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Chapter 9

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

HOUSING AND BUILDING

Dwelling Statistics, 1961 Census

General

The following tables contain an analysis, in summary form, of the dwellings in Tasmania as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and in some instances, show comparisons based on the 1954 Census.

In the tables, "Hobart and Suburbs" relates to the City of Hobart, the City of Glenorchy and suburban portions of the adjacent municipalities of Clarence and Kingborough. "Launceston and Suburbs" relates to the City of Launceston and suburban portions of the adjacent municipalities of Beaconsfield, Lilydale, St. Leonards and Westbury. The remaining "Other Urban" classification relates to towns with populations exceeding 750 persons. "Rural" relates to the remainder of the State.

Terms used in the tables to describe various classes of dwellings are defined below:

Occupied Dwelling

An occupied dwelling is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term, therefore, has a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of "dwellings" ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "other than private" dwellings.

Private Dwellings

Private dwellings are further classified into the following four categories:
Private House: These include houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c. used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Share of Private House: This is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat: This is a part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings: These include private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, &c. which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units.

Other Than Private Dwellings

These include hotels; motels; boarding houses, lodging houses and hostels; educational, religious and charitable institutions; hospitals; defence and penal establishments; police and fire stations; residential clubs; staff barracks and quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings

These include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting; dwellings such as "week-ender", "holiday-home", "second home", "seasonal workers' quarters", which were not occupied on the night of the Census; dwellings normally occupied but whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census; dwellings described as "to be demolished", "condemned", "deceased estate" and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings shown must not be read as representing the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

Classes of Occupied Dwelling

The following table gives particulars of the various classes of occupied dwellings for the urban and rural areas of Tasmania at the Census of 30th June, 1961:

Occupied Dwellings by Class of Dwelling at Census of 30th June, 1961

| Class of Dwelling | Hobart and Suburbs | Launceston and Suburbs | Other Urban | Rural | Total Tasmania |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------|
| Private Dwellings— | | | | | |
| House | 25,022 | 12,966 | 16,968 | 24,841 | 79,797 |
| Shed, Hut, &c. .. . | 290 | 115 | 186 | 893 | 1,484 |
| Share of Private House .. . | 1,286 | 532 | 464 | 173 | 2,455 |
| Flat | 3,126 | 1,450 | 779 | 219 | 5,574 |
| Other | 450 | 297 | 120 | 21 | 888 |
| Total Private Dwellings .. | 30,174 | 15,360 | 18,517 | 26,147 | 90,198 |
| Dwellings Other Than Private— | | | | | |
| Hotel, Licensed | 76 | 40 | 64 | 97 | 277 |
| Motel | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 17 |
| Boarding House, &c. .. . | 239 | 82 | 82 | 53 | 456 |
| Educational Institution .. . | 15 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 30 |
| Religious Institution (a) .. . | 13 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 43 |
| Charitable Institution (b) .. . | 8 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| Hospital | 13 | 6 | 19 | 15 | 53 |
| Other | 36 | 19 | 35 | 76 | 166 |
| Total Dwellings Other Than Private | 406 | 170 | 225 | 259 | 1,060 |
| Total Occupied Dwellings | 30,580 | 15,530 | 18,742 | 26,406 | 91,258 |

(a) Non-educational.

(b) Other than hospitals.

Material of Outer Walls

The next table classifies occupied private dwellings according to the material of their outer walls:

**Occupied Private Dwellings Classified According to Material of Outer Walls
At Census of 30th June, 1961**

| Material of Outer Walls | Hobart and Suburbs | Launceston and Suburbs | Other Urban | Rural | Total Tasmania |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Brick | 10,339 | 4,883 | 2,267 | 1,260 | 18,749 |
| Stone | 680 | 29 | 53 | 573 | 1,335 |
| Concrete | 1,183 | 674 | 1,108 | 522 | 3,487 |
| Wood | 17,555 | 9,442 | 13,758 | 21,701 | 62,456 |
| Iron | 11 | 11 | 449 | 277 | 748 |
| Fibro-cement | 252 | 211 | 787 | 1,672 | 2,922 |
| Canvas, Hessian, &c. .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 19 |
| Other | 131 | 108 | 84 | 105 | 428 |
| Not Stated | 23 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 54 |
| Total | 30,174 | 15,360 | 18,517 | 26,147 | 90,198 |

Comparable State figures from the Census of 30th June, 1954 were: brick, 15,083; stone, 1,555; concrete, 2,703; wood, 54,370; iron, 724; fibro-cement, 2,655; calico, canvas, hessian, 74; other, 432; not stated, 51; total Tasmania, 77,647.

Classification by Rooms

The following table shows the number of rooms per occupied dwelling:

**Occupied Private Dwellings Classified According to Number of Rooms (a)
At Census of 30th June, 1961**

| Number of Rooms Per Occupied Dwelling | Hobart and Suburbs | Launceston and Suburbs | Other Urban | Rural | Total Tasmania |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 276 | 143 | 150 | 501 | 1,070 |
| 2 | 894 | 374 | 368 | 576 | 2,212 |
| 3 | 1,848 | 790 | 681 | 933 | 4,252 |
| 4 | 4,445 | 2,133 | 2,598 | 4,468 | 13,644 |
| 5 | 11,654 | 6,340 | 8,185 | 8,932 | 35,111 |
| 6 | 7,064 | 3,885 | 4,500 | 6,516 | 21,965 |
| 7 | 2,393 | 1,035 | 1,367 | 2,440 | 7,235 |
| 8 | 845 | 387 | 406 | 934 | 2,572 |
| 9 | 356 | 128 | 118 | 364 | 966 |
| 10 | 167 | 52 | 43 | 183 | 445 |
| 11 and Over | 131 | 58 | 65 | 250 | 504 |
| Not Stated | 101 | 35 | 36 | 50 | 222 |
| Total | 30,174 | 15,360 | 18,517 | 26,147 | 90,198 |

(a) See following narrative for definition of room.

Comparable State figures from the Census of 30th June, 1954, were: 1 room (1,382); 2 (2,746); 3 (4,112); 4 (13,410); 5 (27,208); 6 (18,341); 7 (6,190); 8 (2,294); 9 (875); 10 (489); 11 and over (448); not stated (152); Tasmanian total (77,647).

In the preceding table, "rooms" include kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but do not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse. Rooms in non-attached buildings are included only if used for living or sleeping purposes by the household group. Rooms recorded for a "share of private house" include only those used by the occupier of the share. A shared kitchen or living room is recorded only for the share occupied by the owner or principal tenant.

Details of Inmates and Rentals

The following table shows, for occupied private houses and flats, the average number of inmates, the average number of rooms, the average number of inmates per room and average weekly rents for tenanted unfurnished houses or flats; the rent figures exclude particulars of dwellings occupied by tenants of the State housing authority (Housing Department).

**Occupied Private Houses and Flats—Average Number of Inmates, Rooms
and Inmates per Room and Average Weekly Rent (Unfurnished)**

| Particulars at 30th June | Number of Houses or Flats | Average Number Of— | | | Average Weekly Rent (Unfurn- ished) (a) (\$) | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|------|
| | | Inmates Per House or Flat | Rooms Per House or Flat | Inmates Per Room | | |
| OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (b) | | | | | | |
| Hobart and Suburbs | 1954 | 20,276 | 3.85 | 5.39 | 0.71 | 3.65 |
| | 1961 | 25,312 | 3.83 | 5.46 | 0.70 | 7.03 |
| Launceston and Suburbs | 1954 | 10,924 | 3.76 | 5.35 | 0.70 | 3.31 |
| | 1961 | 13,081 | 3.66 | 5.44 | 0.67 | 6.65 |
| Other Urban | 1954 | 13,819 | 3.82 | 5.24 | 0.73 | 3.12 |
| | 1961 | 17,154 | 3.87 | 5.34 | 0.72 | 4.98 |
| Rural | 1954 | 25,696 | 3.84 | 5.20 | 0.74 | 1.87 |
| | 1961 | 25,734 | 3.84 | 5.35 | 0.72 | 3.01 |
| Total Tasmania .. | 1954 | 70,715 | 3.83 | 5.29 | 0.72 | 2.88 |
| | 1961 | 81,281 | 3.81 | 5.39 | 0.71 | 4.82 |
| OCCUPIED FLATS | | | | | | |
| Hobart and Suburbs .. | 1954 | 1,382 | 2.71 | 4.33 | 0.63 | 4.84 |
| | 1961 | 3,126 | 2.57 | 4.06 | 0.63 | 9.40 |
| Launceston and Suburbs | 1954 | 757 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 0.63 | 4.19 |
| | 1961 | 1,450 | 2.59 | 4.09 | 0.63 | 8.51 |
| Other Urban | 1954 | 297 | 2.74 | 4.04 | 0.68 | 3.64 |
| | 1961 | 779 | 2.75 | 3.99 | 0.69 | 7.28 |
| Rural | 1954 | 98 | 3.31 | 4.38 | 0.76 | 2.92 |
| | 1961 | 219 | 2.89 | 4.22 | 0.68 | 4.21 |
| Total Tasmania .. | 1954 | 2,534 | 2.70 | 4.25 | 0.64 | 4.47 |
| | 1961 | 5,574 | 2.61 | 4.06 | 0.64 | 8.55 |

(a) For houses or flats (excluding Housing Department dwellings) occupied by tenants.

(b) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c. and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Nature of Occupancy

In the next table, occupied private houses and flats are analysed to show the nature of occupancy.

It will be observed that, in the occupancy of private houses, there has been a marked increase in the categories "owner" and "purchaser by instalments", while the two tenant categories, in total, show a considerable decline; in the occupancy of flats, however, the two tenant categories, in total, have more than doubled.

Occupied Private Houses and Flats Classified According to Nature of Occupancy

| Particulars at 30th June | Owner | Purchaser By Instal- ments | Tenant | | Other Methods of Occu- pancy (b) | Total Tasmania | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|-------------------|--------|
| | | | Govern- mental Housing (a) | Other | | | |
| OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (c) | | | | | | | |
| Hobart and Suburbs | 1954 | 9,689 | 4,404 | 645 | 5,230 | 308 | 20,276 |
| | 1961 | 11,420 | 8,536 | 1,398 | 3,664 | 294 | 25,312 |
| L'ton. and Suburbs | 1954 | 5,312 | 2,013 | 556 | 2,865 | 178 | 10,924 |
| | 1961 | 6,121 | 4,184 | 580 | 2,015 | 181 | 13,081 |
| Other Urban | .. 1954 | 7,101 | 1,963 | 756 | 3,644 | 355 | 13,819 |
| | 1961 | 8,487 | 4,031 | 769 | 3,558 | 309 | 17,154 |
| Rural | 1954 | 14,808 | 1,160 | 914 | 7,389 | 1,425 | 25,696 |
| | 1961 | 15,027 | 1,846 | 121 | 7,404 | 1,336 | 25,734 |
| Total Tasmania | 1954 | 36,910 | 9,540 | 2,871 | 19,128 | 2,266 | 70,715 |
| | 1961 | 41,055 | 18,597 | 2,868 | 16,641 | 2,120 | 81,281 |

OCCUPIED FLATS

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Hobart and Suburbs 1954 | 286 | 42 | 13 | 1,025 | 16 | 1,382 |
| 1961 | 547 | 142 | 328 | 2,040 | 69 | 3,126 |
| L'ton. and Suburbs 1954 | 150 | 18 | 3 | 574 | 12 | 757 |
| 1961 | 303 | 61 | 8 | 1,044 | 34 | 1,450 |
| Other Urban .. 1954 | 57 | 6 | 5 | 222 | 7 | 297 |
| 1961 | 108 | 17 | 25 | 588 | 41 | 779 |
| Rural 1954 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 61 | 5 | 98 |
| 1961 | 48 | 3 | 1 | 153 | 14 | 219 |
| Total Tasmania 1954 | 519 | 68 | 25 | 1,882 | 40 | 2,534 |
| 1961 | 1,006 | 223 | 362 | 3,825 | 158 | 5,574 |

(a) In 1954, the Census instruction read "Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)'"; in 1961, the Census instruction read "Tenant paying rent to Housing Department to write 'Tenant (G)'".

(b) Includes 'Not Stated'.

(c) Includes houses, sheds, huts, &c. and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Unoccupied Dwellings

The following table shows the count of unoccupied dwellings at 30th June, 1961, and classifies them according to the reason for their being unoccupied:

Unoccupied Dwellings at Census of 30th June, 1961, Classified According to Reason for Being Unoccupied

| Reason For Being Unoccupied | Hobart and Suburbs | Launceston and Suburbs | Other Urban | Rural | Total Tasmania |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|
| For Sale or Renting | 233 | 132 | 242 | 655 | 1,262 |
| Holiday Home, "Week-Enders", Seasonal Workers' Quarters.. | 31 | 5 | 135 | 3,940 | 4,111 |
| Occupants Temporarily Absent | 393 | 321 | 356 | 795 | 1,865 |
| To be Demolished, Condemned | 33 | 18 | 37 | 116 | 204 |
| Other and Not Stated | 231 | 91 | 101 | 717 | 1,140 |
| Total | 921 | 567 | 871 | 6,223 | 8,582 |

Dwellings at Post-Censal Dates

At the time of each Population Census, a count of occupied and unoccupied dwellings is made. As a result of the counts at 30th June, 1954 and 30th June, 1961, the following data concerning dwellings became available:

Number of Dwellings at 30th June, 1954 and 1961

| Particulars | Census, 30th June, 1954 | Census, 30th June, 1961 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Occupied Private Dwellings | 77,647 | 90,198 |
| Occupied, Other Than Private | 1,142 | 1,060 |
| Total Occupied Dwellings | 78,789 | 91,258 |
| Unoccupied Dwellings | 5,288 | 8,582 |

Data which may be used for estimating dwelling numbers at post-censal dates are as follows:

- (1) numbers of new houses and flats completed (available from quarterly Building Statistics collection);
- (2) numbers of houses and flats destroyed by fire, converted to non-dwelling use, demolished, &c. (available from special collection from local government authorities.)

Private Dwellings at Census of 30th June, 1961 and Post-Censal Movement to 30th June, 1965

| Local Government Area and Statistical Division | Private Dwellings at 30.6.61 | | Recorded Movement in Private Dwelling Numbers from 30.6.61 to 30.6.65 | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|---|--|
| | Occupied | Unoccupied | New Houses and Flats Completed | Houses and Flats Destroyed, Converted, Demolished or Transferred (Net) |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Hobart | 14,956 | 507 | 926 | - 331 |
| Glenorchy | 8,780 | 172 | 1,356 | - 31 |
| Total S. Central Div... | 23,736 | 679 | 2,282 | - 362 |
| Launceston | 10,846 | 435 | 569 | - 204 |
| Total N. Central Div. | 10,846 | 435 | 569 | - 204 |
| Burnie | 4,151 | 124 | 515 | + 4 |
| Circular Head | 1,843 | 110 | 163 | - 11 |
| Deloraine | 1,430 | 110 | 65 | - 10 |
| Devonport | 3,865 | 184 | 649 | - 16 |
| Kentish | 1,086 | 107 | 50 | + 177 |
| King Island | 648 | 122 | 30 | - 34 |
| Latrobe | 1,098 | 237 | 147 | - 15 |
| Penguin | 1,154 | 58 | 102 | - 45 |
| Ulverstone | 2,478 | 219 | 299 | - 16 |
| Wynyard | 2,193 | 151 | 251 | - 9 |
| Total N.W. Div. .. | 19,946 | 1,422 | 2,271 | + 25 |

**Private Dwellings at Census of 30th June, 1961 and Post-Censal Movement to
30th June, 1965—continued**

| Local Government Area and Statistical Division | Private Dwellings at 30.6.61 | | Recorded Movement in Private Dwelling Numbers from 30.6.61 to 30.6.65 | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|---|---|
| | Occupied | Unoccupied | New Houses and Flats Completed | Houses and Flats Destroyed, Converted, Demolished or Transferred (Net) (4) |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Beaconsfield | 2,357 | 513 | 434 | — 33 |
| Fingal | 1,128 | 131 | 26 | — 2 |
| Flinders | 295 | 28 | 37 | — 4 |
| George Town | 868 | 364 | 351 | — 4 |
| Lilydale | 1,549 | 87 | 363 | — 4 |
| Portland | 373 | 334 | 81 | — 3 |
| Ringarooma | 794 | 112 | 29 | — 12 |
| Scottsdale | 910 | 227 | 89 | — 3 |
| Total N.E. Div. .. | 8,274 | 1,796 | 1,410 | — 65 |
| Evandale | 422 | 62 | 19 | — 4 |
| Longford | 1,694 | 83 | 104 | — 120 |
| St. Leonards | 2,697 | 113 | 607 | — 3 |
| Westbury | 1,261 | 86 | 113 | — 9 |
| Total N. Midland Div. | 6,074 | 344 | 843 | — 136 |
| Bothwell | 331 | 194 | 7 | — 1 |
| Campbell Town | 491 | 41 | 17 | — 3 |
| Hamilton | 950 | 172 | 35 | — 64 |
| Oatlands | 739 | 72 | 23 | — 4 |
| Ross | 186 | 8 | 4 | — 1 |
| Total Midland Div. .. | 2,697 | 487 | 86 | — 73 |
| Brighton | 544 | 73 | 18 | — 3 |
| Clarence | 5,629 | 623 | 1,883 | — 14 |
| Glamorgan | 318 | 166 | 74 | — 4 |
| Green Ponds | 263 | 27 | 1 | — 2 |
| Richmond | 445 | 48 | 11 | — 5 |
| Sorell | 800 | 698 | 291 | — 3 |
| Spring Bay | 326 | 186 | 79 | — 3 |
| Total S.E. Div. .. | 8,325 | 1,821 | 2,357 | — 34 |
| Bruny | 148 | 150 | 15 | — 3 |
| Esperance | 882 | 208 | 106 | — 4 |
| Huon | 1,359 | 259 | 60 | — 17 |
| Kingborough | 2,658 | 265 | 261 | — 19 |
| New Norfolk | 2,199 | 320 | 119 | — 4 |
| Port Cygnet | 666 | 70 | 47 | — 7 |
| Tasman | 300 | 129 | 66 | — 7 |
| Total S. Div. .. | 8,212 | 1,401 | 674 | — 61 |
| Gormanston | 112 | 18 | 8 | — 3 |
| Queenstown | 1,080 | 43 | 30 | — 14 |
| Strahan | 131 | 44 | 7 | — 3 |
| Waratah | 104 | 14 | 1 | — 4 |
| Zeehan | 661 | 78 | 21 | — 8 |
| Total W. Div. ... | 2,088 | 197 | 67 | — 32 |
| Total Tasmania .. | 90,198 | 8,582 | 10,559 | — 942 |
| Hobart and Suburbs .. | 30,174 | 921 | 4,170 | — 395 |
| Launceston and Suburbs | 15,360 | 567 | 1,779 | — 253 |
| Rest of State | 44,664 | 7,094 | 4,610 | — 294 |

Limitations of Data: The following explains the limitations of the data in the preceding table for the purposes of estimating the number of occupied private dwellings in each local government area at 30th June, 1965:

Column 1: Includes houses, shares of houses, flats, huts, sheds, apartments and rooms. Each share of a house is counted as one dwelling if a separate householder's schedule was furnished for each shared portion; otherwise a shared house is counted as one dwelling only.

