, allowing for more efficient block train movement of grain.

#### *Track and station improvements*

An ongoing programme of improvements to country railway stations commenced with the restoration of the Ballarat railway station which was badly affected by a fire in December 1981. Warnambool railway station has been renovated, and South Geelong railway station has been rebuilt. Twenty-four other stations have been nominated for improvement and vary between completed to not yet commenced, depending upon the programmes. Additionally, a number of stations on the South East Gippsland line were refurbished prior to the passenger service to Leongatha being recommenced.

#### *Safety*

The safer and more efficient operation of trains on country and interstate lines is a major concern underlying the introduction of modern radio communications. There are two separate yet complementary systems, costing about \$8m. The first is a local radio system which allows communication between driver and guard, between trains, and between trains and depots or stations as designated within the system. The local radio system has a range of up to 10 kilometres. This system is now fully operational throughout Victoria.

The second radio system, train to base, allows communication between a train and Train Control in Melbourne on all country lines throughout the system. This system was fully operational from 31 December 1984.

#### *Freight*

During 1984-85, V/Line transported approximately 11,800,000 tonnes of Victorian and interstate freight which was a 13 per cent increase over the 1983-84 result. Improved harvests contributed to a 35 per cent increase in grain haulage over that in 1983-84 and increased business was also obtained in cement, mining and quarrying, containers, and general freight traffics.

The final report of the Grain Handling Study was submitted during September 1984. The study was initiated to improve grain handling procedures. During 1984-85, an additional 55 bogie grain wagons were constructed, replacing smaller and older four wheel wagons. Additionally, 25 container wagons were constructed to service the expanding container business.

#### *Webb Dock*

Construction of the rail freight link from the Spencer Street railyards to Webb Dock was completed during 1985 at a final cost of \$22m. A bridge was constructed across the Yarra River.

Provision has been made for standard gauge operation with installation of dual gauge trackwork across major intersections, the bridge, and Webb Dock, where trackwork is cast into concrete. The link will lead to considerable savings in handling costs for port users and will minimise heavy vehicle increases through residential areas. Operation of the line has commenced.

### **Railway statistics**

On 1 July 1983, the STA came into existence, taking over the functions of the previous Victorian Railways Board. The following tables relate to State railway operations and road motor services up to 30 June 1985.

Certain border railways in New South Wales were, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board, and this responsibility continues under the STA. Particulars of these railways have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria.

*Capital cost of railways and equipment*

The capital costs of all lines constructed and in the course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Board at 30 June for each of the years 1980 to 1985 are shown in the following table:

**TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC.:  
EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK,  
VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

At 30 June -	Railway		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines and rolling stock	Lines in process of construction		
1980	550,177	6,868	19	557,064
1981	744,902	738	19	(b)745,659
1982	682,835	738	19	(c)683,592
1983	714,831	—	19	714,850
1984	835,348	—	—	835,348
1985	694,673	—	—	694,673

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936* and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in the course of manufacture.

(b) Includes \$122.4m worth of assets acquired from the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority (MURLA), subsequently transferred back to MURLA at the direction of the Ministry of Transport, and assets to the value of \$8.1m which were transferred to the Railway Construction and Property Board (RCPB) in 1980-81 at the direction of the Ministry of Transport.

(c) Does not include \$122.9m worth of assets from MURLA and \$29.8m which have been transferred to RCPB to date.

*Railways staff*

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) per year for each of the financial years 1979-80 to 1984-85 are shown in the following table:

**RAILWAYS STAFF: NUMBERS, SALARIES,  
ETC. (a), VICTORIA**

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1979-80	5,388	17,361	22,749	282,811
1980-81	5,362	16,732	22,094	315,073
1981-82	5,276	15,835	21,111	352,542
1982-83	5,234	15,671	20,905	411,489
1983-84	5,157	15,519	20,676	449,291
1984-85	5,329	15,883	21,212	473,432

(a) Includes the metropolitan services.



*Railways rolling stock*

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June, for each of the years 1980 to 1985.

**RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES), VICTORIA**

Rolling stock in service	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Locomotives—</b>						
Steam	10	10	10	10	10	10
Electric	35	33	31	28	28	28
Diesel electric	267	263	261	257	256	260
Other (a)	88	82	77	69	67	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>357</b>
<b>Passenger coaches—</b>						
Electric suburban	1,038	1,083	1,083	1,079	1,001	1,026
Other (b)	469	383	349	330	336	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,302</b>
<b>Goods stock (c)</b>	<b>12,165</b>	<b>11,797</b>	<b>11,629</b>	<b>11,555</b>	<b>11,226</b>	<b>10,935</b>
<b>Service stock</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>636</b>

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included; rail motor passenger vehicles also included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

*Railways traffic*

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years from 1979-80 to 1984-85 is shown in the following table:

**RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA**

Traffic	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>Average number of kilometres open for traffic</b>		6,304	6,123	5,812	5,814	5,760	5,760
<b>Traffic train kilometres —</b>							
Country and interstate	'000	6,208	6,188	6,661	7,004	7,552	7,047
Suburban	'000	13,174	13,744	14,209	14,549	14,483	13,983
Goods	'000	11,413	10,682	10,266	8,613	9,170	9,258
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,795</b>	<b>30,614</b>	<b>31,136</b>	<b>30,166</b>	<b>31,205</b>	<b>30,288</b>
<b>Passenger journeys —</b>							
Country and interstate	'000	3,663	(a)3,973	3,587	4,126	3,952	4,293
Suburban	'000	85,755	(a)84,500	(b)72,726	(b)80,197	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total</b>		<b>89,418</b>	<b>(a)88,473</b>	<b>(b)76,313</b>	<b>(b)84,323</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

(a) Estimated.

(b) These figures exclude suburban rail journeys made on multi-modal tickets purchased on trams or buses.

**Private bus services***Country and urban*

From 1 July 1983, bus services in Victorian country areas and provincial centres come under the control of the State Transport Authority (V/Line), which is responsible for specifying the routes, levels of services and fare structures, for planning and co-ordinating these services, and for determining subsidies. The services are classified into country and urban. Urban operations comprise private bus services in Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and the La Trobe Valley. Country and urban services are operated by private bus companies. Some private operators are under contract to V/Line to provide coach services connecting to or extending from the rail network.

The following table shows particulars for road passenger services, for the financial years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

**COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD  
PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA  
( '000)**

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>PRIVATE BUS SERVICES</b>			
Country services –			
Passengers	3,734	r3,813	3,798
Bus kilometres	7,086	7,849	8,388
Revenue \$	3,196	r3,549	3,995
Subsidy \$	1,000	1,300	1,440
Urban services (a) –			
Passengers	7,218	7,552	7,373
Bus kilometres	6,019	6,261	6,489
Revenue \$	3,375	3,341	3,440
Subsidy \$	3,000	3,420	5,200
<b>CONTRACT SERVICES</b>			
Passengers	n.a.	297	347
Bus kilometres	n.a.	2,985	3,439
Contract costs \$	n.a.	2,187	2,883

(a) Covers the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe Valley areas.

**Road construction**

*Road Construction Authority*

The Road Construction Authority (RCA) was constituted as a statutory authority under the *Transport Act* 1983, which came into operation on 1 July 1983, and replaced the Country Roads Board which was formerly constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912. The responsibilities of the West Gate Bridge Authority were transferred to the then Country Roads Board on 1 July 1982.

The RCA's system of declared and proclaimed roads at 1 July 1985 comprised 7,110 kilometres of State highways, 424 kilometres of freeways, 840 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,013 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,854 kilometres of main roads.

Roads which are not included in the RCA's declared road system are referred to as 'unclassified roads'. These roads are the responsibility of local councils, but the RCA each year assists councils by making allocations for the more important of these roads. The allocations are made subject to municipal contributions determined at the time the allocation is made, based on the nature, extent, and location of the particular work. The total amount of the municipal contributions averages approximately one-fifth of the total expenditure from the RCA's allocations.

The main sources of funds made available to the RCA are:

- (1) by appropriation from the Consolidated Fund – an amount approximating specified proportions of collections relating to fees collected under the *Motor Car Act* 1958, amounts credited to the Consolidated Fund in respect of Licence Fees raised under the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act* 1979, and special money appropriated by Parliament;
- (2) funds provided from the Works and Services Account; and
- (3) funds received directly by the RCA.

*Expenditure on roads and bridges*

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Road Construction Authority on roads and bridges during each of the years 1979-80 to 1984-85:

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY, EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES,  
VICTORIA  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
State highways –						
Construction	30,541	37,760	38,250	51,510	73,475	78,633
Maintenance	19,325	19,790	24,326	29,651	33,669	33,427
Freeways –						
Construction	61,561	63,884	72,129	65,918	80,310	94,571
Maintenance	3,789	3,752	4,856	7,512	8,051	8,627

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY, EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES,  
VICTORIA - *continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Main roads -						
Construction	25,211	26,559	32,246	41,124	48,197	53,675
Maintenance	17,390	18,285	21,975	23,630	26,141	27,845
Unclassified roads -						
Construction	r36,818	r39,472	r41,674	r48,846	r59,225	58,556
Maintenance	8,879	9,550	14,116	11,990	12,957	13,315
Tourists' roads -						
Construction	1,822	2,215	1,983	3,504	6,024	4,962
Maintenance	2,238	2,535	3,130	3,853	3,891	4,225
Forest roads -						
Construction	770	550	871	1,013	1,306	1,358
Maintenance	1,208	1,411	1,547	1,597	1,725	1,828
Metropolitan bridges	13	—	—	—	—	—
Rail-over-road bridge protection	439	728	1,034	1,469	—	—
State Intersection Control Program	946	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic Facilities Program—works expenditure	—	—	—	7,535	12,644	14,340
Murray River bridges and punts	636	738	1,248	520	514	758
Traffic line marking	2,140	2,716	3,558	4,283	3,833	3,852
Wage Pause Employment Program	—	—	—	—	r1,209	31
Metropolitan street name signing	—	—	—	—	—	1
Commonwealth Employment Program	—	—	—	—	—	78
Total construction	r156,723	r170,440	r187,153	r211,915	r268,537	291,755
Total maintenance	52,829	55,323	69,950	78,233	86,434	89,267
Total other	4,174	4,182	5,840	13,807	r18,200	19,060
Total expenditure—works	r213,726	r229,945	r262,943	r303,955	r373,171	400,082

### Road administration

#### Road Traffic Authority

On 1 July 1983, the Road Traffic Authority (RTA) was established. It incorporated:

- (1) the Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA);
- (2) the Transport Regulation Board (TRB); and
- (3) some functions of the Country Roads Board (CRB).

The RTA administers road safety and traffic management programmes, provides vehicle registration and driver licensing systems, controls many private transport services and operations (such as taxis and tow trucks), and develops regulations applicable to road traffic.

#### Registrations, licences, and permits

All Victorian motor cars and motor cycles must be registered with the Road Traffic Authority, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side-cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

Licences for commercial goods vehicles are issued with vehicle registration and take the form of an endorsement on every certificate of commercial registration issued after 1 July 1981. In 1984, the Transport (Commercial Goods Vehicles) Regulations 1984 were introduced. They provide for the licensing, maintenance and repair of commercial goods vehicles, and prescribe various fees and forms relating to commercial goods vehicles.

In November 1984, a programme to replace paper licences with more durable plastic ones, incorporating a photograph, was introduced. The new photographic licence has been widely accepted and the one millionth licence was issued on 24 January 1986.

Also commencing on 1 March 1986, all renewals of licences were for 6 year periods at a cost of \$54. Probationary licences continued to be issued for 3 years at a cost of \$30.

A new computerised Vehicles Security Register now allows prospective buyers of second-hand vehicles to check hire-purchase contracts or other encumbrances on them. The *Chattels Securities Act* 1981 transfers the onus for registration of financial interest from the registered owner of a vehicle, and requires any person who has an interest in a motor car or trailer to register that interest. The Vehicles Security Register enables a prospective purchaser to enquire whether an interest is recorded, and

offers a guarantee to car buyers that there is no security interest such as an outstanding lease, mortgage, or hire purchase obligation on the vehicle.

#### *Taxis*

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1985 totalled: metropolitan 2,968, urban 205 (Ballarat 51, Bendigo 38, Geelong 116), and country 454.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents approximately a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday (6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. in country areas), from 1.00 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday, and on public holidays. Taxi fares at 30 June 1985 were flagfall \$1.00 (including the first 96.5 metres on tariff 1 and the first 80 metres on tariff 2), plus 10 cents for each additional 193 or 160 metres for tariff 1 or 2, respectively.

The Ministry extended the multi-hire taxi scheme in 1983. The scheme allows taxis to pick up a number of people at one point (i.e. a taxi rank) and take them to varying destinations. Each passenger is charged 75 per cent of his/her fare.

#### *Taxi scheme for the disabled*

At 30 June 1985, 51,600 disabled people were registered with the Victorian Government's Multi-Purpose Taxi Scheme, which began in February 1983. The multi-purpose taxis were introduced as a service to disabled people who have difficulty using normal forms of public transport. The scheme permits disabled people to use standard taxis as well as new specially designed taxi vans, for half the metered fare.

A special committee which includes people with disabilities processes applications for entry into the scheme. Approved users of the multi-purpose scheme receive renewable booklets containing taxi vouchers for the standard taxis. There is no restriction on the number of trips taken.

Ten taxi companies in Melbourne have fourteen special taxi vans between them which can take people in wheel chairs. Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong each have a similar vehicle in their taxi fleet, and the scheme is expected to be extended to other regional centres, depending on demand.

#### *Tow trucks*

The Accident Towing Allocation Scheme commenced operation on 1 September 1982, and its functions are being monitored by a steering committee provided for in the Transport Consolidated (Tow truck) Regulations 1983. The programme has been administered by the RTA from 1 July 1983.

The Accident Towing Allocation Scheme controls the number of tow trucks at accidents and the behaviour of tow truck personnel at accidents, sets maximum towing and storage rates, and provides industry self-regulation.

#### *Motor boats*

The Authority is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$2,035,007 during 1984-85. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid to the Victorian Tourism Commission. At 30 June 1985, there were 108,117 motor boats registered by the Authority.

#### *Enforcement*

Enforcement Branch officers are responsible for the enforcement of the Transport Act and regulations, the Motor Car Act and regulations, and other associated Acts and regulations. Branch officers are located in the Melbourne metropolitan area and twelve country regional centres.

On-road supervision of commercial vehicles plays a significant role in the duties of officers with special emphasis being placed on matters of road safety. Other areas that the Branch is associated with are the enforcement and certification of the passenger and tow truck industries.

#### DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of licence	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Drivers'	1,999,646	2,046,331	2,099,421	2,164,116	2,216,443	2,346,069
Riders'	72,526	74,138	82,293	91,323	100,377	126,723
Total	2,072,172	2,120,469	2,181,714	2,255,439	2,316,820	2,472,792

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on register by type. Particulars of Australian Government-owned vehicles, with the exception of defence service vehicles, are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), VICTORIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Type of vehicle	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Motor cars and station wagons	1,580.1	1,632.5	1,731.2	1,796.5	1,859.7	1,936.8
Utilities	110.6	113.9	122.0	127.0	133.4	137.8
Panel vans	55.4	57.0	59.4	60.1	60.4	59.0
Trucks -						
Rigid	130.5	136.8	149.5	157.5	168.5	181.1
Articulated	10.5	11.1	12.2	12.2	12.5	13.0
Other truck type vehicles	10.1	10.5	11.7	12.5	12.6	13.0
Buses	9.1	9.9	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.5
Motor cycles	54.0	64.2	74.3	79.6	81.7	83.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,960.2</b>	<b>2,035.9</b>	<b>2,171.8</b>	<b>2,257.7</b>	<b>2,341.8</b>	<b>2,437.7</b>

(a) At end of June.

**Road safety and traffic management**

*Road traffic accidents*

While there are now fewer deaths from motor vehicle collisions, injuries have not fallen at the same rate. The number of people killed in 1983-84 was 649, the lowest since 1959. The number of people reported as injured remained relatively constant over the period 1978 to 1984.

The following tables include details of road traffic accidents which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) that the accident occurred on a road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or any place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;
- (2) that it involved:
  - (i) any road vehicle which was in motion; or
  - (ii) any animal which was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
  - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in:
  - (i) the death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or
  - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred. There is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings) or on private property. For these reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 413.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF  
PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1978-79	14,758	842	20,056	381	22	518
1979-80	14,644	785	19,504	376	20	501
1980-81	15,576	713	20,765	396	18	528
1981-82	15,642	717	20,723	394	18	522
1982-83	15,225	711	19,884	377	18	493
1983-84	15,508	649	20,570	380	16	504

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84:

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS  
KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA**

Description	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	246	8,792	274	8,349	266	8,907
Motor cyclists	78	2,037	83	2,160	66	1,974
Passengers (any type)	200	6,701	172	6,194	130	6,416
Pedestrians	153	1,998	152	1,934	159	2,034
Pedal cyclists	38	1,155	28	1,192	26	1,205
Other	2	40	2	55	2	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>20,723</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>20,570</b>

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 are shown according to their ages in the following table:

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, AGES OF PERSONS KILLED  
OR INJURED, VICTORIA**

Age group (years)	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	23	445	19	421	13	404
5 and under 7	10	289	14	274	10	258
7 and under 17	66	2,306	45	2,202	40	2,245
17 and under 21	135	4,102	135	3,955	120	3,930
21 and under 30	170	5,309	189	5,129	153	5,349
30 and under 40	77	2,690	76	2,556	86	2,851
40 and under 50	45	1,675	48	1,501	44	1,604
50 and under 60	52	1,339	61	1,265	45	1,255
60 and over	138	1,517	122	1,498	137	1,603
Not stated	1	1,051	2	1,083	1	1,071
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>20,723</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>20,570</b>

*Road safety programmes*

The Road Traffic Authority is responsible for the initiation, development, and implementation of road safety strategies. The strategies are directed at reducing the level of road deaths and injuries by better traffic management, vehicle engineering, education, licensing, and enforcement.

The Road Traffic Authority conducts a wide range of educational programmes designed to ensure that road safety concepts are taught to children in schools. Teaching materials for all year levels have been progressively developed and distributed. These materials have been widely acclaimed by both road safety and education experts.

The number of teachers seconded from the Education Department to assist with the promotion of the programmes has been doubled in 1986. The programmes currently in use include: Roadwork; Bike-Ed; Surveys; Roads and Traffic; Teenagers, Alcohol and Road Safety; Science and the Road; Survival Trails; Legal Studies; and Drive for Life.

The Road Traffic Authority conducts educational programmes within the wider community. These programmes tackle specific road safety problems in quite innovative ways.

The Victorian Government, in association with a leading car manufacturer, has funded the purchase of up to 11,000 safety bassinets to establish a State wide Baby Safety Bassinet Loan Scheme to operate initially over a three year period. Two types of restraints are available for hire. Both units are approved by the Standards Association of Australia. The scheme is administered by local municipalities and provides parents with the opportunity to hire a bassinet for no more than \$10. Over 180 of the 210 municipalities in the State participate in the scheme.

Three bicycle helmet rebate schemes have been conducted to encourage wearing of bicycle helmets. The latest scheme provided a \$10 rebate on helmets purchased during December 1985. In

total, about 70,000 helmet rebates have been provided and helmet wearing rates for cyclists have increased considerably.

#### *Driver and rider safety*

A new learner permit and probationary licence test manual titled *Victorian Traffic Handbook* was launched in June 1985. The manual and associated tests is intended to increase the knowledge of roadcraft and road law among novice drivers. New learner permit tests based on the manual were introduced in July with the new licence tests coming into effect in October.

The improved motorcycle rider training and licensing scheme first introduced in June 1983 was expanded during 1985 to include a new off-street skill test and associated training programme. The test is based on the Motorcycle Operator Skill Test developed by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation in the USA and uses electronic signalling and speed measuring devices in assessing a rider's ability to perform a number of specially designed manoeuvres. The test currently applies in most of the metropolitan area and was extended to major provincial centres by the end of 1985.

New motorcycle training and testing centres were established at Geelong, Port Melbourne, and Warrnambool in 1985 bringing the total to twelve centres.

#### *Road traffic hazards*

The Victorian Government plans to spend \$4.74m in the 1985-86 financial year treating accident 'black spots'. A total of 200 black spots, particularly accident-prone sections of road, had been identified for study and treatment during the year. Treatment can vary from signposting and building traffic islands to the total redesigning and remaking of intersections. The 1984-85 black spot programme allocation was \$3.8m, with treatment for 150 sites. During 1983-84, 70 sites were treated at a cost of \$1.6m.

Regional centres to receive attention in the 1985-86 accident black spots programme included Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, Shepparton, Traralgon, Warrnambool, Mildura, Werribee, and Morwell.

#### *Co-ordination of traffic signals*

Implementation of the SCRAM (Signal Co-ordination of Regional Areas in Melbourne) system is continuing. Signal co-ordination reduces travel time, stops, and fuel consumption by providing green wave progression for major traffic flows. By mid-1985, 506 sets of traffic lights had been linked out of a total of 1,800 to be linked during the five year programme. For further information on SCRAM and other traffic strategies see page 547 of the *Victorian Year Book 1985*.

#### **Motor Accidents Board**

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a 'no fault' motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme provides for payment in respect of loss of earning capacity, medical, hospital, ambulance, and other reasonable expenses that have been incurred as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident.

The Board is also required to provide medical and vocational rehabilitation for persons who have been injured in motor vehicle accidents. Claims on the Board must be made within six years of the date of the accident and once made, there is no time limit in respect of claims for loss of earning capacity and medical treatment, except where a Common Law settlement and/or judgment has taken place. If this has occurred, then the Board's liability terminates at the date of settlement and/or judgment. The Board in the financial year ending 30 June 1985 paid \$98,284,000 for benefits, making a total paid to 30 June 1985 of \$510,163,601.

## SEA TRANSPORT

### **Shipping**

#### *Introduction*

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong, Portland, and Western Port.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool being exported from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development

of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

#### *Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania*

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian National Line between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85:

#### SEAROAD SERVICE (a) BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA

Ship	Passengers			Accompanied vehicles		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Empress of Australia	124,056	124,693	120,944	36,029	35,825	31,846

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, ie. containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.  
Source: The Australian National Line.

#### *Statistics*

Compilation of statistics of coastal shipping (interstate and intrastate) ceased from July 1978. Statistics appearing in tables below relate only to international voyages and overseas cargo.

#### *Ship arrivals and departures*

The following table shows ship movements to and from Victoria for the period 1979-80 to 1984-85. 'Ship calls' are so defined that a ship is counted each time it arrives at or departs from a Victorian port. 'Deadweight tonnage' refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of cargo, stores, fuel, passengers, and crew carried by a ship when loaded to its maximum summer waterline.

#### OVERSEAS SHIPPING, SHIP ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Arrivals –						
Ship calls	r1,887	r1,924	r1,977	1,703	r1,903	2,171
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	36,312	38,808	39,573	34,687	r43,407	54,329
Departures –						
Ship calls	r1,850	r1,901	1,916	1,640	r1,865	2,145
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	35,547	38,466	38,517	33,929	r42,283	53,554

Particulars of ship movements at Victorian ports are shown in the following table for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85:

#### OVERSEAS SHIPPING, SHIP ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY PORT, VICTORIA

Particulars	Melbourne			Geelong			Western Port			Portland		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Arrivals –												
Ship calls	r1,259	1,403	1,566	205	247	317	172	164	160	69	89	128
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	r22,759	26,919	30,623	5,771	6,865	9,558	4,200	6,841	9,905	1,989	2,783	4,244
Departures –												
Ship calls	1,188	1,366	1,543	211	247	317	172	164	160	69	88	125
Deadweight tonnage ('000 tonnes)	r21,687	26,000	29,963	6,000	6,757	9,492	4,151	6,766	9,990	2,043	2,760	4,108

#### *Cargo discharged and loaded*

The following table examines overseas cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 in revenue tonnes and gross weight. The 'revenue tonne' is the unit of measurement predominantly used in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and statistics are obtained by adding mass (tonnes) and volumetric (cubic metres) units. 'Gross weight' is the total weight of cargo excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged.



## OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY PORT, VICTORIA

Port	Discharged				Loaded			
	1983-84		1984-85		1983-84		1984-85	
	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Melbourne	4,549	2,719	4,958	3,198	2,349	2,005	2,558	2,291
Geelong	1,454	1,448	1,516	1,505	1,880	1,873	3,301	3,295
Western Port	12	12	103	103	2,372	2,329	3,234	3,234
Portland	141	141	111	111	1,027	1,022	1,621	1,599
Total	6,157	4,321	6,689	4,917	7,628	7,230	10,714	10,420

*Container cargo*

The following table provides details of containers and container cargo discharged and loaded at Victorian ports in 1983-84 and 1984-85. All statistics relating to containers are expressed in terms of 20 foot units. A 40 foot container is recorded therefore as 2 twenty foot equivalent units (or TEUs).

## OVERSEAS SHIPPING, CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED BY VICTORIAN PORTS

Port	Year	Number of containers		Cargo (a)		Total
		Empty TEUS	TEUS with cargo	Container	Other	
DISCHARGED						
Melbourne	1983-84	5,567	133,503	2,559,591	1,989,648	4,549,239
	1984-85	5,491	161,458	3,014,478	1,943,912	4,958,390
Geelong	1983-84	720	79	789	1,453,637	1,454,426
	1984-85	1,324	402	6,864	1,509,404	1,516,268
Western Port	1983-84	—	—	—	11,974	11,974
	1984-85	3	115	2,315	100,893	103,208
Portland	1983-84	26	28	409	140,757	141,166
	1984-85	—	—	—	110,784	110,784
Total	1983-84	6,313	133,610	2,560,789	3,596,016	6,156,805
	1984-85	6,818	161,975	3,023,657	3,664,993	6,688,650
LOADED						
Melbourne	1983-84	28,931	94,895	1,633,766	714,750	2,348,516
	1984-85	43,243	115,516	1,785,908	772,310	2,558,218
Geelong	1983-84	3	1,717	32,663	1,847,731	1,880,394
	1984-85	—	3,996	76,664	3,223,866	3,300,530
Western Port	1983-84	—	31	499	2,371,304	2,371,803
	1984-85	—	—	—	3,234,472	3,234,472
Portland	1983-84	1	10	144	1,027,321	1,027,465
	1984-85	—	1	16	1,621,017	1,621,033
Total	1983-84	28,935	96,653	1,667,072	5,961,106	7,628,178
	1984-85	43,243	119,513	1,862,588	8,851,665	10,714,253

(a) Measured in revenue tonnes.

### Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-five former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, seventeen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1979-80 to 1984-85. Although the number of ships has remained relatively steady, tonnes carried have risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll on-roll off, tankers, and very large car carriers.

#### NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1979-80	3,988	683	1982-83	3,656	672
1980-81	3,646	671	1983-84	3,776	683
1981-82	3,854	722	1984-85	3,987	613

### Port of Melbourne Authority

Information relating to the Port of Melbourne Authority can be found on pages 555-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

### Port of Geelong Authority

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Port of Geelong Authority, which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1905. The Authority consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by twenty-four kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of eleven metres and a width of 122 metres. There are sixteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson, owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Port Authority operates a commercial slipway for vessels up to 1,000 tonnes, and a container berth equipped with a forty tonne single-lift crane. Trade of the Port for 1985 totalled 6,767,379 tonnes (imports 2,152,794 tonnes, exports 4,614,585 tonnes). This compares with 7,136,705 tonnes for 1984 (imports 2,037,278 tonnes, exports 5,099,427 tonnes).

### Port of Portland Authority

The Port of Portland Authority is a statutory body which operates under the *Port of Portland Authority Act* 1958.

Principal commodities handled at the Port include bulk grain, livestock, fertiliser components, woodchips, timber, and petroleum products.

Overall trade during 1984-85 amounted to 2,010,878 tonnes. Exports accounted for 1,739,232 tonnes of trade, an increase of 73 per cent over the preceding year while import trade decreased by 24 per cent to 271,646 tonnes.

The following table shows particulars of shipping, trade, and financial operations for the Port of Portland Authority:

#### PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY, TRADE AND SHIPPING SUMMARY

Year	Trade vessels	Other vessels	Gross tonnage	Total exports (tonnes)	Total imports (tonnes)	Total trade (tonnes)
1979-80	165	10	2,885,022	1,438,993	474,355	1,913,348
1980-81	139	30	2,351,153	1,115,257	513,522	1,628,779
1981-82	118	32	2,084,263	851,113	452,027	1,303,140
1982-83	110	32	n.a.	381,147	468,981	850,128

PORT OF PORTLAND AUTHORITY, TRADE AND SHIPPING SUMMARY – *continued*

Year	Trade vessels	Other vessels	Gross tonnage	Total exports (tonnes)	Total imports (tonnes)	Total trade (tonnes)
1983-84	215	36	2,262,782	1,000,088	359,099	1,359,187
1984-85	140	13	n.a.	1,739,232	271,646	2,010,878

**Western Port**

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about sixteen kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately forty-two kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

## WESTERN PORT, PORT TRADE

Year	Petroleum products		Steel	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Ships	Tonnes
		'000		'000
1978-79	368	10,799	89	703
1979-80	335	11,142	94	759
1980-81	362	10,423	77	758
1981-82	312	10,045	96	818
1982-83	310	9,567	89	757
1983-84	326	12,599	89	834

## AIR TRANSPORT

**Civil aviation***Administration*

The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne. Information concerning the functions of the Department of Aviation can be found on page 561 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

*Victorian aerodromes*

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Aviation. Since 1957, Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local government authorities under the local ownership plan.

At present in Victoria there are seven Commonwealth Government-owned aerodromes as well as thirty-three licensed aerodromes. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government pays 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfers existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pays 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1984 was \$344,585 for development, and \$509,831 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

*Classification of flying activities*

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

*Private operations*

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation – private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 6,588 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1984.

*Aerial work operations*

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey, spotting, photography, agriculture, flight training, and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flight training. To 30 June 1983, over 64,100 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria and over 71,400 to June 1984.

*Charter operation*

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. At 30 June 1983, there were ninety-eight Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and over 30,700 hours were flown by these organisations; at 30 June 1984, there were ninety-seven operators and over 32,000 hours flown.

*Commuter operations*

At December 1985, Victorian commuter services were approved to operate between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon – Flinders Island – Launceston – Hobart, Essendon – Smithton – Strahan – Queenstown – Hobart, La Trobe Valley – Launceston, Melbourne – Albury – Wagga Wagga, Melbourne – Merimbula – Cooma, Melbourne – King Island, Melbourne – Portland, Melbourne – Mount Gambier, Melbourne – Mildura, Mildura – Renmark – Adelaide, Mildura – Broken Hill, Phillip Island – Wynyard, Portland – Mount Gambier, Warrnambool – Hamilton – Essendon.

*Regular public transport*

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are either domestic – Ansett Airlines of Australia, East-West Airlines, and Trans Australia Airlines, or international – Qantas Airways, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, British Airways, CAAC (China), Cathay Pacific, Continental Airlines, Flying Tiger Line (for specialised cargo operations), Garuda Indonesian Airways, JAT (Yugoslavia), KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Olympic Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, and Thai Airways International.