Column 2: Includes principally the same types of dwelling as listed in Column 1. Figures comprise dwellings for sale or rental, "week-enders", holiday homes, seasonal workers' quarters, &c. not occupied on Census night. Beaconsfield, George Town, Portland, Sorell and Clarence are examples of municipalities with a large proportion of week-end and holiday homes.

Column 3: Shows number of new houses and individual flats (in blocks of flats) built. No information is collected to show how many new homes are occupied on a "shared basis" or how many are for permanent occupation, (i.e. no distinction between week-end homes and homes for permanent residence). It does not include small houses valued at under \$1,000 or "temporary" dwellings.

Column 4: (a) Shows numbers as reported by the individual local government authorities. As organised records are not kept in many cases, there may be some understatement.

(b) Huts, sheds, apartments, &c. are excluded.

(c) Definition of terms:

"Destroyed"—i.e. by fire.

"Converted"—i.e. to non-dwelling use, e.g. for office accommodation.

"Transferred"—transfers can occur in two ways: (1) change of municipal boundaries; the figures for Burnie and Penguin reflect a transfer of 40 homes brought about by a boundary change; (2) physical transfer of actual dwelling units, in the main carried out by the Hydro-Electric Commission. Figures for Kentish reflect the largest transfer of this type, the occasion being the movement from the Poatina power development scheme to a new scheme on the north-western rivers; Poatina is in the Longford municipality.

The principal difficulty in calculating a reliable estimate is obviously one of definition in the sense that Census figures emphasise *dwellings* rather than houses, whereas building statistics emphasise *houses* rather than dwellings.

Building Statistics

Scope

In the section that follows, building statistics relate exclusively to the erection of new buildings, including major new additions to existing buildings; construction work such as the building of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storages, piers, wharves, &c. is excluded. Minor additions, alterations, renovations and repairs to buildings are also excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining lists of persons who undertake this work.

When a dwelling is attached to a new building, the whole unit, both in regard to number and value, is classified according to the type of new building (e.g. a new shop and dwelling is classified simply as a shop). Figures for flats include "home units", but not conversions of existing buildings into flats. Number of flats refers to number of new individual dwelling units.

Details obtained from government authorities on their construction programmes and from building contractors refer to all parts of the State. Details for owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control

by local government authorities; thus, some farm buildings are excluded, but this does not affect the figures materially.

Source of Data

The main statistics relate to building approvals and to building operations (commencements, completions, &c.). The data are derived as follows:

Building Approvals: These comprise (a) approvals by local government authorities for the construction of private buildings; (b) contracts let and day labour projects commenced by governmental authorities; (c) private buildings reported by contractors to have been commenced in certain areas of the few rural municipalities where building regulations do not apply to the whole municipality. Details are compiled monthly.

Building Operations: Returns are obtained from (a) building contractors engaged in the erection of new buildings; (b) owner-builders; (c) Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government authorities. Statistics are compiled at quarterly intervals.

Definitions

Contract-built: Includes the operations of all building contractors and government authorities which undertake the erection of new buildings.

Owner-built: An "owner-built" house is one 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 the foundations has begun.

Completed: A building is regarded as having been completed when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract.

Both with "completions" and "commencements", there is some difficulty in maintaining a uniform classification since the definition of an exact point of time in building operations is involved.

Under Construction: A building is so classified if it is uncompleted at the end of the period, whether or not work on it was actively proceeding at that date.

Values: All values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings *on completion*. In the case of owner-built dwellings, the owner-builder is required to estimate the value from the cost of the materials and the cost of labour, including his own.

New buildings, including dwellings, with an estimated value on completion of less than \$1,000 are excluded from the tabulations.

Building Approvals

The following table shows, for 1964-65, details of building approvals as defined in the section headed "Source of Data"; a distinction is made between "private" and "government", and the information is dissected to give separate figures for Hobart and Suburbs, Launceston and Suburbs and the remainder of the State. In 1964-65, nearly 40 per cent of the total value of building approvals was attributed to Hobart and Suburbs, 15 per cent to Launceston and Suburbs and 45 per cent to the remainder of the State. As far as approvals for new houses were concerned, 50 per cent of the total number was located in the combined Hobart and Launceston *city and suburbs* groupings. The value of approvals for all private buildings accounted for 66 per cent of the State total.

Building Approvals, 1964-65

| Particulars | Hobart and Suburbs | Launceston and Suburbs | Remainder of State | Total Tasmania |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| New Houses— | | | | |
| Private | 614 | 374 | 1,074 | 2,062 |
| Government | 294 | 53 | 260 | 607 |
| Total | 908 | 427 | 1,334 | 2,669 |
| Value— | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| New Houses—Private | 6,118 | 3,138 | 7,196 | 16,452 |
| Government | 1,856 | 292 | 1,608 | 3,756 |
| Other New Buildings (a)— | | | | |
| Private | 5,600 | 1,712 | 4,178 | 11,490 |
| Government | 3,500 | 1,072 | 6,486 | 11,058 |
| Alterations and Additions— | | | | |
| Private | 730 | 312 | 624 | 1,666 |
| Government | 70 | 50 | 330 | 450 |
| Total Value— Private | 12,448 | 5,162 | 11,998 | 29,608 |
| Government | 5,426 | 1,414 | 8,424 | 15,264 |
| Total | 17,874 | 6,576 | 20,422 | 44,872 |

(a) Includes flats.

The next table shows building approvals for a five-year period, and for 1955-56, on a State basis:

Building Approvals

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| New Houses— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Private | 2,126 | 1,860 | 1,910 | 1,921 | 2,064 | 2,062 |
| Government | 529 | 413 | 617 | 550 | 584 | 607 |
| Total | 2,655 | 2,273 | 2,527 | 2,471 | 2,648 | 2,669 |
| Value— | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| New Houses—Private | 11,754 | 12,472 | 12,780 | 13,328 | 15,424 | 16,452 |
| Government | 2,950 | 2,718 | 3,710 | 3,214 | 3,422 | 3,756 |
| Other New Buildings (a)— | | | | | | |
| Private | 5,524 | 8,120 | 11,608 | 9,368 | 7,240 | 11,490 |
| Government | 1,578 | 5,258 | 7,766 | 9,840 | 6,456 | 11,058 |
| Alterations and Additions— | | | | | | |
| Private | 2,470 | 1,710 | 1,756 | 1,472 | 1,696 | 1,666 |
| Government | 586 | 260 | 186 | 194 | 282 | 450 |
| Total Value— Private | 19,748 | 22,302 | 26,144 | 24,168 | 24,360 | 29,608 |
| Govt. | 5,114 | 8,236 | 11,662 | 13,248 | 10,160 | 15,264 |
| Total | 24,862 | 30,538 | 37,806 | 37,416 | 34,520 | 44,872 |

(a) Includes flats.

Construction of New Houses

Although building statistics include the construction of shops, factories, offices, hotels, &c., the erection of new houses is possibly the most interesting field because of its social significance. During World War II, the shortage of

materials and manpower virtually brought house construction to a halt, with the result that there was an acute shortage when hostilities ceased; the prosperous state of the economy in the post-war years aggravated the situation by increasing the demand for home ownership.

Government Construction of Houses: The post-war era was notable for the entry of the State Government into the housing field on a large scale; in November, 1945, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the States whereby it would provide finance for, and the State Governments would undertake the building of, housing projects. Under the agreement, Tasmania received \$5,670,000 which it repaid on withdrawing from the scheme in August, 1950. The Tasmanian Government nevertheless continued to build houses using the resources available from its own Loan Fund; at 30th June, 1965, its aggregate net loan expenditure on housing advances and housing construction totalled \$28,244,000. In 1956, the State Government entered into a new agreement with the Commonwealth, an arrangement renewed with minor modifications in 1961 for a further five years. The aggregate net advances in Tasmania to 30th June, 1965, under the 1956 and 1961 Commonwealth-State Agreements amounted to \$42,952,000. (Advances under the Commonwealth-State Agreements are additional to State net loan expenditure.)

The following table shows, for Tasmania, the number of new houses completed, and distinguishes between those built for government authorities and those built for private persons:

**Number of New Houses Completed From 1950-51
For Government Authorities and Private Persons**

| Year | For Govern- ment Authorities | For Private Persons | Total | Year | For Govern- ment Authorities | For Private Persons | Total |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1950-51 | 1,175 | 2,739 | 3,914 | 1958-59 | 506 | 2,071 | 2,577 |
| 1951-52 | 1,133 | 2,866 | 3,999 | 1959-60 | 443 | 2,032 | 2,475 |
| 1952-53 | 883 | 2,431 | 3,314 | 1960-61 | 473 | 2,014 | 2,487 |
| 1953-54 | 716 | 1,914 | 2,630 | 1961-62 | 547 | 1,850 | 2,397 |
| 1954-55 | 720 | 1,760 | 2,480 | 1962-63 | 563 | 1,941 | 2,504 |
| 1955-56 | 729 | 1,992 | 2,721 | 1963-64 | 554 | 1,957 | 2,511 |
| 1956-57 | 585 | 2,174 | 2,759 | 1964-65 | 579 | 2,000 | 2,579 |
| 1957-58 | 611 | 1,955 | 2,566 | | | | |

The proportion of houses built for government authorities has fluctuated between 30 per cent of total houses completed (1950-51) to as low as 18 per cent (1959-60). For each of the three years ended 30th June, 1963 to 1965, the government authorities' proportion has approximated 22 per cent. Statistics of houses completed for government authorities do not fully reflect the effect of government policy since the category "houses built for private persons" includes construction financed, in some cases, by government loans to private persons. Of the \$42,952,000 aggregate net advances made in Tasmania to 30th June, 1965, under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, 28 per cent represents advances to private persons, either through the mechanism of the Agricultural Bank or the Co-operative Building Societies. Similarly, "houses built for private persons" includes those built with advances under the Commonwealth's *War Service Homes Act* where the ex-serviceman has obtained the services of a private contractor or operates as an owner-builder.

The principal construction authority in Tasmania is the State Housing Department but "houses built for government authorities" includes also construction by the Public Works Department for various departments and

authorities, group schemes of the War Service Homes Division and farm houses erected under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme.

New Houses Constructed Since World War II: The next table shows details of commencements, completions, &c., both with regard to number and value in the post-war period:

Construction of New Houses From 1945-46

| Year | | | Commenced | | Completed | | Under Construction (a) | |
|---------|----|----|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Number | Value (When Completed) | Number | Value (When Completed) | Number | Value (When Completed) |
| | | | | \$ mill. | | \$ mill. | | \$ mill. |
| 1945-46 | .. | .. | 1,316 | 2.2 | 479 | 0.9 | 1,013 | 2.1 |
| 1946-47 | .. | .. | 1,642 | 3.7 | 1,070 | 2.3 | 1,557 | 3.6 |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 2,062 | 5.2 | 1,544 | 3.5 | 2,065 | 5.5 |
| 1948-49 | .. | .. | 2,849 | 7.9 | 2,287 | 6.0 | 2,575 | 7.6 |
| 1949-50 | .. | .. | 3,664 | 11.7 | 2,852 | 8.4 | 3,357 | 11.3 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | 4,122 | 14.9 | 3,914 | 13.5 | 3,558 | 14.2 |
| 1951-52 | .. | .. | 3,584 | 15.3 | 3,999 | 16.3 | 3,143 | 14.4 |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | 2,285 | 10.6 | 3,314 | 15.2 | 2,114 | 10.6 |
| 1953-54 | .. | .. | 2,665 | 13.2 | 2,630 | 13.5 | 2,149 | 11.3 |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | 2,867 | 14.6 | 2,480 | 12.8 | 2,536 | 13.4 |
| 1955-56 | .. | .. | 2,490 | 13.6 | 2,721 | 14.8 | 2,305 | 12.8 |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | 2,591 | 14.8 | 2,759 | 15.7 | 2,137 | 12.2 |
| 1957-58 | .. | .. | 2,378 | 14.5 | 2,566 | 15.6 | 1,949 | 11.4 |
| 1958-59 | .. | .. | 2,563 | 15.5 | 2,577 | 15.3 | 1,935 | 11.8 |
| 1959-60 | .. | .. | 2,357 | 14.9 | 2,475 | 15.5 | 1,817 | 11.3 |
| 1960-61 | .. | .. | 2,248 | 15.1 | 2,487 | 16.3 | 1,578 | 10.3 |
| 1961-62 | .. | .. | 2,475 | 16.3 | 2,397 | 15.7 | 1,656 | 10.7 |
| 1962-63 | .. | .. | 2,442 | 16.0 | 2,504 | 16.5 | 1,594 | 10.3 |
| 1963-64 | .. | .. | 2,550 | 18.4 | 2,511 | 17.3 | 1,633 | 11.3 |
| 1964-65 | .. | .. | 2,546 | 19.5 | 2,579 | 19.2 | 1,600 | 11.6 |

(a) At end of year.

The peak year of commencements, in terms of numbers, in the post-war period was 1950-51, and of completions, 1951-52. The housing shortage became somewhat less acute after 1952-53 and completions since then have averaged between 2,500 to 2,600 houses per year.

Material of Outer Walls: The following table shows the number of new houses completed and their classification according to the material used in their outer walls. Until recently, wood has been the predominant material used for outer wall construction but the trend of the last ten years has revealed a growing preference for brick veneer. In 1964-65, for the first time, new houses completed with brick veneer walls exceeded those completed with wooden walls.

Number of New Houses Completed Classified by Material of Outer Walls

| Material of Outer Walls | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Brick, Concrete, &c.— | | | | | | |
| Solid | 418 | 209 | 190 | 231 | 178 | 174 |
| Veneer | 267 | 636 | 720 | 775 | 920 | 1,178 |
| Wood (Weatherboard, &c.) .. | 1,934 | 1,562 | 1,413 | 1,426 | 1,337 | 1,142 |
| Fibro-Cement | 102 | 80 | 74 | 72 | 76 | 78 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Total | 2,721 | 2,487 | 2,397 | 2,504 | 2,511 | 2,579 |

Construction of New Houses and Flats

In the following table, details are given of completions of new houses and new flats over a five-year period, and also of corresponding completions in 1955-56:

New Houses and Flats Completed

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NUMBER COMPLETED | | | | | | |
| New Houses— | | | | | | |
| Government Ownership— | | | | | | |
| Contract Built | 373 | 202 | 237 | 288 | 271 | 275 |
| Day Labour | 356 | 271 | 310 | 275 | 283 | 304 |
| Private Ownership— | | | | | | |
| Contract Built | 830 | 1,047 | 1,027 | 1,086 | 1,061 | 1,200 |
| Owner Built | 1,162 | 967 | 823 | 855 | 896 | 800 |
| Total New Houses | 2,721 | 2,487 | 2,397 | 2,504 | 2,511 | 2,579 |
| New Flats (Individual Units) (a) | 49 | 175 | 154 | 97 | 164 | 153 |
| Total New Houses and Flats | 2,770 | 2,662 | 2,551 | 2,601 | 2,675 | 2,732 |
| VALUE (\$'000) | | | | | | |
| New Houses | 14,782 | 16,254 | 15,718 | 16,484 | 17,332 | 19,216 |
| New Flats (Individual Units) (a) | 356 | 952 | 912 | 404 | 738 | 844 |

(a) Individual dwelling units; conversions of existing dwellings to flats are excluded.

Construction of All New Buildings

The previous tables in this section have been concerned with the construction of new houses, or of new houses and flats. In the five years ended 30th June, 1965, the value of houses and flats completed has approximated 50 per cent of the total value of all new buildings completed in each year. The next table shows the value of all new buildings completed in the last five years, and also the corresponding value of completions in 1955-56; the various types of building are specified and houses and flats are included to allow comparison.

Value of All New Buildings Completed (a)—Classified According to Type (\$'000)

| Type of Building | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Houses | 14,782 | 16,254 | 15,718 | 16,484 | 17,332 | 19,216 |
| Flats | 356 | 952 | 912 | 404 | 738 | 844 |
| Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. .. | 146 | 968 | 1,412 | 1,590 | 370 | 980 |
| Shops | 814 | 1,646 | 2,278 | 868 | 944 | 1,216 |
| Factories | 4,382 | 2,882 | 4,502 | 5,050 | 2,844 | 2,536 |
| Offices | 284 | 2,138 | 2,080 | 1,210 | 2,210 | 1,246 |
| Other Business Premises .. | 1,176 | 2,082 | 1,044 | 2,306 | 1,866 | 2,332 |
| Educational | 2,142 | 5,006 | 2,880 | 1,956 | 3,454 | 2,586 |
| Religious | 84 | 366 | 418 | 290 | 238 | 308 |
| Health | 232 | 894 | 820 | 2,148 | 2,060 | 3,272 |
| Entertainment and Recreation .. | 348 | 360 | 488 | 826 | 886 | 1,008 |
| Miscellaneous | 850 | 480 | 902 | 996 | 1,034 | 2,200 |
| Total | 25,596 | 34,028 | 33,454 | 34,128 | 33,976 | 37,744 |

(a) Includes estimated value of owner-built houses.

The following table gives details of the total value of all new buildings commenced, completed and under construction since 1955-56. A specification of the items included under "all new buildings" appears in the previous table.

Value (When Completed) of All New Buildings (a)
(*\$ million*)

| Year | Com- menced | Com- pleted | Under Construc- tion (b) | Year | Com- menced | Com- pleted | Under Construc- tion (b) |
|---------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1955-56 | 19.8 | 25.6 | 19.7 | 1960-61 | 28.3 | 34.0 | 25.9 |
| 1956-57 | 28.3 | 25.2 | 24.2 | 1961-62 | 35.4 | 33.5 | 27.8 |
| 1957-58 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 23.9 | 1962-63 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 28.4 |
| 1958-59 | 28.8 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 1963-64 | 34.7 | 34.0 | 29.1 |
| 1959-60 | 36.5 | 31.6 | 31.2 | 1964-65 | 42.0 | 37.7 | 33.5 |

(a) Includes estimated value of owner-built houses.

(b) At end of period.

The State Housing Department

General

The Housing Department was established in July, 1953, as a separate authority and is responsible for administering that portion of the *Homes Act* 1953 which relates to the acquisition and development of land for housing purposes and the erection of homes for rental and ultimate sale. It also administers the *Homes (Old Age Pensioners') Act* 1940. The principal current source of funds for construction is the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement. Housing Department construction utilises both day-labour and private contractors to build houses on land developed by the Department. On-site construction is supported by the Department's factory which incorporates joinery works, timber mill, plumbing and electrical workshops, material stores, and garage. Most of the dwellings constructed by the Department are three-bedroom timber dwellings. Roofing is usually corrugated iron, but some coloured asbestos cement sheeting is used. Flats for elderly persons and multi-unit flats have also been constructed.

Department's Construction of Dwellings

During 1964-65, 586 dwellings (houses and individual dwelling units in flats) were completed. The following table shows the aggregate total of dwelling units produced by the Housing Department (and by an earlier State housing construction authority) since 1944:

Aggregate of Dwellings Constructed by State Housing Department
From 1944 to 30th June, 1965 (a)

| Type of Dwelling | One Bedroom | Two Bedroom | Three Bedroom | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------|
| Single Unit—Timber | .. | 562 | 6,844 | 7,406 |
| Other Material | .. | .. | 1,108 | 1,108 |
| Elderly Persons' Flatettes | 72 | 118 | .. | 190 |
| Maisonettes | .. | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Multi-unit Flats (Individual Units) | 125 | 157 | 14 | 296 |
| Total Dwelling Units | 197 | 849 | 7,976 | 9,022 |

(a) Construction to 30th June, 1953, undertaken by Housing Division of State Agricultural Bank; subsequent construction by State Housing Department.

Dwellings for Rental

Flats, maisonettes and elderly persons' homes are for rental only. With regard to houses, allottees are encouraged to acquire their properties on purchase contract, and a majority take advantage of this opportunity. Some of these dwellings, however, are occupied on a rental basis. The weekly rental of a newly erected three-bedroom timber house in the Hobart and Suburbs area approximated \$11.75 (£5-17-6) in the June quarter of 1965. In certain necessitous cases, rental rebates are allowed and the Department is reimbursed by the State Treasury. Rebates on rentals of elderly persons' flatettes are graduated according to the incomes of the occupiers. Under the current rental rebate formula, a married couple whose only income is the age pension pay \$3.80 (£1-18-0), while a single person solely dependent on the pension pays \$2.00 (£1) a week. (These rates were current in December, 1965.)

Dwellings for Sale

Allotments are made on a no-deposit purchase contract basis with repayments over a maximum term of 53 years, but allottees are encouraged to pay a deposit if they are in a position to do so. Purchase contracts are sometimes surrendered to the Department. Net of surrenders, the aggregate number of purchase contracts entered into by 30th June, 1965, was 5,784. The sale price, excluding land, of a new three-bedroom house in the Hobart and Suburbs area was approximately \$6,900 (£3,450) in the June quarter of 1965. Elsewhere prices tend to be slightly lower.

The weekly repayment instalment for a dwelling under purchase contract is less than the weekly rent of a similar dwelling, as the latter includes a charge for maintenance whereas a person on purchase contract is responsible for the maintenance of the property.

Amounts outstanding in respect of loans made by the Housing Department by way of purchase contracts are shown in the following table:

Housing Department—Purchase Contracts At 30th June

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Loans Outstanding— | | | | | |
| Number | 3,835 | 4,156 | 4,427 | 4,834 | 5,354 |
| Value (\$'000) | 22,634 | 25,202 | 27,224 | 30,220 | 34,112 |

The interest rate on contracts signed after 1st May, 1965, was 4½ per cent, immediately prior to which the rate was four per cent. To be eligible for purchase contract terms, an applicant must be married or about to be married, or have dependants for whom it is necessary to provide a home. Number of dependants, income and existing accommodation are considered in determining an applicant's priority.

Agricultural Bank of Tasmania—Advances to Homebuilders*Housing Function*

The Agricultural Bank, as an approved institution under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, receives part of Commonwealth housing funds for advances to home builders. Prior to the commencement of the agreement (1956), the Bank borrowed from the State Loan Fund and from private institutions. To be eligible for a loan, an applicant must be married or about to be married and be over the age of 21 years; he must also own a block of land. The maximum amount of an advance to an applicant is \$7,000 (£3,500) for all

types of houses, provided that the total advance does not exceed 90 per cent of the Bank's valuation of land and dwelling. Advances to borrowers are repayable by equated instalments over 31 years. Advances made to borrowers from 1st July, 1965, were at an interest rate of $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, immediately prior to which the rate was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following table shows details for recent years:

Agricultural Bank—Advances for Housing (a)

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Advances Approved— | | | | | |
| Number | 115 | 239 | 157 | 302 | 304 |
| Value (\$'000) | 724 | 1,460 | 972 | 2,090 | 2,108 |
| Advances Outstanding (b) (\$'000) | 8,390 | 9,024 | 9,992 | 11,244 | 12,746 |

(a) Excludes advances to Building Societies.

(b) At end of period.

The Agricultural Bank also acts as agent for the Commonwealth in the transmission of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement to the Co-operative Building Societies; details of such advances and of the Building Societies appear in Chapter XI, "Finance".

EDUCATION IN TASMANIA

Introduction

In the section that follows, education will be described under four principal headings:

- (1) Education in Schools, both Government and Non-Government;
- (2) Technical Education;
- (3) Adult Education;
- (4) University Education.

Education in Tasmania over the last decade, in common with that in other Australian States, has been influenced by four major factors: the large increase in the school population, due to immigration and the post-war rise in the birth-rate; the rapid expansion in the demand for secondary education; the pressure on university facilities; and the increased demand for technical education at all levels, from instruction in trades to post-diploma courses. These factors have led to an accelerated building programme; to reviews of the structure of administration; to curriculum revision at all levels; and to experimentation with and development of courses to help satisfy the needs of students, the desires of parents, and the requirements of employers.

Schools, Government and Non-Government

Attendance

Tasmania became, in 1869, the first State in the British Empire to make it compulsory for a parent to educate his child. In 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13, and in 1912, between six and 14. In 1946, Tasmania became the only Australian State to have a school leaving age of 16, and government and private systems of education were

reorganised to provide a minimum of four years of post-primary education. (Government high schools with *restricted entry* had offered five years of secondary education to matriculation standard from 1913.)

The following table shows the dual nature of educational responsibility in Tasmania and gives the numbers of pupils in both government and non-government schools, in primary and secondary grades:

Government and Non-Government Schools
Total Pupils Enrolled at 1st August

| Particulars | 1954 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Government Schools— | | | | | | |
| Primary | (a) | 46,281 | 46,537 | 46,919 | 47,300 | 47,840 |
| Secondary | (a) | 18,218 | 19,440 | 20,707 | 21,470 | 21,948 |
| Special (b) | (a) | 550 | 647 | 720 | 863 | 855 |
| Total | 52,114 | 65,049 | 66,624 | 68,346 | 69,633 | 70,643 |
| Non-Government Schools (c)— | | | | | | |
| Primary | (a) | 8,048 | 8,337 | 8,416 | 8,444 | 8,548 |
| Secondary | (a) | 4,668 | 5,099 | 5,355 | 5,645 | 5,837 |
| Total | 10,059 | 12,716 | 13,436 | 13,771 | 14,089 | 14,385 |
| Total All Schools .. | 62,173 | 77,765 | 80,060 | 82,117 | 83,722 | 85,028 |

(a) Not available on comparable basis.

(b) Special, including correspondence, schools but excluding pupils 18 years and over.

(c) At 31st December prior to 1962.

The State (or Government) School System

Introduction

Although earlier governments had made funds available for education, the genesis of the present State (or Government) school system is found in the *Education Act* 1885. In 1882, a Select Committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to enquire into "the system of education in Tasmania and the central control thereof". A new Education Act was passed in 1885, and a Department of Education was established under a Minister of the Crown, with a Director of Education, inspectors and teachers. Aid to non-State schools was abolished and a system of non-sectarian State education was firmly established. The Minister was empowered to regulate the establishment, maintenance and classification of all types of State school, to control staffing, and to make prescriptions concerning the functioning of the schools and the education which they provided.

General Description

Education is secular and compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen. A limited number of exemptions is granted to those who need to leave school before the legal minimum age. No school fees are charged, but parents are responsible for the purchase of books and some other equipment. In cases of need, some assistance may be provided. The educational aim is to provide opportunities for each child to develop according to his age, ability and aptitude, and to the fullest extent that these limits allow.

Denominational instruction is given by visiting clergymen and laymen who are freely entitled to one hour per week with each group of children. No child, however, is compelled to attend religious instruction if his parents object.

Organisation

The Education Department is controlled by a Director who is responsible to the Minister for Education. Superintendents are responsible for specific fields or for the educational administration of districts. Supervisors assist in administration or in the provision of a variety of services to schools. The special sections include the Curriculum Branch; the Teaching Aids Centre; the Speech Education Branch (which assists in speech and drama and provides a speech therapy service); the Research Branch (which assists in educational planning); the Music Branch; the Physical Education Branch; the Guidance and Welfare Offices; and the Schools Library Service. The Department also administers a comprehensive system of free transport for pupils in certain schools by means of bus contracts and subsidises travel for all other pupils beyond a daily cost of eight cents.

Enrolment

The following table shows enrolments in Government schools over a five-year period:

| Government Schools Total Number of Pupils at 1st August | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Particulars | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| Boys | 33,743 | 34,487 | 35,359 | 36,249 | 36,879 |
| Girls | 31,306 | 32,137 | 32,987 | 33,384 | 33,764 |
| Total | 65,049 | 66,624 | 68,346 | 69,633 | 70,643 |

Finance

The following table gives a summary of Government expenditure on education over a five-year period:

**Expenditure on Education from Consolidated Revenue, Loan Fund and
Trust Funds
(\$'000)**

| Details of Expenditure | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| From Consolidated Revenue— | | | | | |
| Primary, Secondary and Technical Education— | | | | | |
| Education Department .. | 9,721 | 10,521 | 11,584 | 12,543 | 14,055 |
| Other (Schools Board, Pre-Schools, &c.) | 33 | 25 | (a) 107 | (a) 135 | 54 |
| Adult Education | 86 | 90 | 97 | 102 | 111 |
| University of Tasmania (b) .. | 704 | 802 | 866 | 895 | 925 |
| Other Educational Grants .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 10,543 | 11,439 | 12,654 | 13,676 | 15,145 |
| From Loan Fund— | | | | | |
| School Buildings, University and Adult Education (c) .. | 3,550 | 4,013 | 3,771 | 4,047 | 4,760 |
| From Trust Funds | 523 | 616 | 792 | 858 | (d) 1,005 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

(a) Includes expenditure from Commonwealth Employment Stimulation Grant for repairs and maintenance.

(b) Includes Engineering Board of Management.

(c) Includes expenditure from Commonwealth contribution to construction of new University.

(d) Main items in 1963-64 were: University, \$651,802; University colleges, \$46,690; Commonwealth Scholarships, \$146,598; maintenance of school buildings and grounds, \$106,850; and other expenditure \$52,754.

The following table gives a dissection of expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on education in 1963-64:

Expenditure on Education from Consolidated Revenue Fund, 1963-64

| Particulars | \$'000 |
|---|---------------|
| Education Department (a)— | |
| Salaries, Wages and Allowances for Administrative Staff | 445 |
| Salaries, Wages and Allowances for Teaching Staff | 10,619 |
| Payroll Tax | 277 |
| Maintenance of Schools and Other Properties | 210 |
| Lighting, Heating, Water and Sanitary Charges | 336 |
| Conveyance and Fares of Scholars | 1,335 |
| Materials and Equipment (including Schools Library Service) | 400 |
| Other (including Office Requisites, Rents, Rates, Travelling Expenses, Furniture, Allowances, Free Supplies to Scholars, &c.) | 433 |
| Total Education Department Expenditure | 14,055 |
| Other Expenditure— | |
| Schools Board | 48 |
| Kindergartens and Pre-Schools | 6 |
| Adult Education | 111 |
| University of Tasmania (b) | 925 |
| Other Educational Grants | 1 |
| Grand Total | 15,145 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

(a) Includes all Technical Education.

(b) Includes Engineering Board of Management.

Age of Pupils in Each Class

The following table summarises the system of government schooling in Tasmania, showing the average ages of pupils in each class according to the type of school available, and the final examinations which determine the types of course followed:

Government Schools

Average Age of Pupils, Primary and Secondary, in each Class and Certificates Issued.

| Primary Schools (including Primary Classes of District and Area Schools) | | | Secondary Schools (including High Schools and Secondary Classes of District and Area Schools) | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------|---|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Class | Mean Age at 1.8.64 | | Class | Mean Age at 1.8.64 | | Certificate Issued |
| | Years | Months | | Years | Months | |
| Pre-School .. | 4 | 4 | 1 .. | 12 | 6 | .. |
| Kindergarten | 4 | 11 | 2 .. | 13 | 7 | .. |
| 1 .. | 5 | 11 | 3 .. | 14 | 6 | (a) Sec. Schools |
| 2 .. | 7 | 2 | 4 .. | 15 | 5 | (a) Schools Board |
| 3 .. | 8 | 2 | 5 .. | 16 | 8 | Matriculation |
| 4 .. | 9 | 3 | 6 .. | | | |
| 5 .. | 10 | 3 | | | | |
| 6 .. | 11 | 3 | | | | |

(a) The Secondary Schools Certificate marks the final stage of a self-contained course, and is not a part of the Schools Board Certificate course.

Number of Primary Schools

The following table shows the number of primary and pre-primary schools in the State:

Number of Government Schools Providing Primary Education at 1st August

| Type of School | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Pre-School | 53 | 53 | 52 | 56 |
| Primary School | 139 | 137 | 138 | 139 |
| Primary with Secondary Classes (a) .. | 19 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Special School (a) | 12 | 13 | 15 | 14 |

(a) These figures are also included in a later table on numbers of Secondary Schools.

Pre-School Centres

Pre-school centres are situated in many parts of the State. They are established on the initiative of local associations of parents, and attendance is part-time and optional. A small fee is charged and children between the ages of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ years may attend. Formal instruction is not given but children are encouraged to take part in a variety of group activities and to engage in constructive play.

The State is only obliged to cater for children over the age of six years, but supports pre-schools because of the value of this type of activity to the personality development and subsequent intellectual growth of the child. Thus considerable parent co-operation and participation are needed. While the teacher has full control of the programme, the local parents initially provide a suitable site to be transferred to the Department. The cost of the building is met by the Department, but half of it is repaid by the parents over a period of years. The Department is responsible for building maintenance (though not for equipment, grounds or garden), and for basic furniture, heating and lighting, and subsidises equipment and supplies on a \$ for \$ basis to a maximum of \$200 in the first year and \$50 thereafter. The local parents provide for telephone accounts, petty cash, recommended equipment, and regular cleaning of the school, and organise daily assistance at each pre-school session.

Most importantly, teachers are paid by the Department, and are under the general control of the Supervisor of Pre-Schools. Some have been trained at the Kindergarten Training College, Kew, Victoria, five graduating in 1963 and three in 1964. (The Kew Course takes three years.) Teachers receive in-service training by observation of, and practice with, other teachers, by group discussions, and by attendance at week-end seminars, as well as receiving supervisory assistance and advice.