*Gliding clubs*

Gliding is mainly carried out at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Barnawartha, Bendigo, Colac, Derby, Euroa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe Valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, Mt Beauty, Rosebud, and Swan Hill. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

*Control of air traffic*

The control of air traffic is described on page 562 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985. Special articles on Air Traffic Control and the Omega navigation facility can be found on pages 551-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1982.

*Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport*

The development and facilities at Melbourne Airport are described on page 563 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

*Civil aviation statistics*

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1979 to 1984 were as follows:

## DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Airport	Passenger movements					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Melbourne	4,908,893	5,173,483	5,038,312	4,830,845	4,433,984	4,646,495
Mildura	22,283	21,238	18,415	15,191	(a)3,202	(a)
Hamilton	6,714	6,178	5,172	3,894	(a)1,334	(a)

(a) Routes taken over by commuter services.

The following table shows particulars for 1982 to 1984 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

#### REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA

Particulars		Interstate			Intrastate		
		1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
Kilometres flown	'000	46,960	44,322	44,574	613	(a)196	(a)
Passenger kilometres	'000	4,738,161	3,749,395	3,965,094	30,137	(a)3,215	..
Freight –							
Tonnes		88,295	87,950	87,459	49	(a)16	(a)
Tonne kilometres	'000	68,686	70,976	76,229	18	(a)6	(a)
Mail –							
Tonnes		7,670	7,567	7,948	—	—	—
Tonne kilometres	'000	7,106	7,096	7,402	—	—	—

(a) Routes taken over by commuter services.

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation in Victoria, while the second describes activities at Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport:

#### AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Registered aircraft	1,531	1,562	1,460	1,436	1,403	1,509
Student pilot licences	5,436	5,613	5,651	6,200	6,004	6,425
Private pilot licences	5,548	5,825	6,267	6,624	6,581	6,588
Commercial pilot licences	1,043	1,187	1,309	1,507	1,555	1,697
Airline pilot licences	1,294	1,365	1,463	1,563	1,522	1,485
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,337	1,390	1,466	1,335	1,355	1,393

#### MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Domestic aircraft movements	70,065	72,028	66,500	61,484	57,497	57,488
Domestic passengers embarked	2,451,235	2,584,332	2,518,313	2,414,298	2,210,982	2,322,042
Domestic passengers disembarked	2,457,658	2,589,151	2,519,999	2,416,547	2,223,002	2,324,453
International aircraft movements	9,131	9,907	9,719	10,710	9,473	10,574
Passengers arriving from/departing to overseas	893,210	971,376	955,784	968,002	919,836	1,043,546

#### TOURISM

##### Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Detailed information concerning this survey, including definitions and types of establishment, can be found on pages 389-91 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1983.

**HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS; BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1984-85**

Statistical division	Number of establishments (June qr 1985)	Capacity at 30 June 1985		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation	
		Guest rooms	Bed Spaces	September qr 1984	December qr 1984	March qr 1985	June qr 1985	September qr 1984	December qr 1984	March qr 1985	June qr 1985		
Melbourne	178	8,566	21,863	61	65	68	62	37	40	42	36	\$'000	107,243
Barwon	50	993	2,908	36	46	60	41	22	28	41	26		5,829
South Western	50	1,038	2,968	36	49	57	50	20	30	38	30		5,743
Central Highlands	38	740	2,289	56	59	65	63	34	38	42	39		5,784
Wimmera	37	609	1,828	47	50	49	50	27	29	30	29		3,567
Northern Mallee	50	1,367	4,171	59	57	51	60	38	36	34	39		9,691
Loddon-Campaspe	61	985	2,915	52	53	57	58	33	34	38	37		6,664
Goulburn	69	1,197	3,609	46	41	42	39	29	24	25	23		6,462
North Eastern	75	1,424	4,273	50	35	36	42	36	21	25	28		8,370
East Gippsland	51	1,011	3,008	41	50	61	49	25	30	42	31		6,256
Central Gippsland	38	717	1,926	39	39	46	41	22	22	28	24		3,240
East Central	30	583	1,747	31	42	48	36	22	28	34	25		3,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>19,230</b>	<b>53,505</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>172,049</b>

**CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1984-85**

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity at (June qr 1985)				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation (four quarters)	
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1984	December qr 1984	March qr 1985	June qr 1985		
Melbourne	58	5,054	1,006	69	6,129	15	33	49	19	\$'000	4,538
Barwon	48	7,421	1,325	356	9,102	5	16	39	9		4,625
South Western	35	3,573	1,492	60	5,125	6	16	29	12		2,364
Central Highlands	19	1,335	555	17	1,907	16	19	33	23		1,230
Wimmera	21	1,178	901	60	2,139	12	17	18	18		957
Northern Mallee	28	2,232	804	40	3,076	23	22	28	29		2,665
Loddon-Campaspe	30	2,887	827	21	3,735	13	22	27	20		1,783
Goulburn	37	3,188	1,631	30	4,849	10	14	23	15		1,651
North Eastern	34	3,048	1,340	83	4,471	10	13	25	16		1,928
East Gippsland	64	3,520	2,048	126	5,694	9	15	27	13		2,915
Central Gippsland	27	1,673	933	15	2,621	8	14	24	11		837
East Central	27	2,234	563	31	2,828	4	13	29	9		1,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>37,343</b>	<b>13,425</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>51,676</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>26,902</b>

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## COMMUNICATIONS

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### POSTAL SERVICES

#### Postal network

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provide Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network.

At 30 June 1985, the network consisted of 5,023 street posting boxes; 336 official post offices; 863 post office agencies; and 12 major mail handling centres. During 1984-85, 884.6 million postal articles were posted in Victoria and received from overseas. The number of households and businesses provided with a mail delivery service was 1,419,006 and 136,775, respectively.

At 30 June 1985, a total official staff of 9,811 persons (including 543 part-time staff) were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria. A further 1,136 persons were engaged at post office agencies and 652 mail contractors provided services.

#### Types of service

Australia Post has a monopoly with respect to the general carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less, but a number of services offered by Australia Post generally face strong competition from other enterprises.

As well as speed of service, economy, and security, special services by Australia Post include reduced rate services to advertisers for bulk direct, bulk local and bulk pre-sorted mail, and householder articles. Complimentary services of Business Reply Post and Freepost allow respondents to reply to advertising at no cost. Other services include the provision of private boxes and locked bags, the Cash-on-Delivery service, and the Postal Money Order service.

Australia Post sells a range of Postpak packaging materials including mailing boxes, tubes and gusseted bags, and a variety of philatelic items including stamps, postal stationery, and an annual stamp album with stamps. Among the philatelic services are pictorial postmarking, and a standing order facility for Australian and overseas mail order clients.

#### Product and service developments

In October 1985 Australia Post further developed its electronic mail service by introducing E-Post, a national service that enables customers to dictate messages by phone for fast transmission and delivery in approximately two hours, typed on business quality stationery. This service is also available for bulk transmission. E-Post joins INTELPOST, the electronic mail service which provides for high speed transmission and delivery of facsimile messages by Australia Post Express Courier.

Also in October, Australia Post introduced a new Security Post Service to give customers greater flexibility in selecting services to suit their needs when sending valuables through the mail.

#### Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission commenced to implement a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to smaller mail centres in country Victoria and in the Melbourne suburban region. In addition, mail centres were provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail. The first of the mail centres was opened in Blackburn in 1975 and since then other centres have been opened. In 1981, an International Mail Centre opened to handle overseas mail.

**Philatelic functions**

The highlight of the 1985 philatelic calendar was the release on 17 July 1985 of five 33 cents postage stamps featuring Classic Australian Children's Books. Character portrayals were Elves and Fairies, The Magic Pudding, Ginger Meggs, Blinky Bill, and Snugglepot and Cuddlepie.

**STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED BY AUSTRALIA POST,  
JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1985**

Date of issue	Item	Price
STAMPS		
26 January	Australia Day	2 x 30c
13 February	International Youth Year	30c
25 February	Colonial Military Uniforms	5 x 33c
13 March	\$1 Vending Machine Booklet	3 x 33c, 1c
	Centenary of District Nursing	33c
20 March	Marine Life definitive	33c
10 April	Australian Bicentennial – Terra Australis Navigators	3 x 33c, 90c, \$1.89 miniature sheet
22 April	Queen's Birthday	33c
15 May	Conservation	33c, 50c, 80c, 90c
12 June	Marine Life definitives	5c, 20c, 40c, 80c, 90c
17 July	Classic Australian Children's Books	5 x 33c
18 September	Electronic Mail	33c
18 September	Christmas 1985 – Part I	45c
2 October	Australia Bicentennial – Coastal Shipwrecks	33c, 50c, 90c, \$1
1 November	Christmas 1985 – Part II	27c, 33c, 55c, 90c
PRE-STAMPED ENVELOPES		
25 January	Birth Centenaries – J.B. Chifley and John Curtin	40c
13 February	Fifth Women's Bowls Championship	40c
20 March	Definitive pre-stamped envelopes – World Heritage Sites in Australia x 5	40c
17 April	75th Anniversary of guiding	40c
17 April	Opening of Queensland Cultural Centre	40c
22 May	75th Anniversary of amateur radio	40c
2 July	75th Anniversary of Australian Women's Hockey Association	40c
30 September	World Cup Athletics, Canberra	40c
22 October	125th Anniversary of deaf and blind services in Australia	40c
7 November	Centenary of the 'Polly Woodside'	40c
AEROGRAMMES		
6 March	Australian outback scenes	4 x 45c
1 November	Christmas 1985	45c
LETTERCARD		
20 March	Boobook Owl	40c

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES****Telecom Australia organisation**

The Commission consists of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-General after advice from the Minister for Communications. Information on the establishment and responsibilities, and the national, State, and district structure of Telecom Australia can be found on page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book 1985*.

**Telecommunications network**

The telephone network in Victoria comprises over 1.67 million individual customer's lines connected to local exchanges, which in turn are interconnected by a network of underground cables, microwave radio, and trunk exchanges. At June 1985 there were 1,167 local telephone exchanges in Victoria, including 144 in the Melbourne area. All telephone exchanges in Victoria are now automatic.



The Melbourne local call area is one of the largest in the world covering some 4,170 square kilometres. It extends 40 kilometres from its centre (compared with Los Angeles 13 kilometres, Tokyo 19 kilometres, Paris 14 kilometres, and London 25 kilometres).

All Victorian telephone customers have access to Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD). In 1984-85, 98.7 per cent of all trunk calls originating in Victoria were dialled directly by customers.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) commenced in Victoria in 1976. By June 1985 the number of services with access to ISD had increased to 845,629 and the number of countries which could be dialled directly by customers had expanded to 173. During 1984-85, 81 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled directly by ISD. A method of charging which enables ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers has been introduced in a number of Melbourne metropolitan exchanges. This facility is being progressively extended.

During 1984-85, the engineering capital investment programme was approximately \$278m of which \$75m was spent on customer services, \$118m on the local network, \$34m on the trunk network, and \$37m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and buildings, which accounted for \$9m.

At 30 June 1985, a total of 21,584 persons (including 426 part-time staff) were engaged in providing telecommunications services in Victoria.

#### **Telecommunications facilities**

Telecom Australia provides many telecommunications services and facilities other than the ordinary telephone service. These products utilise the public switched telephone network, specialised plant, or combinations of both. They include:

- (1) *Digital Data Service (DDS)*. Introduced nationally in December 1982, this leased circuit service has expanded rapidly in Victoria to 3,093 network terminating units at June 1985. At August 1985 there were 30 DDS centres throughout Victoria.
- (2) *AUSTPAC*. Launched in December 1982, demand for the national packet switched data transmission network increased rapidly. At June 1985 there were over 265 direct network connections and 186 switched network customers had access to remote data bases via AUSTPAC common access ports.
- (3) *Datel service*. This service attracted customer interest in 1983-84 with a net growth of 3,291 data modems in Victoria.
- (4) *Mobile telephone services*. This service commenced in the Melbourne area in 1981 and at June 1985 had 2,600 subscribers. The service will be further expanded to selected country areas in 1985-86.
- (5) *Telefinder service*. In 1984-85, facilities were expanded to include four address paging and display paging units.
- (6) *EASYCALL service*. This service, which commenced in 1984, provides a range of exchange-based facilities such as Call Diversion, Abbreviated Dialling, Call Control, Call Waiting, Third Party Inquiry, and Delayed Hotline. In June 1985, this service was extended to Morwell with further expansion to country areas planned for 1986.
- (7) *008 service*. This service, which enables callers to make trunk calls for the cost of a local call, has expanded rapidly. At June 1985 approximately 1,100 services had been connected in Victoria.
- (8) *Telex*. A new generation teleprinter with a VDU screen and internal memory, known as the Telex 2000, was introduced in 1983-84. The number of Telex subscribers grew to 9,000 by June 1985.
- (9) *Small business systems*. In 1984-85, sales of systems and stations totalled 11,248.
- (10) *PABX*. Very small PABXs were introduced in August 1985 and market deregulation began in 1986.
- (11) *Extended instrument range*. Computer phones were introduced in August 1984. The range of sale telephones was expanded to include the 'Decorator' range.
- (12) *VIATEL*. This service was introduced in February 1985 with 856 users by June 1985.
- (13) *TELETEX*. Is due to commence in October 1986.
- (14) *TELEMEMO*. This service was introduced in October 1985.

### **COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS**

#### **General**

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission and the Telecommunications Commission are shown in the following tables:

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT  
30 JUNE, VICTORIA  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Revenue –</b>						
Mail services	165,100	183,600	210,300	239,800	266,100	299,700
Money and postal services	1,200	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,100	2,100
Commission or agency services	17,900	17,800	18,300	18,900	17,900	19,700
Other	4,500	4,600	5,100	4,000	4,200	4,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,700</b>	<b>207,500</b>	<b>235,500</b>	<b>264,600</b>	<b>290,300</b>	<b>326,300</b>
<b>Expenditure –</b>						
Operating and general	139,600	159,700	182,800	201,400	217,000	240,900
Transportation	13,000	14,400	16,400	18,800	19,200	22,200
Superannuation	15,200	18,300	21,800	25,700	27,200	29,000
Other	9,000	10,500	15,200	11,900	12,700	14,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,800</b>	<b>202,900</b>	<b>236,200</b>	<b>257,800</b>	<b>276,100</b>	<b>306,200</b>

AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA  
(\$m)

Particulars	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Revenue –</b>					
Telephone accounts	611.240	686.155	814.101	932.856	1,073.762
Telegraph accounts	18.638	20.820	25.945	26.077	26.272
Recovery and other accounts	35.005	40.284	58.994	72.535	4.463
Miscellaneous	4.357	4.405	3.796	6.957	67.385
<b>Total</b>	<b>669.240</b>	<b>751.664</b>	<b>902.836</b>	<b>1,038.425</b>	<b>1,171.882</b>
<b>Expenditure –</b>					
Labour	308.239	349.256	394.699	413.144	447.175
Material	26.255	28.382	34.032	40.018	45.251
Incidentals	63.824	63.590	76.458	88.452	100.574
<b>Total</b>	<b>398.318</b>	<b>441.228</b>	<b>505.189</b>	<b>541.614</b>	<b>593.000</b>

TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Telephone exchanges	1,115	1,109	1,107	1,103	1,103	1,167
Public telephones	6,870	6,633	6,482	6,514	6,487	6,556
Services in operation	1,355,017	1,424,109	1,484,497	1,536,438	1,593,091	1,696,416
Instruments connected	2,053,799	2,161,337	2,200,273	2,387,943	2,357,539	2,446,159
Instruments per 1,000 of population	530	554	554	592	579	p593

LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED, VICTORIA  
('000)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1979-80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
1980-81	574,209	800	105,818	7,436
1981-82	589,329	756	110,524	8,144
1982-83	602,530	770	113,610	8,420
1983-84	622,338	687	110,860	7,962
1984-85	659,247	700	122,076	8,466
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1979-80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
1980-81	70,544	1,305	19,705	1,180

LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED, VICTORIA - *continued*  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
1981-82	70,188	1,293	19,686	1,016
1982-83	75,134	1,210	18,389	934
1983-84	75,171	1,234	18,705	1,258
1984-85	71,033	1,227	20,466	1,360
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1979-80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500
1980-81	644,753	2,105	125,523	8,616
1981-82	659,517	2,049	130,210	9,160
1982-83	677,664	1,980	131,999	9,354
1983-84	697,509	1,921	129,565	9,220
1984-85	730,280	1,927	142,542	9,826

RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED  
AT 30 JUNE

Station/service (a)	1984		1985	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Aeronautical	73	424	70	461
Aircraft	823	2,972	748	2,859
Amateur	4,403	15,587	4,481	16,064
Base	4,949	28,329	4,324	28,607
CBRS	32,037	133,397	36,224	148,972
Coast	1	22	1	22
Developmental	128	263	109	427
Disaster	683	5,584	783	5,721
Earth	11	50	13	51
Experimental	213	838	194	803
Exterior paging service	24	100	25	122
Fixed -				
Class A	110	866	140	1,269
Class B	40	514	47	779
Class C	123	1,882	110	2,016
Class D	—	—	11	53
Class E	—	—	3	14
Outpost	2	1,906	3	1,962
Receiving	85	742	94	700
General	25	39	54	93
Handphone	3,336	15,938	1,719	13,531
Interior paging	283	1,282	285	1,307
Internal TV	—	—	—	1
Land mobile				
paging receiver	2,570	4,181	108	2,444
limited coast	208	1,326	225	1,471
Marine rescue	136	562	115	488
Mobile	47,982	219,407	45,253	226,616
Mobile outpost	267	11,084	260	11,785
Multipoint distribution	4	19	1	17
OBTV	33	115	30	169
Radio determination	38	442	35	479
Remote control -				
Class A	391	2,271	537	3,075
Class B	147	1,133	178	1,326
Repeater	46	192	60	134
Ship -				
Class A	5,004	25,358	5,486	26,465
Class B	3,200	18,919	3,774	20,799
Class C	65	238	59	242
Special	1	8	1	7
Telemetry	—	—	4	7
Trunked land mobile	9	19	13	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,450</b>	<b>496,009</b>	<b>105,577</b>	<b>521,382</b>

(a) Due to the changes in the method of collection the figures shown are not comparable with those of previous years.

**BROADCAST AND TELEVISION STATIONS LICENSED  
AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA**

Particulars	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Broadcasting stations –</b>						
Commercial	22	24	24	24	24	24
National	7	8	8	12	13	15
Special Broadcasting Service	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public	4	4	5	7	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Television stations –</b>						
Commercial	9	9	9	9	9	9
National	8	8	9	9	9	9
Special Broadcasting Service	–	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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- Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2)  
*Monthly Summary of Statistics, Australia* (1304.0)  
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## EDUCATION

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### GOVERNMENT SCHOOL SYSTEM

#### Ministry of Education

##### *General*

In November 1985 the Minister for Education announced changes to the administration of education. The Ministry of Education was created to expedite the process of devolving functions and authority to schools and regions and to improve the co-ordination of policy, resources, and planning across the portfolio.

A greater degree of co-ordination between schools, TAFE, and higher education should enable flexible pathways to develop between education sectors. The achievement of comprehensive youth policies also requires sectors to operate within a common policy framework. Moreover, education will be increasingly required to act in concert with other agencies in order to support government policy objectives.

The purpose of the central administration in a devolved system of education will be to support schools in their work. In conjunction with the devolution of operations to schools and regions, the Ministry will progressively transfer services and resources to the regions. The size of the central administration will be reduced over time to reflect its more sharply focused responsibilities for maintaining effective co-ordination within and between education sectors and developing State wide policy frameworks within which local decision-making can occur.

##### *Ministerial papers and reports*

In 1985 the Minister issued two ministerial papers setting out government policies for the development of education in Victoria.

##### *Ministerial Paper 5: Regional Boards of Education*

The establishment of regional boards completes the structural arrangements initiated by the Victorian Government to create a more responsive State education system. Regional boards, as statutory bodies, comprise elected representatives from school councils and representatives from State wide organisations and the regional community which have expressed an interest in education. Regional boards are the mechanisms through which regional collective decision-making and planning will occur.

##### *Ministerial Paper 6: Curriculum Development and Planning in Victoria*

This paper sets out government policy on curriculum development. The guidelines which it contains are intended to give direction and assistance to schools in planning programmes for students.

The Curriculum Implementation Committee was established to monitor and co-ordinate curriculum development activities relating to the Paper. Members of the Committee were drawn from the Schools Division at central and regional levels, the State Board of Education, and the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. The programme of activities, called *Curriculum Victoria*, has five major elements: the development of curriculum frameworks documents and related activities; publication of pamphlets and bibliographies; a series of papers on educational issues and strategies; information exchange and dissemination; and professional development.

The guidelines contained in this Ministerial Paper are consistent with the emphasis on increasing participation, broadening options for students, and providing challenging and successful learning opportunities as set out in the report of the *Ministerial Review of Postcompulsory Schooling* (Blackburn Report), the emphases of which are being incorporated and supported through *Curriculum Victoria* activities.

### *Ministerial Review of Postcompulsory Schooling*

In May 1985 the Minister released a significant report (the Blackburn Report). The Victorian Government accepted twelve of its key recommendations, which are summarised in the following paragraphs.

The introduction of a new certificate, the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE), based on the curricular policies outlined in the Report to replace all certificates at present existing at this level; the introduction of a new agency, the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Board, which will accredit and moderate the assessment of all units within the certificate and will be responsible for certification at this level; ensuring that all students have access to a comprehensive curricular range, including a variety of optional studies within the areas of arts/humanities, science/technology, mathematics, and to a much wider range of activity-based studies; the development of cross-crediting arrangements between the VCE and units within TAFE-accredited courses; and ensuring that the curriculum is orientated to the adulthood which students are entering and that the institutional practices of schools reflect this orientation.

Two sets of the remaining recommendations were considered by Ministerial working parties which submitted their advice in December, 1985. A further set of recommendations, on which advice was received from regional boards of education and regional TAFE boards, is to be considered early in 1986, as will the few remaining recommendations not yet formally considered.

### *Schools*

The Schools Division of the Ministry of Education is responsible for providing educational opportunity for all children between the ages of six and fifteen years. For those who desire to go beyond this range the Ministry provides schooling from Preparatory Year to Year 12. To meet this responsibility it provides teachers, buildings, equipment and furniture, curriculum guidelines and support programmes, and specialist consultants to assist and advise teachers and students.

The Schools Division of the Ministry is responsible for the provision of a wide range of schools. These include primary schools, high schools, technical schools, technical high schools, central schools, higher elementary schools, consolidated schools, post-primary schools, and schools in special educational settings.

#### *Primary schools*

These schools aimed to provide a balanced curriculum which included study in English, Mathematics, Social studies, Art, Music, Health, Science, and Physical education. Teaching emphasised experiential learning in both individual and group activities.

#### *Post-primary schools*

Although divergent in organisation and curricula, these schools aim to provide a general education which will develop individual potential, form a foundation for future learning, and relate to vocational aspirations. Specialisation is delayed until the upper levels of schooling are reached.

#### *Special schools*

The Report of the Ministerial Review of Educational Services for the Disabled, published in February 1984, has prompted developments for children with disabilities, impairments, and problems in schooling, within Victoria's twelve education regions. The Report proposed the following guiding principles from which change is to be effected:

- (1) every child has the right to be educated in a regular school;
- (2) there is to be non-categorisation with regard to new legislation and method of service delivery;
- (3) resources and services are to the greatest extent to be school-based;
- (4) government is to foster a collaborative decision-making process; and
- (5) all children in Victoria can learn and be taught.

During the year, the allocation of tangible resources in the form of eighty integration teachers and 206 integration aides has assisted acceptance of the integration programme by schools. In addition, \$500,000 has been spent on the improvement of physical access to schools, and 165 teachers were awarded study leave to receive special education upgrading.

For those unable to avail themselves of the opportunities provided by regular schools, there are eighty-six special schools. A total of 5,364 students are catered for in day special schools, institutional special schools, work education centres, schools for the physically disabled, for those with impaired hearing, for the blind, and for the emotionally disturbed. There are schools at children's reception centres, youth training centres, and in prisons.

These schools are staffed by specially qualified teachers and provided with special resources. They

provide both short-term tuition before students transfer to mainstream schools or, where this is not appropriate, long-term care from pre-school to Year 12.

#### *Correspondence school*

In 1985, 553 students enrolled for primary level studies while over 4,500 undertook a wide range of post-primary courses.

#### *Saturday Morning School of Modern Languages*

During 1985, the Saturday Morning School of Modern Languages was attended by 7,450 students. Some of the languages studied were Arabic, Croatian, Dutch, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Macedonian, Modern Greek, Polish, Russian, Slovenian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. New centres and programmes have been planned to meet an increasing demand for this service.

#### *Educational programmes*

The following information reflects the structure of the Ministry of Education at November 1985. Educational programmes consist of the Curriculum Branch and the Special Programs Branch. Both branches are involved in the delivery of State wide support services.

#### *Curriculum Branch*

The major focus in the branch has been the Curriculum Frameworks project which will provide, through all levels of schooling, guidelines and other assistance to schools for systematic development of overall school curriculum and organisation, and of nine broad areas of learning. Development of links with regions has also been given priority. There are five sections in the branch.

*Curriculum Programs Section.* This section consists of ten centres, each of which is concerned with a major learning area and staffed by personnel under the direction of a senior curriculum officer. Besides maintaining their role in the overview of trends and needs in their respective areas, the centres are all involved in the Curriculum Frameworks project.

*Materials Production Section.* All official publications and a wide variety of print and non-print materials are produced by this section. These include newsletters, programme guides, curriculum support papers, publications for students and teachers, and film, video, and audio programmes.

*Information and Resources Section.* This section comprises three major services: Information and Education History Service, Ministry of Education Library Service, and School Library Services.

*Research and Development Section.* This section provides curriculum support through curriculum development, evaluation and research projects, and, through evaluation, research and specialist resource services. One major thrust has been the development of materials to assist schools implement Ministerial Paper 6. Staff have been involved in the Curriculum Frameworks project and in the 1985 introduction of a new handwriting style – Victorian Modern Cursive.

*Professional Development Section.* A wide range of professional development activities were conducted during 1985 addressing the needs of the total school community inclusive of children, parents, teachers, and administrators. State wide professional development activities are supported with funds made available through the Victorian In-Service Education Committee (VISEC) and the State In-Service Education Committee (SISEC).

#### *Special Programs Branch*

Special Programs Branch (formerly Equal Educational Opportunities Branch) provides an administrative and co-ordinating framework for a number of Commonwealth funded, special purpose programmes and their associated State funded initiatives. These programmes have as their aim the equalisation and extension of educational opportunities for groups within the Victorian community who are seen to be disadvantaged because of different language and cultural backgrounds, adverse socio-economic situations, or isolation from mainstream educational activity.

*Aboriginal Education Services.* This programme is funded by the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs to develop and implement programmes for Victoria's estimated 4,500 Aboriginal students, in consultation with the Aboriginal communities in Victoria. The Service employs a staff of seventy, sixty of whom are Aboriginals.

*Country Education Project.* This programme, funded by the Commonwealth Schools Commission, works with 247 geographically isolated schools in thirteen project areas. Each project area is managed by an area committee, which comprises 50 per cent school, and 50 per cent community representation. Area committees assess educational priorities for schools in the area and develop programmes to meet local needs and develop expertise. Emphasis is placed on sharing resources

between schools and between schools and communities to ensure that isolated students have access to educational resources which would otherwise not be available to them.

#### *Multicultural and migrant education*

Multicultural and migrant education brings together Adult Migrant Education Services, Child Migrant Education Services, and administrative responsibility for the Ministerial Advisory Committee for Multicultural and Migrant Education. The section fulfils two major functions: the teaching and support of English as a Second Language (ESL) to recently arrived migrants and refugees; and the development of a multicultural curriculum.

The Ministerial Advisory Committee on Multicultural and Migrant Education (MACMME) provides policy advice to the Minister for Education on all aspects of multicultural and migrant education in Victoria and makes recommendations on the disbursement of Schools Commission's Multicultural Education Program funding and the State allocation to ethnic schools. During 1984-85, MACMME set up three policy development, action-research projects. It worked with the State Board of Education to develop a policy document on language learning and teaching in Victoria, and recommended it to the Minister for Education for adoption. MACMME has also carried out research on English as a Second Language in schools, has instituted research into language maintenance in recently arrived communities, and is currently investigating the needs of students of non-English-speaking backgrounds in special education.

*Adult Migrant Education Services (AMES)*. This is totally funded by the Commonwealth with a budget of \$7.3m for 1984-85, and provides the major part of the Commonwealth Adult Migrant Education Program in consultation with the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. AMES has provided a variety of learning arrangements to cater for 38,500 enrolments in the 1984-85 financial year. These included full-time intensive and part-time courses in over 200 venues, including work sites. A distance learning programme, a Home Tutor Scheme, and self-access centres provide individualised learning opportunities for 5,000 students. Effort has been directed towards maintaining a consistently broad-based community English language teaching service within which priority groups (under-educated young adults, isolated women, and unemployed people) can receive particular attention.

*Child Migrant Education Services (CMES)*. During 1985, the pattern of dispersal of migrants and refugees continued. Many more schools have developed programmes to support these students, an increasing proportion of whom have experienced interrupted or minimal schooling in their first language. Major reports published during the year have stimulated further development of programmes in ESL. A whole-school approach is advocated and, in particular, schools are encouraged to develop language policies across the curriculum to encourage both English and other languages. Conduct of the On-arrivals Program and support of ESL in schools continues to be a major responsibility for CMES. Further developments have taken place in the teaching of community languages and bilingual education. The number of teachers in this programme in primary schools is now 130. Altogether some sixteen languages are now taught.

#### *Other programmes*

*Participation and Equity Program (PEP)*. This programme comprises three complementary parts through which action is supported at both school and system level. The total budget allocation was \$10.77m in 1985, and these funds were allocated as follows:

*School allocations*. About 40 per cent of Victorian post-primary schools have been targeted to participate in this component of the programme. Allocations were made to 177 schools in the form of a direct grant to be used according to a set of principles and areas for action established in PEP guidelines.

*Schools resource programmes*. From 300 expressions of interest, fifty-nine schools were identified to document and disseminate particular curricular activities in twelve designated areas of curriculum development.

*System level initiatives*. Funds have been set aside to support the development of fourteen system-level initiatives, and the provision of in-service activities, central staffing, evaluation, publications, and publicity.

*Supplementary Grants Program*. This programme continues to focus its operation on schools having the highest concentration of students described as socially and economically disadvantaged. The programme seeks to provide more equal outcomes from schooling by making the curriculum more



purposeful and enjoyable for students. Participation by parents, teachers, and administrators and, where appropriate, students, is regarded as necessary for the process of curriculum change to be successful. The programme now accommodates 108,250 students in 314 primary, secondary, and technical schools.