The following table shows the number of teachers, teachers in training, and enrolled pupils at the centres:

Pre-Schools—Teachers, Teachers in Training and Pupils at 1st August

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Teachers (Full-time) | (a) | 55 | 49 | 54 |
| Teachers (Part-time) | (a) | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| Teachers in Training (b) | 9 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Pupils | 2,280 | 2,324 | 2,279 | 2,424 |

(a) Not available as comparable figures.

(b) At Kindergarten Training College, Kew, Victoria.

The high pupil-teacher ratio in the previous table is reduced in practice by attendance of pupils in half-days or on occasional days. Classes do not exceed 25 pupils.

State Primary Schools

State Infants Schools and Infants Classes: Infants schools, and infants classes in all primary schools, cater for children for one, two or three years, depending on facilities available, age at entry, and pre-school experience. Kindergarten classes are provided at some primary schools for children below the age of six who may not have been able to attend pre-school centres.

At the time of enrolment, a medical card is prepared and the School Health Service advises parents of possible defects, such as hearing loss or impaired vision. An improved dental diagnostic and remedial service is to be provided by special nurses, who commenced training in 1966. This activity is described later in this chapter under "Health".

Infants and kindergarten teachers receive special training at the Hobart or Launceston Teachers' Colleges and also may attend in-service training courses. Seminars are occasionally held, and regular departmental supervision is exercised. The dynamic nature of education in these classes is indicated by new developments in the teaching of reading and mathematics (number concept based on the Cuisenaire system was officially introduced in 1964). Considerable experimental work on subject presentation and time allotment is being undertaken.

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in kindergartens and infants classes:

Enrolments in Government Infants Schools and Infants Classes at 1st August, 1964

| Pupils | Kindergarten | Class 1 | Class 2 | Total |
|-------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Boys | 931 | 5,074 | 3,760 | 9,765 |
| Girls | 875 | 4,348 | 3,518 | 8,741 |
| Total .. | 1,806 | 9,422 | 7,278 | 18,506 |

General: Some government primary schools in Tasmania have kindergartens attached and some include secondary classes, but the majority have six grades only. The lowest age of entry is five years, but pupils aged six have admission preference. There are no restrictions on entry and parents may select the school they prefer for their children, regardless of the locality in which they live, as long as travelling is not likely to be excessive.

Thirty-five area schools and seven district schools have primary classes, and draw many pupils from outlying localities previously served by one or two-teacher schools. Free transport has made this possible and has led to a reduction in the total number of primary schools.

Curriculum, General: The primary school curriculum has undergone considerable changes in recent years, both in teaching methods and subject matter. The subjects are English (including reading, spelling, oral and written work), history, geography, arithmetic, science, art, music, handiwork, religious and moral education, and health and physical education. Content and

method are non-prescriptive within each course of study. Attention has been concentrated in recent years on the development of concepts and understanding and of powers of observation and inference.

Cuisenaire System: Teachers throughout the world have been looking for new and more effective methods of teaching number. The *Cuisenaire System* was introduced experimentally into Grade I of some Hobart schools in 1961, and, by 1965, was in use in all schools up to Grade III. It is a structured aid made up of coloured rods which a child uses as an introduction to ideas in number and from the use of which there is a gradual transition to concepts of greater complexity. The greater mathematical skill possessed in much shorter time by pupils taught under this method is expected to lead to more effective study in later grades.

Pupil Grouping: Promotion within the schools is generally by age at the beginning of the school year, with accelerated progress or repetition of classes at the headmaster's discretion; grouping is by ability, where numbers allow, with each child being able to work with his equals in each subject, regardless of chronological age. *Differential teaching* adapts the school programme to meet the widely varying needs and abilities of pupils. The skill subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic are particularly suited to this method of teaching, testing and grading.

Programmed Learning: This can be an aspect of differential teaching and is a form of individual instruction in which a child works at his own rate through a programme. It is a teaching aid which can be either in machine or book form but it does not replace the teacher. It can be used at any level, as long as the child can read, and is particularly useful if he has fallen behind the class, needs revision, or can benefit from deeper study. Programmed learning is available on specified topics, but expense is the biggest obstacle. Fifty classes used this system experimentally in 1964, and results have been promising. It has been said that programmed learning will be to education what the computer has been to industry.

The Cord Cursive Style: This type of writing is now widely taught in the schools. It is a joined cursive script based on rhythmic movements. Letter shapes are streamlined for speed and legibility and are written without thick and thin shading.

Science: The emphasis in the primary science course has been on individual activity and experiment in an attempt to build up an understanding of the methods as well as some of the ideas and facts of science. Simple equipment has been devised for experimental work without introducing undue complexity or expense. The aim is to use facts within a child's experience to develop an active and enquiring mind capable of both observation and inference.

Languages: French has been introduced at one Launceston and one Hobart primary school, with emphasis on its spoken aspects. Much success and enthusiasm have been reported, but a shortage of suitably qualified teachers is a necessary limiting factor to the spread of language work in primary schools.

Music: Instrumental music, for some years taught in secondary classes, is beginning to be taught in some primary schools as staff resources permit. Instruction is given to small groups, but musical appreciation and singing have long been integral parts of the educational programme for pupils in all grades.

Physical Education: This plays a considerable part in primary education as the foundations of most sporting skills are laid at this stage. For younger pupils, playground activities make use of fixed equipment.

Primary Pupils: The following table shows the age and number of pupils receiving primary education in Tasmanian Government schools:

Age and Number of Pupils Receiving Government Primary Education (a) at 1st August

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under 7 | 11,778 | 12,368 | 12,352 | 12,580 | 12,925 |
| 7 | 6,393 | 6,336 | 6,635 | 6,780 | 6,613 |
| 8 | 6,444 | 6,345 | 6,486 | 6,595 | 6,944 |
| 9 | 6,234 | 6,408 | 6,590 | 6,352 | 6,521 |
| 10 | 6,219 | 6,074 | 6,342 | 6,491 | 6,313 |
| 11 | 5,730 | 5,882 | 5,724 | 5,902 | 5,959 |
| 12 | 2,952 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 2,252 | 2,282 |
| 13 | 472 | 484 | 353 | 312 | 252 |
| 14 | 51 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 23 |
| 15 and Over | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 46,281 | 46,537 | 46,919 | 47,300 | 47,840 |

(a) Excludes enrolments at pre-schools and special schools.

Government Special Schools and Classes

The Department accepts responsibility for special schools, or special classes in ordinary schools, for mentally retarded children, maladjusted children, those with impaired hearing or speech defects, and those who are blind or partially sighted, or otherwise handicapped.

The type of instruction offered in the various schools and classes differs according to the needs of the children concerned. With those suffering from physical or sensory handicaps, the maintenance of normal or near-normal individual programmes and standards of scholastic performance is an important objective for their successful return to normal school life. Almost half the physically handicapped children suffer from cerebral palsy, whilst most of the rest are disabled by diseases of the bone, poliomyelitis, accidents, allergy and muscular dystrophy. Visual defects include myopia, cataract, albinism and nystagmus. After successful treatment, many pupils are able to enter their local schools at the appropriate grade.

Schools and classes for slow learners and mentally retarded children follow the curricula for pre-schools and primary schools, and no attempt is made to reach examination standards. The teaching of activities and basic skills is the main concern in these classes, which are to be found in most primary schools, and all district, high and area schools.

State Secondary Schools

The following table shows the number of Government secondary schools in the State:

Number of Government Schools Providing Secondary Education at 1st August

| Type of School | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Primary with Secondary Classes (a) | 19 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Area | 41 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| District | (b) | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| High | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 |
| Special School (a) | 12 | 13 | 15 | 14 |

(a) These figures are included in a previous table on numbers of Primary Schools.

(b) Not available on a comparable basis.

All children proceed to some form of secondary school between the ages of $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 13. Where high schools or district schools provide the only local opportunity for secondary education, entry to local pupils is without restriction. Where a choice between a high (or district) school and an area school is available, a transfer committee comprising the district superintendent, the headmasters of the primary and secondary schools concerned, and a guidance officer when necessary, decides the school most suited to each child. Standardised tests are given to each child in Grade VI of the primary school to help committees decide on transfers and to facilitate class and course groupings in the receiving secondary schools. High schools are non-selective, comprehensive and, almost without exception, co-educational.

The distinctions which exist between the various types of secondary school are largely a matter of differences in the curricula which are closely related to the system of examinations. The system comprises three examinations, two of which exist as alternatives, either one taken at the end of third year (the Secondary Schools Certificate) or one at the end of fourth year (the Schools Board Certificate, endorsed "A" or "B", or unendorsed). The third examination, Matriculation, may be taken at the end of the fifth or sixth year.

The following table shows the number of secondary pupils by age, sex and class, in all Government secondary schools and classes:

Secondary Pupils in Government Schools at 1st August, 1964

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | | | | Post-Primary Class | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|----|----|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 11 | .. | .. | Boys | 168 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 169 |
| | | | Girls | 217 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 218 |
| 12 | .. | .. | Boys | 1,650 | 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,779 |
| | | | Girls | 1,642 | 136 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1,779 |
| 13 | .. | .. | Boys | 1,327 | 1,411 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | 2,814 |
| | | | Girls | 1,019 | 1,491 | 111 | 1 | .. | .. | 2,622 |
| 14 | .. | .. | Boys | 307 | 1,318 | 1,309 | 56 | .. | .. | 2,990 |
| | | | Girls | 193 | 1,090 | 1,374 | 90 | .. | .. | 2,747 |
| 15 | .. | .. | Boys | 43 | 297 | 1,200 | 696 | 19 | .. | 2,255 |
| | | | Girls | 14 | 216 | 943 | 771 | 27 | .. | 1,971 |
| 16 | .. | .. | Boys | 2 | 24 | 256 | 611 | 192 | 19 | 1,104 |
| | | | Girls | 1 | 10 | 150 | 381 | 224 | 11 | 777 |
| 17 | .. | .. | Boys | .. | .. | 19 | 115 | 122 | 154 | 410 |
| | | | Girls | .. | .. | 6 | 70 | 52 | 75 | 203 |
| 18 and Over | .. | .. | Boys | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 30 | 56 | 95 |
| | | | Girls | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 15 |
| Total .. Boys | | | | 3,497 | 3,180 | 2,861 | 1,486 | 363 | 229 | 11,616 |
| .. Girls | | | | 3,086 | 2,944 | 2,586 | 1,315 | 305 | 96 | 10,332 |
| Grand Total .. | | | | 6,583 | 6,124 | 5,447 | 2,801 | 668 | 325 | 21,948 |

Area Schools

These cater mainly for non-academic children following courses leading to the award of the *Secondary Schools Certificate* after three years by internal examination. There is a bias towards agriculture, technical subjects and home arts, the aim being to provide training for the environment in which the child is likely to find himself on leaving school. The English course is framed to help children write and speak fluently and mathematics is concerned largely with practical examples. There has been an amount of experimental work in these schools, especially in programmed learning, mainly in mathematics.

The Secondary Schools Certificate Course is available to pupils in some primary schools with secondary classes, in all area and district schools, and in all high schools except the two matriculation high schools. In general, pupils intending to proceed to the Schools Board examination are not presented for the Secondary Schools Certificate examination.

Some area schools provide courses leading to the award of the Schools Board Certificate, especially where high or district schools are too far away for pupils to be able to attend them.

Correspondence School

This school offers a wide variety of courses at the primary and post-primary levels, and provides instruction for adults as well as children. Valuable assistance is given to pupils in secondary classes of some primary schools and area schools to prepare them for the Schools Board examinations.

The courses available include all primary and most secondary subjects; matriculation mathematics and history at the advanced and ordinary levels; the University subject of Education for teachers wishing to study externally; advanced English for junior temporary assistant teachers; English for New Australians; and courses for adults with special problems such as illiteracy.

Teacher Training and Recruitment

There is a variety of courses available to trainee teachers in this State. The University of Tasmania awards the Diploma of Education after one year of a post-graduate course, or the Certificate of Education after a two year undergraduate course. The Hobart and Launceston Teachers' Colleges provide two-year courses for primary and infants teachers. A two-year course in physical education and a three-year course in music are obtainable at the University; and courses are available at the Launceston Teachers' College (home arts), the Hobart School of Art, and at the Victorian School of Speech Therapy, the Kew Kindergarten Training College, the Hobart Technical College, &c.

School pupils intending to make teaching their career may become probationary students and receive an allowance during the last two years of their secondary course. These pupils may attend government or non-government schools. Junior Assistant Teachers and Monitors are found in some primary schools with secondary classes. They are usually young women waiting to begin teacher training in the May intake of students.

In the post-primary schools, most teachers are specialists attached to subject departments within each school. In area and district schools, one teacher may take several subjects, and agriculture, cooking and technical subjects are handled by resident or itinerant specialists as available. Many secondary teachers are graduates of the University of Tasmania, but some have been recruited from overseas in recent years, mainly from the United Kingdom. There are shortages of qualified staff in all fields, but especially in languages, mathematics and science. This is an Australia-wide experience.

The following table shows the number of teachers in Tasmanian Government schools at 1st August, 1964:

Number of Government Teachers at 1st August, 1964 (a)

| Type of School | Full-time | | | Part-time | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Pre-School | .. | 54 | 54 | .. | 7 | 7 |
| Special | 12 | 62 | 74 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Primary | 221 | 926 | 1,147 | .. | 54 | 54 |
| Primary with Secondary Classes.. | 18 | 38 | 56 | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Area | 145 | 278 | 423 | 6 | 18 | 24 |
| High and District | 738 | 523 | 1,261 | 11 | 34 | 45 |
| Teachers' Colleges | 18 | 17 | 35 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Technical Colleges | 86 | 16 | 102 | 436 | 52 | 488 |
| School of Art | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| School of Music | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total (a) | 1,244 | 1,916 | 3,160 | 464 | 178 | 642 |

(a) Excludes teachers in non-teaching positions (e.g. curriculum branch staff, guidance officers, &c.)

In the primary schools in 1964, 83.8 per cent of the teachers were women, and the available men usually taught Grades V and VI. All subjects are taught by each teacher in these schools, but itinerant teachers, when available, take physical education, music and speech classes.

In-service training, seminars and discussion groups are conducted by the Department, and teachers from isolated schools are encouraged to practise and observe at central schools.

The following table shows the number of teachers and teachers-in-training in Tasmania:

**Full-time Teaching Staff in Government Schools (a) and Teachers-in-Training
At 1st August**

| Type of Teacher | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Head Teachers— | | | | | |
| Males | 222 | 216 | 229 | 226 | 224 |
| Females | 14 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 17 |
| Other Teachers— | | | | | |
| Males | 654 | 718 | 798 | 872 | 974 |
| Females | 1,589 | 1,492 | 1,828 | 1,846 | 1,885 |
| Monitors— | | | | | |
| Females | 61 | 45 | 54 | 58 | 23 |
| Total Teachers— | | | | | |
| Males (a) | 876 | 934 | 1,027 | 1,098 | 1,198 |
| Females (a) | 1,664 | 1,545 | 1,892 | 1,920 | 1,925 |
| Probationary Students— | | | | | |
| Males | 33 | 48 | 42 | 71 | 67 |
| Females | 69 | 102 | 72 | 107 | 96 |
| Teachers-in-Training— | | | | | |
| Males | 154 | 183 | 229 | 221 | 225 |
| Females | 395 | 380 | 414 | 450 | 529 |

(a) Includes teachers in non-teaching positions (e.g. curriculum branch staff, guidance officers, &c.) but excludes those engaged in teacher training and technical education.

Bursars have been appointed to some high schools to relieve the teaching staff, and especially headmasters, of some of their clerical work. Laboratory technicians are helping to free science teachers from much non-teaching work. They are employed in some high schools and their number is expected to increase. They maintain, devise, control, and set up equipment.

Government Schools—Miscellaneous Items

Equipment: The Department maintains an active interest in the development of teaching methods and of teaching aids. The Teaching Aids Centre gives assistance to schools by the provision of a library of 16 mm. films, film strips and coloured slides, both imported and made by the Centre. Records are distributed on loan, and are mainly used for music appreciation, poetry and languages. Printed aids, in the form mainly of charts and booklets, are provided (e.g. charts for Cord Cursive writing and booklets for the Cuisenaire system.) Audio-visual aids (tape recorders, film projectors, centralised radio systems, strip and sound projectors, television receivers, &c.) are bought by the Centre and re-sold to the schools to ensure that they qualify for the \$ for \$ subsidy given by the Department. Repair and maintenance of this equipment is done free of charge by the Centre. Specialised electronic equipment has been developed and produced, e.g. auditory training equipment for the schools for the deaf.

Libraries: These have been built up in most schools, with Departmental subsidies matching local funds up to levels determined by the size of the school. The Department's Schools Library Service, with its nineteen thousand volumes, supplements the individual school libraries and circulates a wide variety of reference books on all topics.

Television and Radio Programmes: These are popular, and receivers are found in the majority of schools, with lessons frequently being co-ordinated with the scheduled programmes arranged by liaison between the Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Road Safety Officers: Police officers visit the schools regularly to give lectures and practical demonstrations. Special efforts have been made to increase the safety of child cyclists, and warnings have also been given on firearms, explosives, dangerous drugs, &c.

Language Laboratories: This educational innovation is now in full use at the Hobart and Elizabeth High Schools (and the University of Tasmania) and laboratories are to be installed at Launceston, Devonport and Burnie High Schools in 1966.