#### *Special activities*

*The State Schools' Nursery.* This nursery conducts horticultural lessons for visiting students from primary, post-primary, and special schools. It also conducts region-based in-service education programmes for teachers. Many thousands of children are involved in tree-planting programmes. With such activities, Arbor Week has become an integral part of the school curriculum. The nursery provides a landscape service to schools as well as guides for planting and suggestions for involving students in horticultural activities.

*Computer education.* The year 1985 was a period of consolidation and further expansion of the Computer Education Program. Over 1,000 post-primary teachers attended five-day professional development programmes at the twelve regional computer education resource centres. Nearly 5,000 primary and post-primary teachers attended shorter courses at these centres and at the State Computer Education Centre. The general purpose of these activities was to broaden the base of teacher expertise in order to promote the use of computers across the curriculum.

The State Computer Education Centre located in Moorabbin is involved in the acquisition, evaluation, and distribution of software in in-service education programmes. A software library/clearing house facilitates its operations. Regional computer education resource centres were established in 1984. These are equipped with a number of systems recommended by Ministry advisers and staffed by experienced computer educators.

*Extension Education Services.* Teaching services in a diverse range of settings throughout the community are provided by this Service. The settings include government instrumentalities, museums, zoos, historical parks, and Commonwealth Government ministries. Part-time extension education officers are also seconded to subject associations where they perform key co-ordinating and facilitating roles in the development of curriculum and materials, organisation of seminars, and the production of publications for teachers and pupils.

#### *Personnel and resources*

The Personnel and Resources area is a support function to the Schools Division of the Ministry, providing financial services, personnel services, and physical facilities. The three branches providing these functions have developed appropriate links with regions in order to ensure adequate communications and to assist in policy development. Arrangements for the staffing of schools involves the assistance of officers from the regions. In the facilities area the development of the regional works programme is undertaken in close consultation with the regional officers concerned. In the finance area preparations were made for the processing of accounts for payment by regions upon completion of the Program Budgeting structure. In line with the new school council responsibilities a considerable number of school accounts are now paid under local management with funds provided from various grants.

#### *Personnel Branch*

This branch is responsible for providing personnel services to approximately 59,500 regular teachers, 2,500 emergency teachers, 4,000 non-school staff, and 4,000 ancillary staff. These services are provided through the following sections: School Staffing Programs; Employee Relations and Policy; and Review and Organisation.

#### *Facilities Branch*

This branch has the responsibility for the maintenance of more than 2,000 schools throughout the State as well as the provision of new buildings in areas of expanding population. It is also responsible for the upgrading of older schools where the standards of facilities do not meet present day educational requirements. During 1984-85, \$188.4m was spent on educational and related facilities in Victoria. Funds totalling \$5m were spent on upgrading facilities in disadvantaged schools.

#### *Finance and Administration Branch*

The branch is organised into five sections: Finance, Accounting Services, Information Systems, Management Services, and Supply. Finance Section deals with budget planning and control, and the provision of the financial management information.

*Special units*

There is also a number of special units in the central administration. These include the following:

- (1) *Audit and Review Unit*, which conducts financial audits and reviews;
- (2) *Policy and Planning Unit*, which provides, upon request, advice, information, and assistance on planning issues. The Statistics Section of the unit makes available information on the resources used in education in Victoria;
- (3) *Council Services Unit*, which assists with in-service programmes for school councils and parents, both within and between regions. It is involved in activities with parent and school council organisations, and in policy and committee work concerned with collaborative decision-making, student participation, and other associated areas;
- (4) *Equal Opportunity Unit*, which provides curriculum advice and resources regarding women and girls, to schools and the wider school community; and
- (5) *Integration Unit*, which is responsible for policy decisions relating to educational services for hard-to-serve children in both 'regular' and 'special' settings. Initial appointments to the unit were made in March 1985.

*Regions*

During 1984-85 regional boards of education have been established in each of the twelve regions. Membership comprises both elected representatives of school councils throughout the region and nominated representatives of principal, parent, school council, and teacher organisations. The establishment of regional boards of education further reinforces the opportunity for shared decision-making and participation by representative groups and individuals.

The twelve regions are: Barwon-South Western, Central Highlands-Wimmera, Eastern Metropolitan, Gippsland, Goulburn-North Eastern, Loddon-Campaspe-Mallee, Maroondah, Northern Metropolitan, South Central, Tullamarine, Western, and Western Port.

## NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL SYSTEM

**Registered Schools Board***General*

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board. This body was replaced by the Registered Schools Board in early 1982.

*Registration of teachers*

Non-government schools in Victoria must employ teachers who are registered with the Board or who have the Board's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Board. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, technical, and single subject.

*Registration of schools*

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Registered Schools Board must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, trained staff, and the required minimum number of students. Non-government schools are subject to inspection. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Board can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

**Non-government schools***General features*

The non-government schools derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a 'categories of need' system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance

Committee. These grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately twenty-eight per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, provide a wide variety of co-curricular activities. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound-type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

### **Catholic education**

#### *General*

The majority of non-government schools in Victoria are Catholic. Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at the diocesan and at the local level. In recent years diocesan education boards and many parish education boards have been established, and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (CECV). The CECV has a chairman and an executive committee of eight persons – executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two members of teaching religious congregations. There are also consultative commissioners representing, among other bodies, the dioceses, major superiors of religious congregations, the Institute of Catholic Education, parish priests, principals of primary and secondary schools, primary and secondary teachers, and there are two parent representatives, as well as a representative of Boards of Catholic Secondary Schools.

The CECV provides or appoints representatives of Catholic secondary schools on many organisations, including the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE), the Registered Schools Board, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, and the State Planning and Finance Committee. The Catholic Education Office of Victoria is the administrative arm of the CECV.

#### *Primary schools and kindergartens*

Eleven pre-schools are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school; in some larger parishes there are more than one. Approximately 38 per cent of the primary schools in Victoria in 1985 were conducted by principals who were members of religious congregations. Members of religious orders also teach in the schools (including those conducted by lay principals) but at present there is a majority of lay teachers.

Parish primary schools are divided into eighteen zones or regions, each of which has its own

education consultant and administrative services consultant, who liaise between schools and Catholic Education Offices.

#### *Secondary schools*

Catholic secondary schools are controlled either by a religious congregation which owns and maintains them, or by a Regional College Board which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to a school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of religious congregations: in 1985, 31 Catholic secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals, while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

In the past, most Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex. This is changing, as most new schools are co-educational, and numbers of existing boys' and girls' colleges have amalgamated in order to rationalise resources. Another recent development is the establishment of senior co-educational colleges which cater for students in Years 11 and 12. Such senior colleges are usually linked to several Year 7 to 10 establishments in the surrounding area.

#### *Special schools*

There were nine special schools catering for children with varying special needs, with an enrolment of 180 children in 1985.

#### *Tertiary education*

The main emphasis is on primary teacher education for both male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education incorporates three campuses: Ascot Vale, Oakleigh, and Ballarat. The Institute, while emphasising pre-service education, has introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Ascot Vale and Oakleigh. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

The Catholic Education Office of Victoria offers various in-service activities to principals, teachers, and school staff.

#### *Religious education*

In all Catholic schools, emphasis is placed on the education of the whole child: the spiritual element as well as the mental, social, and physical. There are about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools and the religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

#### *Professional organisations*

Teachers and principals in Catholic schools can belong to a number of professional organisations. These organisations include the Principals Association of Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, the Regional Colleges Principals Association, the Victorian Parish Principals Representative Committee, the Association of Teachers in Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, and the Victorian Catholic Primary Teachers' Association.

Some Catholic schools are members of the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria.

### **Other non-government schools**

#### *General*

Many non-Catholic independent schools began as Church foundations. Such schools were generally founded in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the early years of this century. The founding Church remains actively involved in many of these schools today.

Not all the older non-Catholic schools however, have a denominational affiliation, and this absence of such an affiliation has become the norm for non-Catholic independent schools established during the last ten years. During this period, the number of newly established, non-Catholic independent schools has risen quite dramatically. Most of these remain relatively small schools with an emphasis on meeting the needs, and encouraging the participation, of local communities; hence the common term 'community schools'. Despite their non-denominational nature, most of these schools have a strong religious dimension. For example, several schools have been established on an ecumenical Christian Community College model, while others have been established by various associations for Parent-Controlled Christian Education.

*Association of Independent Schools of Victoria and associated organisations*

Most non-government schools, which are not Catholic, and some independent Catholic schools, belong to the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV), which is affiliated with the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS).

The AISV is an association of non-government schools and its objectives include the consideration of all matters affecting the interests and welfare of all children in independent schools. Among its other functions, the AISV also considers the relationship of independent schools to the government and the community, and maintains close consultation and co-operation with the National Council of Independent Schools on national issues.

The AISV represents member schools, who nominate one voting representative and two non-voting representatives to AISV general meetings. The AISV keeps member schools regularly informed on major issues affecting independent schools and education generally, through its representation on a diversity of government and educational committees. The Association works in close co-operation with the Victorian branch of the Association of Heads in Independent Schools, a new body formed from the amalgamation of the Headmasters' Conference (HMC) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV).

Teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV) has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of the Association of Heads in Independent Schools; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Victorian Registered Schools Board, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, VISE and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

**Primary and secondary education statistics****SCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS (a), VICTORIA**

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers
1980	2,158	606,147	42,201	633	216,125	13,034	2,791	822,272	55,235
1981	2,149	595,042	41,769	632	221,611	13,815	2,781	816,653	55,584
1982	2,140	584,781	41,856	641	227,203	14,438	2,781	811,984	56,294
1983	2,124	582,034	42,895	659	234,171	15,244	2,783	816,205	58,139
1984 (b)	2,118	572,613	44,091	734	241,739	16,963	2,852	814,352	61,054
1985	2,118	558,764	44,907	734	245,176	17,382	2,852	803,940	62,289

(a) At 1 July.

(b) Data for 1984 onwards are the first in a series of the National Schools Statistics Collection.

**GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT STUDENTS: LEVEL OF SCHOOLING AND SEX OF STUDENTS, VICTORIA, 1984 AND 1985**

Level of schooling	Government			Non-government		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	1984					
Primary	163,774	153,248	317,022	61,945	59,805	121,750
Secondary	129,068	121,209	250,277	55,921	61,636	117,557
Special	3,208	2,106	5,314	1,411	1,021	2,432
Total	296,050	276,563	572,613	119,277	122,462	241,739

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT STUDENTS: LEVEL OF SCHOOLING  
AND SEX OF STUDENTS, VICTORIA, 1984 AND 1985 – *continued*

Level of schooling	Government			Non-government		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1985						
Primary	157,418	147,622	305,040	62,231	60,068	122,299
Secondary	127,853	120,450	248,303	57,781	63,055	120,836
Special	3,324	2,097	5,421	1,218	823	2,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,595</b>	<b>270,169</b>	<b>558,764</b>	<b>121,230</b>	<b>123,946</b>	<b>245,176</b>

STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL, YEAR OF EDUCATION, AND SEX,  
VICTORIA, 1985

Year of education	Government	Non-government				All schools
		Catholic	Anglican	Other	Total	
MALES						
Primary –						
Preparatory	21,616	7,222	404	933	8,559	30,175
Year 1	21,628	7,104	449	951	8,504	30,132
Year 2	22,055	7,196	437	934	8,567	30,622
Year 3	21,878	7,000	496	923	8,419	30,297
Year 4	22,809	7,156	563	1,073	8,792	31,601
Year 5	23,127	7,481	785	1,171	9,437	32,564
Year 6	24,132	7,612	852	1,315	9,779	33,911
Ungraded special	–	69	–	203	272	272
Ungraded non-special	173	–	–	174	174	347
<b>Total primary</b>	<b>157,418</b>	<b>50,840</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>62,503</b>	<b>219,921</b>
Secondary –						
Year 7	24,703	6,926	1,710	2,279	10,915	35,618
Year 8	26,564	6,769	1,807	2,258	10,834	37,398
Year 9	26,509	6,554	1,937	2,206	10,697	37,206
Year 10	23,545	6,115	1,898	2,008	10,021	33,566
Year 11	18,389	5,289	1,792	2,000	9,081	27,470
Year 12	7,827	3,228	1,336	1,550	6,114	13,941
Ungraded special	–	74	–	207	281	281
Ungraded non-special	316	–	–	119	119	435
<b>Total secondary</b>	<b>127,853</b>	<b>34,955</b>	<b>10,480</b>	<b>12,627</b>	<b>58,062</b>	<b>185,915</b>
Ungraded special not identified as primary or secondary	3,324	46	–	619	665	3,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,595</b>	<b>85,841</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>20,923</b>	<b>121,230</b>	<b>409,825</b>
FEMALES						
Primary –						
Preparatory	20,237	6,876	339	1,086	8,301	28,538
Year 1	20,244	6,931	318	1,030	8,279	28,523
Year 2	20,457	6,823	384	1,020	8,227	28,684
Year 3	20,664	6,667	382	1,093	8,142	28,806
Year 4	21,040	6,970	410	1,156	8,536	29,576
Year 5	21,889	7,204	493	1,335	9,032	30,921
Year 6	22,938	7,268	632	1,460	9,360	32,298
Ungraded special	–	21	–	120	141	141
Ungraded non-special	153	–	–	191	191	344
<b>Total primary</b>	<b>147,622</b>	<b>48,760</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>60,209</b>	<b>207,831</b>
Secondary –						
Year 7	22,289	7,198	1,246	2,711	11,155	33,444
Year 8	24,176	7,357	1,418	2,743	11,518	35,694
Year 9	24,702	7,520	1,472	2,825	11,817	36,519
Year 10	21,532	6,968	1,371	2,600	10,939	32,471
Year 11	17,978	6,313	1,469	2,467	10,249	28,227
Year 12	9,489	4,133	1,082	2,061	7,276	16,765
Ungraded special	–	15	–	141	156	156
Ungraded non-special	284	–	–	101	101	385

STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL, YEAR OF EDUCATION, AND SEX,  
VICTORIA, 1985 - *continued*

Year of education	Government	Non-government			Total	All schools
		Catholic	Anglican	Other		
<b>FEMALES - <i>continued</i></b>						
Total secondary	120,450	39,504	8,058	15,649	63,211	183,661
Ungraded special not identified as primary or secondary	2,097	40	-	486	526	2,623
Total	270,169	88,304	11,016	24,626	123,946	394,115
<b>PERSONS</b>						
Primary -						
Preparatory	41,853	14,098	743	2,019	16,860	58,713
Year 1	41,872	14,035	767	1,981	16,783	58,655
Year 2	42,512	14,019	821	1,954	16,794	59,306
Year 3	42,542	13,667	878	2,016	16,561	59,103
Year 4	43,849	14,126	973	2,229	17,328	61,177
Year 5	45,016	14,685	1,278	2,506	18,469	63,485
Year 6	47,070	14,880	1,484	2,775	19,139	66,209
Ungraded special	-	90	-	323	413	413
Ungraded non-special	326	-	-	365	365	691
Total primary	305,040	99,600	6,944	16,168	122,712	427,752
Secondary -						
Year 7	46,992	14,124	2,956	4,990	22,070	69,062
Year 8	50,740	14,126	3,225	5,001	22,352	73,092
Year 9	51,211	14,074	3,409	5,031	22,514	73,725
Year 10	45,077	13,083	3,269	4,608	20,960	66,037
Year 11	36,367	11,602	3,261	4,467	19,330	55,697
Year 12	17,316	7,361	2,418	3,611	13,390	30,706
Ungraded special	-	89	-	348	437	437
Ungraded non-special	600	-	-	220	220	820
Total secondary	248,303	74,459	18,538	28,276	121,273	369,576
Ungraded special not identified as primary or secondary	5,421	86	-	1,105	1,191	6,612
Grand total	558,764	174,145	25,482	45,549	245,176	803,940

### EXAMINATIONS

#### Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE) was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by some one hundred professional and administrative staff.

The objectives of the Institute are to assist 'persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation' and in doing so 'to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations of assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and ... to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments'. In this regard the Institute is responsible for the administration and conduct of the annual Victorian Higher School Certificate (HSC) assessment programme.

The new curriculum and assessment procedures at the Year 12 (HSC) level began in 1981, and stemmed from policy first announced by VISE in April 1978. In 1985 the Victorian Government announced new curriculum and assessment initiatives arising from the Blackburn Report, which will involve during 1986 the dissolution of the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education and the establishment of a new body, the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Board to take over the curriculum and assessment functions of the former Institute. It is planned under these new proposals to change the name of the HSC to the Victorian Certificate of Education in 1987 and to introduce a two year assessment programme commencing in 1989.

## HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, VICTORIA

Candidates	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total entries	25,455	26,887	26,770	28,694	31,414	33,323
Number who attempted to pass fully	21,367	23,397	23,425	23,666	26,253	27,955
Number who passed fully	14,609	16,162	16,367	17,287	20,660	22,080
Percentage who passed fully	68.4	69.1	69.9	73.0	78.7	79.0

## TERTIARY EDUCATION

**Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission**

Since 1974 the Commonwealth Government has, with the agreement of the States, accepted full responsibility for financial assistance to universities and colleges of advanced education. Following the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, grants for these two sectors have been provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. Grants are appropriated on a triennial basis.

All Commonwealth grants for TAFE are appropriated on an annual basis and are also included in the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts.

**COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR TERTIARY  
EDUCATION IN VICTORIA, 1985 (a)**  
(\$m)

Category of grant	Sector			
	University	Advanced education	TAFE	Total
Recurrent	286.0	267.0	41.8	594.8
Equipment	12.4	9.8	4.0	26.2
Capital	10.2	14.1	42.2	66.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.6</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>687.5</b>

(a) As specified under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1984.

**Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission***Introduction*

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission was established with the Proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978* on 25 October 1978. Within the general framework of the Act, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has been established to improve, develop, and co-ordinate post-secondary education in Victoria. Post-secondary education is defined as the education of persons beyond the age of compulsory school attendance who are not undergoing full-time secondary education.

Since 1978 major amendments have been made to the Act to provide for the establishment of an Accreditation Board (1980) and the establishment of a Technical and Further Education Board (1983). The Technical and Further Education Board commenced operations as a separate authority on 13 July 1983.

*Commission activities*

During 1985 the activities of the Commission centred around the 1985-87 triennium and included the preparation of submissions to the various Commonwealth authorities and extensive consultations with universities, colleges of advanced education, and organisations associated with post-secondary education in Victoria. The Commission has already commenced preliminary planning for the 1988-90 triennium.

To assist the Commission in its task of co-ordinating post-secondary education in Victoria, a number of working parties have been established to review various academic areas across sectors. During 1984 and 1985, the Commission received reports on the areas of student housing needs and access to and participation in post-secondary education by groups frequently referred to as disadvantaged. Areas currently under investigation by the Commission include community languages, off-campus studies, occupational health and safety, the development of a cross-sectoral institution and cross-sectoral arrangements between institutions. The transfer of basic nurse education



from hospitals to colleges of advanced education is a major on-going task.

The Commission continued with the validation of programmes of research undertaken by master's degree candidates in colleges of advanced education, and recommended the making of Orders in Council to enable the respective colleges to confer master's degrees on those candidates who completed approved programmes.

The Commission also continued with its function of examining and approving proposals for the introduction of new or altered courses in colleges of advanced education and universities.

#### *Accreditation Board*

The Accreditation Board investigates courses referred to it by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission in accordance with the Act. Also in accordance with its powers under the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*, the Board has assumed responsibility for the accreditation of programmes of candidates for master's degrees by research.

Under section 32 of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*, the Accreditation Board may declare that an institution is qualified to recommend to the Board that any course of study conducted by the institution, or any course within a particular field of study at that institution, be accredited.

Swinburne Institute of Technology was declared from 1 January 1985 by the Accreditation Board, with the approval of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, as qualified to recommend to the Accreditation Board on the accreditation and registration of its courses in terms of section 32(1) of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*.

### **Universities**

#### *Victorian Universities Admissions Committee*

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the then three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. A new agreement was signed on 4 October 1979 to incorporate Deakin University, and varied on 18 May 1983 to amend the membership rules. A number of colleges of advanced education have joined the system. The number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1985 was eighteen.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of common application forms. Each applicant may choose, in order of preference, up to eight courses to which admission is sought. Courses consider all applicants regardless of preference level. The selection system operates in a way that allows an applicant to receive an offer to his or her highest preference according to ability. An offer may be made to an applicant by any of the listed preferences.

The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

#### *University of Melbourne*

##### *General*

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 11 April 1853 and declared open in 1855, when teaching began in arts and science subjects.

Under the Act, as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council and its members, the graduates, the diplomates, the professors and other members of the academic staff, members of faculties and boards of studies, designated general staff, designated members of the staff of affiliated colleges, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members including Members of Parliament and persons representing various community interests appointed by the Governor in Council, members elected by the graduates, the professors, other academic staff, general staff, and the graduate and undergraduate students, as well as ex-officio and co-opted members, with wide powers for the conduct of the University's affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

The University Assembly, with members elected from and by the University community, is a

permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers nineteen hectares in Parkville, approximately two kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of affiliated residential colleges covering more than eighteen hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of 1.5 hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt Derrimut, the Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee, the Royal Dental Hospital, 'Strathfieldsaye' at Stratford (Gippsland), and certain properties in the Melbourne suburbs of Parkville, Carlton, and Toorak.

The University site is one of the smallest in Australia, related to student numbers, but development is controlled by a Master Plan prepared in 1970 and updated in 1981. Further building sites are available without impacting on the quality of the site, which was heavily and successfully landscaped in the 1970s.

The University grew slowly in size during its first ninety years from the original sixteen students in 1855 to 4,000 in 1945. This growth was accelerated after the Second World War when the University faced increasing demands on its facilities, first by large numbers of ex-servicemen and women in the immediate post-war years and then by the increasing numbers of students completing secondary school courses.

Undergraduate enrolment has been strictly limited by the application of quotas, but the University has been directing attention to the development of its postgraduate and research schools. The establishment of Monash, La Trobe, and Deakin Universities, and the growth of other tertiary institutions have helped to meet the demand for undergraduate admission.

Since the first conferring ceremony in 1856, the University has awarded more than 105,000 degrees and diplomas (at the end of 1985).

#### *Colleges*

The University is not primarily residential, but there are eleven affiliated residential colleges. One, the Graduate Union, provides accommodation for postgraduate students. As well, there are four halls of residence including International House (which is intended to meet the needs of overseas students) and Medley Hall, both of which are near the University.

#### *University library*

The University library contained approximately 1.41 million volumes in 1985 and subscribed to 11,401 periodicals. They are housed in the Baillieu Library (920,647 volumes in 1985) and the branch libraries: Agriculture, Architecture, Botany, Chemistry, Dental Science, Earth Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Music, Physics, Veterinary Science, and Zoology.

#### *University archives*

The Archives department, established in 1960 and operating under a board of management, is responsible for the archives of the University and also embraces a leading collection of business, trade union, and political archives. Approximately 700 major series are held, dating back to the early eighteenth century, but mostly from the 1840s.

#### *Museums*

There are museums attached to the subject areas of Agriculture, Anatomy, Botany (Herbarium), Chemistry, Dental Science, Geology, History, Medical History, Music (The Percy Grainger Museum), Pathology, and Zoology.

#### *Galleries*

The University Art Gallery is in the Old Physics Building and the Ewing Gallery is in the Union Building.

#### *Faculties, boards, and research institutes*

Schools (now Faculties) of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Music (opened in 1895 as a conservatorium of music) were established in the nineteenth century, with Dental Science, Agricultural Science (now Agriculture and Forestry), Veterinary Science, Education, Architecture (now Architecture and Planning), and Commerce (now Economics and Commerce) being added by 1924. Since then they have been joined by the Board of Social Studies and the Graduate School of Management.

The Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research is part of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, and the Centre for the Study of Higher Education is a component of the Faculty of Education. Special research centres are: the Plant Cell Biological Research Centre (in the Botany School), the Research Centre for Cancer and Transplantation (in the Pathology department) (both Commonwealth Research Centres, grant-aided by the Commonwealth Government), and the Strathfieldsaye Institute for Teaching and Research in Agriculture and Allied Sciences (near Stratford in Gippsland). The Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, the National Vision Research Institute, the Victorian College of Optometry, and the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research are separate organisations affiliated with the University.

### *Courses*

The University offers bachelor degree courses in Agricultural Science, Animal Science, Applied Science, Arts, Commerce, Dental Science, Education (postgraduate), Engineering, Forest Science, Law, Letters, Medicine and Surgery, Medical Science, Music, Music Education, Planning and Design, Science, Science in Optometry, Social Work, Surveying, and Veterinary Science, and postgraduate diploma courses in a number of disciplines including Architecture, Building, Education, Urban Planning, and various medical specialties. (The bachelor degree courses in Architecture and in Town and Regional Planning are being phased out over the next few years and being replaced by the bachelor degree course in Planning and Design, which began in 1985.)

In most disciplines in which there is a degree of bachelor, degrees of master and doctor, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are available. There are also courses leading to master's degrees in Agricultural Studies, Architecture, Buildings, Business Administration, Educational Psychology, Engineering Science, Environmental Studies, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Landscape Architecture, Surveying Science, Town and Regional Planning, Urban Planning, and Veterinary Studies.

The length of bachelor degree courses varies from three to six years of full-time study. Most first degree courses are available on a full-time basis, although Arts, Commerce, Law, and Science may be studied part-time. Although some subjects are available for evening classes, it would be necessary to attend some day classes to complete these courses on a part-time basis. Evening classes in Arts are offered only in a limited range of disciplines. In special circumstances Music may also be studied part-time during the day after completion of first year. There are no evening classes in Law. Correspondence tuition is not available. The academic year begins in March and ends in December, and includes three teaching terms and an examination term. The admissions term extends from December to March.

### *Entrance requirements*

The normal requirement for eligibility for selection for an undergraduate student is to obtain Grade D or higher in four approved group 1 subjects (including English) at one sitting of the Higher School Certificate examination, conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. For most University courses, applicants for selection should also have attained a specified grade in special prerequisite subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination. Completion of eligibility requirements does not automatically give right of entry.

### *Fees and financial assistance*

Students enrolled in courses leading to degrees and diplomas are required to pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. (This fee varies slightly from year to year; in 1986 the amenities and services fee for a full-time student is \$234; and for a part-time student, \$135.) The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning these organisations.

Fees are payable for continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, is available.

Financial assistance may be available to students from various sources. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS), financed by the Commonwealth Government, provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. The University of Melbourne awards prizes and scholarships on a basis of academic merit and a limited number of bursaries based on financial need. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loan Fund.

*Overseas students*

Since the end of the Second World War, many overseas students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of overseas students (mainly Asians) at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 974 in 1985. Most south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, New Zealand, and certain African countries. Countries from which the largest numbers came in 1985 were: Malaysia, 461; Hong Kong, 175; India, 25; Singapore, 22; New Zealand, 22; Indonesia, 19; Thailand, 14; and the Philippines, 10. Students from Asian countries in 1985 numbered 797.

*Monash University**General*

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding 'strip forest', and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

*Buildings and accommodation*

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1982 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$240m were either completed or under construction.

*Monash University Library*

The Monash University Library contained approximately 1,250,000 volumes at the beginning of 1985, and subscribed to some 13,900 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

*Halls of residence*

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

*Courses*

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, together with the diplomas of General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education. A number of Centres encourage research work in defined areas; these include the Aboriginal Research Centre, the Centres of Bibliographical and Textual Studies, Early Human Development, General and Comparative Literature, Human Bioethics, Laser Studies, Migrant Studies, Molecular Biology and Medicine, Policy Studies, South-east Asian Studies, the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

*Entrance requirements*

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to pass at the Higher School Certificate examination conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education in the subjects and at the standard, specified in the Regulations of the University. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty pre-requisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

*Fees*

There are no tuition fees payable. Fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Overseas students are normally required to pay a fee to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance, there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans from the Students' Loan Fund.

*Overseas students*

Since the University commenced teaching in 1961, many overseas students have been admitted. Enrolments have increased from 33 in 1961 to 659 in 1971, and to 1,912 in 1984 when they comprised 13.8 per cent of all enrolments, of which 1,814 (95 per cent) were from Asia.

*La Trobe University**General*

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with approximately 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

*Schools*

The University has nine schools: Agriculture; Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Economics; Education; Humanities; Mathematical and Information Sciences; Physical Sciences; and Social Sciences.

*Site and buildings*

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. At the end of 1985, there were thirty-one major buildings completed on the campus. The site has been treated as a landscaped parkland, with a predominantly Australian native species planting. On the northern boundaries, reserves have been established for agriculture, zoology, and wildlife, along with arboreta for both exotic and native species.

*La Trobe University Library*

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,700 readers' places including forty-five enclosed carrels. By the end of 1985, the Library contained nearly 600,000 bound volumes and receives about 12,500 serial titles. The Library is open throughout the year and may be used by the general public for consultation.

*Residences and unions*

The University aims to provide a range of appropriate residential accommodation for those students who live away from home, and for members of staff who wish to live on campus, or in its immediate surroundings. Glenn College and Menzies College provide traditional university residential accommodation. Chisholm College allows residents a level of self catering not available in the other colleges. In addition, a University company, La Trobe University Housing Limited, has built self-contained flats and terrace units on the southern perimeter of the campus. The colleges provide over 1,000 residential places, and flats and terrace units managed by the Company provide an additional 340 residential places.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all University staff.

#### *Entrance requirements*

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements of passes in four approved Group 1 subjects in one sitting of the examination, including Group 1 English. Applications for admission are processed through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also conducts a Special Entry Scheme which admits (to degree courses in Arts and Economics) adults who have not gained the usual entrance requirements but who, on the basis of other criteria, are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. Applicants to the Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than eighteen years of age and to sit for a scholastic aptitude test and write an essay. In addition, applicants to the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences are required to write a book review. The School of Humanities offers a limited number of places to persons who attempted the HSC examination at least three years previously but did not gain entry to a university. These persons are required to show that they have demonstrated academic potential in the interval; they are also required to present for the scholastic aptitude test and submit the necessary essays. In some cases applicants are interviewed before being made an offer.

### *Deakin University*

#### *General*

Deakin University, located in Geelong, is the first university in Victoria to be established outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century.

The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974, and began teaching in 1977 with about 2,500 students.

Under the Deakin University Act the Council is the governing authority for the University. The Council comprises up to thirty-two members drawn from various sectors of the community, and from the University itself and includes: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); two members elected by the professors; two members elected by academic staff other than professors; two elected by the general staff; eight co-opted members; the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the President of the student body; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; and two undergraduates and one postgraduate student elected by students.

#### *Academic development*

The University has developed a major Open Campus Program, being considered a leader in the field of distance education. A wide range of courses, both pure and applied, is being offered at degree and postgraduate levels in both the on-campus and off-campus mode. In 1988 the University will offer for the first time a Diploma of Nursing as a result of the Commonwealth Government policy of transferring nurse education from hospitals to tertiary institutions.

Off campus students have been enrolled from all over Australia, and from overseas. Students receive study materials through the mail, and library books are delivered by a courier service. Students are also encouraged to participate in weekend schools, tutorial groups, and self-help groups.

The University has an extensive study centre and resource centre network throughout Victoria, which provides tutorial, library, and audio-visual facilities for use by off-campus students.

With an emphasis on interdisciplinarity, undergraduate degree programmes are offered in the following areas: Architecture, Arts (Architecture, Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences), Commerce, Education, Science (Biological and Health Sciences, Chemical and Physical Sciences, Computing and Mathematics, and Cognitive Science and Psychology). Graduate Diplomas are offered in the fields of Dietetics, Computing, Occupational Hygiene, and Educational Administration.

Master's and doctoral degrees by research are offered by all schools. Master's degrees by coursework are offered by the School of Education (M.Ed. and M.Ed.Admin.) and by the School of Management (MBA) and are available in the off-campus mode.

*Entrance requirements*

Higher School Certificate (HSC), Tertiary Orientation Programme (TOP) or similar qualification, or tertiary study are the basic entrance requirements, but a number of places are also offered under the Special Entry (Mature Age) Scheme to applicants who are over 21 on 1 January of the year of intended enrolment. Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

*Schools*

The University has six academic Schools: Education, Architecture, Humanities, Management, Sciences, and Social Sciences.

*Site and buildings*

The main campus is at Waurn Ponds, eight kilometres south of Geelong, within reach of the beaches, Otway Ranges, and other scenic attractions of Victoria's west coast.

Comprising almost 100 hectares of undulating land in the Waurn Ponds Valley green belt, the campus houses a central academic and administrative complex with pedestrian access only, surrounded by playing fields, sporting facilities, treed car parks, and the student residence complex.

The Visual Arts and Performing Arts sections of the School of Humanities are located in a former woollen mill in Geelong.

Student accommodation is provided by Deakin University College, a residential complex of blocks, units, flats, and annexes for up to 230 students.

*Library*

The University Library houses a collection of more than 260,000 volumes as well as maps, videotapes, sound recordings, slides, microfilm and microfiche, together with the equipment to use each medium. Approximately 4,000 periodicals are currently received. Of particular interest is the Library's special collection of rare and valuable books, including many nineteenth century Australian school textbooks.

The Library aims to make all its material readily available to users. Loan conditions have been designed to allow for equal sharing of resources for all. Special services, including direct delivery and collection of library materials, are provided to off-campus students.

Many library processes are automated, and catalogue and loan information is available on-line from the Library's computer system. A computer-assisted information retrieval service, DULSEARCH, is available to outside users as well as members of the University. Deakin University Library is also one of several Victorian academic libraries participating in a reciprocal borrowing scheme.

Members of the public are able to use the Library for reading or reference, but may borrow only on inter-library loan arranged through their local libraries.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES; BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1984					1985				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total
<b>Bachelor degree courses –</b>										
Agriculture, forestry	350	–	237	–	587	354	–	246	–	600
Architecture	511	–	–	201	712	511	–	–	202	713
Arts	4,074	3,203	3,933	2,608	13,818	4,179	3,147	4,171	2,900	14,397
Dentistry	237	–	–	–	237	242	–	–	–	242
Economics/commerce	1,367	1,514	988	433	4,302	1,412	1,468	1,031	447	4,358
Education	179	278	640	1,318	2,415	195	326	655	1,291	2,467
Engineering	1,167	1,300	–	50	2,517	1,149	1,234	–	1	2,384
Law	607	1,417	–	–	2,024	645	1,370	–	–	2,015
Medicine	1,377	943	–	–	2,320	1,312	915	–	–	2,227
Science	1,996	1,983	1,846	652	6,477	1,967	1,943	1,845	657	6,412
Veterinary science	224	–	–	–	224	227	–	–	–	227
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,089</b>	<b>10,638</b>	<b>7,644</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>35,633</b>	<b>12,193</b>	<b>10,403</b>	<b>7,948</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>36,042</b>
<b>Higher degree courses</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>6,324</b>
<b>Non-degree courses</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3,227</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>9,551</b>

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN  
UNIVERSITIES; BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF  
STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a) - continued

Field of study (b)	1984					1985				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Total
Total students	15,541	13,809	9,147	6,345	44,842	15,789	13,586	9,520	6,698	45,593

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group in which subjects studied have been included.

Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN  
UNIVERSITIES; NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE,  
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES, AND HIGHER DEGREE COURSES (a)

Particulars	1984					1985				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin (b)	Total	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin (b)	Total
PhD (c)	121	115	48	3	287	116	131	45	5	297
Master's degree	289	314	64	2	669	313	277	75	44	709
Bachelor degree	2,850	2,549	1,473	712	7,584	2,569	2,656	1,489	760	7,474
Postgraduate diploma	324	357	307	47	1,035	315	353	276	62	1,006
Total	3,584	3,335	1,892	764	9,575	3,313	3,417	1,885	871	9,486

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Deakin University also provides undergraduate certificates and diplomas, these totalled 32 in 1984 and 13 in 1985.

(c) Includes higher doctorates.

Source: Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

### Colleges of advanced education

#### General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education. The Act empowers the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. In recent years many amalgamations have taken place. Detailed information concerning colleges of advanced education can be found on pages 597-609 of the *Victorian Year Book 1985*. The following pages contain statistical details of these colleges.

ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND  
UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b), VICTORIA

Type and name of institution	1983					1984					
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate				Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			
		Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma	Total			Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma	Total
Colleges of advanced education -											
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	70	267	116	-	453	75	260	119	-	454	
Bendigo College of Advanced education	51	165	142	18	376	69	157	107	19	352	
Chisholm Institute of Technology	244	552	118	70	984	208	647	100	90	1,045	
Footscray Institute of Technology	49	292	16	62	419	51	349	7	48	455	
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	66	152	27	33	278	49	160	48	24	281	
Hawthorn Institute of Education	292	-	532	-	824	380	-	391	-	771	



ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b), VICTORIA - *continued*

Type and name of institution	1983					1984						
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate				Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate				Total
		Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma				Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma		
Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences	37	294	122	29	482	82	278	116	2	478		
Melbourne College of Advanced Education	429	529	271	26	1,255	462	458	254	31	1,205		
Phillip Institute of Technology	178	478	390	57	1,103	150	466	362	51	1,029		
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Ltd	289	847	342	46	1,524	249	899	293	89	1,530		
State College of Victoria, Institute of Catholic Education	169	89	348	-	606	222	109	346	-	677		
Swinburne Institute of Technology Ltd	205	547	103	16	871	200	517	78	12	807		
Victoria College	344	1,031	417	29	1,821	490	948	381	32	1,851		
Victorian College of the Arts	14	29	64	3	110	14	24	46	6	90		
Victorian College of Pharmacy	11	83	-	-	94	31	102	-	-	133		
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	31	115	46	-	192	19	115	47	-	181		
<b>Total colleges of advanced education</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>11,392</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>11,339</b>		
Technical and further education institution - Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture (c)	-	-	109	52	161	-	-	76	85	161		
Other institution - Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	30	30		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>11,530</b>		

(a) Advanced education courses as defined in States grants legislation.

(b) Courses completed during the twelve months ended 31 December.

(c) The College was established by State Act. Four campuses which were separate colleges within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs offer advanced education courses.

ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), STUDENTS ENROLLED BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND FIELD OF STUDY (b), VICTORIA

Field of study	1984						1985					
	Master's degree	Undergraduate				Total	Master's degree	Undergraduate				Total
		Graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma			Graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Diploma	Associate diploma	
Agriculture and forestry	-	-	-	485	345	830	-	15	180	283	378	856
Applied science	157	1,343	5,515	491	378	7,884	145	1,329	5,910	430	376	8,190
Architecture and building	1	85	649	211	-	946	2	114	719	135	-	970
Commercial and business studies	201	1,448	10,375	63	964	13,051	242	1,393	10,983	28	842	13,488
Education	20	3,643	7,288	6,948	115	18,014	21	3,970	7,123	6,852	129	18,095
Engineering	76	460	4,794	97	156	5,583	125	549	4,827	81	164	5,746
Humanities	-	80	1,235	4	149	1,471	8	96	1,384	-	104	1,592
Humanities	-	233	1,384	944	-	2,561	-	219	1,620	1,055	-	2,894
Paramedical studies	28	681	3,688	437	613	5,447	22	701	3,931	394	676	5,724
Social sciences	3	130	1,981	1,323	71	3,508	10	171	2,229	1,161	94	3,665
Visual and performing arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>36,909</b>	<b>11,003</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>59,295</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>8,557</b>	<b>38,906</b>	<b>10,419</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>61,220</b>

(a) Advanced education courses as defined in States grants legislation.

(b) At 30 April.

(c) Miscellaneous students not allocated to a field of study numbered 775 in 1984 and 580 in 1985.

### TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE)

The Technical and Further Education Board is created under the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, as amended. A sixteen member TAFE Board was appointed in August 1983, representing employers, trade unions, TAFE staff, and community interests.

The functions of the Board are:

- (1) to administer, organise, plan, and co-ordinate TAFE in Victoria in co-operation with the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission (VPSEC) for all members of the community;
- (2) to consult appropriate bodies to determine the needs of the community in relation to TAFE, to devise ways of meeting those needs more effectively, and take due account of training needs as determined by the Department of Employment and Industrial Affairs;
- (3) to make reports and recommendations whenever it thinks fit to the Minister or the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission in relation to TAFE in Victoria;
- (4) to make recommendations to the Minister, the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, and any appropriate bodies constituted under Commonwealth law concerning the funds needed for the proper development of TAFE in Victoria and, in particular, the allocation of funds among TAFE regions and institutions;
- (5) to make recommendations to the Minister, VPSEC, and appropriate bodies in relation to the establishment of new TAFE providers;
- (6) to make recommendations to VPSEC concerning matters with respect to which the Governor in Council may make orders concerning TAFE under the Act; and
- (7) to undertake research projects and carry out investigations to ensure that TAFE facilities in Victoria are ready to meet changing financial, economic, and social circumstances.

TAFE provides courses in three broad groups – vocational, preparatory, and recreational. A new national classification of TAFE programmes will be introduced during 1986 which incorporates programmes in the following areas.

- (1) *Professional*. Courses/programmes which lead to professional status (including teacher education) or which enable professionals to update their technology or to specialise. These programmes will not be offered in TAFE colleges except under contract from colleges of advanced education.
- (2) *Para-professional*. Courses/programmes provided for those preparing to enter or progress within middle level or technical occupations. These include a wide range of certificate and some 'special' courses/programmes which are similar in complexity and purpose, and also short courses/programmes designed to enable para-professionals to update their technology or to specialise.
- (3) *Trade*. Basic trade apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and pre-employment courses/programmes in apprenticeable trades; post-trade and other courses/programmes for advanced skills of a non-technician nature.
- (4) *Other skills*. All other skilled trade and vocational courses/programmes relevant to basic principles, skills, or knowledge, but which are not included as proclaimed trades, including short training courses/programmes in additional on-the-job skills.
- (5) *Preparatory*. All courses/programmes which can be broadly described as preparatory (Higher School Certificate and diploma entrance), remedial (mathematics, English for migrants, etc.), and courses/programmes with vocational orientation not classified elsewhere; and
- (6) *Adult education*. All courses/programmes in home handicrafts, hobbies, self-expression, and cultural appreciation.

The total number of students at TAFE institutions continued to increase. In 1984 the numbers in Professional, Para-professional, Trades, and Preparatory streams fell compared with 1983, but there were increases in Other skilled and Adult education. The number of students at TAFE institutions by stream and field of study are set out in the following table:

TAFE: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA

Particulars	1982		1983		1984	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Stream of study –						
Professional	1,350	0.5	1,738	0.6	1,216	0.4
Para-professional	36,165	12.7	38,845	13.2	38,308	12.2

TAFE: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA - *continued*

Particulars	1982		1983		1984	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
<b>Trade -</b>						
Basic	35,178	12.3	32,454	11.0	30,580	9.8
Post	10,460	3.7	11,035	3.8	9,930	3.2
Other skilled	42,669	15.0	43,799	14.8	48,870	15.6
Preparatory	57,529	20.2	64,415	21.8	60,939	19.5
Adult education	101,638	35.6	102,707	34.8	123,215	39.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>284,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>294,993</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>313,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Field of study -</b>						
Applied science	3,715	1.3	4,043	1.4	4,689	1.5
Art and design	21,875	7.7	25,478	8.6	28,371	9.1
Building	24,621	8.6	24,543	8.3	23,908	7.6
Business studies	38,472	13.5	41,294	14.0	42,691	13.6
Engineering	50,139	17.6	50,121	17.0	46,759	14.9
Rural and horticultural	19,719	6.9	18,333	6.2	19,309	6.2
Music	4,049	1.4	3,345	1.1	3,578	1.1
Para-medical	1,072	0.4	493	0.2	1,044	0.3
Industrial services	12,282	4.3	15,308	5.2	15,573	5.0
Personal services	39,332	13.8	46,432	15.8	56,399	18.0
General studies	69,713	24.5	65,603	22.2	70,737	22.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>284,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>294,993</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>313,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: TAFE Annual Statistical Collection.

## STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

### Victorian Education Department

#### *Scholarships*

The Victorian Education Department administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

### Commonwealth Department of Education

#### *Assistance for isolated children*

The Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children who, because of geographic isolation or physical or intellectual disability, must live away from home to attend school, study by correspondence, or live at a second home maintained for the purpose of giving them access to appropriate schooling.

Geographic isolation is measured in terms of distances from government school facilities (16 kilometres) and transport services to them (4.5 kilometres). In a limited number of circumstances, assistance may be provided for students who have access to a government school but must live away to undertake a special type of course or to receive specialist remedial tuition. Students whose families move constantly because of the itinerant nature of the parents' occupation may also qualify for: *Boarding allowance* of up to \$2,851 a year for senior secondary students, up to \$2,530 a year for other secondary students, and up to \$2,292 a year for a primary pupil - including a basic \$989 free of means test in each case;

*Correspondence allowance* of \$500 per year for each child, except pre-school when it is \$120 per year; or

*Second home allowance* of up to a basic \$2,522 a year per family with extra benefits if justified by costs, number of children and, if relevant, a means test on family income.

Where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g. for rental of second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration will be given to the payment of additional assistance.

#### *Secondary Allowances Scheme*

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$1,825 per year, subject to a means test on family income.

### *Aboriginal Secondary Assistance Scheme*

This Scheme provides financial assistance for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary schools. This assistance is in the form of a book and clothing allowance, a living allowance, a personal allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

### *Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme*

The Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme is primarily concerned with assistance to adult students undertaking one year full-time HSC level courses at colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, secondary schools, and other approved institutions in Australia. Where persons have not advanced beyond Year 10 in the Australian secondary school system, assistance is available for a two year programme.

### *Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme*

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1986, the maximum rates of living allowance are \$2,477 per year for students living at home, and \$3,821 per year for students qualifying for the living away from home rate or independent rate. Students qualifying for a living allowance are eligible for an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. TEAS does not cover tuition fees. A dependant's allowance for a dependent spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. The dependent spouse allowance for 1986 is \$42.70 per week, and \$16.00 per week is paid for each dependent child. Students who receive the away from home rate, or who must live away for their spouse to undertake their course may be eligible for a fares allowance which provides for the reimbursement of up to two single and two return trips per year between their permanent home and the institution at which they are studying. For dependent students, the maximum allowance includes a payment of \$5.25 per week to compensate for the loss of family allowance for the student.

### *Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme*

Adults who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

### *Postgraduate awards*

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$8,126 per year. From 1 January, 1986, additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) a dependent spouse allowance of \$42.70 per week;
- (2) a dependent child allowance of \$16.00 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum thesis allowance of \$250 for a master's degree candidate, and \$4000 for a PhD degree candidate;
- (4) an establishment allowance of \$100 and \$200 respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a fares allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an incidentals allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as SRC, union, and sports fees.

From 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except establishment allowance and fares allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

**GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES, NUMBER OF STUDENTS  
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER, VICTORIA**

Scheme	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Victorian Government –						
Senior scholarships (a)	215	200	200	..	..	..
Commonwealth Government –						
Secondary allowances	6,743	7,573	7,641	7,911	15,387	18,612
Assistance for isolated children	894	925	902	748	845	996
Adult secondary education assistance	652	630	678	631	809	892
Aboriginal secondary grants	929	973	1,041	1,069	1,209	1,165
Aboriginal study grants	128	476	541	565	552	433
Tertiary education assistance	21,970	21,147	22,245	22,905	22,900	22,222
Postgraduate awards	645	538	629	749	750	862

(a) Discontinued from 1982.

### ADULT EDUCATION

#### General

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. Courses for adults are also provided under Technical and Further Education (TAFE).

There is significant community based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers' centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of neighbourhood centres. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Country Education Project, Family and Community Services, and Regional Development Commission. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Sport and Recreation, the Ministry of Education, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

#### Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational education in Victoria is the Council of Adult Education which was founded in 1946 and established as a body corporate by the *Council of Adult Education Act* 1981. The Council is funded within the TAFE sector and recognised as a major TAFE provider. The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education.

The powers of the Council are vested in a Board consisting of not more than twenty-seven members, including the Director of Adult Education, an elected officer of the Council, three specified appointments and not more than twelve other appointments made by the Governor in Council, and not more than ten co-opted members.

Under the Director, a staff of 120 employees prepare and administer the Council's programme and community liaison. A further 76 staff (employed mostly on a fractional basis) are appointed in country centres to Local Advisory Committees. The teaching role of the Council is carried out by sessional tutors engaged by contract. Under this system, over 1,000 tutors presented programmes to 46,059 students in 1985.

There is a Council of Adult Education programme in operation on all except a dozen or so days each year. Weekend seminars, camps, educational tours, book discussion groups, over 60s programmes, literacy programmes, workplace education programmes, and a wide range of workshops are available to the public. A 'returning to study programme' gives adults the opportunity to gain a basic education at primary or lower secondary level or to study for the Higher School Certificate.

In 1985 the Community Programmes, Liberal Studies, Creative Arts, and Special Programmes Departments offered 3,000 short-term and long-term courses in the city and suburbs. The Council also serviced a network of 720 discussion groups with over 7,400 members in the Melbourne metropolitan and Victorian country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gives financial, programming, and advisory assistance to 35 Local Advisory Committees in country Victoria. Its Resource Centre offers a variety of services to its students and general public from a stock of 70,000 books, journals, and audio-visual materials.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies

throughout Victoria. With the development of community and school based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource persons, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents has increased rapidly and assumed a central role in the Council's contribution to adult education.

#### ADULT EDUCATION, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Courses offered	1,693	2,149	2,845	3,120	2,832	3,000
General studies (a)	830	—	—	—	—	—
Access	181	284	287	238	162	166
Creative arts	682	701	813	1,020	849	1,155
Community programmes (a)	—	635	1,027	1,028	1,032	895
Liberal studies (a)	—	494	618	563	601	656
Special programmes (b)	—	35	100	271	188	40
Programmes based in workplace (b)	—	—	—	—	—	88
Students enrolled	38,131	44,056	48,613	46,997	48,298	46,059

(a) Reclassified in 1981.

(b) New programmes and reclassified departments in 1985.

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## HEALTH

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### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

#### **Commonwealth Department of Health**

The Commonwealth Department of Health implements government policies and administers Commonwealth legislation in health and health-related matters. It plans, develops, and co-ordinates approved national health programmes and it is responsible for advice on health matters to Australia's external territories.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities – the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission, and the Health Insurance Commission. In addition, the Commonwealth controls the Commonwealth Institute of Health.

The Department is organised on a geographic basis with its Central Office located in Canberra and a Regional Office in each State and the Northern Territory. The Victorian Regional Office of the Department is responsible for administering a wide range of the Department's programmes, which include the following:

- (1) human quarantine programmes which aim to prevent the entry and spread of diseases;
- (2) provision of medical examinations and assessments for Commonwealth Government employment and for other purposes such as invalid pensions and the handicapped children's allowance;
- (3) administration of the provisions of the National Health Act relating to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, including processing of chemists' claims and pharmaceutical inspection and liaison;
- (4) supervision of the operation of the Commonwealth Pathology Laboratory at Bendigo which provides a diagnostic pathology service to hospitals and medical practitioners;
- (5) supervision of the operation of the National Acoustic Laboratories' hearing centres in the provision and servicing of hearing aids;
- (6) administration of the provisions of the Isolated Patients' Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme;
- (7) undertaking the registration, inspection, and control of private hospitals and;
- (8) administration of health insurance arrangements within Victoria, including control, supervision and financial monitoring of registered health benefits organisations.

In Victoria, the Department is also responsible for the operations of the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the Medical Devices and Dental Products Laboratory, and the National Biological Standards Laboratory.

#### *Community Health Programme*

The Community Health Programme was introduced in 1973-74 to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

This programme promotes community health by allocating funds to State and Territory health authorities for salaried/sessional medical and associated health services; and by providing funds directly to organisations conducting projects for community-based health related services which are national in character.

The grants to the State and Territory health authorities were introduced as part of Medicare on 1 February 1984. In 1985-86 these grants are estimated to be \$18.7m. In addition to the Medicare grants,

the Commonwealth also provides funds to the States and the Northern Territory for community health services through a component of the Identified Health Grants. As these grants are part of the General Revenue Grants, their use and distribution within each State and the Northern Territory is determined by the recipient State/Territory.

In 1985-86, \$11.8m will be provided for health related programmes and services of national significance and to maintain the national secretariats which co-ordinate voluntary services in the health field.

**COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME,  
EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA  
(\$m)**

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86(a)
Medicare grants for community health	7.3	18.0	18.7
National projects	9.2	11.0	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>

(a) Estimated.

*Health Care Services-Planning Research and Development Grants*

The purpose of these grants is to improve through research, demonstration, and evaluation, the administration, planning, and delivery of health care and to study the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of health and aged care services. An amount of \$1.6m was made available in 1984-85 in grants for all States.

*Health Insurance Commission*

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission was reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) and its former functions were taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health. From 1 February 1984, the Health Insurance Commission has been charged with responsibility for the operation of Medicare which is funded through the Department of Health.

**VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES**

**Health Department Victoria**

*Objectives*

The primary role of the Department is to protect and improve the health and well-being of Victoria's population. To achieve this, the primary objectives of the Department are:

- (1) to promote the identification of the factors affecting the community's health and the development of general strategies and programmes to improve the health of the community where possible;
- (2) to protect the community against major environmental, microbiological, chemical, radiological, and physical agents of disease and to promote behavioural and environmental changes conducive to health;
- (3) to ensure that health services of an appropriate standard and mix are provided on an equitable and accessible basis to meet the needs of the population, within the context of government policies and the optimal use of available resources;
- (4) to promote staff consultation and participation in the health sector; and
- (5) to promote community participation in the direction and management of health services.

The Department's primary functions are concerned with the management of the activities of the health sector. In 1985-86, these include: acute hospital services; disease prevention and health promotion; community based health services; long-term institutional care; and psychiatric services.

In 1985-86, community based services and services to intellectually disabled persons were transferred to the Department of Community Services.

In some ways, the Department co-ordinates health services through a variety of separately incorporated agencies. Public hospitals, nursing homes, and most community health centres are separate legal entities, administered by their own committees of management. Local government, private, voluntary, and charitable organisations are also active in the provision of health services. Other health services, notably those provided for persons with psychiatric disorders or disabilities and services for intellectually disabled persons, are State-managed.



The Commission is primarily responsible for ensuring that the objectives of individual agencies are consistent with State goals, plus the development and implementation of strategies, and the evaluation and monitoring of the performance of individual agencies in light of State policies and objectives.

Health services over the past decade have altered with the introduction of sophisticated technology in certain areas but are still based essentially on human skills, judgement, and care. Approximately 11,500 public servants and 80,000 non-public servants are employed in publicly provided health services, and their salary costs constitute approximately three-quarters of all recurrent expenditure. The recruitment and maintenance of a skilled and satisfied labour force is one of the major objectives of the Department. To this end in 1984-85, staff have been consulted on key policy and programme initiatives and it is a key objective for 1985-86 that industrial democratic principles be adhered to within the health sector.

#### *Functions*

To pursue its objectives, to implement the policies of the Victorian Government, and to discharge the obligations under the Acts for which the Minister for Health and the Department are responsible, the Department undertakes a diverse range of functions that can be briefly summarised as follows:

- (1) assessing the health needs of the Victorian population and planning the best use of existing health services, including the development where practicable of new and/or alternative forms of care;
- (2) developing Victoria's health policies;
- (3) ensuring community participation and representation in the health sector;
- (4) promoting the development of adequate information and monitoring systems to assess the health of the community;
- (5) promoting general health, medical, and clinical research into the identification of factors affecting the health of the community and the evaluation of possible solutions;
- (6) planning and developing a comprehensive range of services and programmes on an equitable and accessible basis according to need;
- (7) ensuring the provision of adequate and appropriate services and resources;
- (8) promoting and assisting in the supply and training of staff to be employed in the provision of health services;
- (9) monitoring the standard of all health services in Victoria;
- (10) monitoring the general performance, efficiency, and effectiveness of publicly-funded health services;
- (11) regulating the supply and type of hospital and other health services;
- (12) regulating to prevent major environmental, microbiological, chemical, and radiological agents of disease;
- (13) providing services to minimise the incidence of communicable diseases; and
- (14) ensuring equal employment opportunities for all employees, facilitating satisfactory working conditions, and promoting sound employee relations.

Further information concerning the Health Department can be found in Annual Reports and *Health Service Statistics*, both published annually by the Health Department, Victoria.

### HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

#### **Medicare benefits**

##### *General features*

A brief historical background to changes in health insurance in Australia since 1946 can be found on pages 625-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

Further changes to the health insurance arrangements occurred on 1 February 1984 with the commencement of Medicare, a health insurance scheme based on the principles of universality, equity, simplicity, and ease of access.

The scheme is funded by a one per cent levy on taxable incomes with exemptions from the levy for low income earners and a ceiling for high income earners. The tax rebate formerly paid for basic health insurance contributions ceased from 30 June 1983.

Medicare provides a benefit of eighty-five per cent of the scheduled fee with a maximum gap of \$10 per service to all permanent residents of Australia, which includes visitors staying for more than six months. The same Medicare benefits are payable to Australians while overseas. Patients who have paid \$150 in meeting costs between Medicare benefits and the scheduled fee in a financial year are entitled thereafter in that year to Medicare benefits of 100 per cent of the scheduled fee. Medicare entitlements also include access without direct charge to public hospital accommodation and to

inpatient and outpatient treatment by doctors appointed by the hospital.

Doctors, approved dentists, and participating optometrists are permitted to bulk bill any eligible person. When bulk billing, the practitioner undertakes to accept the relevant Medicare benefit as full payment for the service.

The Commonwealth Department of Health allocates each medical practitioner a unique number called the provider number. Doctors must use their provider number on accounts and receipts to ensure payment of Medicare benefits. Private medical practitioners normally charge for treatment provided on a fee-for-service basis. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a scheduled fee which is set by an independent tribunal. The fees are set for medical benefit payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to charge them.

The Australian Medical Association (AMA) publishes its own list of medical services and fees which in the opinion of the Association are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for the services listed. While there is some variation between individual items, generally speaking the AMA fees are in excess of the scheduled fees (e.g., GP standard surgery consultation recommended by the AMA is \$18.20, compared with \$14.80 for the scheduled fee).

#### *Specialist recognition*

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of a higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 30 June 1985, there were 2,296 recognised specialists and 1,073 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

#### **Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry**

Under the National Health Act, a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed to inquire into and conduct hearings concerning the supply of pharmaceutical benefits and the provision of pensioner pharmaceutical benefits.

The Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry consists of four pharmaceutical chemists appointed by the Minister after consultation with official pharmacy organisations.

#### **Health Programme Grants Scheme**

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing for the payment of medical benefits for non-hospital services by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government, as under the then existing arrangements the Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health-type services.

Organisations receiving such grants include family planning associations, low vision clinics, Aboriginal medical services, and the Yallourn Medical and Hospital Society.

Since 1 February 1984, organisations in receipt of grants are not permitted to raise a fee for services provided to patients and their operating costs are funded by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Health on a deficit financed basis.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

#### **Hospital benefits**

Since September 1981, block grants from the Commonwealth Government have formed the basis for funding of public hospitals; with the introduction of Medicare on 1 February 1984 the Commonwealth has entered into agreements with the States to ensure that all permanent residents of Australia have access, without direct charge, to accommodation and treatment at public hospitals by salaried hospital doctors. This includes both inpatient and outpatient treatment.

If a patient elects to be a private patient (i.e., requests a doctor of his/her choice) in a public hospital, then the responsibility for payment of both the hospital and medical expenses lies with the patient, as for a patient in a private hospital.

Health benefit organisations are permitted to offer private insurance to private patients requiring

cover for shared ward charges in public hospitals (the basic private table) and higher hospital insurance to cover or assist with costs of private hospital accommodation (supplementary tables).

On 1 September 1985 the Commonwealth Government introduced changes to the health scheme providing additional benefits and increased incentives to encourage private insurance. From that date insured patients are automatically classified as private patients on admittance to recognised hospitals, unless they specifically request admission as Medicare patients. Gap insurance was introduced to cover the difference between Medicare benefits and the schedule fee in respect of professional services rendered to inpatients of a hospital or patients of a day hospital facility. Benefits were also introduced for 'same day' patients and day hospital facilities.

For private hospitals, there are three levels of basic private table benefits, based on a three-tier categorisation of hospitals. The basic private table benefits are supplemented by Commonwealth bed day subsidies paid directly to private hospitals on the basis of their category. The Commonwealth bed day subsidy is \$40, \$30, or \$20 per day, depending on the hospital categorisation as 1, 2, or 3. Decisions as to the categorisation of individual hospitals are made on the basis of the size of the hospital and the level of services and facilities provided. Also, through its Reinsurance Account arrangements with the health benefit organisations, the Commonwealth provides special assistance for those basic private table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. The Commonwealth Government contribution to the Reinsurance arrangements was set at \$20m on 1 February 1984; however this figure was reduced to \$5m in 1985-86.

Basically, both private and public hospitals are for acute patients. Patients accommodated in hospitals may be reclassified as 'nursing home type' patients after a continuous period as an inpatient exceeding thirty-five days, unless a medical practitioner certifies that such a patient is in need of acute care.

All nursing home type patients are charged an uninsurable amount towards the cost of hospital accommodation, currently \$14.10 per day in Victoria.

#### **Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme**

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$30 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$30 a night towards the cost of necessary accommodation. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under seventeen years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

#### **Pharmaceutical benefits**

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976, \$2.50 in July 1978, \$2.75 in September 1979, \$3.20 in December 1981, \$4.00 from 1 January 1983, and \$5.00 from 1 July 1985. Eligible pensioners and their dependants who hold a valid Pensioner Health Benefits Card and sickness benefits recipients and their dependants holding a valid Health Benefits Card receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge. A patient contribution of \$2 per benefit item was introduced from 1 January 1983 for persons holding Health Care Cards and Social Services and Veterans Affairs' pensioners who are not eligible for a Pensioner Health Benefits or Health Benefits Card, and dependants of these groups.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. An amendment to the National Health Act in May 1981 established the Pharmaceutical Benefits Remuneration Tribunal as the body responsible for determining payments to approved pharmaceutical chemists for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits. Previously approved chemists' fees were set by the Joint Committee on Pharmaceutical Benefits Pricing Arrangements.