The laboratory consists of a tape recorder and cubicles, with earphones and a microphone in each. A programme gives a constant pattern or series of patterns to illustrate and give practice in the required points. The student hears the explanation and question, gives the answer, hears the correct answer, repeats the correct answer and can have the whole performance played back, while the teacher acts as a monitor to assist individuals if needed. A library of both imported and teacher-prepared records and magnetic tapes is held and a wide range of subject matter, for all types of lessons, is available. Books and printed sheets are used in conjunction with the tapes.

The language laboratory is not a substitute for teaching, but a valuable aid to it. The teacher is able to prepare his own programme or adapt his work to an available programme and tailor it to the specific needs of the group to complement classroom teaching.

Guidance and Welfare: Offices are located in Hobart, Launceston and Burnie, and provide services in all Government and non-Government schools in the State as required. Referrals are accepted from parents, teachers, social workers, doctors and from the children themselves. Most interviews are connected with course choice and planning for the future, but personal problems are also discussed. Personality assessments, home visits and discussions with parents and teachers, arranging of coaching and remedial classes, and a limited amount of vocational guidance are examples of this work. (The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service normally handles vocational guidance testing in Tasmania.) Anti-social behaviour, school failure and home-school relationships are investigated, and therapeutic measures are undertaken.

Standardised tests in English, spelling, reading comprehension, speed and accuracy in arithmetic and arithmetic processes and reasoning are administered. These help secondary schools to place their new pupils into classes consistent with their abilities and probable aptitudes in each subject.

Students are tested and selected for bursaries and those entering teachers' colleges are given intelligence, personality and attainment tests. Teachers are helped in planning courses for remedial groups, and surveys on mental retardation and socio-economic structures of particular districts have been done.

Parents and Friends Associations: The main function of these bodies is fund-raising for the provision of subsidised equipment and library books.

Migrant Education: This can be had in evening classes attached to certain schools or by combined radio-correspondence lessons, the aim being the learning of English. The cost of migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.

The School Milk Scheme: Free milk is available to all children under 13 years attending Government and non-Government primary and infants schools, pre-school centres, creches, child-minding centres, and orphanages. One-third of a pint of milk is supplied daily, and the cost is borne by the Commonwealth. In 1964, 428,756 gallons costing \$393,102 were consumed.

Bursaries: A system of bursaries exists to assist pupils in post-primary Government and non-Government schools. Junior bursaries, which may be held for four years, are awarded to pupils under the age of 13 who live in areas where the required type of secondary education is not available. Senior bursaries are awarded on the results of a competitive examination for pupils under 17.

There were 132 junior and 46 senior bursaries held during 1964, at a cost to the Bursaries Board of \$21,686. Forty-three junior and 25 senior bursaries were awarded for 1965. The Bursaries Board fund is made up of moneys from Parliament and donations, and as many bursaries are granted as the state of the fund will permit. Special bursaries may be set up if a donor desires and the Board approves.

Matriculation allowances are also paid to all pupils in fifth and sixth years of post-primary education if parents' income does not exceed \$50 per week (subject to variation if there are additional children.)

Non-Government Schools

General Description

Non-Government schools and teachers have to conform with the regulations of the *Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board*. This Board consists of eight members who hear and determine all applications for registration and

keep a record of all teachers and schools not administered by the Education Department. Every school is graded and every teacher classified to teach either in one or more grades of school or as a special subject teacher. Temporary or student teachers or monitors need not be registered. The Board may prescribe the mode of classifying teachers, the course of study and training required, the examinations to be passed, and the recognition of oversea qualifications. To secure registration, schools must provide for proper access, drainage, light, ventilation and sanitary conveniences, and inspections may be made by officers of the Department. A daily register of attendance has to be kept.

State Assistance to Non-Government Schools

Apart from matriculation allowances and secondary scholarships, benefits include free or subsidised transport; use of the facilities of the Curriculum, Visual Aids, Speech Education and Guidance Branches; attendance at trade and domestic science classes if room is available, and attendance by teachers at Departmental schools of method. Equipment can be purchased at favourable rates through the Supply and Tender Department, and the Schools Library Service can be used.

Independent (or Non-Government) Schools—Enrolment

Independent schools have long played a valuable part in Tasmanian education. Policies are framed by the headmasters in conjunction with their senior staffs and with the approval of their governing bodies or church. There can be freedom to experiment and to develop breadth in courses if desired, and this is shown by the number of subjects available to students.

Most non-Government school pupils are in schools controlled by religious denominations as the next table shows:

Non-Government Schools
Number of Pupils and Number of Schools at 1st August

| Particulars | Church of England | Methodist | Presbyterian | Catholic | Seventh Day Adventist | Friends (Quaker) | Un-denominational | All Schools |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| No. of Pupils— | | | | | | | | |
| 1960 (a) Boys | 964 | 5 | 292 | 4,233 | 62 | 370 | 111 | 6,037 |
| Girls | 834 | 348 | 294 | 4,574 | 88 | 444 | 97 | 6,679 |
| 1961 (a) Boys | 988 | 5 | 316 | 4,542 | 61 | 389 | 106 | 6,407 |
| Girls | 854 | 363 | 293 | 4,867 | 90 | 459 | 103 | 7,029 |
| 1962 .. Boys | 954 | 4 | 305 | 4,654 | 79 | 421 | 112 | 6,529 |
| Girls | 884 | 351 | 309 | 5,058 | 85 | 452 | 103 | 7,242 |
| 1963 .. Boys | 940 | 3 | 274 | 4,779 | 91 | 445 | 119 | 6,651 |
| Girls | 881 | 346 | 331 | 5,237 | 75 | 457 | 111 | 7,438 |
| 1964 .. Boys | 944 | 11 | 268 | 4,933 | 86 | 481 | 103 | 6,826 |
| Girls | 883 | 353 | 323 | 5,364 | 74 | 478 | 84 | 7,559 |
| No. of Schools 1964 .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 64 |

(a) At 31st December.

Of the 41 schools in 1964 which catered for secondary pupils, 20 had matriculation classes, but only one was co-educational. They have a tradition of comprehensive type schooling, but increased applications for entry have imposed some element of selectivity, involving an entrance examination. Preference is usually given to children of past pupils or brothers or sisters of current pupils.

Most independent school pupils are to be found in primary classes, and most of these are in Catholic schools. The following table shows the ages and numbers of pupils in non-Government primary classes:

Ages and Numbers of Pupils in Non-Government Primary Classes at 1st August

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | | | | 1960 (a) | 1961 (a) | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---------------------------|----|----|-------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Under 7 | .. | .. | Boys | 784 | 894 | 912 | 889 | 926 |
| | | | Girls | 855 | 899 | 1,084 | 1,048 | 946 |
| 7 | .. | .. | Boys | 526 | 506 | 555 | 559 | 588 |
| | | | Girls | 561 | 560 | 585 | 583 | 667 |
| 8 | .. | .. | Boys | 566 | 546 | 498 | 516 | 496 |
| | | | Girls | 546 | 605 | 580 | 582 | 610 |
| 9 | .. | .. | Boys | 491 | 534 | 515 | 511 | 538 |
| | | | Girls | 617 | 575 | 605 | 584 | 617 |
| 10 | .. | .. | Boys | 506 | 543 | 581 | 536 | 491 |
| | | | Girls | 572 | 627 | 587 | 618 | 619 |
| 11 | .. | .. | Boys | 486 | 487 | 500 | 551 | 507 |
| | | | Girls | 590 | 615 | 570 | 523 | 633 |
| 12 | .. | .. | Boys | 328 | 370 | 322 | 377 | 392 |
| | | | Girls | 336 | 313 | 270 | 306 | 247 |
| 13 | .. | .. | Boys | 133 | 96 | 113 | 121 | 162 |
| | | | Girls | 89 | 85 | 70 | 88 | 57 |
| 14 | .. | .. | Boys | 19 | 31 | 21 | 23 | 27 |
| | | | Girls | 29 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 21 |
| 15 and Over | .. | .. | Boys | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| | | | Girls | 10 | 24 | 21 | 6 | .. |
| Total .. Boys | | | | 3,843 | 4,011 | 4,023 | 4,088 | 4,131 |
| .. Girls | | | | 4,205 | 4,326 | 4,393 | 4,356 | 4,417 |
| Grand Total .. | | | | 8,048 | 8,337 | 8,416 | 8,444 | 8,548 |

(a) At 31st December.

The following table shows the age and grade of pupils in the independent schools at secondary level:

Age and Grade of Pupils in Non-Government Secondary Classes at 1st August, 1964

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | | | | Post-Primary Class | | | | | | Total all Classes |
|---------------------------|----|----|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 11 | .. | .. | Boys | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| | | | Girls | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| 12 | .. | .. | Boys | 241 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 278 |
| | | | Girls | 387 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 463 |
| 13 | .. | .. | Boys | 241 | 227 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 492 |
| | | | Girls | 252 | 356 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 651 |
| 14 | .. | .. | Boys | 136 | 241 | 196 | 17 | .. | .. | 590 |
| | | | Girls | 107 | 243 | 366 | 28 | .. | .. | 744 |
| 15 | .. | .. | Boys | 27 | 84 | 228 | 130 | 7 | .. | 476 |
| | | | Girls | 10 | 85 | 233 | 292 | 19 | .. | 639 |
| 16 | .. | .. | Boys | 17 | 28 | 102 | 195 | 69 | 13 | 424 |
| | | | Girls | 1 | 19 | 81 | 177 | 146 | 14 | 438 |
| 17 | .. | .. | Boys | .. | 2 | 31 | 118 | 51 | 59 | 261 |
| | | | Girls | .. | .. | 4 | 41 | 51 | 47 | 143 |
| 18 and Over | | | Boys | .. | .. | 2 | 45 | 31 | 67 | 145 |
| | | | Girls | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 7 | 15 |
| Total .. Boys | | | | 691 | 619 | 583 | 505 | 158 | 139 | 2,695 |
| .. Girls | | | | 806 | 779 | 727 | 540 | 222 | 68 | 3,142 |
| Grand Total .. | | | | 1,497 | 1,398 | 1,310 | 1,045 | 380 | 207 | 5,837 |

Technical Education

Government Technical Colleges operate at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie and provide professional, technician and trade courses. Part-time students attend classes, providing largely trade work for apprentices, at Queenstown, Rosebery, Smithton, Ulverstone, George Town and Huonville.

Courses

Professional courses provide the theoretical background for the award of a diploma issued by the Education Department. The following table shows the professional courses available, enrolments, and the number who completed courses:

Technical Colleges
Number of Students Taking Diploma and Post-Diploma Courses

| Type of Course | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Total Enrolled (a) | Completed Course | Total Enrolled (a) | Completed Course | Total Enrolled (a) | Completed Course |
| Accountancy .. | 338 | 10 | 275 | 12 | 557 | 12 |
| Architecture .. | 45 | 2 | 54 | 3 | 55 | 2 |
| Art | 112 | 9 | 99 | 8 | 118 | 13 |
| Building | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 |
| Cartography .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemistry | 73 | 4 | 69 | 3 | 60 | 7 |
| Engineering— | | | | | | |
| Civil | 72 | 7 | 89 | 4 | 73 | 5 |
| Electrical .. | 103 | 5 | 101 | 13 | 99 | 13 |
| Mechanical .. | 70 | 3 | 63 | 2 | 52 | 4 |
| Electronics .. | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| Insurance Institute | .. | .. | 29 | 4 | 16 | 3 |
| Library Association | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 7 |
| Management .. | 83 | .. | 67 | .. | 139 | 8 |
| Metallurgy | 6 | .. | 14 | 1 | 26 | 2 |
| Modelling and Sculpture | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Pharmacy | 45 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 23 | 7 |
| Quantity Surveying | 5 | .. | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Technical Teaching | 13 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Town Planning .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| Valuation | 13 | .. | 21 | 3 | 18 | 3 |
| Total .. | 982 | 49 | 947 | 80 | 1,305 | 101 |

(a) At 1st August.

Technician Courses: These do not aim to reach the standard of the professional courses, nor are they directed towards acquiring skill in a trade. They are intermediate between the two and are designed to meet the needs of industry in which there is a growing demand for technicians. On successful completion of a course, a certificate is awarded by the Education Department. Chemistry, draughtsmanship, health inspection, hotel management, shorthand-typing, and merchandising are examples of the large number of courses available.

Trade Courses: These are designed to complement trade experience and to lead the apprentice to skill in his craft. From 1965, apprentices have been required to attend one full day per week for three years; this has eliminated many evening classes. A certificate of trade proficiency is issued by the Department and courses are available in most trades. Post-trade or journeymen courses are also provided.

The following table shows the number of students who received certificates on successful completion of technician or trade courses, and of preparatory and qualifying courses:

Number of Technician and Trade Students who Completed Courses

| Course | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Technician and Trade Certificates | 646 | 745 | 768 |
| Preparatory and Qualifying Examinations (a) | 320 | 303 | 285 |

(a) These courses prepare students for Schools Board, Matriculation, public service entry, teachers' and miscellaneous examinations.

Technical Correspondence Courses: These are administered through the Hobart Technical College and are given when attendance at technical classes is not practicable. Approximately 200 apprentices and others utilise these courses.

Rehabilitation Training: This is financed by the Commonwealth Social Services Department to help social service trainees in technical colleges and approved industrial establishments. Further details appear in this chapter under "Social Welfare".

The following table shows the number of correspondence and rehabilitation students in training:

Technical Students in Training—Correspondence and Rehabilitation

| Type of Student | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Technical Correspondence | (a) | 192 | 236 |
| Rehabilitation | (a) | 28 | 33 |

(a) Not available.

Technical Education—Miscellaneous

Fees: In 1964, fees were approximately \$30 per year for professional courses and \$12 for certificate and trade courses. Apprentices receive training without charge.

Enrolments: In 1964, technical college enrolments were mostly part-time, comprising 95 per cent of the total enrolment of 7,692. The five per cent of full-time day students attended classes in Art, Pharmacy, Technical Teaching or Day Commercial. Fifty-five per cent of the total enrolment attended the Hobart College and 27 per cent the Launceston College. Thirteen per cent were attempting diploma or post-diploma courses; 34 per cent certificate or post-certificate courses, 44 per cent trade or post-trade courses; and nine per cent miscellaneous subjects. Seventy-three per cent were males and 27 per cent females.

College Councils: These are appointed locally and represent local trades and industries, professions, and municipal councils. They supervise and act as advisory bodies.

State Advisory Committees advise the Technical Education Board on the scope and details of syllabuses and matters connected with various professions or trades. They consist of nominees of employers' and employees' associations, and Government nominees.

Examinations: These are conducted by the Education Department in November each year and restricted supplementary examinations are held in February. Papers are set and marked, or assessments carried out, by outside examiners.

Technical Teachers, Students and Expenditure

The following table shows the numbers of schools, teachers and students engaged in senior technical education, and the yearly expenditure:

Technical Education—Teachers, Students and Expenditure

| Particulars | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Schools (a) (No.) | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Teachers—Full-time .. (No.) | 111 | 97 | 95 | 90 | 102 |
| Part-time .. (No.) | 413 | 383 | 414 | 449 | 488 |
| Students—Aggregate (b) (No.) | 7,565 | 6,499 | 6,746 | 7,587 | 7,692 |
| Expenditure (\$'000) | 616 | 669 | 609 | 823 | 862 |

(a) Includes school buildings in which Senior Technical classes are provided as well as Technical Colleges.

(b) *Gross* number enrolled during the year.

Examinations

This section deals with certificates and examinations affecting pupils of Government and non-Government secondary schools.

The Schools Board Certificate

This is awarded after a four-year secondary academic course. Subjects may be taken at various levels and a wide choice is available, to cater for different levels of ability or interest. Compulsory basic subjects are complemented by optional subjects to permit concentration on interests, without undue specialisation at this stage. Examinations may be internal (in accredited schools) or external (set by the Schools Board of Tasmania.) The Certificate may be issued endorsed "A" or "B", or unendorsed. The "A" certificate requires a pass in English among other subjects; the "B" certificate is less restricted in specification of required subjects.

A number of pupils who are either unable to attain the standard required by any of the examining bodies, or who do not wish to acquire a certificate, may follow a non-certificate secondary course, which is similar to that for the Secondary Schools Certificate (described earlier under "Area Schools"). Below this level in all schools is at least one special non-examination class for slow learners, who follow a curriculum designed by the Superintendent of Research and Special Education and the district superintendent for that school.

The Matriculation Examination

This is taken at the end of the fifth or sixth secondary year, individual subjects being attempted at the Advanced or Ordinary level. Examinations are conducted by the University of Tasmania and are held in December. A candidate may matriculate at the one examination or, if he chooses, at two examinations held in consecutive years. Supplementary examinations are also held in February. At least three subjects at Advanced level and two at Ordinary level, in certain groupings, are required. Study of subjects outside his specific specialist field of interest is compulsory for a candidate.

Government schools with matriculation classes include the High Schools at Launceston, Devonport and Burnie, whilst a unique Australian institution, the Matriculation High School at Hobart, taught only matriculation students

for the first time in 1965 (junior students were not enrolled after 1960). Launceston High will reach this stage in 1967. In the Matriculation High Schools, greater freedom of approach is possible and students, benefiting from the change in teaching technique, are better able to make the transition between school and university. Subsidised transport and a system of hostels assist many pupils studying for matriculation.

Although it is a five-year secondary course, there is a pronounced tendency for students to aim at matriculation after six years' study, and to regard the fifth year examination either as a trial effort or as the first stage of the complete course.