### **Optometrical services**

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees, must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 31 July 1985, 212 undertakings were in effect in respect of 367 practice locations.

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 30 June 1985, ten Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$2.85 to \$4.90.

### **Medical laboratories**

#### *National Acoustic Laboratories*

The National Acoustic Laboratories hearing centres provide audiological (hearing) tests, ensure specialist medical examinations and, where necessary, fit and maintain hearing aids. They also assist in the general aural rehabilitation of clients.

Clients eligible to use the services of the hearing centres include all Australians up to twenty-one years of age, eligible pensioners and their dependants, members of the Armed Services, ex-servicemen and women with hearing impairments, Commonwealth compensation claimants, and civil aviation flight personnel undergoing audiological assessments as part of their regular medical examinations.

In Victoria, clients are currently serviced by six branch laboratories located in the Melbourne metropolitan area and regional laboratories at Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Other centres at Horsham, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool are serviced on a regular basis by visiting audiological staff from Melbourne.

#### *Pathology services*

Commonwealth Pathology Laboratories, located at ten regional centres throughout Australia, provide a clinical pathology service to hospitals and medical practitioners in their areas. There is one Commonwealth Pathology Laboratory in Victoria located in Bendigo. Since the commencement of Medicare on 1 February 1984, Commonwealth Pathology Laboratories no longer charge for their services.

#### *Australian Radiation Laboratory*

The Australian Radiation Laboratory is located at Yallambie, Victoria, and is primarily concerned with all aspects of radiation which have implications for public or occupational health. Its activities cover many different forms of radiation ranging from emissions from microwave ovens to radioactivity associated with uranium mining.

Much of the Laboratory's energy is devoted to research in applied physics and chemistry in areas relevant to the Laboratory's public health purpose.

The Laboratory is active in the development of radiation protection standards through the Radiation Health Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council for which it provides logistic and research support. In addition, it participates in the development of standards through the Standards Association of Australia and the development of nuclear codes of practice to regulate the mining and milling of uranium.

#### *National Biological Standards Laboratory*

The primary responsibility of the National Biological Standards Laboratory is to ensure that therapeutic goods available in Australia for human and veterinary use are safe and effective.

The Laboratory evaluates the quality of therapeutic goods before marketing, carries out research and develops standards and ascertains whether therapeutic goods conform to such standards. In conjunction with the States, Laboratory staff inspect manufacturing operations and facilities for

compliance with good manufacturing practices. The Laboratory also has the responsibility for investigating complaints about, and recalls of, therapeutic goods.

#### *Medical Devices and Dental Products Laboratory*

The National Biological Standards Laboratory administers the Medical Devices and Dental Products Laboratory, located in Abbotsford, Victoria. The Medical Devices and Dental Products Laboratory conducts research on dental and allied equipment, materials and techniques, tests available materials and continues to contribute to new or revised Australian standards. The Laboratory also provides an education service and disseminates information to the dental profession and ancillary staff.

### MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

#### **Training of doctors**

##### *Undergraduate training*

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 182 students into the first year of the course, and 192 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have another relevant degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 145 students into the first year of the course, and into the second year allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a final examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, Mt Royal, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health, Victoria. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Geelong Hospital, Royal Southern Memorial Hospital, Western General Hospital, Moorabbin Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Health Department Victoria, and a number of associated hospitals.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

##### *Postgraduate training*

Vocational training of recent medical graduates is usually directed towards obtaining membership of the appropriate professional College, e.g. the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.

Each of these Colleges is a body which conducts its own examinations for membership, stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before membership and fellowship status can be achieved. In all, this normally takes between six and seven years after the intern year.

The Graduate Boards of Studies at each hospital supervise vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

In addition, these Colleges and the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation arrange continuing education and conduct refresher courses for both specialists and generalists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These may be obtained by course work and/or thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

##### *Specialist status*

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient may be registered as a specialist with the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

### Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of health and the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventative health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in school, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in critical care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and educational institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and schools of nursing. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

Hospital-based general nursing courses are being phased out as additional college-based courses are commenced. It is envisaged that the transfer of basic general nursing education from hospitals to the higher education system will be completed within the next five years.

Tertiary level nursing education courses are being offered for registered nurses by the Schools of Nursing at Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences and Phillip Institute of Technology. The courses offered include the Bachelor of Applied Science, Advanced Nursing (with major studies in clinical nursing, community nursing, nursing administration, nursing education, and midwifery), and the Diploma in Applied Science in Community Health Nursing.

Inservice nursing courses in various specialist areas such as critical care, operating theatre, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing are available in various hospitals.

A number of hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses to assist nurses who have been out of the labour force to return to nursing practice.

#### NURSES, VICTORIA, 1984-85

Courses	Approved training institutions at 30 June 1985 (a)	Students at 30 June 1985	Completed course during 1984-85	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Qualifications of holders of practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1984
Basic courses –					
General nurse	28	4,670	1,441	2,512	42,707
Psychiatric nurse (regional)	3	494	169	340	3,016
Mental retardation nurse	6	194	45	66	654
Mothercraft nurse	7	494	149	169	2,244
State enrolled nurse	42	918	844	1,973	22,555
Post-basic courses –					
Midwives	12	468	435	670	15,749
Infant welfare	2	82	65	90	2,076
Total nurses holding a current annual practising certificate	..	..	..	..	68,328

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of nursing education programme.



NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA – *continued*

Type of institution	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Remainder of State –						
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	95	95	95	95	91
Hospitals for the aged	7	7	7	7	7	(d)5
Total	113	112	112	112	112	106
Total hospitals	162	161	161	161	161	164

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

(b) Includes seventeen special and teaching hospitals plus seven other specialised hospitals.

(c) Includes twelve metropolitan major and general hospitals and seventeen small community hospitals.

(d) Lyndoch and Gippsland geriatric centres are excluded from Hospitals for the aged because they are classified as nursing homes.

Source: Health Commission of Victoria, Health Service Statistics, 1982-83.

### Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must meet building regulations as laid down by the *Victorian Health Act 1958*, as well as regulations relating to private hospitals, uniform building regulations, and fire regulations.

At 30 June 1983, there were 372 private hospitals and nursing homes in Victoria totalling 14,103 beds.

### District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by four district nursing societies, some community health centres, four hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 88 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care.

In Victoria during 1981-82, the 97 approved district nursing services employed 506 full-time and 258 part-time nurses who treated 57,661 patients and made 1,528,874 visits.

### Repatriation hospitals and clinics

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs has, *inter alia*, responsibility for the medical care and treatment of eligible clients. Within Victoria, out-patient care is provided by an extensive network of 2,661 Local Medical Officers, and 1,173 Local Dental Officers, with provision for specialist medical services, allied health, and domiciliary support services to also be made available.

In-patient treatment is available through the Department's own institutions or alternatively in public or private hospitals, or nursing homes, as appropriate.

#### *Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg*

This hospital is a large acute general teaching hospital and a clinical school of the University of Melbourne, recognised for post-graduate training in a number of medical specialties, and provides training for nursing and allied health staff.

In 1984-85 there were 14,706 admissions and 193,570 outpatient attendances to various clinics. The average length of stay was 8.7 days. At 30 June 1985, there were 1,541 full-time and 133 part-time staff at the hospital.

#### *Other institutions*

Macleod Repatriation Hospital, Mont Park, provides for longer stay rehabilitation and assessment patients and has some beds for respite care. The Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora, caters for psychiatric patients requiring custodial care, and is administered by State Authorities on behalf of the Department. Anzac Hostel provides a small number of beds for totally and permanently incapacitated veterans, and the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre provides artificial limbs and orthoses.



### Bush nursing services

#### *Bush nursing centres*

Bush nursing centres are, in the main, located in the more remote areas of the State. Registered nurses, living in and working from centres, provide primary health care either at the centre or by domiciliary visits. Medical support is usually available in a distant town. The centres are administered by a locally elected honorary committee. Victorian Government grants and the Commonwealth Home Nursing Subsidy are the main sources of finance, supplemented by patients' fees and charitable sources. During the year ended 30 June 1984, fifteen full-time and eighteen part-time nurses at eighteen centres provided treatment for 27,835 patients with 3,267 centre visits and 19,088 home visits.

#### *Bush nursing hospitals*

The first bush nursing hospital was established at Cowes, Phillip Island in 1923 and the number of hospitals reached a peak of 67 in 1942. At 30 June 1984, there were 38 hospitals providing 643 acute beds, 177 nursing home beds, and aged persons hostel accommodation for 32 residents.

Primary non-specialised care is provided at the hospitals with complicated cases being transferred when necessary, to base or city hospitals.

The hospitals are administered by locally elected autonomous committees and are registered with the Health Department Victoria as private hospitals. As such, they receive no financial support from the Victorian Government.

Equivalent full-time staff employed at bush nursing hospitals at 30 June 1984 were nursing, 532; domestic, 257; and administrative, 101.

#### *Bush Nursing Association*

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association Incorporated, founded in 1910, provides, in accordance with its constitutional objectives, nursing, hospital, and related services to persons in country areas of Victoria. The Association is administered by an elected board of management, the members of which act in an honorary capacity.

The board employs a manager and appropriate staff to maintain a central office located in Melbourne. The office has computer facilities and provides centralised payroll, accounting, and administrative advisory services for those agencies requiring support.

### Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act 1949*, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute and the wide ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research. There are four research units—biological research, haematology research, experimental chemotherapy and immunogenetics research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs a post-basic course in oncological nursing.

In August 1984 a Department of Cancer Medicine was established at the Cancer Institute-Peter MacCallum Hospital by the University of Melbourne and is involved in patient care, teaching, and research.

#### CANCER INSTITUTE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Patients –						
New patients registered (hospital patients)	4,501	4,197	4,137	3,850	4,088	3,868
Inpatients (ward and hostel) –						
Number of beds available at 30 June	147	147	163	163	163	163
Admissions (a)	6,294	7,809	8,667	9,120	8,667	8,424
Daily average (a)	115.3	113.4	115.8	116.4	114.2	109.1

CANCER INSTITUTE, VICTORIA - *continued*

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Outpatients -						
Attendances at consultative clinics (hospital patients) (b)	46,154	42,443	48,951	47,179	48,446	43,001
Radiotherapy Department (b) (c) -						
Attendances for treatment (hospital and private)	61,503	59,954	62,000	68,663	69,084	64,744
Fields treated (hospital and private)	124,316	118,876	126,311	139,029	153,732	148,753
Visiting Nursing Service -						
Patients visited	1,235	1,093	1,049	832	971	1,052
Total visits	51,368	51,289	47,302	43,132	45,233	43,558
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (c) (d) -						
Attendances (hospital and private)	129,166	127,458	152,582	173,513	164,901	159,581
Paid staff (e)	1,129	1,147	1,147	1,093	1,091	1,100

(a) Includes day patients.

(b) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the county.

(c) Includes inpatients and outpatients.

(d) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.

(e) Effective full-time.

### Other institutional health services

Information relating to psychiatric and alcohol and drug services may be found on pages 640-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

### NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Details relating to services for the aged, the physically and mentally handicapped, and ambulance services in Victoria are shown on pages 642-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

### MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS

#### Hospital Morbidity Collection

Hospital morbidity identifies the incidence of disease, medical condition, or external injury obtained from the records of inpatients treated at public hospitals in Victoria.

In July 1978, the Health Commission of Victoria assumed responsibility for the development of Victorian hospital morbidity statistics. The tables on pages 407-8 have been prepared by the ABS from data provided by the Commission.

The scope of the Hospital Morbidity collection is restricted to information concerning inpatients who were separated from public hospitals by discharge, transfer, or death during the year.

Public hospitals are those hospitals listed in Tables A and B of the Fifth Schedule of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958.

Repatriation hospitals are not included in this Act but have supplied data independently to the Health Commission of Victoria. Separations from private hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals, hospitals for the aged, and nursing homes are not included.

The coverage of the collection in 1984 was approximately 100 per cent of public hospital beds, and statistics have been compiled using the following definitions:

- (1) an inpatient is any person in respect of whom the hospital admission procedures have been completed, or whom the hospital assesses as an inpatient for financial purposes;
- (2) babies born in hospital who experience no morbidity are excluded as inpatients;
- (3) a separation occurs when an inpatient is discharged from hospital, transferred to another hospital or other health care accommodation, or dies in hospital following formal admission;
- (4) inpatients who had more than one episode in hospital during the year are counted more than once in the statistics (i.e. each time they are discharged);
- (5) the principal diagnosis is the main condition, disease, or injury treated or investigated during the patient's stay in hospital;
- (6) length of stay is the difference in days between the date of admission and the date of discharge;
- (7) average length of stay is calculated by totalling the lengths of stay, in days, of the relevant

separations and dividing by the number of separations in the category. Where an inpatient is admitted and separated on the same day, the length of stay is taken as zero in the calculation of average length of stay; and

(8) age is calculated at the date of admission, and is shown in completed years.

Statistics have been collected on 518,172 inpatients in Victorian public hospitals during 1984. Females accounted for 57 per cent of inpatients.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND  
SEX OF INPATIENTS, VICTORIA, 1984

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 year	10,678	7,434	18,112
1-4	14,174	9,129	23,303
5-14	21,347	15,090	36,437
15-24	22,926	49,179	72,105
25-34	19,497	72,617	92,114
35-44	17,771	32,421	50,192
45-54	20,430	23,298	43,728
55-64	34,852	27,585	62,437
65-74	34,801	30,035	64,836
75 and over	23,609	31,004	54,613
Not stated	145	150	295
Total	220,230	297,942	518,172

Length of stay in hospitals of all the inpatients totalled 3.7 million days (10,103 patient years) of which 15 per cent of inpatients stayed for under 1 day, 54 per cent for 1 day and under one week, 27 per cent for 1 week and under 1 month, 3 per cent for 1 month and under 2 months, and 1 per cent for 2 months or more. Average stay per inpatient was 7.1 days.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP AND  
LENGTH OF STAY, VICTORIA, 1984

Age group (years)	Length of stay							Total
	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and over	
Under 1	2,016	11,196	4,016	622	161	82	19	18,112
1-4	4,663	16,822	1,685	112	13	5	3	23,303
5-14	6,661	26,463	2,973	246	61	22	11	36,437
15-24	11,008	45,806	14,439	623	126	79	24	72,105
25-34	12,365	53,361	25,502	656	139	75	16	92,114
35-44	9,948	28,135	11,385	543	84	74	23	50,192
45-54	9,006	22,345	11,325	752	171	92	37	43,728
55-64	12,061	28,268	19,612	1,838	343	240	75	62,437
65-74	8,638	27,155	24,701	3,031	677	476	158	64,836
75 and over	3,365	20,045	23,949	4,610	1,283	936	425	54,613
Not stated	38	145	88	14	7	—	3	295
Total	79,769	279,741	139,675	13,047	3,065	2,081	794	518,172

While in hospital approximately 256,000 inpatients underwent at least one medical procedure. Surgical operations accounted for 72 per cent of this total with approximately 120,000 females and 65,000 males undergoing at least one surgical operation.

The most common principal diagnoses reported in 1984 relating to males were injuries (13 per cent), circulatory diseases (12 per cent), digestive diseases (12 per cent), respiratory diseases (10 per cent), and neoplasms (cancers) (9 per cent). For females, principal diagnoses reported were delivery and other obstetrics (23 per cent), genito-urinary diseases (11 per cent), digestive diseases (8 per cent), injuries (6 per cent), and circulatory diseases (7 per cent).

**PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS: PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES BY NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS,  
SEX, LENGTH OF STAY, AND AVERAGE STAY, VICTORIA, 1984**

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) class (a)	Principal diagnosis	Number of separations			Length of stay			Average stay (days)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
I	Infectious and parasitic diseases	4,069	4,130	8,199	20,107	17,554	37,661	4.9	4.3	4.6
II	Neoplasms	18,609	19,223	37,832	156,868	155,442	312,310	8.4	8.1	8.3
III	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	3,035	4,111	7,146	27,056	37,819	64,875	8.9	9.2	9.1
IV	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2,127	2,298	4,425	9,072	11,682	20,754	4.3	5.1	4.7
V	Mental disorders	3,803	5,622	9,425	52,351	79,518	131,869	13.8	14.1	14.0
VI	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	11,629	11,452	23,081	83,496	77,072	160,568	7.2	6.7	7.0
VII	Diseases of the circulatory system	25,365	19,683	45,048	266,002	265,561	531,563	10.5	13.5	11.8
VIII	Diseases of the respiratory system	20,735	15,439	36,174	135,914	101,039	236,953	6.6	6.5	6.6
IX	Diseases of the digestive system	24,862	21,734	46,596	128,714	126,765	255,479	5.2	5.8	5.5
X	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	12,828	31,952	44,780	60,429	122,122	182,551	4.7	3.8	4.1
XI	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	—	63,469	63,469	—	377,297	377,297	—	5.9	5.9
XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,599	4,245	8,844	29,238	33,445	62,683	6.4	7.9	7.1
XIII	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9,153	9,981	19,134	70,530	96,117	166,647	7.7	9.6	8.7
XIV	Congenital anomalies	3,747	2,283	6,030	20,301	16,001	36,302	5.4	7.0	6.0
XV	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,188	2,417	5,605	29,784	27,107	56,891	9.3	11.2	10.2
XVI	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	12,698	14,732	27,430	59,413	75,851	135,264	4.7	5.1	4.9
XVII	Injury and poisoning	27,619	18,167	45,786	182,780	181,631	364,411	6.6	10.0	8.0
VO1-V82	Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	19,707	30,427	50,134	80,762	122,937	203,699	4.1	4.0	4.1
	Total reported principal diagnoses	207,773	281,365	489,138	1,412,817	1,924,960	3,337,777	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Total unreported principal diagnoses	12,457	16,577	29,034	155,845	194,072	349,917	12.5	11.7	12.1
	Grand total	220,230	297,942	518,172	1,568,662	2,119,032	3,687,694	7.1	7.1	7.1

(a) The classes selected in this table are in accordance with the Morbidity List of the Ninth International Classification of Diseases (ICD9).

## Causes of death

## Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1979 onwards have been classified according to the Ninth (1975) Revision of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD9). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than the nature of the injury.

In 1983, 15,823 male and 13,542 female deaths were registered in Victoria.

## CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST), NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1983

Cause of death (a)	ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
S1 -10 <i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	001-139	136	0.46	34
S1 Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	18	0.06	4
S2 Tuberculosis	010-018	19	0.06	5
S3 Whooping cough	033	1	—	—
S6 Septicaemia	038	33	0.11	8
S10 All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(b)	65	0.22	16
S11-20 <i>Malignant neoplasms</i>	140-208	7,123	24.26	1,764
S11 Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	433	1.47	107
S12 Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	823	2.80	204
S13 Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	154	334	1.14	83
S14 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung	162	1,406	4.79	348
S15 Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	221	0.75	55
S16 Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	594	2.02	147
S17 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	94	0.32	23
S18 Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	379	1.29	94
S19 Leukaemia	204-208	233	0.79	58
S20 All other malignant neoplasms	(c)	2,606	8.87	646
S21 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	68	0.23	17
S22 Diabetes mellitus	250	573	1.95	142
S24 Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262,263	11	0.04	3
S25 Anaemias	280-285	62	0.21	15
S26 Meningitis	320-322	18	0.06	4
S27 Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	1	—	—
S28 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	114	0.39	28
S29 Hypertensive disease	401-405	354	1.21	88
S30-31 <i>Ischaemic heart disease</i>	410-414	8,078	27.51	2,001
S30 Acute myocardial infarction	410	5,535	18.85	1,371
S31 Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	2,543	8.66	630
S32 Other forms of heart disease	{ 415,416 } { 420-429 }	1,467	5.00	363
S33 Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,202	10.90	793
S34 Atherosclerosis	440	487	1.66	121
S35 All other diseases of circulatory system	{ 417, } { 441-459 }	474	1.61	117
S36 Pneumonia	480-486	534	1.82	132
S37 Influenza	487	13	0.04	3
S38 Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	666	2.27	165
S39 All other diseases of the respiratory system	{ 460-478 } { 494-519 }	1,051	3.58	260
S40 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	190	0.65	47
S41 Appendicitis	540-543	8	0.03	2
S42 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	294	1.00	73
S43 Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	201	0.68	50
S44 Hyperplasia of prostate	600	24	0.08	6
S45-47 <i>Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	630-676	1	—	—
S46 Direct obstetric deaths	{ 640-646, } { 651-676 }	1	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (ABBREVIATED LIST), NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1983 - *continued*

Cause of death (a)	ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population	
S48	Congenital anomalies	740-759	238	0.81	59
S49-51	<i>Certain conditions, originating in the perinatal period</i>	760-779	204	0.69	51
S49	Birth trauma	767	10	0.03	2
S50	Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	122	0.42	30
S51	Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	{ 760-766 } { 771-779 }	72	0.25	18
S52	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	780-799	164	0.56	41
S53	All other diseases	Residual	1,569	5.34	389
S54-56	<i>Accidents and adverse effects</i>	E800-E949	1,421	4.84	352
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	749	2.55	186
S55	Accidental falls	E880-E888	264	0.90	65
S56	All other accidents and adverse effects	(d)	408	1.39	101
S57	Suicide	E950-E959	513	1.75	127
S58	Homicide	E960-E969	80	0.27	20
S59	All other external causes	E970-E999	26	0.09	6
Total all causes			29,365	100.0	7,274

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1983: S7. Smallpox (050): S8. Measles (055): S9. Malaria (084): S23. Nutritional marasmus (261): S45. Abortion (630-639).

(b) 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139.

(c) 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-171, 175, 179, 181-184, 186-203.

(d) 800-807, 820-879, 890-949.

## MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1983

Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause				
	In age group		At all ages		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)	
<b>Under 1 year</b>					
S48	Congenital anomalies	183	33.7	238	76.9
S50	Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	122	22.5	122	100.0
S52	Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	108	19.9	164	65.9
S49, S51	Birth trauma, and other conditions originating in the perinatal period	82	15.1	82	100.0
<b>1-4 years</b>					
S55-56	Accidental falls and all other accidents	40	34.5	672	6.0
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	16	13.8	749	2.1
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	15	12.9	7,123	0.2
S48	Congenital anomalies	11	9.5	238	4.6
<b>5-14 years</b>					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	39	26.7	749	5.2
S55-56	Accidental falls and all other accidents	29	19.9	672	4.3
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	28	19.2	7,123	0.4
S48	Congenital anomalies	8	5.5	238	3.4
<b>15-24 years</b>					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	280	46.6	749	37.4
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	91	15.1	513	17.7
S55-56	Accidental falls and all other accidents	81	13.5	672	12.1
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	41	6.8	7,123	0.6
<b>25-34 years</b>					
S54	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	131	23.8	749	17.5
S57	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	112	20.4	513	21.8
S11-20	Malignant neoplasms	83	15.1	7,123	1.2
S55-56	Accidental falls and all other accidents	73	13.3	672	10.9

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1983 - *continued*

Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
	In age group		At all ages	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
<b>35-44 years</b>				
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	219	29.8	7,123	3.1
S30-31 Ischaemic heart disease	120	16.3	8,078	1.5
S57 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	84	11.4	513	16.4
S54 Motor vehicle traffic accidents	61	8.3	749	8.1
<b>45-54 years</b>				
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	642	37.2	7,123	9.0
S30-31 Ischaemic heart disease	431	25.0	8,078	5.3
S33 Cerebrovascular disease	170	9.8	3,202	5.3
S42 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	69	4.0	294	23.5
<b>55-64 years</b>				
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	1,589	37.0	7,123	22.3
S30-31 Ischaemic heart disease	1,271	30.0	8,078	15.7
S33 Cerebrovascular disease	291	6.8	3,202	9.1
S36-39 Diseases of the respiratory system	236	5.5	2,264	10.4
<b>65-74 years</b>				
S30-31 Ischaemic heart disease	2,315	31.7	8,078	28.7
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	2,226	30.5	7,123	31.3
S33 Cerebrovascular disease	674	9.2	3,202	21.0
S36-39 Diseases of the respiratory system	627	8.6	2,264	27.7
<b>75 years and over</b>				
S30-31 Ischaemic heart disease	3,919	29.4	8,078	48.5
S11-20 Malignant neoplasms	2,278	17.1	7,123	32.0
S33 Cerebrovascular disease	2,078	15.6	3,202	64.9
S36-39 Diseases of the respiratory system	1,266	9.5	2,264	55.9

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all death at all ages from that cause.

*Diseases of the heart*

During 1983 there were 9,884 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 115 due to rheumatic heart disease, 224 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,535 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,543 to other ischaemic heart disease, 52 to pulmonary heart disease, and 1,415 to other forms of heart disease. Deaths in 1983 from this cause are shown in the following table:

## DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE, VICTORIA, 1983

Cause of death(a)	Males	Females	Persons
Rheumatic heart disease (391,393-398)	38	77	115
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	106	118	224
Acute myocardial infarction(410)	3,211	2,324	5,535
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	1,491	1,052	2,543
Pulmonary heart disease (415-416)	24	28	52
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	585	830	1,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>9,884</b>

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

*Malignant neoplasms*

Since the introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9) in 1979, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms do not include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1983 numbered 7,123. Deaths in 1983 from these diseases are shown in the following table.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but as the table 'Main causes of deaths in age groups' on pages 410-11 shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-five per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1983 were at ages 45 years and over.

## DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, VICTORIA, 1983

Site of disease (a)	Males	Females	Persons
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx(140-149)	101	33	134
Oesophagus (150)	112	68	180
Stomach (151)	249	184	433
Intestine, except rectum (152,153)	401	442	843
Rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus (154)	193	141	334
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	1,085	321	1,406
Breast (174,175)	5	594	599
Cervix uteri (180)	—	94	94
Body of uterus and unspecified parts of uterus (179,182)	—	78	78
Ovary and other uterine adnexa (183)	—	161	161
Prostate (185)	379	—	379
Bladder (188)	112	47	159
Other and unspecified genito-urinary organs (181,184,186,187,189)	108	71	179
Brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system (191,192)	135	74	209
Leukaemia (204-208)	132	101	233
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203)	181	171	352
All other unspecified sites	736	614	1,350
Total	3,929	3,194	7,123

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

*Cerebrovascular disease*

In 1983, 1,270 male and 1,932 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular disease. Deaths from this disease are shown in the following table:

## DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE, VICTORIA, 1983

Cause of death (a)	Males	Females	Persons
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	61	87	148
Cerebral haemorrhage (431,432)	208	271	479
Cerebral occlusion (433-434)	229	351	580
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease(436)	655	1,012	1,667
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular disease, including late effects (437,438)	117	211	328
Total	1,270	1,932	3,202

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

*Diseases of the respiratory system*

In 1983, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,264. Of these deaths, 16 were due to acute respiratory infections, 534 to pneumonia, 13 to influenza, 666 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, 849 to chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified, and 186 to other diseases.

*Diseases of the digestive system*

In 1983, there were 577 male and 459 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1983 were: 190 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum; 8 from appendicitis; 30 from hernia of the abdominal cavity; 102 from non-infective enteritis and colitis; 294 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and 412 from other diseases.

*Diabetes mellitus*

During 1983, diabetes was responsible for 273 male and 300 female deaths.

*Diseases of the genito-urinary system*

In 1983, there were 338 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis were responsible for 201 deaths, infections of the kidney for 39, calculi of the urinary system for 7, hyperplasia of the prostate for 24, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 67.



*Tuberculosis*

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1983 was 19. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system numbered 15.

*Deaths from external causes*

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 7 per cent of deaths registered in 1983. However, these causes were responsible for 67 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table 'Main causes of death in age groups' on pages 410-11 shows that external causes (cause groups S54-57) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1983, 68 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

*Transport accidents*

In 1983, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 824 compared with 833 in 1982, 775 in 1981, and 926 in 1980. During 1983, deaths connected with transport represented 58 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 824 deaths, 762 involved motor vehicles.

*Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted*

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e. whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. The Ninth Revision has a separate category to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1983 totalled 25.

*Suicide and self-inflicted injury*

In 1983, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 374 males and 139 females. Of the 374 male deaths in 1983, 127 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 59 from hanging, strangulation and suffocation. Poisoning by solid or liquid substances accounted for 79 of the 139 female deaths.

*Homicide*

The number of deaths registered in 1983 ascribed to homicide was 80 (40 males and 40 females).

**DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE, (a), VICTORIA**

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1978	27	22	49
1979	37	22	59
1980	51	31	82
1981	21	20	41
1982	58	21	79
1983	40	40	80

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill by any means.

**MEDICAL RESEARCH****Commonwealth Government***National Health and Medical Research Council*

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is charged, under its Order in Council:

- (1) to enquire into, advise, and make recommendations to the Commonwealth, the States and Territories, and the Australian community on matters of proposed and existing public health practice, legislation and administration, ethical issues in relation to health, and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical and health research;
- (2) to advise and make recommendations to the Commonwealth on expenditure of money on medical and health research and in connection with medical and health research projects generally; and
- (3) to enquire into and advise the Commonwealth, States, Territories, and the Australian community on health promotion and the merits of methods of disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

*Seventieth Anniversary of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories*

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL) is 70 years old in 1986. Since its establishment by the Commonwealth Government in 1916, CSL has given gainful and satisfying employment to thousands of Australians, and has shown that a government-owned manufacturing organisation can be efficient and profitable, and above all can play an unparalleled role in contributing to public and personal health.

There has in fact been more than a century of health care at CSL's present Parkville site as in the early 1880s smallpox vaccine was being produced there.

In 1904 the Commonwealth Quarantine Conference resolved that 'The Director-General (of Quarantine) shall be provided with a biological laboratory under his own control', but no action was taken to implement this resolution until the exigencies of the First World War. Eventually it was the shortage of Diphtheria Antitoxin, caused by the problem of shipping to Australia, that provided the spur to action.

On 21 September 1915 a deputation representing the Melbourne Metropolitan Hospitals Board of Supplies waited on the Minister for Trade and Customs urging the need for a local facility to manufacture therapeutic sera.

It was April 1916, before the Organisation could be said to exist, when the appointment of the first staff member – the founding Director, Dr W.J. Penfold – was made. CSL began the production of biologicals in 1917 in accommodation kindly provided by the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, in that Institute's building in the grounds of the Melbourne Hospital, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Thus began a collaboration that has continued until the present day between two Institutes that were destined to take prominent places in Australian and world medicine.

In 1918, with the completion of the first laboratory complex at Parkville, CSL transferred its operations from the Institute.

The infant organisation faced its first major crisis in 1919 when it was called on to meet the challenge of the influenza pandemic. Contemporary reports vividly demonstrate the concern of government and the general populace, as the disease spread and the number of fatalities rose. In a short time, CSL produced and distributed over three million doses of mixed bacterial influenza vaccine, quickly justifying its foundation, which had been based in part on the need for an organisation '... to meet emergencies'.

The benefit to Australia of a local manufacturing facility was again demonstrated in 1923 when CSL began manufacture of the newly-discovered treatment for diabetes – insulin. The discovery of insulin by Banting and Best in Toronto was announced in 1922, and by the end of that year, CSL had produced its first experimental batch. By August 1923, all local restrictions on its issue to practitioners had been removed. CSL was one of only four laboratories in the world licensed to produce insulin on a commercial scale.

By 1925 human sera for prophylactic and therapeutic use was being prepared from the blood of persons recovered from poliomyelitis, measles, and scarlet fever. This was pioneering work, for the same method was adopted later for the production of the vast quantities of pooled human serum for continuous transfusion required during the war years.

Work commenced in 1927 on the development of diphtheria 'anatoxin', an early toxoid. This product was successful and quickly replaced diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture as the immunising agent of choice.

Tiger Snake Antivenom was released in 1930 following several years research in conjunction with the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute. This marked the beginning of a long programme at CSL resulting in the development of antivenoms against all major Australian venomous snakes and spiders.

A research section, separate from and entirely independent of production activities, was set up in 1935 to develop new knowledge and skills.

The threat of war in 1938 led to a great deal of preparatory work to ensure the availability of supplies to service personnel and civilians. Tetanus Prophylactic (Formalinized Toxoid) for active immunisation against Tetanus was developed and produced in large quantities. Tetanus was virtually unknown in Australian troops during the Second World War, and it is believed that no case of tetanus occurred in a fully immunised soldier.

During the years 1940 to 1945 CSL supplied urgently needed biological products to the armed services operating in the Pacific region, Egypt, Palestine, India, Burma, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies. Millions of doses of preventative agents against tetanus, smallpox, typhoid fever, plague and cholera were supplied, while at the same time a continuous supply of vital products such as insulin

was maintained for civilian use. Other major wartime contributions to the defence effort were in the areas of blood grouping and the provision of pooled human serum.

Following the decision of the Australian War Cabinet in 1943 that penicillin be produced, Captain P.L. Bazeley, a CSL officer then serving with the 2/8th Australian Armoured Regiment in New Guinea, was appointed to head the project.

Then began a remarkable series of improvisations, because men and materials were in short supply, which resulted in an efficient, highly specialised plant being installed at CSL. By February 1944, the team was supplying the needs of the Australian forces and some of the United States forces in the Pacific combat area. Shortly afterwards, Australia became the first country in the world to make regular supplies available to the civilian population.

In 1947, CSL commenced production of BCG Vaccine for the prevention of tuberculosis. This was the first living bacterial vaccine for human use issued by CSL. Then in 1952 one of the major advances in modern medicine was recorded: the separation of human plasma into its different fractions, each of which contains proteins with properties useful in therapy. Plant for this important project was installed at CSL, and probably the most important product of this fractionation plant, human serum albumin, was first produced in 1952. An event of world importance was the collaboration between CSL, the Australian Red Cross Society Blood Transfusion Service, and Australian voluntary blood donors, by which patients receive plasma fractions, including clotting factors, free of charge.

Triple Antigen vaccine, for the immunisation of infants and young children against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, was introduced by CSL in 1953 and Salk poliomyelitis vaccine in 1956. The CSL team produced twenty-five million doses of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine over the next ten years.

The Woodend Field Station was established in 1959. The 616 hectare field station raises and nurtures horses – mainly Percherons – cattle, and sheep for the production of a range of life-saving products such as tetanus and diphtheria antitoxins and antivenoms.

CSL was established as a Commonwealth Statutory Authority in 1961 under the control of a Board of Commissioners. The 1960s saw the establishment of sales branches in all State capital cities, the appointment of agents in Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong for CSL products and developmental work which led to the production of a sub-unit influenza virus vaccine, which was released for the 1968 winter.

The 1970s ushered in a period of market expansion and growth. CSL won Export Awards for outstanding achievement in export markets in 1971, 1977, and 1982.

Dr N.J. McCarthy, CSL's present Managing Director, was appointed in 1974, and during subsequent years CSL again demonstrated its vital national interest role, by undertaking urgent investigative work into bluetongue vaccine, following the isolation of bluetongue virus in Australia.

The beginning of the 1980s saw important original work which led to the production for field trial of a purified Q Fever vaccine, bee venom extract, and funnel-web spider antivenom. The production of Interferon for a major clinical trial was commenced. One of the many international aid projects with which CSL has been associated – a major Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine project at Surabaya, Indonesia – was successfully completed.

CSL was designated as a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Center for Serology and Production and Quality Control of Vaccines in 1983. This recognition followed CSL's long-standing status as a WHO Influenza Reference Center, WHO National Blood Grouping Reference Laboratory, WHO Brucellosis Center, and National Rabies Diagnostic Center. The release of CLA Vaccine, used by graziers to combat a major disease in sheep, was also a highlight of that year.

In April 1984, the Prime Minister officially opened the \$9m Human Vaccine Building complex and named it after Dr P.L. Bazeley for his contributions to CSL and the Australian nation.

In 1985 CSL/NOVO was formed, a joint venture company of CSL and Novo Industri A/S, Denmark, to market insulin produced in collaboration by the two partners.

A major function, plasma fractionation, provides a contemporary example of the value to Australia of CSL. During 1984-85 CSL, in addition to providing a wide range of blood products, introduced heat-treatment of clotting factors, thus removing the risk of AIDS transmission through these products to haemophilia sufferers.

For 70 years CSL has been responsible for making available to Australians the latest advances in therapeutic medicine which, at times, would otherwise have been unattainable; it has responded to national emergencies in times of war as in times of peace; it has developed products to counter the effects of peculiarly Australian health hazards.

CSL, as the national biological and pharmaceutical manufacturer, makes a significant contribution to the health of Australians by its role in many vital areas. It provides the nation with a significant research and development facility, where product development and basic research of great importance go hand-in-hand.

### **Victorian Government**

#### *Health Commission of Victoria*

Information of research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

#### *Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training*

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956 and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training in 1970. In 1980, under the Mental Health Division, the Institute reverted to a purely research role under the Assistant Director, Education and Research. The Director of the Mental Health Research Institute supervises research activities in the Institute under the immediate direction of the Chief Psychiatrist, Education and Research, who also takes a Divisional research responsibility and directs divisional education and training programmes with the assistance of a Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training and a Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Training. The Director of Post-graduate Psychiatry Training, organises the five year training programme for Divisional medical officers, leading to fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

The Mental Health Research Council conducts a forum monthly to examine research proposals and the Executive decides on the acceptability of projects and any modifications needed after each forum. Consideration is given to research projects in the Division and some research projects from outside the Division which relate to Divisional facilities or patients. The Council Executive considers mental retardation projects only in an advisory capacity on request from the Mental Retardation Division.

The Institute is adjacent to the Parkville Psychiatric Unit, which fulfils a clinical training role for medical officers preparing for the Diploma of Psychological Medicine or the Membership of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. Attached to the Institute is the central library and the Charles Brothers Museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has gained world wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients' register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

#### *Anti-Cancer Council*

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established by Statute in 1936 as a volunteer-based charity. It works to control cancer through programmes in research and education, and through patient services. Structured as a confederation of anti-cancer interests in Victoria, it has a major role in co-ordinating the response to cancer in Victoria, and in making policy recommendations to government.

Research projects are overseen by the Medical and Scientific Committee, and include clinical and epidemiological research into cancer, its causes, and treatment. Much of this work has received international recognition.

Major strategies for public health are prevention, early detection, and early treatment. Programmes target cancers which are preventable (lung and skin) as well as those which can be detected at an early stage (breast and cervix). Information about cancer and smoking is provided by the Information Service Section of the Council and through the Council's quarterly newsletter, *Cancer News* which has a circulation of 140,000.

Patient services offered are the Breast Cancer Support Service and the Patient Welfare Grant Service. The Social Service Policy Unit works to ensure that all Victorians with cancer have access to essential emotional and practical support services.

The Victorian Cancer Registry, established in 1939, is a register of clinical details on cancer patients in the State. Complete incidence data are available from 1982 onwards. The Registry publishes *Canstat*, a quarterly pamphlet of cancer facts, each issue focusing on a specific site.

**ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL, EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA**  
(**\$**)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Research (a)	1,088,132	1,195,833	1,301,816	1,431,114	2,129,881	2,223,185
Education	329,612	394,851	488,007	586,329	978,270	(b)1,783,569
Patient aid	166,135	173,693	198,749	218,766	238,516	266,972
Other	634,977	692,191	748,733	899,374	1,082,727	1,176,406
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,218,856</b>	<b>2,456,568</b>	<b>2,737,305</b>	<b>3,135,583</b>	<b>4,429,394</b>	<b>5,450,132</b>

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

(b) Includes expenditure of \$500,000 on a government funded anti-smoking campaign.

*State Health Laboratory*

The State Health Laboratory's activities embrace scientific testing, food standards administration, and consulting services. Over 3,000 samples are examined each year in the laboratory, covering foods, waters, drugs, and an extensive range of miscellaneous substances and articles of public health concern. Work includes checking of fluoridated water supplies, pesticide residue surveys, analysis of waters used in renal dialysis machines for public hospitals, mercury content of fish, penicillin residues in milk, and aflatoxin contamination of peanuts. Senior staff answer about 1,500 inquiries each year, from industry and the public, concerned with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations and various aspects of public health science.

**Universities**

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

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## SOCIAL WELFARE

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### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

#### **Commonwealth Department of Social Security**

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security is responsible for the administration of a national income maintenance and welfare system, which involves an outlay of approximately 27 per cent of all Commonwealth departmental expenditure.

#### *Income support for individuals*

Under the Social Security Act, people in different categories of demonstrated need (the aged, invalids, sole parents, widows without children, the unemployed, and the sick) can receive income support through one of the Department's pensions or benefits.

In addition, payments are made to families with children, including extra assistance for those with certain special needs, e.g. handicapped children.

#### *Age pension*

The age pension came into operation on 1 July 1909, superseding State age pension schemes which had been introduced in NSW (1900), Victoria (1900), and Queensland (1908). It was, therefore, the first income support payment to be introduced on a national basis. Women aged 60 or more and men aged 65 or more may qualify for an age pension.

At 30 June 1985 there were 1,331,782 age pensioners in Australia, of whom 912,068 were females and 419,714 were males. The Victorian total was 352,989, which comprised 242,837 females and 110,152 males. The main reasons for the considerably higher number of women are that they generally live longer than men and the age pension is available to them five years earlier.

Approximately 80 per cent of the population of pensionable aged people receive this payment, while ex-servicemen and women may qualify for a service pension from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs as an alternative to the age pension.

#### *Invalid pension*

Introduced from 15 December 1910, the invalid pension is available to people aged sixteen and over if they are either permanently blind or permanently incapacitated for work. There were 259,162 Australians receiving the invalid pension at 30 June 1985, of whom 70,449 were females and 188,713 were males. The Victorian total was 72,277, being made up of 18,937 females and 53,340 males.

#### *Wife's pension*

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may qualify for the wife's pension if she is residing with him and does not receive an age or invalid pension or unemployment, sickness, or special benefit. This payment commenced as the wife's allowance on 8 July 1943, but was changed to the wife's pension from 5 October 1972 to provide an amount equal to the married rate of pension.

#### *Carer's pension*

The carer's pension was introduced on 1 November 1985 for a person who is caring for a severely handicapped pensioner spouse or near relative at home. This payment has incorporated the spouse carer's pension, which began on 1 December 1983, as it was only available to men looking after their wives.

#### *Widow's pension*

Introduced on 30 June 1942, the widow's pension may be paid to: a *de jure* widow; a woman who is a divorcee; a woman who has been deserted by her husband without just cause for a period of not less than six months; a woman whose husband has been convicted of an offence and has been imprisoned



Statuary and paintings are displayed in views of two Victorian regional art galleries –  
(Above) Bendigo Art Gallery.  
(Below) Geelong Art Gallery.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*







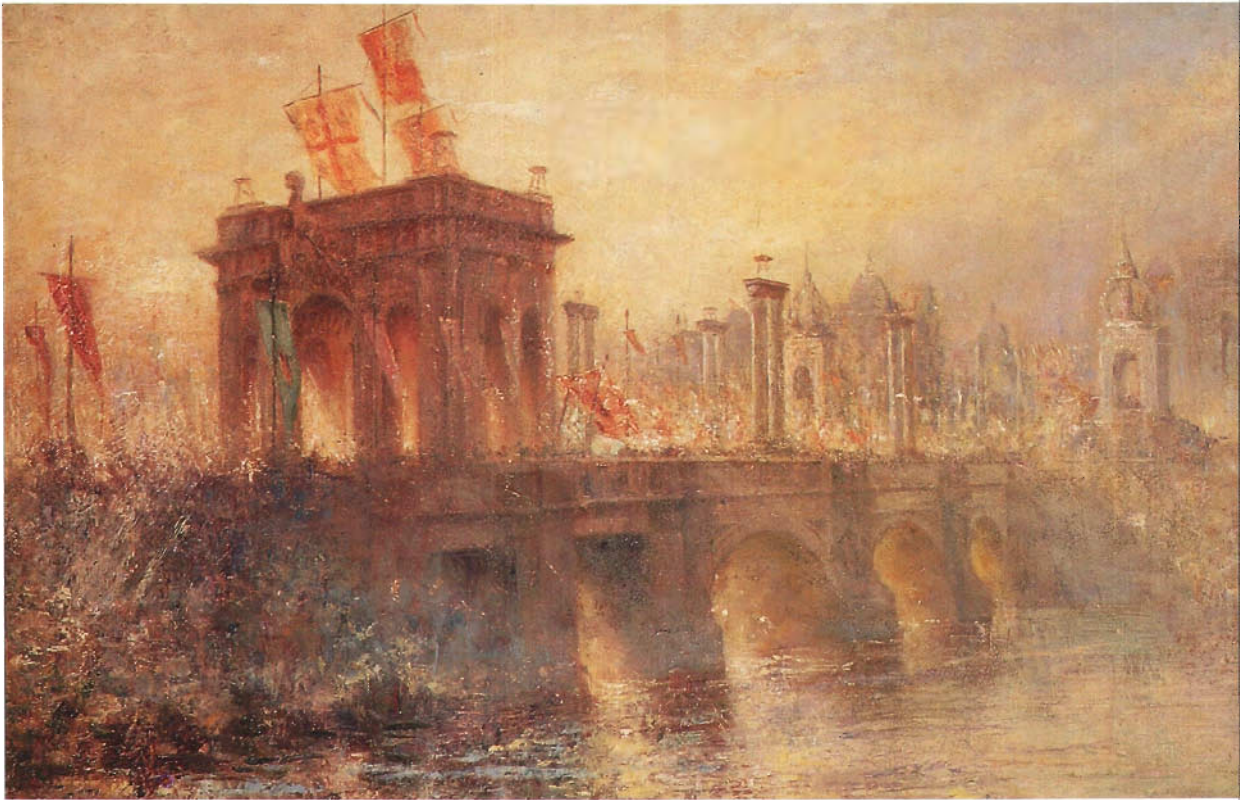
(Left) Sir Arthur Streeton 1867-1943  
Australian  
*Near Heidelberg*, 1890  
Oil on canvas, 53.5 x 43 cm.  
Felton Bequest 1943

(Right) David Davies 1864-1939  
Australian  
*Evening, Templestowe*, 1897  
Oil on canvas, 45 x 56 cm.  
Purchased with the assistance of a  
special grant from the Government of  
Victoria, 1979.

(Below left) Walter Withers 1854-1914  
Australian  
*Breezy day at Point Henry, near  
Geelong*, c. 1900  
Oil on canvas, 25.8 x 51.2 cm.  
Purchased 1958

(Below right) Frederick McCubbin  
1855-1917 Australian  
*Princes Bridge*, 1908  
Oil on canvas, 61.5 x 92.5 cm.  
Purchased with the assistance of a  
special grant from the Government of  
Victoria, 1979.

*Reproduced by permission of the  
National Gallery of Victoria*





Sporting and marine history are only two of the interests which have led to collection and preservation of records and relics –  
(Above) Melbourne Cricket Ground Museum.  
(Below) Geelong Harbor Trust Museum.

*Victorian Tourism Commission*



for a period of not less than six months; a woman who was the *de facto* wife of a man for a least three years immediately before his death; and a woman who is a victim of a bigamous marriage in certain circumstances.

The woman must come within one of the following categories: class A – a woman who has at least one qualifying child; class B – a woman aged at least 50 who has no qualifying child or a woman who was aged at least 45 when she ceased to receive a class A widow's pension because she no longer had a qualifying child; and class C – a woman aged under 50 who has no qualifying child and who, within 26 weeks of her husband's or *de facto* husband's death, is in needy circumstances.

Of the 159,915 widow pensioners in Australia at 30 June 1985, 78,278 were class A, 81,541 class B, and 96 class C. In Victoria, the 44,219 widow pensioners comprised 22,598 class A, 21,607 class B, and 14 class C.

#### *Supporting parent's benefit*

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973 to provide assistance to sole mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. These included single mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands were in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands. These mothers qualified for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which made them eligible, e.g. separation or the birth of a child.

On 10 November 1977, a supporting parent's benefit was introduced to allow fathers to be paid under similar conditions as applied to sole mothers. A supporting father includes a widower, a divorcee, a separated husband or *de facto* husband, a husband or *de facto* husband of a prisoner, and an unmarried father. The six months qualifying period was removed from November 1980. From 1 December 1983, eligibility for supporting parent's benefit was extended to single adoptive parents and to other sole parents with legal custody, care and control of a child, and to married parents who are unable to live with their spouse in the matrimonial home because of the spouse's illness or infirmity.

At 30 June 1985, there were 168,017 supporting parent beneficiaries throughout Australia, with 31,468 in Victoria.

#### *Portability of pensions*

Under the general portability provisions introduced in 1973, a pensioner going overseas to either live permanently or for a holiday can continue to receive his or her pension in any country in the world under the same conditions as apply in Australia. A person qualifies for an overseas payment of his or her pension only if that pension was granted before leaving Australia.

Since 1 October 1982, a person going overseas for a holiday of less than 12 months can have his or her pension paid in Australia or cancelled and restored when he or she returns to Australia.

#### *Income test and assets test*

Since 21 March 1985, people applying for a social security pension are assessed separately under the income test or the assets test. The test which produces the lower rate of pension applies. Approximately 98 per cent of social security pensions are assessed under the income test.

Blind people are paid the maximum basic rate of pension regardless of their income and assets, while a more generous income test applies to people aged 70 and over.

#### *Pension payment rates*

Social security pensions are automatically adjusted in May and November in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index between the previous June and December quarters, and the previous December and June quarters, respectively.

#### *Additional allowances*

Eligible pensioners may also receive: \$16 per week additional pension for each child under 16 or dependent full-time student aged between 16 and 24; \$10 per week mother's/guardian's allowance regardless of the number of dependent children and/or students; and rent assistance of up to \$15 per week if they pay rent, lodging, or board and lodging of at least \$10 per week.

#### *Pensioner fringe benefits*

In addition to their particular payment, social security pensioners and supporting parent beneficiaries can also qualify under the income test or the assets test for pensioner fringe benefits. These can include free pharmaceutical items, municipal rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, motor registration and insurance premium rebates, water and sewerage rates rebates, postal redirection fee concessions, and transport concessions.

All other pensioners, who do not qualify for fringe benefits, are entitled to a range of prescribed pharmaceutical items at a concessional rate.

#### *Funeral benefit*

Introduced on 1 July 1943, the funeral benefit provides some assistance to help meet the funeral expenses of a deceased pensioner who was eligible for fringe benefits. The sum of \$40 is payable to a pensioner with fringe benefits who pays for the funeral of another pensioner, while \$20 can be paid when any person (including a pensioner who is not entitled to fringe benefits) pays for a pensioner's funeral.

#### *Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits*

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits commenced on 1 July 1945 as basically short-term payments for people temporarily unable to support themselves. To be eligible for unemployment benefit, a person must: be unemployed; be registered for work at an office of the Commonwealth Employment Service; be capable of undertaking and willing to undertake suitable paid work; be taking reasonable steps to obtain such work; not be unemployed due to being, or having been, engaged in industrial action; and not be unemployed due to industrial action by other members of the same trade union.

Sickness benefit is available to people who have been temporarily incapacitated for work because of an illness or injury and who lose income as a result.

Special benefit may be paid on a discretionary basis to a person who is not eligible for any other pension or benefit but who is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself or herself. All of these three benefits are income-tested.

#### *Additional payments*

Eligible beneficiaries may also receive: \$16 per week additional benefit for each child under 16 and dependent full-time students aged between 16 and 24; \$10 per week mother's/guardian's allowance regardless of the number of dependent children and/or students; and rent assistance of up to \$15 per week if they have been receiving sickness benefit generally for a continuous period of six weeks and if they pay rent, lodging, or board and lodging of at least \$10 per week.

#### *Services and concessions*

Recipients of unemployment benefit and special benefit may be entitled to a Health Care Card depending on a separate income test. With this card, they may obtain discounts on some pharmaceutical items, discounts on winter electricity and gas bills, and water rate rebates. They may also obtain concessions on public transport fares.

Sickness beneficiaries may be entitled to a Health Benefits Card which is also subject to the separate income test. They are entitled to similar concessions to the holders of Health Care Cards, except they also receive a concession on telephone rental and free pharmaceutical items instead of discounted ones.

#### *Sheltered employment allowance*

Introduced on 30 June 1967, the sheltered employment allowance can be paid as an alternative to the invalid pension to males under 65 and females under 60 who work in approved sheltered employment services or would be likely to become permanently incapacitated for work if not provided with sheltered employment. A total of 9,974 people throughout Australia were receiving this payment at 30 June 1985, including 2,114 Victorians. People being paid the sheltered employment allowance are also entitled to an incentive allowance of \$15 per week in lieu of rent assistance.

#### *Rehabilitation allowance*

The rehabilitation allowance commenced on 1 March 1983 for a person who receives treatment and/or training through the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service and who would otherwise be eligible to receive a pension, benefit, or sheltered employment allowance. The rehabilitation allowance was paid to 3,444 people throughout Australia at 30 June 1985, including 768 Victorians.

#### *Mobility allowance*

Since April 1983, a mobility allowance of \$10 per week has been payable to disabled people who are employed or in vocational training for a minimum of 20 hours a week. Because of their disability, they must be unable to use public transport without substantial assistance. The allowance is not payable when a sales tax exemption on a new motor vehicle has been granted within the previous two years.

At 30 June 1985, there were 10,946 Australians in receipt of a mobility allowance, of whom 2,835 lived in Victoria.

#### *Family allowance*

Child endowment was introduced on 1 July 1941 to provide a regular flat-rate cash payment free of any means test to parents for second and subsequent children up to 16 years of age. It was extended to student children aged 16 to 20 years from 14 January 1964. From 15 June 1976, new rates and conditions applied for a combined scheme known as family allowance, which covers children under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years inclusive. Where a couple care for a child, payment is made to the woman. The rate of the allowance for each child or student depends upon his or her position in the family in relation to other eligible children or students. The monthly rate at 30 June 1985 was: first child – \$22.80; second child – \$32.55; third child – \$39.00; fourth child – \$39.00; and each subsequent child – \$45.55.

A total of 2,191,191 Australian families were paid family allowances in respect of 4,312,868 children and students at 30 June 1985. In Victoria, 575,226 families were paid for 1,138,718 children and students.

#### *Double orphan's pension*

A double orphan's pension of \$55.70 per month is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years or a full-time student under 25 years if both parents are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. This payment can also be made where the sole surviving parent is imprisoned for at least 10 years or is a long-term patient of a mental hospital.

Introduced from 9 October 1973, the double orphan's pension is paid in addition to the family allowance. Since November 1981, this payment has been available to a person caring for a refugee child whose parents are not in Australia or whose whereabouts are unknown.

On a national basis, 4,509 guardians received this payment for 6,129 orphans at 30 June 1985. The corresponding figures for Victoria were 1,313 and 1,758, respectively.

#### *Handicapped child's allowance*

The parent or guardian of a physically or intellectually disabled child under 16 or dependent full-time student aged 16 to 24 inclusive who is being cared for in the family home may be entitled to a handicapped child's allowance. The allowance is not payable if the student is receiving an invalid pension or supporting parent's benefit.

This payment was introduced on 1 January 1975 in respect of severely handicapped children. Substantially handicapped children were included from 10 November 1977. It is paid in addition to the family allowance.

The rate of the allowance for severely handicapped children, who require constant care and attention, is \$85 a month and is free of any income test. Up to \$85 a month can be paid in respect of a substantially handicapped child who needs marginally less care and attention. The amount payable depends on the parental or guardian's income as well as the additional costs incurred in caring for the child.

At 30 June 1985, there were 28,154 allowees throughout Australia receiving the allowance for 29,562 children or students, with 7,341 allowees and 7,678 children or students living in Victoria.

#### *Family income supplement*

The family income supplement scheme was introduced on 1 May 1983 to provide financial assistance for low-income families not receiving any other pension or benefit from the Commonwealth Government. The supplement is generally paid to the person receiving family allowance for the child or student. The maximum rate is \$16 a week for each qualifying child or student if the claimant's income does not exceed the prescribed limit (at 1 January 1986 this was \$229 per week). The rate of payment is reduced by one-half of the amount by which the income exceeds this limit. There were 26,398 recipients of this allowance throughout Australia with 74,942 dependent children or students at 30 June 1985, 6,157 recipients with 17,888 dependants being in Victoria.

#### *Health Care Card for low income earners*

Families who satisfy the income test for the family income supplement may also be eligible for a Health Care Card. This entitles the holder to concessions on some pharmaceutical items, winter electricity and gas bills, and water rates. Single and married people who do not have children may also be eligible for the Health Care Card.

*Taxation of social security payments*

The following payments are classed as taxable income: age pension; invalid pension paid to a man at least 65 years of age or a woman at least 60 years of age; wife's pension if she is aged 60 or more if her husband is aged 65 or more; widow's pension; supporting parent's benefit; carer's pension if husband is at least 65 years of age or wife is at least 60 years of age; unemployment benefit; sickness benefit; and special benefit.

The following payments are non-taxable: invalid pension paid to a man under 65 or a woman under 60; wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner if she is aged less than 60 and her husband is aged less than 65 years; additional pension for the children of pensioners or beneficiaries; mother's/guardian's allowance; rent assistance; carer's pension if husband is under 65 years of age and wife is aged under 60 years; rehabilitation allowance; sheltered employment allowance; incentive allowance; mobility allowance; family allowance; double orphan's pension; handicapped child's allowance; and family income supplement.

*Victorian administration*

In Victoria the Department has continued its policy of decentralising its payments and services by opening regional offices in suburbs or country towns. The main objective of this policy is to provide a convenient and personalised service to the local community. Between 30 June 1984 and 31 December 1985 the number of regional offices in this State increased from 38 to 46. New offices were opened at Wendouree, Springvale, Newport, St Albans, Lalor, Corio, Loddon-Campaspe, Mornington Peninsula, and Fitzroy. The former North Fitzroy office was closed when the Fitzroy office opened.

The Department had a staffing level of 3,065 at 11 December 1985, 743 staff being located in the State headquarters in Melbourne and 2,312 staff working in regional offices.

*Migrants and refugees**Migrant Services Unit*

In 1980, the Department established the Migrant Services Unit. During 1984-85 this Unit has continued to monitor the delivery of Departmental services to ensure that the necessary resources are available to allow migrants and refugees equal access to those services.

*Language services*

The Department currently employs thirty interpreters on a regular part-time basis providing services in eleven languages at twenty-two regional offices. A pool of 250 interpreters is also available to provide *ad hoc* services in thirty-five languages to areas of the Department, including some rural offices, that require interpreting services on an irregular basis.

There are 142 bilingual officers throughout the Department who regularly use their linguistic skills during the performance of their normal duties.

In addition the Department employs ethnic liaison and public contact officers to assist individuals and groups within the ethnic communities. A qualified translator pool comprising 160 translators provides a translation service in thirty-five languages to all areas of the Department.

*Migrant information*

The Department is extending its information programmes to the non-English speaking public by means of multi-lingual advertisements on radio stations 3EA, 3CR, and multi-cultural television SBS. It also provides multi-lingual leaflets and information bulletins to migrants, refugees, ethnic groups, and welfare organisations.

*Consultancy/liaison/support services*

A consultative service on migrant and refugee issues is provided within the Department and to other government authorities, community organisations, and ethnic groups, in addition to training programmes.

*Aboriginal liaison*

The Department has an Aboriginal Services Unit based in its Victorian headquarters, in addition to Aboriginal liaison officers who are located at regional offices in areas which have a significant Aboriginal population. The basic aim is to ensure appropriate access of Aboriginal individuals and communities to the full range of the Department's services.

*Appeals*

During 1983-84 the Department finalised a total of 2,687 (1,647 non-medical and 1,040 medical)

appeals from clients in Victoria; for 1984-85 the corresponding figures were 1,644 (1,117 non-medical and 527 medical) appeals.

#### *Information services*

Through the Information Services section, the Department of Social Security attempts to:

- (1) ensure that eligible individuals are aware of their rights and entitlements to the various Department of Social Security payments and services; and
- (2) provide information to agencies and other government departments concerning payments and services available.

#### *Consultative arrangements*

The Department maintains considerable involvement in a wide range of consultative mechanisms operating at the State and regional level and attempts to facilitate consultations which enable the community to participate in welfare programmes.

The Department is an active participant and foundation member of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development. It is a member of the Steering Committee and most sub-committees which include Employment, Ethnic Affairs, and Information.

In 1985 the Department also established a Migrant Advisory Committee to assist the Department in developing most effective strategies and mechanisms to meet the needs of people of different cultural backgrounds.

#### *Professional welfare services*

During 1984-85, social workers and welfare officers employed in the Department's regional offices and State headquarters undertook a wide range of functions including:

- (1) the provision of direct personal services to departmental clients;
- (2) the assessment and referral of clients for assistance from other community agencies;
- (3) assistance with the assessment of claims for pensions and benefits where social factors require consideration;
- (4) contribution to the development of departmental policies and procedures to more effectively meet the needs of clients;
- (5) liaison and information services to community agencies to facilitate the access of clients to the Department's services;
- (6) monitoring the effectiveness of the Department's services with particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged groups;
- (7) assistance with the interpersonal skills training of administrative staff; and
- (8) the provision of field work training for social work and welfare officer students.

A welfare service is provided in all regional offices in Victoria with welfare staffing numbers varying from one to three depending on the size of the regional office. The majority of offices have two welfare positions. Over 90 professional welfare staff were employed by the Department in Victoria during 1984-85.

### **Commonwealth Department of Community Services**

The Commonwealth Department of Community Services was created on 13 December 1984. Its broad objectives include the co-ordination of health, welfare, income security, and community services policies. It has taken over the responsibility of various functions previously located in other departments, namely the Department of Health and the Department of Social Security.

The Department's main function is to provide funding for services for the aged, homeless, people with disabilities, for children, and others in special need. The Department also provides services direct to client groups, as in the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service.