Examination Results

The following table shows the number of students attempting the Schools Board and Matriculation examinations, and percentages who satisfied the examiners:

**Schools Board and Matriculation Examination Results
Government and Non-Government Schools**

| Particulars | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Schools Board Certificate— | | | | | |
| Total examined .. (No.) | 2,309 | 2,731 | 3,392 | 3,982 | 4,182 |
| Attempted Certificate .. (No.) | 1,929 | 2,039 | 2,904 | 3,185 | 3,368 |
| Gained Certificate (a) .. (No.) | 1,202 | 1,207 | 1,589 | 1,642 | 1,800 |
| Pass Rate (b) (%) | 62.66 | 59.45 | 57.82 | 51.67 | 53.44 |
| Matriculation Examination— | | | | | |
| Secondary Schools Students— | | | | | |
| Total Examined .. (No.) | 781 | 829 | 940 | 1,292 | 1,561 |
| Attempted Matriculation .. (No.) | 717 | 748 | 650 | 837 | 968 |
| Matriculated (No.) | 366 | 355 | 319 | 462 | 563 |
| Pass Rate (b) (%) | 51.04 | 47.46 | 49.08 | 55.12 | 58.16 |
| Non-Secondary School Students | | | | | |
| Matriculated (No.) | 14 | 20 | 22 | 28 | 44 |

(a) Refers to Schools Board Certificate endorsed "A".

(b) Successful proportion of those attempting to obtain the full qualification.

Adult Education

Courses: Classes and lectures form the core of the Government adult education programme. Consisting usually of ten meetings each, the courses cover a wide range of subjects, including languages, literature, drama, philosophy, psychology, science, geology, navigation, art, music, creative writing, public speaking, animal and plant breeding, garden management, mechanics, home arts, crafts, and film appreciation. About 600 of these courses, conducted by about 300 part-time tutors, are held each year.

Organisation: The Adult Education Board has a full time Director, and eight Regional Officers. There are two permanent centres in Hobart, one with an auditorium suitable for major lectures and exhibitions, and seating about 300. There are adult education or community centres in Launceston, Devonport, Burnie and Smithton, and a residential college for short term courses, on lease from the National Trust, at Campbell Town ("The Grange").

Classes: Most classes are held in the evening, but some in home arts are held during the day. The standard of the courses ranges from the very elementary to advanced levels. Special lectures by well known speakers are arranged from time to time, particularly in the fields of international affairs, literature and science. In 1963-64, 209 of these were arranged and were attended by more than 27,000 people.

Seminars are arranged in a wide range of topics. Some of these are in fact refresher courses and are often organised in conjunction with professional bodies, e.g. in the fields of town planning, education, and industrial psychology. The Executive Seminar in Business Administration is of one week's duration.

Remote Areas: No correspondence courses are conducted by the Board, but for those living in isolated places, encouragement is given to the formation of discussion groups and a recorded lecture service frequently illustrated by slides is provided. Notes on books, their literary qualities and the ideas presented in them help to maintain adult education services in the more remote areas.

Drama: This is fostered by the provision of producers, equipment and advisory services. As well as raising standards of production and acting, the aim is to train audiences to appreciate live theatre productions, and drama companies such as the Young Elizabethan Players tour each year.

Music: This includes open air concerts, concerts of recorded music, lunch hour recitals in the State Library and Art Galleries, and tours of country districts by individual musicians and groups.

Art: An open air art exhibition is held each summer in Hobart and Launceston and special exhibitions of the work of Tasmanian and other Australian artists are occasionally held. Travelling exhibitions are also arranged.

Residential School: An important part of the Board's work is the Summer School held in Hobart, when the main subject is in the field of international affairs. Separate schools in the arts are also held and about 20 short-term schools are arranged throughout the State during the year. This number is expected to increase substantially when the residential college is working fully.

The following table shows the annual expenditure on adult education:

Expenditure on Adult Education
(£'000)

| Particulars | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Adult Education (excluding Loan Fund expenditure) | 86 | 90 | 97 | 102 | 111 |

University of Tasmania

History

The University of Tasmania was founded in 1890, and was the fourth to be established in Australia. Teaching began in 1893 with three lecturers and six students on four acres of land in the Queen's Domain at Hobart.

Growth of the University was slow for the first half century, despite the State's progressive policy in education generally. The Faculties of Arts, Science and Law were originally established, with Commerce added in 1919 and Engineering in 1922. At the outbreak of World War II, the teaching staff in many departments consisted of one full-time professor or lecturer, possibly with part-time assistants.

After the war, the influx of ex-servicemen filled all Australian universities to capacity. Student enrolments in Tasmania rose to 740 in 1947, and the rising birth rate during and since the war, and the increased desire of adolescents to receive a university education have further increased student numbers.

Financial assistance from both State and Commonwealth Governments enabled the staff to be almost doubled between 1945 and 1950. Research funds became more plentiful and energetic research schools developed, aiming

at the advancement of knowledge and the training of post-graduate students. A Faculty of Education was established with responsibility for some of the State's teacher training. New chairs in such subjects as psychology, geology, botany, zoology and political science were created. In 1957 came the Murray Report on the Australian Universities, leading to a significantly increased flow of Commonwealth money into Australian universities generally. It also led to the decision to found Faculties of Agricultural Science and Medicine in Tasmania.

New Site

A new site at Sandy Bay was chosen in 1944. Army-type huts were erected to accommodate temporarily the rapidly growing science departments. The first permanent building was occupied in 1957 and rapid development has followed, with Commonwealth assistance in financing the building programme.

The following table shows the number of teaching staff and students in selected years:

University Teaching Staff and Students Enrolled

| Particulars | 1945 | 1955 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Teaching Staff (Full-time) | | | | | | | |
| Professors | 12 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Others | 31 | 82 | 88 | 91 | 101 | 108 | 112 |
| Total Staff .. | 43 | 97 | 108 | 110 | 120 | 127 | 131 |
| Individual Students Enrolled | 503 | 800 | 1,332 | 1,460 | 1,572 | 1,691 | 1,863 |

Constitution and Administration

The senior academic body is the Professorial Board which includes the head of every University teaching department and the faculties, boards and committees are subject to it.

The following table shows the teaching staff and courses in which students were enrolled in 1964:

University Staff and Enrolments, 1964

| Teaching Staff (Full-Time) | | Student Enrolments Gross (a) | | | |
|--|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Particulars | Number | Course | New Enrolments 1964 | Total Enrolments | |
| | | | | Males | Females |
| Professors | 19 | Arts | 191 | 297 | 323 |
| Associate Professors and Readers | 11 | Science | 135 | 305 | 56 |
| Senior Lecturers and Lecturers | 80 | Law | 22 | 86 | 8 |
| Assistant Lecturers .. | 21 | Economics/Commerce | 55 | 148 | 13 |
| | | Engineering | 59 | 151 | 5 |
| | | Education | 104 | 183 | 166 |
| | | Other (b) | 59 | 181 | 32 |
| Total .. | 131 | Total .. | 625 | 1,351 | 603 |

(a) Includes those taking one or more subjects not necessarily as part of a degree, diploma or certificate course. Students enrolled in more than one course are shown in each course for which enrolled.

(b) Includes students studying for higher degrees.

The governing body of the university is the Council, consisting of four members appointed by the teaching staff, four by the graduates through Convocation, one by the undergraduates, two by the two Houses of Parliament, four by the Governor, and three by the Governor on the recommendation of the Council. The Director of Education is an ex-officio member. The Chancellor is chairman, as he is constitutionally and ceremonially the senior member of the University. The chief executive officer is the Vice-Chancellor. Graduates are represented in University affairs through Convocation, every graduate being qualified as a member of this body.

Degrees Conferred

The following table shows the degrees conferred since 1955:

University of Tasmania—Degrees Conferred (a)

| Degree (b) | 1955 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M.A. Males | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Females | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B.A. Males | 10 | 36 | 26 | 33 | 40 | 42 |
| Females | 12 | 28 | 26 | 30 | 37 | 50 |
| M.Sc. Males | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. |
| Females | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| B.Sc. Males | 14 | 36 | 31 | 35 | 48 | 44 |
| Females | 5 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| LL.B. Males | 3 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 13 |
| Females | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| B.Com./B.Ec. .. Males | 6 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 21 | 11 |
| Females | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| B.E. Males | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 18 |
| Females | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Males | 5 | 4 | 9 | .. | 5 | 8 |
| Females | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total Males | 49 | 109 | 103 | 106 | 146 | 138 |
| Females | 22 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 46 | 61 |

(a) Excluding honorary degrees.

(b) Bachelors' degrees include bachelors' degrees with honours.

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the University of Tasmania for 1964:

University Income and Expenditure (a) 1964

| Income | \$'000 | Expenditure | \$'000 |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| State Government Grant .. | 1,183 | Teaching and Research .. | 1,656 |
| Commonwealth Govt. Grant | 895 | Administration and General .. | 232 |
| Other Grants and Donations .. | 90 | Libraries | 134 |
| Student Fees | 289 | Building and Grounds—Main- | |
| Halls of Residence | 77 | tenance | 166 |
| Other | 54 | Other | 161 |
| Total | 2,589 | Total | 2,349 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

(a) This statement refers only to current income and expenditure. An additional amount of \$646,036 met from State Loan Fund was expended on new buildings and major alterations and additions in 1964.

The next table summarises income and expenditure over a five-year period:

University Income and Expenditure—Summary
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Income— | | | | | |
| Government Grants (a) .. | 1,401 | 1,450 | 1,631 | 1,592 | 2,077 |
| Other | 210 | 265 | 401 | 371 | 511 |
| Total Receipts .. | 1,611 | 1,715 | 2,032 | 1,964 | 2,589 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Total (b) | 1,564 | 1,812 | 1,992 | 2,029 | 2,349 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

(a) State and Commonwealth.

(b) Excludes expenditure on new buildings and other capital works.

Residential Colleges

There are four residential colleges in the University. Christ College was affiliated with the University in 1933, moved to new premises at Dynnyrne from the Domain in 1962 and provides accommodation for 75 students. It still caters for a few Anglican theological students. Hytten Hall was opened in 1959, largely through the efforts of Professor Hytten, and accommodates 120 students. St. John Fisher College was opened in 1962, accommodates 33 students and is under the direction of the Catholic Church. Jane Franklin Hall was founded by the Tasmanian Council of Churches in 1950 as a hall of residence for female students attending the University.

Buildings

By 1965, the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Education, Science and Engineering were mainly housed in permanent buildings, and others have been completed for the Library, the Union, and the administrative staff. Projects for the immediate future include buildings for the Law, Medicine and Agricultural Science faculties, a Great Hall and a gymnasium. Most of the present teaching buildings will have to be extended to accommodate increases in student numbers.

Future Plans

The development of the Medical School will be the University's major project for some time to come, needing one building at the University for the teaching of anatomy, physiology and biochemistry, and a clinical building on the site of, and linked with, the Royal Hobart Hospital.

Further development is required for the Faculty of Agricultural Science and the Computer Centre. This Centre is a joint project with the Hydro-Electric Commission, a computer being installed in 1964 to service both University and Hydro-Electric Commission requirements.

Commonwealth Office of Education

Because of the rapidly growing commitment of the Commonwealth Government in education, a Branch Office of the Commonwealth Office of Education was re-established in Hobart in November, 1964. Its functions are:

Sponsored Training

Education Officers give professional guidance and advice to the sponsored students training in Tasmanian educational institutions under Australian Government scholarships (the Colombo Plan, Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme, Commonwealth Co-operation in Education and other schemes). The number of full-time sponsored students studying at the University of Tasmania has increased from nine in 1961 to 81 in 1965 and is expected to reach 135 in 1966.

Commonwealth Scholarships

University Scholarships are awarded each year on the results obtained in the Matriculation Examination. The State Education Department acts as agent for the Commonwealth in the administration of the scheme. In 1965, the quota was 170 and in 1966, 200. Scholarships in excess of the quota are awarded to allow for students who "drop out".

In 1964, two new Commonwealth Scholarship schemes were introduced.

- (a) Under the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme, each year 331 Tasmanian students are awarded a two-year scholarship to assist them to study for the matriculation examination. Each scholarship is worth a maximum amount of \$400 per year and a minimum of \$250 a year (components being \$200 living allowance, \$50 book allowance and \$150 school fees, if paid).
- (b) Under the Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme, a quota of 83 scholarships is available annually to Tasmanian students to assist them to take approved full-time or part-time technical college and art school courses, and approved full-time courses in music and agriculture. Full-time students are paid a maximum of \$400 and a minimum of \$250 per year, and part-time students \$100 a year plus tuition fees.

During 1965, a further scheme was introduced. The Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme, as it is known, provides assistance to students taking approved courses of advanced education in Australia. In Tasmania, 33 scholarships will be offered in 1966 to assist students taking diploma courses at a technical college, the certificate course conducted by the Pharmacy Board and teacher training courses at Education Department Teachers' Colleges. Under this scheme, all compulsory fees are paid and a maximum allowance of \$520 per annum for a scholar living with his parents, or \$793 per annum for a scholar living away from his parents, is payable subject to a means test.

Other Responsibilities

Apart from the major commitments in Sponsored Training and Commonwealth Scholarships, the Hobart Branch Office has other responsibilities concerned with international relations in education (Unesco), research of an educational nature, liaison with the State Education Department and language research. It also provides the secretariat for the Tasmanian Council for Overseas Students, a body which seeks to co-ordinate the activities of Tasmanian organisations concerned with the general welfare of overseas students, both sponsored and private, in this State.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Commonwealth Department of Social Services

Commonwealth activity in social services began in 1909 with the passage of the *Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act*. This and the *Maternity Allowances Act* were administered by the Department of the Treasury until 1941 when the Department of Social Services commenced to function as a separate organisation. Later, the functions of the Department were widened with the passing of the *Child Endowment Act*, the *Widows' Pensions Act* and the *Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act*. A referendum held in 1946 empowered the Commonwealth to legislate for the provision of certain social services formerly provided by the States. In 1947, a consolidated *Social Services Act* was passed. The Department also administers the *Aged Persons Homes Act* and the *Disabled Persons Accommodation Act* and co-operates with the Commonwealth Department of Health in the administration of the *National Health Act*.

The following table shows expenditure in Tasmania from the National Welfare Fund on benefits under the *Social Services Act*. The most noticeable fluctuations occur in expenditure on unemployment benefits.

Commonwealth Welfare Services Payments
(\$'000)

| Benefit or Service | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Age and Invalid Pensions .. | 6,900 | 10,101 | 11,404 | 11,717 | 12,343 | 13,184 |
| Child Endowment (a) .. | 4,569 | 5,484 | 4,993 | 5,045 | 6,113 | 6,306 |
| Rehabilitation Service .. | 31 | 44 | 50 | 39 | 44 | 60 |
| Funeral Benefits .. | 19 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Maternity Allowances .. | 273 | 296 | 289 | 277 | 272 | 252 |
| Widows' Pensions .. | 537 | 940 | 1,037 | 1,084 | 1,467 | 1,698 |
| Unemployment Benefits .. | 20 | 229 | 696 | 783 | 750 | 583 |
| Sickness Benefits .. | 102 | 134 | 163 | 203 | 215 | 201 |
| Special Benefits (b) .. | 27 | 39 | 38 | 44 | 52 | 52 |
| Total .. | 12,479 | 17,288 | 18,694 | 19,216 | 21,281 | 22,363 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

(a) In 1955-56 and 1963-64, five twelve-weekly payments were credited directly to bank accounts instead of four. In 1960-61, endowment payable on 4th July, 1961, was brought to account in 1960-61.

(b) Includes payments to migrants.

Description of Pensions, Benefits, &c.

In the section that follows, a description is given of the various pensions, benefits, &c. The rates and conditions for each include any changes introduced by amending legislation subsequent to the Federal Budget on 17th August, 1965.

Age and Invalid Pensions

Age pensions were introduced by the Deakin Government in 1909 and invalid pensions by the Fisher Government in 1910. They are payable to British subjects either natural-born or naturalised, who have been resident in Australia, New Zealand or the United Kingdom for 10 years in the case of age pensioners, and five years in the case of invalid pensioners. (Reciprocity agreements exist with New Zealand and the United Kingdom.)

The qualifying ages for age pensions are 65 years for men and 60 years for women; invalid pensions are payable to persons over 16 years of age who are permanently incapacitated for work. Additional allowances are payable for dependants under certain conditions.

For age and invalid pensions, the same means test on income and property operates. "Means" can consist entirely of income, entirely of property, or any combination of them. The calculation of income excludes the pension itself, income from property, gifts from family, benefits from hospital and medical insurance schemes, child endowment, &c.; the property component excludes home, furniture, personal effects, the first \$400 of property and \$1,500 surrender value of life policies, and the capital value of any life interest, annuity or contingent interest, &c. Blind persons, however, may receive the maximum rate of pension free of means test.

The maximum standard rate of age or invalid pension is \$624 a year (\$12 a week) for a single, widowed, separated or divorced person; the maximum married rate is \$1,144 a year (\$22 a week). A single pensioner with *means as assessed* between \$364-\$988 receives pension reduced on a sliding scale; for a married couple, each a pensioner, the range is \$728-\$1,872. (Pension ceases when either the \$988 or \$1,872 level is exceeded.) The existence of dependants causes variations in assessments and in amounts paid.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$2 a week is payable to age or invalid pensioners who pay rent and whose *means as assessed* do not exceed \$52. This assistance is reduced by the amount of means in excess of \$52.