#### *Child Care Program*

Programmes in this area provide care for pre-school aged children through day care services, and for other young children through after school and vacation care schemes. These services make available a range of developmental and social activities, under appropriate supervision, which meet the children's and parents' needs. A major focus of the day care strategy is the development of services in co-operation with State governments and in Victoria, local government. Funding is provided in two forms, capital and/or recurrent grants, including the relief provided to day care services to assist access for low to moderate income families.

In 1984-85 the Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Community Services

provided \$155m for capital and recurrent funding for the establishment and operation of a wide range of children's services throughout Australia. The expenditure in Victoria for the year was \$38m.

#### *Disability Services Program*

Grants may be made to organisations to subsidise the cost of providing services for disabled people. These services may include; vocational training; adult training; sheltered employment; residential accommodation; recreation services; holiday accommodation; and rehabilitation services.

This programme administers funding to 144 approved organisations, providing 281 services to over 12,000 persons with various physical, sensory, and intellectual disabilities. The 281 services funded are categorised as follows: residential accommodation, 129; sheltered employment, 44; adult training, 81; other training, 18; administration, 7; and recreation/rehabilitation, 2.

Additional benefits payable under this programme are:

- (1) Handicapped children's benefit – paid in respect of children under the age of sixteen years attending approved residential facilities;
- (2) Training fee – \$500 is payable for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment. The fee is payable to the organisation providing the sheltered employment; and
- (3) An 'open employment incentive bonus' of \$500, introduced in October 1983, may be paid to a disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Total expenditure on the programme in Victoria during 1984-85 was in excess of \$23m, comprising: new services, \$5m; salaries, \$16m; equipment, \$1m; rent, \$0.5m; and maintenance, \$0.5m.

In early 1985, a major national review of all Commonwealth Government programmes for disabled people (including the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service) was completed. Basic to the Review was the Commonwealth Government's stated policy of the 'least restrictive alternative' for services for people with disabilities, by opting for that approach which, in providing support for people with disabilities, develops and enhances their personal freedom.

The review has identified the need for a major revision of existing Commonwealth Government legislation to allow for significant changes and improvements in the provision of services. Recommendations resulting from the review have stressed that services should respond more flexibly to individual needs, and promote better integration of people with disabilities into mainstream community activities.

In the light of certain recommendations made by the Handicapped Programs Review, a series of demonstration projects are planned. The projects will explore alternative and innovative service options for people with disabilities, and are expected to cover one of the three broad areas: employment programmes; residential services; and individual client planning processes.

#### *Home and Community Care Program*

The Home and Community Care Program, which became operational on 1 July 1985, is a cost-shared programme in Victoria between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Community groups will be given the opportunity to participate in the planning and direction of the programme.

The aim of this programme is to promote the provision of a comprehensive and integrated range of home and community care designed to provide basic maintenance and support services, both directly and through their carers, to frail or at risk aged persons and younger disabled persons, thereby promoting their independence in the community and avoiding their premature or inappropriate admission to long-term residential care.

The emphasis of this programme is on support services in the community that augment home care. Services may include home help, delivered meals, home maintenance, home nursing and paramedical services. Subsidy may also be given to fund additional services, such as transport, linen and laundry services, and community-based respite care.

The estimated expenditure in respect of this programme in Victoria during 1985-86 was as follows: Commonwealth Government \$6.56m; and State Government \$2.17m.

#### *Supported Accommodation Assistance Program*

This programme, operational from 1 January 1985, is jointly funded and administered by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The programme is aimed at improving the assessment of need, and involving service providers in advising on programme needs and priorities. The programme consists of three separate sub-programmes, in recognition of the different needs of users



of these services. Details of the programmes and number of services funded in Victoria are: the Youth Supported Accommodation Programme, 52; Women's Emergency Services Programme, 20; and the General Supported Accommodation Programme, 12.

Non-housing capital and recurrent funds are available for eligible organisations (including local government), that provide supported accommodation and related support services to men, women, young people, and their dependants, who are either permanently homeless or temporarily homeless as a result of crisis, and who need such assistance to move towards independent living where possible and appropriate.

During the period 1 January to 30 June 1985, \$12.2m of Commonwealth funds was allocated to this programme nationally. Of this amount \$3.5m relates to Victoria. The Victorian Government contributed \$1.6m to the programme.

#### *Emergency Relief Program*

Funds are paid to community welfare agencies that provide emergency relief services to people in financial crisis. Emergency 'relief' may include food vouchers, vouchers or cash to pay bills (especially statutory charges and medical expenses), or to make certain essential purchases, such as children's clothes or school uniforms. Expenditure in respect of this programme in Victoria during 1984-85 was \$1.2m.

#### *Residential Subsidies Program*

This programme facilitates the payment of subsidies to eligible organisations for the construction of accommodation for the aged or disabled. Organisations must be non-profit making, and usually fall into one of the following categories – charitable, religious, or local government.

One of the main aims of the programme is to provide accommodation as near as possible to normal domestic living. Three types of accommodation are involved – self-contained units, hostels, and nursing homes.

#### *Hostel Subsidies Program*

This programme provides subsidies according to the assessed needs of residents and the provision of specific services to residents. Organisations are required to enter into an agreement which sets out the terms and conditions under which hostel subsidies are paid. These conditions aim to improve the standards of accommodation, to ensure equal access to hostels for financially disadvantaged people, and to protect the rights of hostel residents.

There are three different types of subsidy – hostel care, personal care, and respite care.

#### *Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit*

The Department of Community Services administers this scheme, whereby a fortnightly benefit is paid (by the Department of Social Security) to people looking after an invalid, usually a close relative and occasionally a friend. Both parties must live together in a private residence. The invalid should be receiving the type of care normally provided in a nursing home.

#### *Nursing Homes Deficit Financing Programs*

This programme provides for nursing homes conducted by religious, charitable, and other non-profit organisations to be funded under deficit financing arrangements. Alternatively, these organisations may operate their nursing homes under the fee control system provided under the National Health Act.

Under the deficit financing arrangements, the Commonwealth Government meets the approved operating deficits and the cost of approved asset replacements of nursing homes. Financial assistance is provided by way of monthly advances based on a budget approved by the Department. A final settlement for a financial year is made after audited accounts are received by the Department.

Organisations seeking financial assistance for nursing homes under the deficit financing arrangements as provided for under the Nursing Homes Assistance Act are required to enter into a legally binding agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

#### *Nursing Home Fees Control and Benefits Program*

Applications for fee increases submitted by nursing home proprietors are examined to determine the scale of fees which the nursing home is permitted to charge qualified nursing home patients. The applications are varied in nature and complexity. They may be based on factors such as hours increases, rent increase, award variations, annual statement of income and expenditure, and contract services.

The applications submitted by proprietors are subject to validation by the Department to ensure that the costs claimed have been incurred in the provision of nursing home care to qualified nursing home patients.

The following are two forms of Commonwealth Government benefit payable in respect of patients accommodated in premises approved as nursing homes under the National Health Act.

#### *Basic Nursing Home Benefit*

The Commonwealth pays basic nursing home benefits in respect of all qualified nursing home patients other than those who are entitled to damages or compensation. At 1 November 1985, the maximum amount of basic nursing home benefit payable per day in Victoria was \$48.50.

#### *Commonwealth Extensive Care Benefit*

The Commonwealth extensive care benefit is payable at the rate of \$6 per day, in addition to the Commonwealth basic benefit, in respect of eligible patients who need and receive 'extensive care' as defined in the National Health Act.

#### *Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service*

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (CRS) aims to provide high quality, accessible rehabilitation services to people with disabilities in the broad working age group throughout Australia. The CRS is committed to plan and deliver these services in a manner which is consistent with the principle of 'normalisation.' This entails a recognition that all people with disabilities are individuals who are capable of development, and are entitled to the same human and civil rights as every other person.

People who have a disability may apply directly for rehabilitation assistance, or they may be referred by a doctor, social worker, employer, friend, or relative.

People taking part in a rehabilitation programme may be paid a rehabilitation allowance, which is paid at the same rate as an invalid pension. In some cases they may be eligible for a training allowance and a living-away-from-home allowance also.

During 1984-85, 959 people completed programmes of assistance with the Victorian CRS. Of these, 318 successfully obtained open employment, 195 were assisted to lead more fully independent lives in the community, and the remainder entered sheltered workshops, obtained part-time employment, or returned to household duties.

Expenditure of the CRS during 1984-85 included the following: aids and appliances, \$110,000; books, equipment, training, \$58,000; mobility training for the blind, \$69,000; client transport, \$209,000; medical and paramedical services, \$109,000; and rehabilitation, training, and living-away-from-home allowances, \$5,870,000.

### SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES, VICTORIA

Programme	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Age pensions —						
Number of pensioners	355,913	361,918	367,345	373,341	362,103	352,989
Wife's/spouse carer's pensioners	7,950	7,849	7,338	7,009	6,390	6,144
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	931,738	1,041,745	1,183,830	1,278,127	1,386,289	1,461,326
Invalid pensions —						
Number of pensioners	57,863	57,464	57,603	60,551	66,887	72,277
Wife's/spouse carer's pensioners	16,095	15,616	15,385	16,706	20,022	22,751
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	192,646	217,767	246,069	277,770	337,225	398,918
Widow's pensions —						
Number of pensioners	45,327	45,663	45,824	46,406	45,660	44,219
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	149,630	172,138	195,675	209,614	230,741	243,076
Sheltered employment allowances —						
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	4,507	5,442	6,580	7,984	9,370	10,848
Funeral benefits —						
Number of claims granted	12,623	12,876	12,291	12,808	12,302	12,202
Amount paid (\$'000)	379	392	379	405	386	381
Unemployment benefits —						
Number of benefits granted	(d)178,900	(d)177,900	(d)186,100	241,959	208,668	178,775
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	204,665	234,169	(d)281,600	485,440	612,148	583,993
Sickness benefits —						
Number of benefits granted	(d)30,600	(d)30,900	(d)33,900	33,182	31,824	31,216
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	31,206	40,544	54,929	64,940	76,702	84,035
Special benefits —						
Number of benefits granted	(d)15,250	(d)15,100	(d)13,500	12,895	16,807	16,490
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	14,416	17,854	16,762	20,349	21,171	22,036
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act —						
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,967	(h)194	—	—	—	—
Supporting parent's benefit —						
Number of beneficiaries	14,004	20,660	23,347	26,003	28,836	31,468
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	51,666	80,499	114,767	134,432	164,115	197,134

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES, VICTORIA – *continued*

Programme	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Family allowance –						
Number of families	560,636	561,524	564,431	570,441	574,813	575,226
Number of approved institutions	139	185	139	139	139	164
Number of children and students in –						
Families	1,149,859	1,144,344	1,142,101	1,145,230	1,146,115	1,138,718
Institutions	2,580	2,541	2,411	2,527	2,060	1,880
Total amount paid (\$'000)	283,162	258,358	282,959	366,469	401,531	398,679
Double orphan's pension –						
Number of guardians	767	807	1,111	1,319	1,381	1,313
Number of institutions	21	21	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Number of orphans	1,076	1,106	1,502	1,781	1,847	1,758
Amount paid (\$'000)	503	628	859	1,066	1,168	1,177
Handicapped child's allowances –						
Number of families	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,391	7,344	7,341
Number of children	7,794	7,838	7,855	7,735	7,699	7,678
Amount paid (\$'000)	5,805	5,759	6,379	7,283	7,508	7,304
Family Income Supplement (i) –						
Number of families	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,106	5,934	6,157
Number of children	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,287	16,986	17,888
Amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	493	8,483	9,398

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, pensions for wives and spouse carers, additional pension/allowance for children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, additional pension/allowance for children, and supplementary assistance.

(c) Amount comprises payment for allowees, pensions for wives, additional pension/allowance for children, and incentive assistance.

(d) Estimate.

(e) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries and additional benefit for children.

(f) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries, additional benefit for children, and supplementary allowance.

(g) As for (e), but excludes Special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(h) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 January 1980.

(i) Introduced on 1 May 1983.

## Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

### Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible for the care and welfare of veterans and the dependants of deceased veterans as designated by relevant legislation. Benefits are provided in the form of pensions, medical treatment, assistance in the education of eligible children, and a variety of associated allowances.

### Disability and dependants' pensions

Disability pensions provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to war service. The amount payable varies in accordance with the degree of disablement and is not taxable nor income tested. The term 'disablement' includes physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreation.

Dependants' pensions are payable in two forms:

- (1) A set rate of pension, linked to the veteran's rate, payable to the wife and for each child under twenty-five undergoing full-time education; and
- (2) If the death of the veteran is accepted as service-related or if he was in receipt of a special rate pension at the time of his death, a war widow's pension is paid to his widow. Pensions are also paid to children under twenty-five undergoing full-time education.

At 30 June 1985 there were 408,321 disability pensions paid to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants. Of these, 99,216 were payable in Victoria at the cost of \$209.5m, out of an Australia wide annual expenditure of \$837.2m.

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for any service-related disabilities and, subject to certain conditions, for non-service-related disabilities.

### Service pensions

A service pension is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained sixty years of age (fifty-five for a female veteran) or is permanently unemployable. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is subject to an income assets test in the same way as the social security age or invalid pensions. The wife of a service pensioner may be eligible to receive a service pension (regardless of age) provided she is not in receipt of any income tested pension from the Department of Social Security.

Subject to the legislation and certain conditions some service pensioners are eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits, at Departmental expense, for any disability or disease whether related to service or not. Service pensioners will qualify to receive a pensioner Health Benefits Card from the

Department of Health and the full range of fringe benefits, if they satisfy the usual income test.

In Australia at 30 June 1985, 227,705 veterans and 164,794 wives were receiving service pensions, and in Victoria 55,374 veterans and 40,216 wives.

#### *Other assistance*

Education assistance is available for dependent children of deceased veterans where the veterans' death, was service-related or he was in receipt of a special rate pension at the time of his death, whether or not the death was service-related.

The assistance includes children who have lost both parents (or where the veteran is deceased and the child is not being cared for by the remaining parent, step-parent, or adoptive parent) and the veteran served in a theatre of war. This provision does not depend on rate of pension at death nor the relationship between death and service.

Other benefits available, subject to eligibility, include gift cars and driving devices for severely disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate financial assistance, and recreation transport allowance.

### VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

#### **Community Services Victoria**

##### *Role and functions*

The Victorian Department of Community Services, known as Community Services Victoria (CSV), is a department formed from the former Department of Community Welfare Services and a number of significant functions of the former Health Commission of Victoria.

The broad objectives of CSV are to: maximise opportunities for all Victorians by promoting, delivering, and co-ordinating programmes to meet community needs; redress social and economic inequities, especially those affecting disadvantaged groups; and promote maximum participation by individuals in decisions which affect their lives.

The establishment of the new Department aims to improve the planning, co-ordination, and delivery of community services. These services are provided directly by the Department, by non-government agencies, and with the support of community organisations. Their organisation and delivery is on a programme basis.

##### *Programmes*

The programmes of CSV are delivered in an environment that brings its staff into close contact with the Commonwealth Government, many other Victorian Government departments, local government, non-government organisations, and the community.

These programmes include: services for intellectually disabled people; developmental, health and support services for infants, the young, and their families; domiciliary and related services to families, youth, and the aged; family planning; services to physically and sensorily disabled people; extended family care for children – including adoption and substitute care (foster care); major financial grants to local government and non-government service providers; concessions to pensioners, beneficiaries, and low income groups; care and control of young offenders; protection of children in danger or at risk; and services to Aboriginal and ethnic communities.

##### *Priorities*

The major priorities of CSV are to: develop an integrated network of community services for the Victorian community; provide services for those groups in greatest need; ensure the quality of services provided or promoted by the Department; ensure the accessibility of services – particularly to disabled and non-English speaking people; provide policies and programmes that are sensitive to the needs of the ethnic and Aboriginal communities; ensure the capacity of regional and local areas to develop and manage appropriate services; ensure the devolution of decision-making to a level as close as possible to service users; reduce reliance on large institutions; increase responsiveness of services to their users, particularly those with different cultural backgrounds; and ensure a more equitable distribution of resources to the people of Victoria through allocations to regions, localities, and community groups.

##### *Organisational structure*

Community Services Victoria has five major areas:

(1) *Office of Intellectual Disability Services*. Is responsible for the delivery of regional and facility-

based services for intellectually disabled people, and undertaking policy and programme development in relation to those services;

(2) *Program Direction Division*. Is responsible for direction, development, and effectiveness of programme areas;

(3) *Policy Development Division*. Is responsible particularly for strategic policy development and policy consultation with local government, Regional Consultative Councils, and specific interest groups;

(4) *Operations Division*. Is responsible for the effective provision of services through regions and institutions; and

(5) *Resources Division*. Provides for the whole Department a range of administrative functions including personnel management, administrative services, budget finance and planning, executive co-ordination, and effectiveness review.

#### *Concessions for pensioners and beneficiaries*

The range of concessions for pensioners, beneficiaries, and low income earners funded by the Victorian Government is provided via this Department's budget. The Department has responsibility for policy formulation, co-ordination and the monitoring of the State concessions system, and the establishment of information systems in relation to concessions.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES VICTORIA, CLIENT SUMMARY STATISTICS

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Adoptions –			
Children placed with a view to adoption	301	228	203
Adoption finalised	300	271	234
Child probation –			
Children placed on probation	1,757	1,453	1,215
Child protection –			
School exemptions issued	268	234	122
Employment permits issued	1,960	1,983	2,430
Street trading licences granted	39	25	26
Referrals accepted by Children's Protection Society	n.a.	1,035	1,269
Court advisory services –			
Pre-sentence reports prepared	672	664	837
Foster care –			
Children placed in foster care	2,026	2,134	3,335
Placements discharged	2,644	1,969	3,256
Children in emergency foster care at end of year	58	81	76
Children in reception foster care at end of year	5	10	24
Children in pre-adoptive foster care at end of year	22	24	30
Children in short-term and long-term foster care at end of year	338	247	272
Children in extended family placement at end of year	n.a.	185	247
Non-parent assistance –			
Payments for refugee children at end of year	} 2,425	413	417
Payments for non-refugee children at end of year		1,084	1,070
Reception centres –			
Young persons in Departmental Reception Centres at end of year	218	194	225
Residential child care –			
Children in care at 30 June located in Children's Homes –			
Departmental	330	312	215
Voluntary	1,506	1,330	998
Early adolescent units	69	96	94
Temporary emergency care	84	58	60
Refugee and migrant children –			
Placement supervision at 30 June	84	84	80
Supervision orders –			
Placed on supervision	654	683	778
Wards –			
Admitted	789	722	771
Discharged	1,133	966	906
In placement at 30 June	(a)3,490	3,053	2,918
Women's refugees –			
Accommodation requests received	1,567	2,524	2,562
Accommodation requests met	670	1,312	682
Youth training centres (YTC) –			
Youth trainees referred from Adult Courts	348	518	507

COMMUNITY SERVICES VICTORIA, CLIENT SUMMARY STATISTICS – *continued*

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Youth training centres (YTC) – <i>continued</i>			
Youth trainees referred from Childrens Courts	325	458	500
Young persons in Departmental YTCs at end of year	369	339	322
Young persons in Voluntary YTCs at end of year	43	42	33
Youth hostels –			
Young persons supported by Departmental hostels at end of year	22	21	15
Young persons supported by voluntary hostels at end of year	195	202	221
Youth welfare services (YWS) –			
Young persons in Departmental YWSs at end of year	280	263	302
Young persons in voluntary YWSs at end of year	34	46	44
Youth parole –			
On parole at beginning of year	154	140	117
Released	213	235	232
Cancelled	58	53	64
Completed parole	169	204	162
On parole at end of year	140	118	123

(a) Figures for 1982-83 should be treated with caution due to reconciliation of manual and computer records for 1983-84.

## VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

**Australian Red Cross Society, Victorian Division**

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is a link in the network of International Red Cross and is responsible for all its traditional activities, based on preventing and alleviating human suffering wherever it may be found. The Division maintains flexibility to try to meet the changing needs of the disadvantaged and handicapped in the community not met by government or other voluntary agencies.

The organisation is maintained by donations, subscriptions, and bequests. Its annual appeal for funds is headed by 'Red Cross Calling', a weekend door-knock in March, when volunteers call on residents throughout Victoria. In the year 1984-85 over \$15.9m was spent, mainly on services in Victoria, of which the Blood Bank used \$11.1m.

Many hundreds of Red Cross volunteers, supported by a small professional staff, provide a wide range of services throughout the Melbourne metropolitan and country areas. These include:

(1) *Counter disaster services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies, and is part of the State Disaster Plan. Teams of volunteers are trained to establish Red Cross posts whenever the need arises to feed and look after firefighters, rescue workers, and evacuees. Disaster trailers are ready, packed with food to feed 200 people and with other supplies, to be sent quickly to the scene of a disaster.

In individual emergencies such as house fires, essential items, including new clothing and shoes for each member of the burnt-out family, blankets, pillows, linen, toiletries, and groceries are provided.

(2) *First aid instruction.* Trained instructors conduct a variety of courses in first aid in schools, industry, and for the general public.

(3) *Health and hospital services.* Book and picture libraries and personal services such as letterwriting, shopping, banking, and taking patients on outings are provided in many hospitals, nursing homes, and elderly citizens' homes. A library service for the homebound is available in many municipalities. Music therapy is provided mainly for psychiatric and geriatric patients in some hospitals and centres and boxes containing records and cassettes with annotated programmes are sent to hospitals and institutions to assist them to provide this type of therapy.

(4) *Transport.* Volunteer drivers, using a fleet of Red Cross cars or their own vehicles, travel over two million kilometres each year taking handicapped and disadvantaged children and adults to hospitals, clinics, day centres, and special schools, and taking elderly persons out on outings, etc.

(5) *Occupational therapy.* This service teaches handicrafts and other skills, aims at improving the quality of life, morale, and self confidence of disabled clients as well as their integration into the community.

(6) *Home nursing equipment.* The loan of home nursing equipment such as wheelchairs, walking aids, bed pans, etc., is available free of charge from Red Cross headquarters and volunteer custodians of the equipment throughout Victoria.

(7) *Tracing agency.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross which handles

inquiries for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters. Trained Red Cross volunteers are ready in the event of a wide-scale disaster in Australia to register victims and handle inquiries from relatives.

(8) *Blood transfusion service.* This service is administered by professional staff with volunteers carrying out non-professional duties as required. Whole blood and blood derivatives are supplied free of charge to all persons in need of them. There is an ever-growing demand for blood despite the use of fractionisation and more donors are always needed.

The Central Blood Bank, located in Balston Street, South Melbourne was specially designed for this purpose. Mobile units visit municipalities, universities, and industry at regular intervals.

#### RED CROSS SOCIETY, BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS, VICTORIA

Particulars		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	146,841	150,650	186,099	143,410	136,653	142,235
Blood donations collected	number	236,963	248,760	251,081	240,996	240,878	235,479
Blood distributed	units	127,991	139,861	139,734	156,987	160,982	148,901
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	27,787	30,302	29,494	32,885	34,856	36,517

#### Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. These societies provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity; lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits); and payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses. The societies also offer investment assurance contracts.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1977-78 to 1982-83. For further details, reference may be made to the Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies, printed annually by the Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Number of societies –						
Ordinary	35	34	41	41	41	44
Dividing	60	60	58	59	57	54
Dispensaries	29	25	24	22	23	22
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	961	944	931	877	859	847
Membership – ordinary and dividing societies (a) –						
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	130,508	124,753	124,246	125,732	122,800	123,342
Contributors for medical benefits	247,191	228,145	238,655	235,586	273,871	264,724
Contributors for hospital benefits	280,345	260,560	264,407	246,473	338,137	317,105
Contributors for ancillary benefits	148,933	156,840	143,972	127,948	129,470	125,348
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	39,536	38,020	36,609	42,644	35,800	44,500
Investment assurance policies	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,929	100,451
Members affiliated with dispensaries	48,783	44,993	47,841	45,805	45,678	46,985
Membership – specially authorised societies	166	173	181	157	175	186

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

#### Provision of welfare services by volunteers

A survey conducted in November 1982 investigated the amount of volunteer work undertaken in Victoria. Details relating to this survey can be found on page 685 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

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## JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

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### JUDICIAL SYSTEM

#### Courts

##### *High Court of Australia*

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth should be vested in a 'Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia'. It requires that there shall be a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices of the High Court. Today there are six other Justices. Originally Justices were appointed for life, however, following an amendment to the Constitution in 1977, Justices appointed after that date retire at seventy years of age.

The High Court was established in 1903 and was originally based in Melbourne. Since 1980, the principal seat of the High Court has been in Canberra, although the Court continues to visit the States regularly.

The Constitution vests two types of jurisdiction in the High Court: original, under sections 75 and 76, and appellate, under section 73. Original jurisdiction is conferred by section 38 of the Judiciary Act in respect of:

- (1) matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (2) suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (3) suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person suing or being sued on behalf of a State;
- (4) suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- (5) matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a Federal court. (However, the High Court shares some of its jurisdiction under this section with the Federal Court of Australia.)

The High Court is empowered by section 44 of the Judiciary Act to remit to another court any section 38 matters. In addition, the High Court is the Commonwealth Court of Disputed Returns under section 354 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918.

The appellate jurisdiction of the High Court derives from the Judiciary Act, together with the Federal Court and Family Law Acts, and permits the High Court to grant leave to appeal from decisions of: State Supreme Courts; State courts exercising federal jurisdiction; the Federal Court of Australia; and the Family Court of Australia.

In considering whether to grant an application for leave to appeal from a judgement, the High Court may have regard to any matters that it considers relevant but it shall have regard to whether the application before it involves:

- (1) a question of law that is of public importance, or upon which there are differences of opinion within, or among different courts; or
- (2) should be considered by the High Court in the interests of the administration of justice.

The High Court is the final court of appeal in Australia. No appeal may be brought to the Privy Council from a decision of a Federal Court or from a decision of any State Court exercising Federal jurisdiction, but other decisions of State Courts may be taken on appeal to the Privy Council rather than the High Court (although legislation to abolish that right of appeal is pending). No appeal lies to

the Privy Council from any decision of the High Court given since 8 July 1975, but the Privy Council may determine a question certified by the High Court pursuant to section 74 of the Constitution. In the history of the Court only one such Certificate has been granted – in the matter of the *Colonial Sugar Refinery Co. Limited & Ors v. The Attorney-General for the Commonwealth & Ors* (1912) 15 CLR 182.

#### *Supreme Court*

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. The Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than thirty judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of seventy-two years. At 30 June 1985 the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and twenty-two Puisne Judges (judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called Puisne Judges).

The Full Court (usually three, but sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, on the facts, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme court judge to review a case on law.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, and judges go 'on circuit' to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrambbool.

Officers of the Supreme Court include the Senior Master, three other masters, the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, and the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, and all must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing.

The masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by judges, and the Senior Master is responsible for the investment of money ordered to be paid into Court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of civil cases for hearing, the Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs, and the Registrar of Criminal Appeals is the Registrar of the Full Court in respect of criminal appeals from decisions of the Supreme and County Courts.

Other officers of the court are the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates.

The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a Public Servant (the masters, the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, and the Registrar of Criminal Appeals are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgements. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958.

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

#### VICTORIAN SUPREME COURT, RECEIPT OR DISPOSAL OF A CRIMINAL MATTER

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
New court business –						
Net committals received	165	177	185	215	226	98
Judicial dispositions –						
Persons convicted	52	51	36	59	50	25
Persons acquitted	18	32	25	20	17	14
Plea of guilty	118	111	107	124	101	90
Accused found unfit to plead	1	–	3	2	–	–
Failure to appear for trial (absconders)	–	9	7	18	3	5

VICTORIAN SUPREME COURT, RECEIPT OR DISPOSAL OF A CRIMINAL MATTER – *continued*

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total number of persons dealt with judicially	189	203	178	223	171	134
Total non-judicial dispositions	4	3	6	2	9	18
Total dispositions	193	206	184	225	180	152

SUPREME COURT, WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, VICTORIA

Year	Possession	<i>Fieri Facias</i>	<i>Venditioni Exponas</i>	Attachment	Order to arrest, including ships	Other	Total
1980	1,226	1,805	12	3	1	15	3,062
1981	1,265	1,441	23	—	4	11	2,744
1982	987	1,199	18	—	7	12	2,223
1983	906	1,180	23	2	6	17	2,134
1984	519	715	14	2	4	15	1,269
1985	558	656	12	3	16	48	1,293

*County Court*

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$100,000, and in all other actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$50,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e. those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1985 the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 41 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of seventy-two years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g. the seven divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Market Court, and the Police Service Board.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a Public Servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

The following table shows particulars of County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIAN COUNTY COURT, RECEIPT OR DISPOSAL OF A CRIMINAL MATTER

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
New court business						
Net committals received	1,580	1,522	1,286	1,359	1,396	1,407
Judicial dispositions –						
Persons convicted	198	224	196	208	224	193
Persons acquitted	178	166	171	192	225	181

VICTORIAN COUNTY COURT, RECEIPT OR DISPOSAL OF A CRIMINAL MATTER – *continued*

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
<i>Judicial dispositions – continued</i>						
Plea of guilty	936	950	893	927	897	880
Accused found unfit to plead	2	2	3	2	–	–
Failure to appear for trial (absconders)	84	74	79	85	64	62
Total number of persons dealt with judicially	1,398	1,416	1,342	1,414	1,410	1,316
Total non-judicial dispositions	78	72	82	96	94	103
Total dispositions	1,476	1,488	1,424	1,510	1,504	1,419

*Magistrates' Courts*

Magistrates' Courts, which are Courts of record and are open Courts, have civil as well as criminal jurisdiction.

They are held at Melbourne, in the metropolitan area, and at many country centres throughout Victoria and are presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates (until 1 June, 1984, also by Justices of the Peace). Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously at one location. At 30 June 1985, the Magistracy comprised a Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, his Deputy, and seventy-one other magistrates. In the past Stipendiary Magistrates were usually appointed from the ranks of legally qualified Clerks of Courts but the *Magistrates' Courts (Appointment of Magistrates) Act* 1984, which came into force on 17 October 1984, provided that appointments now be made from persons qualified to be admitted or who are admitted, to practice as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court.

The Act also provides that magistrates are no longer subject to the provisions of the *Public Service Act* 1974 and are thus completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

All Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests. Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments.

Justices of the Peace are appointed from members of the community and act in an honorary capacity up to the age of seventy-two years. They are no longer entitled to hear and determine criminal matters and are limited to the attestation of documents, the issuing of certain types of legal process, and the hearing of bail applications.

A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed Stipendiary Magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by Stipendiary Magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

The Civil Jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts comprises causes of action, both contract and tort, up to \$5,000, and to \$10,000 in claims for property damage arising out of the use of a motor vehicle.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g. the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting in a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of *de facto* relationships. Under the Family Law Act a Stipendiary Magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for 'principal relief' (i.e. dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences. Further information on these matters can be found on pages 694-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or Stipendiary Magistrates, among them being the power to make ejectment orders and the granting of licences.