Free medical service and medicine are provided for pensioners and their dependants, and a concessional telephone rental equal to two-thirds of the amount otherwise payable is available to blind people, pensioners who live alone, and to certain others. Radio and television licences at a reduced rate are also available to these pensioners.

If an invalid pensioner is earning income, the question of permanent incapacity for work is reconsidered. Employment is not necessarily inconsistent with permanent incapacity and each case is determined on its merits.

A wife's allowance of \$312 a year (\$6 a week) may be paid, subject to the means test, to a non-pensioner wife, and is reduced by *means as assessed* over \$364. A child's allowance of \$78 a year (\$1.50 a week) may be paid, free of means test, for one child, and subject to means test for each other child. A guardian's allowance of \$208 a year (\$4 a week) is payable, subject to means test, to widowers and other unmarried pensioners with one or more children.

Pensions are paid fortnightly, either by cheque posted to the pensioner's address or in cash at a nominated post office.

Widows' Pensions

These were introduced by the Curtin Government in 1942. They are payable to British subjects, natural-born or naturalised, who have been resident in this country, New Zealand or the United Kingdom for five years before claiming a pension, or for one year if the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia before he died. The classes of widows are as follows: (i) a Class A widow has one or more dependent or student children in her care; (ii) a Class B widow is at least 50 years of age, or 45 years when her Class A pension ceases (because she no longer has a child in her care); (iii) a Class C widow is under 50, without children, and in necessitous circumstances in the 26 weeks following her husband's death. The term "widow" includes a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months or if he is a patient in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may also qualify for pension. Women ineligible for pension include aliens, those receiving war widows', age or invalid pensions, and deserted wives or divorcees who have not taken reasonable steps to obtain maintenance from husbands or former husbands.

The maximum rate of widows' pensions are as follows:

Class A—\$832 a year (\$16 a week) plus \$1.50 weekly for each qualifying child;
Class B—\$559 a year (\$10.75 a week); Class C—\$10.75 a week.

There is no specific means test for Class C pensioners, the decision on "necessitous circumstances" being at the discretion of the Director of Social Services; if the widow is expecting a child, payment continues until the birth, when she may qualify for a Class A pension. A means test on income and property for A and B class pensioners operates. Widow pensioners are also eligible for the pensioner medical service, supplementary assistance in event of extreme hardship, concessional radio and television licence fees and telephone rentals.

The following table shows, for Tasmania, the number and sex of persons receiving age, invalid and widows' pensions since 1955-56, and the amounts paid out in pensions and allowances:

Age, Invalid and Widow Pensioners and Payments

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Age and Invalid Pensions— | | | | | | |
| Number of Age Pensioners (a)— | | | | | | |
| Males | 4,585 | 5,256 | 5,548 | 5,572 | 5,779 | 5,799 |
| Females | 9,489 | 11,296 | 11,974 | 12,188 | 13,024 | 13,093 |
| Persons | 14,074 | 16,552 | 17,522 | 17,760 | 18,803 | 18,892 |
| Number of Invalid Pensioners (a) | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,275 | 1,779 | 1,822 | 1,844 | 1,966 | 2,055 |
| Females | 1,321 | 1,559 | 1,477 | 1,499 | 1,397 | 1,477 |
| Persons | 2,596 | 3,338 | 3,299 | 3,343 | 3,363 | 3,532 |
| Amount of Pensions Paid (\$'000) | 6,900 | 10,101 | 11,404 | 11,717 | 12,343 | 13,184 |
| Widows' Pensions— | | | | | | |
| Number of Pensioners (a) . . | 1,419 | 1,849 | 1,912 | 1,977 | 2,109 | 2,248 |
| Amount of Pensions Paid (\$'000) | 537 | 940 | 1,037 | 1,084 | 1,467 | 1,698 |

(a) At 30th June.

Budget of August, 1966

New weekly pension rates announced in the 1966 budget included: age and invalid, \$13; married, \$23.50; widows' A, \$17; widows' B and C, \$11.75.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits

Legislation for these benefits was introduced in 1944 by the Curtin Government and payments began in 1945. The minimum age is 16 years, the maximum 65 (male) and 60 (female). There are no nationality restrictions, but if a claimant has not been resident in Australia for one year before making the claim, the Department must be satisfied that he intends to live here permanently. Benefits are not payable to people qualified to receive invalid, age, widows' or service pensions, or tuberculosis allowances.

To receive unemployment benefit, a person must be out of work (but not through being a direct participant in a strike); must be capable of undertaking and willing to undertake suitable work; and have taken reasonable steps to obtain employment. Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service is evidence of this, but payment is still at the discretion of the Department of Social Services.

Sickness benefit may be given to a person temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident, and who has suffered a loss of income because of this.

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for an unemployment or sickness benefit if, because of age, physical or mental disability, domestic circumstances, or for other valid reasons, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

The maximum rate of unemployment, sickness and special benefit payable is \$8.25 weekly for an adult or married minor, plus \$6 for a dependent spouse (or unpaid housekeeper if one or more children are maintained), and \$1.50 for each dependent child under 16 years; unmarried minors receive either \$3.50 or \$4.75 a week, according to age. A means test operates which allows a maximum income of \$4 a week, or \$2 in the case of minors. If the claimant's income from other sources (with exclusions such as child endowment, war pension and reimbursements from registered health or benefit organisations) exceeds the maximum, the benefit is reduced by the amount of the excess. The spouse's income can cause reduction or elimination of additional dependant's benefit.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant registered for work, or the seventh day after the date of lodgement of claim, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant became incapacitated for work, provided a claim is lodged within thirteen weeks from the date of incapacity. Benefits are paid weekly by cheque, posted to the beneficiary's address.

The following table shows, for Tasmania, the unemployment, sickness and special benefits granted, and the expenditure on each, from 1955-56:

**Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits
Beneficiaries and Payments**

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unemployment Benefits— | | | | | | |
| Claims Granted .. (No.) | 454 | 3,995 | 8,273 | 7,141 | 6,720 | 5,255 |
| Persons on Benefit— | | | | | | |
| At 30th June .. (No.) | 71 | 1,336 | 1,778 | 1,777 | 1,399 | 926 |
| Weekly Average .. (No.) | 58 | 549 | 1,541 | 1,497 | 1,435 | 1,117 |
| Benefits Paid (\$'000) | 20 | 229 | 696 | 783 | 750 | 583 |
| Sickness Benefits— | | | | | | |
| Claims Granted .. (No.) | 1,950 | 1,894 | 2,000 | 2,099 | 2,167 | 2,238 |
| Persons on Benefit— | | | | | | |
| At 30th June .. (No.) | 241 | 269 | 304 | 303 | 289 | 272 |
| Weekly Average .. (No.) | 229 | 250 | 262 | 301 | 300 | 287 |
| Benefits Paid (\$'000) | 102 | 134 | 163 | 203 | 215 | 201 |
| Special Benefits (a)— | | | | | | |
| Claims Granted .. (No.) | 115 | 102 | 93 | 111 | 135 | 122 |
| Persons on Benefit— | | | | | | |
| At 30th June .. (No.) | 95 | 108 | 95 | 103 | 129 | 120 |
| Weekly Average .. (No.) | 100 | 114 | 96 | 102 | 118 | 116 |
| Benefits Paid (\$'000) | 27 | 39 | 38 | 44 | 52 | 52 |
| Total Benefits— | | | | | | |
| Total Claims Granted .. (No.) | 2,519 | 5,991 | 10,366 | 9,351 | 9,022 | 7,615 |
| Persons on Benefit— | | | | | | |
| At 30th June .. (No.) | 407 | 1,713 | 2,177 | 2,183 | 1,817 | 1,318 |
| Weekly Average .. (No.) | 387 | 913 | 1,899 | 1,900 | 1,853 | 1,520 |
| Total Benefits Paid .. (\$'000) | 149 | 401 | 897 | 1,030 | 1,017 | 837 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

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

Funeral Benefits

These were introduced by the Curtin Government in 1943 and provide for a payment of \$20 or the actual costs of the funeral, whichever is less, following the death of an invalid or age pensioner, of a tuberculosis sufferer otherwise qualified to receive a pension, or of a person who, but for his death, would have been granted an age or invalid pension. The amount is increased to \$40 where the claimant is himself a pensioner, or if the payment is in respect of a pensioner's wife or child.

Maternity Allowances

Maternity allowances were introduced by the Fisher Government in 1912. Any mother is entitled to a maternity allowance if she gives birth to a child in Australia and if she resides or intends to remain in Australia. It may also be paid if the birth is on board a ship proceeding to Australia, but not if the mother is entitled to a similar benefit from another country. Under certain conditions, a woman is eligible if she is temporarily absent overseas. A woman who is an alien may qualify if she or her husband lived in Australia for at least a year before the birth; alternatively, the allowance may not be paid until a year after her arrival.

The lump sum payment depends on the number of other children under 16 (or student children under 21) the mother has in her care. Payment is \$30 where there are no other children; \$32 where there are one or two other children and \$35 where there are three or more. The amount is increased by \$10 for each additional child in a multiple birth. \$20 of the allowance may be paid four weeks before the birth, and the balance soon after. It is paid by cheque, posted to the mother's address, and there is no means test involved.

The following table shows payments in Tasmania since 1955-56:

Maternity Allowances

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Claims Paid During Year (No.) | 8,328 | 9,077 | 8,942 | 8,560 | 8,437 | 7,821 |
| Amount Paid During Year (\$'000) | 273 | 296 | 289 | 277 | 272 | 252 |

Child Endowment

Child endowment was introduced by the Menzies Government in 1941, and is paid to persons or institutions having the care, custody and control of children under 16 years, or student children under 21. One year's residence in Australia is required if the mother and child were not born here, but this requirement is waived if the Department is satisfied they intend to remain here permanently.

There is no means test and weekly rates are 50 cents for the first child, \$1 for the second and \$1.50 for each other child in the acceptable age groups. The rate for all student children and for children being cared for by institutions, is \$1.50. (Payments to student children commenced as from 14th January, 1964.)

Endowment is paid in arrears and either credited to a bank account each twelve weeks, sent by cheque or cashed by order at a post office each 28 days. For student children, payment is made only by cheque each 12 weeks.

The following table shows statistics of child endowment in Tasmania since 1955-56:

Child Endowment
Children (including Students) Endowed and Payments

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Endowed Children and Students | | | | | | |
| (a)— | | | | | | |
| Children in Endowed Families (No.) | 108,285 | 123,727 | 126,634 | 127,261 | 126,413 | 126,526 |
| Children in Approved Institutions (No.) | 495 | 563 | 381 | 403 | 483 | 521 |
| Students (No.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,026 | 3,623 |
| Total Endowed .. (No.) | 108,780 | 124,290 | 127,015 | 127,664 | 129,922 | 130,670 |
| Amount Paid During Year (b) (\$'000) | 4,569 | 5,484 | 4,993 | 5,045 | 6,113 | 6,306 |

(a) Number at 30th June. Children, those under 16 years; students, 16 but under 21 years.

(b) In 1955-56 and 1963-64, five twelve-weekly payments were credited directly to bank accounts, instead of four. In 1960-61, endowment payable on 4th July, 1961 was brought to account in 1960-61.

Pensioner Health Benefits and Tuberculosis Allowances

The pensioner medical service and tuberculosis allowances are described in this chapter under the heading "Health".

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

In 1941, the Curtin Government introduced provisions for the vocational training of invalid pensioners. In 1948, the Chifley Government provided for the rehabilitation of invalid pensioners and of unemployment and sickness benefit recipients. The Menzies Government in 1955 extended eligibility to persons receiving tuberculosis allowances and to children of 14 and 15 years who otherwise might qualify for an invalid pension at 16. In 1958, widow pensioners and people receiving special benefit were granted eligibility.

The Service aims to help handicapped people reach their maximum physical fitness and prepare for suitable employment. Selection is made if the disability is a substantial handicap to engaging in full employment; is remediable (except in the case of blind people); and if there are reasonable prospects of the person working within three years of starting treatment or training. Disabled people who do not qualify for free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves, or may be sponsored by private or government organisations. In Tasmania, the Department's rehabilitation centre is located in Hobart.

The following table shows the numbers accepted for rehabilitation and placed in employment in Tasmania since 1955-56:

Operation of Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

| Particulars | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Persons— | | | | | | |
| Accepted for Rehabilitation (No.) | 79 | 101 | 100 | 79 | 102 | 80 |
| Placed in Employment .. (No.) | 71 | 97 | 96 | 74 | 82 | 75 |
| Expenditure (a) (\$'000) | 31 | 44 | 50 | 39 | 44 | 60 |

(a) Excludes capital expenditure on sites and buildings, and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

Homes for the Aged

Under the *Aged Persons Homes Act* 1954, the Menzies Government provided for subsidies, on a \$ for \$ basis, to approved organisations intending to build or acquire homes for aged persons. In 1957 the cost of land was allowed as part of the capital cost, and the Commonwealth contribution was increased to \$2 for \$1. The aim is the provision of conditions approaching ordinary domestic life. ("Homes" in this context does not refer to houses built under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.)

Accommodation for Disabled Persons

Under the *Disabled Persons Accommodation Act* 1963, the Menzies Government provided subsidies on a \$2 for \$1 basis towards the capital cost of approved accommodation for disabled persons working in sheltered workshops. The intention of the Act is to encourage and assist voluntary endeavour in this field.

State Department of Social Welfare*Expenditure*

Activities of this State Government Department are grouped under Child Welfare and Relief. The following table shows expenditure over a five-year period:

Department of Social Welfare—Expenditure
('\$000)

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Administration and General .. | 134 | 153 | 167 | 183 | 196 |
| Relief Division | 111 | 136 | 142 | 152 | 167 |
| Child Welfare Division.. | 133 | 140 | 156 | 161 | 177 |
| Ashley Home for Boys.. | 63 | 69 | 69 | 83 | 82 |
| Grants to Organisations .. | 59 | 54 | 64 | 78 | 110 |
| Total | 501 | 552 | 599 | 657 | 732 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

In 1964-65, the major expenses were: under Administration and General, salaries, \$163,000; under Relief Division, fuel allowances for eligible pensioners, \$83,000 and relief and maintenance \$77,000; under Child Welfare Division, maintenance of boarded-out children, \$92,000 and contributions towards maintenance of children in approved institutions, \$62,000; and under Grants to Organisations, Tasmanian Institute for Blind and Deaf, \$68,000, to supplement wages of blind employees, \$16,000, to Aikenhead House, \$8,000, Eskleigh Home, \$6,000 and Sunshine Home, \$5,000.

Relief Division

The functions of this Division are to investigate applications for assistance from needy mothers with dependent children and to give cash relief where necessary; to issue fuel allowances to eligible aged and invalid pensioners; and to help pay for funerals, transport, furniture removals and artificial limbs, spectacles, &c. for persons in indigent circumstances. Special grants are made to deserted wives (and sometimes to deserted husbands, with children), wives with husbands in gaol, to certain persons awaiting receipt of Commonwealth benefits or pensions, and to relatives supporting deserted children.

Domestic Assistance: This service seeks to provide a housekeeper where a mother is unable to undertake her usual domestic duties because of pregnancy or illness, or where the lack of domestic assistance in the home is a cause of hardship. If a housekeeper cannot be made available, or if a room is not available for her, children may be provided with temporary accommodation, usually at "Rochebank" Hostel.

Housekeepers are made available for periods from one to six weeks, and wages are normally recovered from the householder, subject to reduction in the event of hardship. The cost of the service in 1964-65 was \$3,500, reduced by \$1,000 refunded by householders, and housekeepers were supplied on 17 occasions.

Child Welfare Division

The work of this Division includes the investigation of complaints that children are neglected or inadequately controlled; the supervision of neglected children in their own homes before more drastic action is needed; the investigation of cases to appear in Children's Courts; the supervision of children under order of the Court; the placement and supervision of children declared by the Court to be wards of the State; the control of the Department's receiving and other homes; the recovering of maintenance costs, where possible, from parents of children who are a charge on the Department; the licensing and supervision of children's boarding homes and day nurseries; the supervision of child migrants; and adoptions and the investigation of enquiries concerning children's welfare.

Child Migrants: The Department investigates accommodation and employment proposed for children who are to migrate to the State unaccompanied by their parents; liaises with the organisations approved for the reception of child migrants and acts as their guardian, under delegation from the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration.

Adoption of Children: Women Child Welfare Officers investigate applications by prospective adoptive parents, interview mothers wishing to place their children for adoption, and arrange placement of children with their adoptive parents. Application for orders of adoption are prepared by the Department and heard by a magistrate. There were 264 orders for adoption made in 1964-65.

Welfare of Children in Divorce Actions: Under the Federal *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959, welfare officers investigate, at the request of Courts, the circumstances and make proposals to safeguard the welfare of children whose parents are petitioning for divorce. Five of these investigations were made in 1964-65.

Preventive Work: This involves the investigation of complaints concerning children's welfare and securing the co-operation of parents to effect improvement. Assistance is often sought by parents whose children's conduct is causing them concern. At 30th June, 1965, there were 108 families on the preventive supervision list.

Children's Court Statistics

In Tasmania, a child cannot be prosecuted without his case having first been referred to a Welfare Officer for investigation and a recommendation having been made. In 1964-65, 66 children originally referred to Welfare Officers with a view to proceedings were not brought before Children's Courts; the following table shows the ages and sex of children *reported* in that year (but not necessarily involved in Children's Court proceedings):

Number of Children Reported for Prosecution, 1964-65
Classified by Age and Sex

| Sex | Age (in Years) | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | Under 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| Boys | 27 | 21 | 28 | 33 | 57 | 83 | 88 | 159 | 166 | 262 | 924 |
| Girls | 22 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 38 | 152 |
| Total | 49 | 25 | 37 | 39 | 61 | 95 | 94 | 183 | 193 | 300 | 1,076 |

The offences for which children were reported over a five-year period are shown in the following table. Where a child was reported for more than one offence, the apparently more serious one has been listed.