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE, VICTORIA

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Civil cases heard	139,812	141,970	186,747	189,489	169,485	155,639

*Children's Court*

Children's Courts were established in Victoria in 1906, being, in essence, separate proceedings in what are now Magistrates' Courts. Today, the jurisdiction of Children's Courts consists of criminal and welfare proceedings. All criminal offences, other than homicide, may be tried by a Children's Court if the defendant is under seventeen years of age at the time of the commission of the alleged offence and under eighteen years of age at the time of determination. Indictable offences, i.e. those triable before a judge and jury, may be heard with the consent of a defendant (if aged fifteen or more) or his/her parent(s) (if under fifteen). Even with consent to summary determination the Court, in appropriate cases, may remit matters for trial, in which event the Children's Court becomes the preliminary examination (committal) forum. Further information relating to the Children's Court can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

CHILDREN'S COURT: FINAL APPEARANCES, BY MOST SERIOUS TYPE OF MATTER AND OUTCOME BY SELECTED PENALTY FOR MATTERS PROVEN (a), VICTORIA, 1984

Type of matter	Matters proven				Total	Total matters finalised (b)
	Detention	Recognisance/ bond/ probation	Fine	Total penalties		
Offences against the person	62	213	43	318	378	664
Robbery and extortion	16	21	3	40	41	45
Breaking and entering, fraud, and other theft	644	1,624	237	2,505	3,226	9,483
Property damage, environmental offences	22	126	41	189	256	743
Offences against good order	88	144	136	368	463	1,073
Drug offences	3	22	3	28	35	72
Other offences	-	1	-	1	2	9
<b>Total final appearances</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>12,089</b>

(a) This table records multiple penalties imposed for single proven matters.

(b) Includes matters not proven.

*Inquests*

Information regarding inquests can be found on pages 697-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT,  
INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1979	1,445
1980	1,278
1981	1,450
1982	1,525
1983	1,421
1984	1,277

**Victorian Judiciary**

SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1985, VICTORIA

*Chief Justice*

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

*Puisne Judges*

The Hon. Sir John Erskine Starke  
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett  
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar

SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1985, VICTORIA – *continued*


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The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach  
 The Hon. Sir James Augustine Gobbo  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alec James Southwell  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Clive Tadgell  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alastair Bothwick Nicholson  
 The Hon. Mr Justice George Hampel  
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Frederick Ormiston  
 The Hon. Mr Justice John Harber Phillips  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Frank Hollis Rivers Vincent  
 The Hon. Mr Justice Howard Tomez Nathan

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## JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1985, VICTORIA

*Chief Judge*

Glenn Royce Donal Waldron

*Judges*

Clive William Harris	Francis Gilbert Dyett
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Paul Richard Mullaly
Gordon Just	Noel Stuart Tye Murdoch
Roland John Leckie	Alan Elmslie Dixon
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	William Michael Raymond Kelly
Thomas Bernard Shillito	John King Nixon
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	Gay Vandeleur Tolhurst
James Galvin Gorman	Francis Walsh
Geoffrey Michael Byrne	Cairns William Villeneuve-Smith
Harold George Ogden	Graham Lewis Fricke
Nubert Solomon Stabey	Leonard Sergiusz Ostrowski
Bruce Finlay McNab	Alwynne Richard Owen Rowlands
Gordon Henry Spence	John Thomas Hassett
Stanley George Hogg	Warren Christopher Fagan
Martin Charles Ravech	James Thomas Duggan
John Frederick Bernard Howse	Leo Richard Hart
Leo Sydney Lazarus	Graeme Reuben Glover Crossley
John Leonard Read	Lynette Rochelle Schifitan
Peter Uno Rendit	Thomas Anthony Neesham
Eugene John Cullity	David Anthony Talbot Jones
John Ewen Raymond Bland	

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**Legal profession***Introduction*

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches – barristers and solicitors – as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or

accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches – not in both.

Information on the Victorian Bar and the Law Institute of Victoria can be found on pages 698-700 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

#### **Professional committees and agencies**

Details relating to the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee, the Council of Law Reporting in Victoria, the Council of Legal Education, and the Law Reform Commissioner appear on pages 700-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

##### *Australian Institute of Criminology*

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established in 1973 under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act* 1971-1973. As a statutory organisation its main functions are to undertake research and training activities in regard to crime prevention and correction requirements on both national and State government levels. For such purposes its Board of Management is composed of nominated members from the Commonwealth Government and State Governments. In addition to the publication of an annual report, the Institute issues two quarterly publications, *The Reporter* and an *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology*. Research reports and proceedings on training activities are also published and distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

##### *Criminology Research Council*

This Council, established under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act* 1971-1973, is a grant giving body specialising in research in the areas of crime prevention and correction. It is funded partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the State Governments, the contributions of the latter being determined on a pro-rata population basis. The Council publishes an annual report, copies of which are available from the Publications Branch of the Australian Institute of Criminology which also provides the Council with administrative and secretarial services.

##### *Commonwealth Legal Aid Council*

The Commonwealth Legal Aid Council established pursuant to the *Commonwealth Legal Aid Act* 1977 as amended, has taken over the research function previously conducted by the Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission which was abolished by the same legislation. The Council is required to ascertain and keep under review the need for legal assistance in Australia in respect of Commonwealth matters, and make recommendations to the Attorney-General as to the most effective, economical, and desirable means of satisfying that need. The Council is also required to make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning the provision by the Commonwealth Government of financial assistance in respect of the cost of providing legal assistance and the effectiveness of arrangements for the application of that financial assistance provided by the Commonwealth Government. The Council may also make recommendations to the Attorney-General concerning any other matters relating to the provision of legal assistance, upon his request.

##### *Legal Aid Commission of Victoria*

A new system for providing legal aid in Victoria came into operation on 1 September 1981. On that date, the Legal Aid Commission commenced providing legal aid under the *Legal Aid Commission Act* 1978.

The Act defines legal aid as: education, advice, or information in or about the law; any legal services that may be provided by a legal practitioner; duty lawyer services; legal advice; and legal assistance. This is the first time legal aid has been defined by legislation in Victoria and the definition presents a broader concept of legal aid than was previously understood by the term.

Under the Act, duty lawyer services and legal advice are free. Legal services (legal assistance) may be provided to persons unable to pay ordinary legal costs either without charge or in payment of a contribution towards the Commission's costs of providing the services required. Persons are granted

free legal assistance if they have completed an application form and are assessed as being eligible for legal assistance on the basis of their financial situation and the reasonableness of providing assistance in the particular case.

In 1984-85, the Commission made 34,987 grants of legal assistance, gave legal advice to 28,209 people, and conducted 15,881 duty lawyer cases.

#### *Leo Cussen Institute*

The Leo Cussen Institute was incorporated by statute in 1972 at the request of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Victorian Bar Council, and the Law Institute of Victoria, for the purpose of providing continuing education for legal practitioners in Victoria and to perform certain functions in connection with legal education. Eight members, two being appointed by each of the founding bodies, comprise the Institute.

The Institute is the primary provider of continuing legal education for legal practitioners in Victoria, which it does mainly by seminars and workshops supplemented by audio tapes, video tapes, and publications. Its activities extend to include members of other professions, such as accountants, medical practitioners, psychologists, and social workers.

The other principal activity of the Institute is to conduct a course of practical training, as an alternative to articles of clerkship, for Law graduates. It is a full-time course of seven months, covering all major areas of practice and taught by practitioners with particular expertise in those areas.

#### *Victoria Law Foundation*

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967* and commenced operations in 1969. Its constitution is now to be found in the *Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978*. The members of the Foundation are: the Chief Justice (President), the Attorney-General of Victoria, the Chairperson of the Law Reform Commission of Victoria, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Chairman of the Victorian Bar Council, nine other persons appointed by the Governor in Council – three on the nomination of the Attorney-General, three on the nomination of the Law Institute of Victoria, and up to three further persons appointed by co-option by the Foundation. (Of the nine to twelve appointed members, at least six must be lawyers; the remainder may be laymen.)

The activities of the Foundation are to:

- (1) promote legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promote legal education in Victoria;
- (3) establish, maintain, or improve law libraries in Victoria;
- (4) improve the administration of the law in Victoria;
- (5) promote or undertake, within Victoria, community education in law and the legal system, including programmes in schools;
- (6) communicate to legal practitioners and other persons information on the law and matters related to the law; and
- (7) publish or subsidise the publication of material connected with carrying out the objects of the Foundation.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

#### **Law in Victoria**

##### *Law Department*

##### *Administration*

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The administrative functions of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary who is a public servant assisted by two Deputy Secretaries.

The following sections provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

##### *Appeal Costs Board*

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964*. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, provides for payment from consolidated revenue to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.



### *Corporate Affairs Office*

The Corporate Affairs Office in conjunction with the National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) is responsible for the administration of laws relating to companies and the securities industry. The Office is responsible for the incorporation of companies, the examination and registration of takeover documents and prospectuses, and for conducting investigations. In relation to the securities industry, the Office licenses operators in the industry and conducts investigations.

The Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board was established by the *Companies (Administration) Act* 1981. The Board is responsible for the discipline of registered company auditors and liquidators.

The office is also responsible for the administration of the *Business Names Act* 1962, the *Associations Incorporation Act* 1981 and the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958. In that capacity, the Office registers business names, incorporates not-for-profit associations and oversees the operations of trustee companies. Legislation relating to business names, associations, and trustee companies does not come within the Co-operative Companies and Securities Scheme.

### *Court Reporting Branch*

The Court Reporting Branch arranges the reporting and, as required, the transcripts of proceedings in courts of all jurisdictions in Victoria.

### *Crown Solicitor's Office*

The Crown Solicitor is the solicitor to the Executive Government of Victoria, to some other statutory tribunals and authorities, and in some circumstances, acts as solicitor to officers employed in various government services. He provides a complete range of legal services to clients ranging from the provision of legal advice to the conduct of all manner of prosecutions and litigation and includes also the provision of drafting and conveyancing services. To provide these services, it has been necessary to arrange for the legal officers employed in this office to deal with particular services. In general terms there are now four branches or sections, i.e., an Advisory Branch, a Common Law Branch, a Conveyancing Branch, and a Summary Prosecutions Branch, and three separate office locations in particular departments which provide some, but not all, legal services to those departments.

### *Chief Parliamentary Counsel's Office*

The Chief Parliamentary Counsel's Office originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at updated and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

### *Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria*

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1958 to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e. funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

### *Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles*

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers

transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*.

#### *Crimes Compensation Tribunal*

This Tribunal was established by the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972* and is continued by the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1983*. One or more tribunals may be appointed, each consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The Tribunal continues to apply the provisions of the 1972 Act to govern applications arising after its implementation and arising before 21 March, 1984. A limit of \$10,000 in respect of such applications became operative on 28 October 1981.

Apart from this, the 1972 Act was repealed and replaced by the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1983* and the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Regulations 1984* on 21 March 1984 which apply to claims arising on or after that date.

#### *Small Claims Tribunals*

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered by the registrar under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as Stipendiary Magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts up to \$3,000.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974 until 30 June 1985, a total of 29,394 claims have been lodged for determination.

#### SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNALS, NUMBER OF CLAIMS DETERMINED, VICTORIA

Classification	1983-84		1984-85	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Food and beverages	5	0.1	1	—
Clothing, footwear, and drapery	203	5.2	225	5.7
Consumer durables	748	19.3	790	20.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	890	23.0	924	23.4
Building and construction	984	25.4	1,043	26.4
Miscellaneous products	212	5.5	233	5.9
Transport and energy services	82	2.1	134	3.4
Insurance and finance	112	2.9	130	3.3
Real estate and accommodation	141	3.6	36	0.9
Miscellaneous services	500	12.9	433	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### *Market Court*

The *Market Court Act 1978* was passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1978 and introduced on 1 June 1979 as an additional means of preventing unfair trade practices in the market-place. The Court comprises a president, who is a judge of the County Court, and two advisory members — one representing the interests of traders and the other representing the interests of consumers.

Only the Director of Consumer Affairs is able to apply to the Court for an order against a trader who, in the course of his business, repeatedly engages in conduct that is unfair to consumers. The Court is able to make an order against a trader concerned in the application, either totally prohibiting him from engaging in unfair conduct, or prohibiting him from entering into contracts with consumers unless the contracts complied with the terms and conditions specified by the Court. Penalties of up to \$5,000 can be imposed on persons who fail to comply with an order. Provision is also made for the Director to enter into Deeds of Assurance with traders to ensure that they will refrain from engaging in conduct that is unfair to consumers.

#### *Estate Agents Board*

The Estate Agents Board is constituted under the *Estate Agents Act 1980*. It is responsible for the

licensing, monitoring, audit, discipline, and education of the estate agent profession. It investigates complaints from the public and other matters in breach of the Estate Agents Act, regulations, or rules.

The Board also controls the Estate Agents Guarantee Fund, from which financial reimbursement is made to persons who have suffered a pecuniary loss as a result of defalcation by an estate agent.

#### *Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers*

The Office of Finance Brokers, Money Lenders, and Auctioneers administers the *Finance Brokers Act 1969*, the *Money Lenders Act 1958*, and the *Auction Sales Act 1958*, and receives and investigates complaints about licensees under these Acts.

#### *State Classification of Publications Board*

The State Classification of Publications Board was established under a section of the *Police Offences Act 1958*. Where the Board classifies a publication as a restricted publication, that publication shall be subject to restrictions in relation to its sale, inspection, display, and advertisement.

#### *Office of the Public Trustee*

The Public Trustee, appointed pursuant to the *Public Trustee Act 1958*, manages the estates of mental patients and other persons incapable of managing their own affairs and may, on the order of a judge of the Supreme Court, deal with property of which the owner is unknown or cannot be found.

The Public Trustee may be appointed executor of the Will of any person, or subject to the provisions of the Public Trustee Act, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of any person who dies without leaving a Will. In such cases, he manages the estate and distributes the assets among the beneficiaries according to the law. The Public Trustee may also be appointed a trustee, receiver, guardian, committee, agent, or Attorney in any appropriate case. (Further information on the activities of the Public Trustee can be found in Chapter 21 of this *Year Book*.)

#### *Victorian Taxation Board of Review*

The Victorian Taxation Board of Review was established under the *Taxation Appeals Act 1972*. Its functions are to review decisions made by the following bodies: (1) Commissioner for Land Tax, (2) Controller of Stamp Duties, (3) Commissioner of Probate Duties, (4) Commissioner of Gift Duties, (5) Commissioner of Payroll Tax, and (6) Commissioner for Business Franchises.

#### *Licensing legislation*

The *Liquor Control Act 1968*, came into effect on 1 July 1968, and incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely rewriting the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and money incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act 1958*.

#### *Racing legislation*

The *Racing Act 1958* regulates horse, harness, and greyhound racing. Under the Act the control of harness and greyhound racing is vested in the Harness Racing Board and the Greyhound Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960*. Also, the *Stamps Act 1958* has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

#### *Bankruptcies*

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968, the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*.

## Victoria Police

### Introduction

The objectives of the Victoria Police are the preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. The Force provides a visible, State wide presence around the clock, offering assistance to citizens in need of help, whatever the cause. This is consistent with the need to provide an effective, professional service to the people of Victoria, in the fields of crime, traffic, public order, and social welfare.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of a serious nature, and include the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of fire, flood, and other major disasters.

### Organisation

The Chief Commissioner controls the operations of the Force and is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, seven Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioner and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, operations, crime, traffic, services, personnel, research and development, internal investigations, and administration.

Recent changes in administration within the Force have included the establishment of a Major Incident and Planning Unit encompassing responsibility for co-ordination and maintenance of the State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN), as well as planning for police security operations on such occasions as visits by Royalty, heads of State, and other world dignitaries.

### VICTORIA POLICE, ACTUAL STRENGTH BY DEPARTMENT, 1985 (a)

Department	Strength	
	Number	Per cent
Operations	5,544	63.7
Crime	1,245	14.3
Traffic	742	8.5
Services	496	5.7
Personnel	427	4.9
Chief Commissioner's office	159	1.8
Internal investigations	45	0.5
Research and development	40	0.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) At 30 June.

### Crime trends

There is now considerable evidence to support the view that drug abuse has a significant connection with the prevalence of serious crime. Narcotic addiction, heroin in particular, is expensive and users often resort to income-producing crime such as armed robbery, house burglary, fraud, and theft. The reality of the drugs crime link, and the associated cost to the community, has serious implications for law enforcement agencies.

### SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME, VICTORIA

Offence	Reported		Offences cleared		People proceeded against	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
Homicide	112	114	100	99	83	78
Serious assault	2,326	2,496	1,458	1,616	1,160	1,342
Robbery	1,687	1,595	451	481	356	405
Rape	496	527	404	437	129	148
Burglary	86,169	78,710	9,601	9,342	5,703	5,359
Theft	90,400	93,163	18,339	20,025	15,785	14,300
Motor vehicle theft	20,862	22,991	3,505	4,033	2,619	2,748
Fraud, etc.	10,487	23,228	9,016	19,554	2,114	2,476
Other offences	64,721	70,351	42,360	36,886	19,443	20,425

### *Road toll*

Although the primary objectives of the Traffic Department are to reduce the number and severity of vehicular collisions, improve and promote safety for all road users, facilitate the traffic flow, and enforce traffic laws, all operational members participate as their commitment to other policing duties permit. The effective use of available resources, media co-operation, and concentrated effort by police have assisted in making the public more aware of the trauma on the State's roads.

### *Recruitment*

The increase in the authorised strength of the Force to 8,700 necessitated the induction of 634 recruits during 1984-85. An 'open day' was conducted at the Training Academy during February and this was a successful initiative, with some 20,000 members of the public attending.

There was a slight increase in applications to join the Force during the year, although numbers were barely sufficient to offset the increase in authorised strength. Of the applicants called to the entrance examination, 13 per cent were inducted. The most significant area of failure was communication skills.

## **Office of Corrections**

### *Introduction*

The Office of Corrections administers the State's adult correctional services. The Department provides an integrated system of community based and secure custodial services for convicted and unconvicted prisoners in a humane manner.

The 1985 *Victorian Year Book*, page 714, explains in detail the events leading up to the establishment of the Office of Corrections in October 1983.

Emphasis in the first two years has been on developing strategies to update the State's correctional system. Plans have been prepared to redevelop or replace existing facilities and antiquated prisons.

The Office has concentrated on giving effect to the Victorian Government's policy to restrict the use of imprisonment to a sanction of last resort. For this reason community based corrections programmes were expanded State wide on 1 February 1985. The Court Advisory Service was extended and enhanced at the same time to assist sentencing judges and magistrates in choosing the most appropriate sentencing option.

In its third year of operation priority will be given to improving the conditions, quality, and range of services for prisoners and offenders while continuing to develop new facilities and to maintain existing services and institutions.

In particular, emphasis will be on increasing the amount of time prisoners spend out of their cell; improving catering, bedding, clothing, libraries, and furniture for prisoners as well as prisoner visits and hygiene kits. High priority will be given to developing programmes in health, education, drug and alcohol abuse, welfare, and recreation for prisoners and offenders.

### *Prison development and programmes*

#### *Out of cell hours*

A key objective of the Victorian Government is to reduce the time prisoners are confined to their cells from sixteen to ten hours as resources permit. The amount of time prisoners spend out of their cells was extended in J, A, and E Divisions as well as B Division Annexe, H.M. Prison Pentridge, in late 1985.

#### *Catering*

A catering officer was appointed in January 1985 to develop new catering systems and improve nutritional standards. As a result improvements have been made to the meat supply and work has begun on the updating of kitchen and food distribution facilities, particularly at Pentridge. A new menu planning system, designed to provide variety in a cost-effective manner is currently being developed.

#### *Bedding, furniture, and clothing*

During 1985 mattresses throughout the system were upgraded to fire resistant quality. Bed linen and blankets were also improved.

#### *Prisoner education and libraries*

Education services have been extended to all prisoners and induction courses have been held for teachers. Temporary leave has been extended to suitable prisoners for education related activities.

*Visiting*

Contact visits for prisoners have been extended in Pentridge and the Metropolitan Reception Prisons. In the Metropolitan Reception Prison this has been facilitated by the opening of a new contact visit centre. The centre provides a modern, private area for professional visits and more comfortable contact visits.

*Drug and alcohol abuse*

Pilot programmes have been developed for the treatment and assessment of convicted prisoners with substance abuse problems. They will operate in both Fairlea and Metropolitan Reception Prisons. Pilot programmes are also planned for offenders on community based programmes. They will operate initially from a metropolitan community corrections centre and a country centre.

*Welfare and premier orientation*

Welfare staff have been increased in a number of prisons and an out-of-hours welfare service has been established in the Metropolitan Reception Prison.

An orientation and reception programme was developed in 1985 to provide proper orientation of prisoners into the system and to help identify prisoners in distress.

*Recreation*

New activities officer positions have been created to provide special activities staff at all prisons in 1985-86.

*Further developments*

Computerisation has been a major force in the Department over 1985 with the implementation of the prisoner information and management system. Other systems will commence during 1986, the most significant of which is an information system on community based programme offenders.

Work has begun on improving inadequate staff facilities, particularly at Pentridge Prison.

The Office of Corrections is currently being restructured to meet these new priorities. A new Policy and Research Division will be established to work on the priorities mentioned and to provide a close link with the operational divisions. Other changes will be made to increase the efficiency of the Department. Detailed explanations of the functions of each Division, except the new Policy and Research Division, are in the 1985 edition of the *Year Book*.

The following table indicates trends in prisoner population from 1978 to 1985.

## TRENDS IN PRISONER LEGAL STATUS, VICTORIA

Year	Prisoners in custody (a)				
	Convicted		Unconvicted		Total
	number	per cent	number	per cent	
1978	1,454	92.5	118	7.5	1,572
1980	1,599	91.5	149	8.5	1,748
1982	1,577	90.0	176	10.0	1,753
1983	1,827	91.5	169	8.5	1,996
1984	1,665	90.2	180	9.8	1,845
1985	1,655	88.1	223	11.9	1,878

(a) At 30 June.

There are twelve community corrections regions. Prior to 1 February 1985 only six operated attendance centres and one operated the community service order scheme. All regions now provide the five community based orders.

OFFENDERS ON COMMUNITY  
CORRECTIONS PROGRAMME, VICTORIA

Programmes	Offenders for programme (a)		
	1984 (a)	1985 (a)	1986 (b)
Attendance Centre Orders	300	391	574
Probation Orders	3,303	3,731	3,810
Community Service Orders	42	226	516
Parole Orders	829	956	925
Parole Board Pre-Release Orders	150	252	247

(a) At 1 July.

(b) At 1 January.

There are currently twelve Victorian prisons, which are shown in the following table with capacity, prisoners in custody, and the daily average number of prisoners.

**PRISONER NUMBERS, VICTORIA**

Prison	Authorised maximum capacity	Prisoners in custody (a)	Daily average number of prisoners in custody (b)
Ararat	215	213	209
Beechworth	111	111	108
Bendigo	86	84	84
Castlemaine	95	94	91
Dhurringile	72	72	66
Fairlea	60	53	40
Geelong	124	124	119
Metropolitan Reception Prison	566	502	513
Morwell River	78	75	64
Pentridge	472	406	392
Sale	50	51	47
Won Wron	110	104	74

(a) On 1 January, 1986.

(b) During 1984-85.

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**ABS Publications**

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*Court Proceedings Initiated by Police, Victoria* (4501.2)

*Court Statistics, Australia* (4513.0)

*Information Paper: The Development and Implementation of National Standards for Court Statistics for Criminal and Child Welfare Matters, Australia* (4514.0)

*State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0)

# Appendix

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## CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1985

### January

- 1 657 persons were killed on Victoria's roads in 1984, 7 fewer than in 1983.
- 11 Victoria's dairyfarmers ended their two day blockade of country centres after the police intervened. The dairyfarmers were protesting over the price of milk and the general state of the dairy industry in Victoria.
- 15 Fires killed five people, destroyed livestock, 140 homes, and thousands of hectares of land throughout Victoria.
- 16 The Premier announced a \$400m building project called 'Victoria' to be built above Museum Station by 1990.
- 17 The Minister for Community Welfare Services announced plans to build a \$25m prison at Castlemaine. His Excellency Mr Y. Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan, arrived in Melbourne for a two day visit.
- 22 The Premier announced a \$150m development project to be built on the south bank of the Yarra River. The Riverside Quay project as it will be known, will cover a 2.7 hectare site and will be co-ordinated with the Southgate project announced in November 1984.
- 24 The Victorian Government announced plans for a \$23m bridge to be built over the Barwon River at Geelong by 1988.
- 26 The Inaugural Australia Games commenced in Melbourne and ran for three days.

### February

- 7 The Minister for Transport announced a \$100m contract to supply the Metropolitan Transit Authority with 130 new, light-rail vehicles during 1986.
- 13 The Minister for Education announced plans for a \$50m tertiary institution to be built in the western suburbs by 1987. The institution, to be called the Western Melbourne Institute of Post Secondary Education, will cater for 8,000 students.
- 17 The first night cricket match was played at the Melbourne Cricket Ground before a crowd of 80,000 people.
- 25 The Premiers of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia signed a \$155m power grid agreement to link power supplies to the three States by 1990.
- Further milk blockades by Victorian dairyfarmers were lifted following a new agreement made between dairyfarmers and the Victorian Government.

### March

- 2 The Australian Labor Party led by the Hon. John Cain retained office in the Victorian State election with a majority of six seats.
- 11 An outbreak of the disease anthrax was detected in cattle on farms in South Gippsland.
- 28 Unleaded petrol was sold to Victorian motorists for the first time.
- 29 The \$20m Wodonga bypass on the Hume Highway was officially opened by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport.

### April

- 1 The \$160m Australian Animal Health Laboratory was opened in Geelong by the Governor-General of Australia.
- 13 An explosion in a Footscray chemical storage plant caused one of the biggest fires in Melbourne for five years.
- 26 The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived in Melbourne for a three day visit.
- 30 The Premier declared a State of Emergency to deal with Victoria's protracted dispute involving milk blockades by Victorian dairyfarmers.

### May

- 2 Legislation was introduced in the Victorian Parliament to allow for Totalizator Agency Board betting in selected hotels and licensed clubs.
- The Victorian Government endorsed large sections of the Ministerial Review of Postcompulsory Schooling (the Blackburn report), which included the abolition of the Higher School Certificate in favour of a two year certificate, and a broader curriculum.



- 27 The final station in the Melbourne underground rail system, Flagstaff, was opened.  
 31 His Excellency Dr Patrick Hillery, President of Ireland, arrived in Melbourne for a three day visit.

### June

- 1 Melbourne had its warmest autumn since 1938 with a mean maximum temperature of 22.1°C.  
 Eight central Victorian poultry farms were quarantined by the Department of Agriculture following an outbreak of fowl plague.  
 24 Thousands of Victorian farmers marched through Melbourne streets to Parliament House to protest against Commonwealth and Victorian Government rural policies.

### July

- 1 The ferry *Abel Tasman*, the replacement for the *Empress of Tasmania*, began operating between Melbourne and Devonport, Tasmania. The ferry can carry 828 passengers and 440 vehicles.  
 5 A new \$1m craft *Spirit of Victoria* embarked on its maiden voyage off Station Pier. The craft seats 217 people and will be used as a ferry on Port Phillip Bay.  
 8 A judge of the Court of Disputed Returns declared void the poll of the Legislative Council seat of Nunawading Province in the Victorian State election held on 2 March, which ended in a tie. A new election was ordered for 17 August.  
 10 G.J. Coles and Coy Ltd launched a \$980m takeover bid for the Myer Emporium.  
 12 The Royal Australian Navy began construction of the first of two \$430m frigates at Williamstown dockyard, the first warships to be built there for 20 years.  
 22 The Victorian Government introduced petrol rationing following bans by technicians who test oil products.  
 25 Petrol rationing was lifted as the oil industry dispute, which restricted petrol supplies, came to an end.

### August

- 6 The retailer G.J. Coles and Coy Ltd gained control of the Myer Emporium after a \$1,100m offer was accepted by Myer shareholders.  
 The Victorian Government abolished the Health Commission.  
 14 The Premier launched a \$75m redevelopment project for the bank of the Maribymong River at Footscray.  
 15 The Victorian Government approved plans for the first two stages of the \$2,000m Loy Yang B development in the La Trobe Valley.  
 17 The Liberal Party won the by-election for the Legislative Council seat of Nunawading Province, after the original poll on 2 March was declared void by the Court of Disputed Returns.

### September

- 9 Victoria's first woman stipendiary magistrate was sworn in at the Supreme Court.  
 10 The Melbourne-based challenger *Victoria 150* won the International Catamaran Challenge Trophy, commonly known as the Little America's Cup.  
 24 The Treasurer brought down the Victorian budget. Estimated expenditure for 1984-85 was \$9,713m.  
 25 The Victorian Government introduced legislation to remove immunity against convictions for rape when a married couple are living together.  
 26 Melbourne's sheep and cattle saleyards at Newmarket closed to make way for a major parkland and housing development.  
 28 Essendon - 26.14 defeated Hawthorn - 14.8 to win the 1985 Victorian Football League Grand Final.

### October

- 3 A Sydney-based doctor became the first person to individually own a Victorian Football League club at a cost of \$6.4m.  
 4 The Victorian Governor, Sir Brian Murray, resigned, ending a vice-regal crisis over his acceptance of free airline tickets from a private company.  
 13 H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Melbourne for a three day visit to attend the Commonwealth Agricultural Societies Conference as President.  
 22 A five day old nurses' strike ended after the Royal Australian Nursing Federation accepted a \$30m pay offer from the Victorian Government. The strike, the first of its kind in Victoria, involved up to 20,000 nurses in 165 public hospitals and many private institutions.  
 27 T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Melbourne for a 10 day visit as part of Victoria's 150th Anniversary celebrations.

### November

- 5 The Melbourne Cup was won by What A Nuisance.  
 8 The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments announced plans to open Point Nepean to the public.  
 19 Victoria's sesquicentenary celebrations officially ended with a fireworks display near Albert Park Lake.  
 The Minister for Police and Emergency Services announced that Victoria would be divided into five fire ban districts, to allow replacing of previous total State bans.  
 21 The Minister for Transport announced a \$23.5m programme to replace trains on the St Kilda and Port Melbourne lines with light-rail vehicles.  
 26 A 25 day transport dispute, including a 6 day rail strike, ended after the Victorian Government, transport unions, and the Trades Hall Council reached agreement over economy measures for the transport system.  
 29 The West Gate Bridge became toll-free.

**December**

**2** The Victorian Government announced plans for an inner-city housing development on a 23 hectare site at Flemington.

**6** The National Gallery of Victoria purchased a 1937 Picasso entitled *Weeping Woman* at a cost of \$1.6m.

**10** The Victorian Government announced plans for a \$110m convention centre and a 400 room hotel adjoining the World Trade Centre.

**23** The appointment of Dr Davis McCaughey, a university theologian, as Governor of Victoria was announced by the Premier.

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