Children Reported for Prosecution
Classes of Offences

| Offence | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Damage to Property | 114 | 141 | 105 | 132 | 94 |
| Breaking, Entering and Stealing | 194 | 190 | 205 | 245 | 211 |
| Stealing | 303 | 220 | 251 | 243 | 262 |
| Receiving | 17 | 8 | 18 | 17 | 7 |
| Illegal Use of Vehicle | 58 | 46 | 70 | 59 | 61 |
| Offences Involving Fraud | 6 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Sex Offences | 23 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| Other Offences Against the Person | 17 | 8 | 17 | 21 | 18 |
| Offences Against Decency | 4 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 13 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 26 | 45 | 30 | 27 | 29 |
| Traffic Offences | 99 | 108 | 99 | 134 | 83 |
| Breaches of Licensing Laws | 41 | 43 | 35 | 107 | 96 |
| Breaches of By-Laws | 43 | 26 | 37 | 52 | 18 |
| Firearm Offences | 43 | 42 | 40 | 44 | 43 |
| Sub-total | 988 | 896 | 932 | 1,116 | 953 |
| Appearing as Uncontrolled | 17 | 17 | 19 | 34 | 38 |
| Appearing as Neglected | 23 | 106 | 92 | 70 | 79 |
| Breaches of Supervision | (a) | (a) | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 1,028 | 1,019 | 1,048 | 1,226 | 1,076 |

(a) Not available.

Wards of the State and Supervised Children

Children are made wards of the State either on application of a parent or relative (e.g. in the case of both parents' desertion), or by order of a Court. They are wards until they reach the age of eighteen years, but wardship can be terminated earlier or extended to twenty-one years at the discretion of the Minister. At 30th June, 1965, there were 771 wards of the State under the supervision or control of the Department. Of these, 38 per cent were living in foster homes, 24 per cent in non-Departmental children's homes, 16 per cent with parents or relatives and 14 per cent in Departmental institutions; a further eight per cent were in private lodgings and not living with parents or relatives.

Wards of the State are placed either in foster homes (in the main, ordinary family residences) or in children's homes; some of the latter institutions are privately administered while others are a direct Departmental responsibility.

Payment for wards in foster homes is made by the Department and varies according to the age of the child. The total cost was \$92,000 in 1964-65. Often such payments are not required, e.g. in the case of a child whose adoption is being arranged. Non-Departmental children's homes receive contributions towards the cost of maintaining wards. The total contributions were \$62,000 in 1964-65. While still under the supervision of welfare officers, wards are often returned to their parents or guardians; wardship in these cases is frequently terminated early, as it is with many who successfully take up employment.

During 1964-65, 137 children came under the supervision of the Department. Of these, 34 were admitted on the application of parents or guardians, two being uncontrollable and 32 being deserted children or children with parents unable to provide for them. Courts declared a further 103 children to be wards of the State, 68 having been charged with delinquency and 35 with being neglected. During the year, 29 children were discharged from control on being legally adopted and 107 because of age or because there was no further need of Departmental supervision.

Departmental Homes: State receiving homes which provide temporary accommodation for children are maintained at Hobart, Launceston and Wynyard. Also, in Hobart, a hostel provides accommodation for older boys who have left school and need to be established in employment.

Ashley Home for Boys, Deloraine, provides care and training for older wards who, because of maladjustment or delinquency, require special institutional control. Wybra Hall (Mangalore) fulfills a somewhat similar function with the special adaptations necessary to cater for younger boys between the ages of nine and fourteen years.

Weeroona Girls' Training Centre (Latrobe) provides for those adolescent girls in the care of the Department who require special institutional supervision and training. Girls of school age attend schools in the district and others receive correspondence school education. Older girls are trained in various aspects of domestic work.

Non-Departmental Homes: Other children's homes in which wards are placed are Kennerley Boys' Home, Salvation Army Boys' Home, Salvation Army Girls' Home, Aikenhead House, Bethany Boys' Hostel, Mt. St. Canice Convent, all in Hobart; Boys' Town and Yalambee Hostel, Glenorchy; Clarendon Home, Kingston; Girls Home, and Northern Tasmanian Home for Boys, Launceston, and Roland Boys' Home, Sheffield.

REPATRIATION SERVICES AND PENSIONS

General

The Repatriation Commission was established under Federal legislation in 1920; "repatriation" is hardly an adequate title for the Commission whose chief responsibilities are: (i) the payment of war and service pensions to eligible ex-servicemen and women and their dependants; (ii) the provision of medical treatment to ex-servicemen and women for injuries and illnesses caused or aggravated by their war service; (iii) the provision of medical treatment in certain circumstances to ex-servicemen and women who are suffering from injuries and illnesses not caused or aggravated by war service; and (iv) the provision of medical treatment to widows and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths are due to war service.

Benefits are provided in respect of service, not only in the 1914-18 and 1939-45 Wars, but also in the Korea and Malaya operations, with the British Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve, and the Special Overseas Forces; more recently, benefits have been extended to ex-servicemen from the Vietnam theatre of operations.

Medical Services

To discharge these functions in Tasmania, the Repatriation Commission maintains a branch office and a Repatriation General Hospital in Hobart. Medical treatment for those eligible is provided at the Repatriation Hospital, where facilities exist for both in-patients and out-patients; in addition, it is possible for those eligible for treatment to select a doctor from an approved panel and thus receive medical attention in any part of the State at the expense of the Commission. Payment for treatment in hospitals other than the Repatriation Hospital is also met by the Commission, in certain circumstances.

War Pensions

Eligibility

War pensions may be granted to persons in the following categories: (i) a member of the forces who served outside Australia, in Australian Territories (e.g. New Guinea), or within Australia in circumstances which can be regarded as combat against the enemy, is covered for war pension purposes in respect of incapacity or death which may result from any occurrence that happened between enlistment and termination of service; (ii) in other cases, where a member served only in Australia, incapacity or death, to be pensionable, must have been attributable to service; (iii) for all members with more than six month's camp service, eligibility for pension may be established where a condition existed at enlistment and it is considered that the condition was aggravated by service; (iv) if an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war becomes incapacitated or dies from pulmonary tuberculosis, war pension is payable as if the incapacity or death resulted from an occurrence on service.

Those who receive war pensions are also held to be eligible for free medical and hospital treatment in respect of the disabilities for which the pension is granted. (With certain special categories of pensioners, the eligibility for free treatment is widened to cover all disabilities.) It is possible, however, for an ex-serviceman to be declared eligible for free treatment without necessarily being granted a pension.

Claims and Appeals

Section 47 of the Federal *Repatriation Act* 1920-1965 lays down the principles to be followed in the determination of claims and appeals. The Commission and the Appeal Tribunals are required to give claimants or appellants the benefit of the doubt in the weighing of evidence, and the burden of proof, in any legal or technical sense, is removed from the claimant or appellant.

The two appeal bodies are: (i) the War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal which hears cases in which death or incapacity in a claim has been held not to rise out of war service; (ii) the Assessment Appeals Tribunal which hears cases in which the current pension assessment is disputed or where a "Nil" assessment of war pension has been made in respect of an ex-serviceman's incapacity, such incapacity having been accepted nevertheless as arising out of war service.

Rates

The main classes of war pension are the special (T.P.I.) rate, the general rate and the war widows' pension. These are not subject to a means test except where stated for certain classes of dependants. The rates that follow include changes introduced by amending legislation subsequent to the Federal Budget on 17th August, 1965.

The Special Rate War Pension: This is payable to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated, and unable to earn more than a negligible percentage of a living wage. The weekly rate is \$28.50, plus \$4.05 wife's allowance and \$1.3750 for each child under 16 years (paid fortnightly as \$2.75).

The General Rate War Pension: This is the rate payable to those who suffer war-caused disabilities but who are not thereby prevented from working, although their earning capacity may be reduced. The actual pension payable is assessed according to the degree of incapacity suffered. The maximum (100 per cent rate) is \$12 weekly but pensions may be granted from as low as 10 per cent of the maximum. Maximum dependants' allowances are similar to those for the *special rate* category but payment is made in proportion to each ex-serviceman's assessed degree of incapacity.

The War Widows' Pension: This is paid to widows of ex-servicemen who died as a result of war service, and to their children under the age of 16 years. The weekly rates are: widow, \$12.00; first child, \$3.90; second and each subsequent child, \$2.75.

A war widow, in addition to pension, may receive a *domestic allowance* of \$7 weekly if she is over 50 years of age; or is permanently unemployable; or has a dependent child under 16 years, or a dependent child over 16 years being educated and not in receipt of an adequate living wage.

War Pension Payments

The following table shows, for Tasmania, the number of pensions in respect of ex-servicemen and their dependants, together with expenditure on war pensions:

War Pensions—Pensioners and Payments

| Year | Number of Pensions Current at 30th June | | | | Expenditure During Year (c) |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Incapacitated Ex-Servicemen | Dependants of— | | Total (b) | |
| | | Incapacitated Ex-Servicemen | Deceased Ex-Servicemen (a) | | |
| 1955-56 | 8,219 | 16,614 | 1,650 | 26,483 | \$'000 4,036 |
| 1960-61 | 8,479 | 18,089 | 1,737 | 28,305 | 5,166 |
| 1961-62 | 8,537 | 18,095 | 1,766 | 28,398 | 4,988 |
| 1962-63 | 8,620 | 17,763 | 1,831 | 28,214 | 5,668 |
| 1963-64 | 8,659 | 17,366 | 1,879 | 27,913 | 6,158 |
| 1964-65 | 8,627 | 16,506 | 1,968 | 27,109 | 6,214 |

(a) Includes war widows' pensions.

(b) Includes miscellaneous pensions not specified under the "ex-servicemen" details, e.g. Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances.

(c) Includes widows' allowances.

At 30th June, 1964, the proportion of ex-servicemen in Tasmania receiving war pension in respect of service in the 1914-18 War was 21.5 per cent; the 1939-45 War, 77.4 per cent; and the Korea and Malaya operations, 1.1 per cent.

Although the term "incapacitated" has been used in the previous table, it should be noted that *general rate* war pensions are paid to ex-servicemen who are in employment; accordingly, the number of ex-servicemen in the table includes those with all degrees of incapacity from minor to total.

Budget of August, 1966

New weekly pension rates announced in the budget included: special rate, \$30.50; war widows', \$13.

Service Pensions

Eligibility

The categories of ex-servicemen or ex-servicewomen who may receive service pensions subject to a means test of income and property, are as follows: (i) Men aged 60 years or over who served in a theatre of war (or women 55 years and over who served abroad). No dependants' pensions are payable if the service pension has been granted to a man on account of age. (ii) Men who are permanently unemployable and who served in a theatre of war (or, in the case of women, served abroad). Dependants' pensions are payable. (iii) A person suffering incapacity from pulmonary tuberculosis whether or not the person served in a theatre of war. Dependants' pensions are payable.

"Dependants" in the context of the previous paragraph refers to the pensioner's wife and up to four children under 16 years of age.

Service Pension Payments

The following table shows, for Tasmania, the number of service pensions in respect of ex-servicemen and their dependants, and expenditure on pension payments:

Service Pensions—Pensioners and Payments

| Year | Number of Pensions Current at 30th June | | | Expenditure During Year | |
|---------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | Ex-Servicemen | Dependants of— | | | Total |
| | | Living Pensioners | Deceased Pensioners | | |
| 1955-56 | 933 | | 787 | 1,720 | \$'000 292 |
| 1960-61 | 1,433 | | 873 | 2,306 | 580 |
| 1961-62 | 1,581 | | 870 | 2,451 | 736 |
| 1962-63 | 1,687 | | 898 | 2,585 | 838 |
| 1963-64 | 1,739 | 777 | 144 | 2,660 | 874 |
| 1964-65 | 1,737 | 776 | 145 | 2,658 | 904 |

Rates

The rates that follow include amendments made following the bringing down of the Federal Budget on 17th August, 1965. The maximum weekly rate of service pension is: single ex-serviceman, \$12; married ex-serviceman, \$11; wife under 60 years, \$6 (at 60 years, the wife may qualify for \$11 old age pension). The rate for eligible children is \$1.50 a week for the first child and \$0.25 for each other child up to and including the fourth.

If an ex-serviceman is receiving a service pension on the grounds of being unemployable, his service pension may be increased by \$1.50 a week in respect of each child other than the first, whether or not such children are eligible for dependant's pension in their own right.

Budget of August, 1966

New weekly pension rates announced in the budget included: service, single, \$13; married, \$23.50 (if wife 60 years or older).

Free Medical Benefits

An ex-serviceman or ex-servicewoman in receipt of a service pension is entitled, with certain exceptions, to free medical benefits for disabilities not caused by war. These benefits include general practitioner service, specialist service where necessary, full pharmaceutical benefits, surgical aids and appliances (including spectacles), dental treatment and treatment in Repatriation General Hospitals. (See "Pensioner Medical Service" in Health section of this Chapter.)

HEALTH

State Health Services—General

Organisation, Department of Health Services

The State Department of Health Services is under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Health, with the Director General of Health Services as the permanent head. The Headquarters of the Department controls three Divisions, each under a Director, namely Public Health, Psychiatric Services and Tuberculosis. Two specialised services are also part of the Department, namely the State Health Laboratory under the control of the Director of Pathology, and the Government Analyst and Chemist Laboratory, under the control of the Government Analyst. The balance of the Department's responsibilities are functions of Headquarters, under the direct control of the Director General.

Expenditure

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue for a five-year period is as follows:

Department of Health Services—Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue (\$'000)

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Administration, Head Office | 147 | 163 | 164 | 185 | 212 |
| Hospital and Medical Services— | | | | | |
| Administration | 104 | 113 | 131 | 135 | 170 |
| Grants to Hospitals | 3,650 | 4,079 | 4,227 | 4,546 | 5,233 |
| Medical Services—Country Districts | 89 | 81 | 77 | 83 | 77 |
| District Nursing Service | 153 | 154 | 160 | 163 | 161 |
| Dental Health Service | 119 | 116 | 100 | 130 | 144 |
| State Laboratory—Pathology | .. | .. | .. | (a) | 4 |
| National Fitness Section | 25 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 38 |
| Nurses' Registration Board | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Government Analyst and Chemist | 39 | 37 | 37 | 45 | 43 |
| St. John's Park Hospital | 631 | 704 | 718 | 783 | 847 |
| Public Health— | | | | | |
| Administration and Inspectors | 68 | 88 | 124 | 121 | 149 |
| School Health Service | 67 | 70 | 71 | 81 | 94 |
| Child Health Service | 113 | 112 | 113 | 119 | 126 |
| Mothercraft Home | 48 | 57 | 57 | 61 | 65 |
| Tuberculosis Division— | | | | | |
| Administration | 133 | 134 | 136 | 143 | 155 |
| Chest Hospitals | 299 | 298 | 297 | 305 | 305 |
| Psychiatric Services— | | | | | |
| Administration | 61 | 78 | 77 | 84 | 106 |
| Mental Health Hospitals | 1,078 | 1,164 | 1,216 | 1,331 | 1,503 |
| Miscellaneous Grants | 174 | 221 | 249 | 212 | 258 |
| Total | 7,000 | 7,697 | 7,984 | 8,561 | 9,694 |

(a) Less than \$500.

Headquarters Division

General

The responsibility of the Headquarters of the Department of Health Services includes: the public hospital services and the licensing of private hospitals and other medical establishments under the *Hospitals Act* 1918; the District Medical Service; Geriatric Service, which includes St. John's Park Hospital; the School Dental Service; the Tourist and District Nursing Service; legislation concerned with health and allied matters; the Nurses' Registration Board and the Dental Mechanics' Registration Board; some specialist medical services; the statistical classification of public hospital morbidity and mortality; the State Drug Advisory Committee; liaison with the Health Departments of other States and the Commonwealth (the Director General is a member of the National Health and Medical Research Council); as controlling authority, the Hospital Employees' Award, the Medical Officers' Award and the Nurses' (Public Hospitals) Award; the control and maintenance of Crown property occupied by the various sections of the Department; the appointment and salaries of staff who are not officers of the Public Service.

School Dental Health Service

This service, available free to children attending school, aims to examine and treat every child each six months, but staff shortages have prevented this from happening in the past. In 1964-65 fixed surgeries were in use or under construction in 19 districts and in clinics at Hobart and Launceston. Fifteen mobile caravans were also in use. An orthodontic service based on Hobart, and using a mobile caravan, supplements the therapeutic dental service.

Dental Nursing: Adopting the New Zealand system, Tasmania became the first Australian State to develop a School of Dental Nursing. Ten students were enrolled in 1966 for the first year of a two-year course, and ten will be enrolled annually. A residential hostel is attached. The School, located in Hobart, has a principal and a matron, and will itself treat forty patients a day. It is expected that a total of approximately 30 dental nurses will work with dentists in the districts; a dental nursing certificate or its equivalent will be needed for a nurse to be appointed.

Fluoridation

In 1964, Hobart became the first Australian capital city to add sodium fluoride to its water supply. Many municipal councils have arranged for its addition, while others supply fluoride tablets to mothers wanting them for their children; fluoride is not administered in all water supplies in Tasmania. It is believed that it helps the absorption of calcium, thus strengthening bones and reducing the incidence of dental decay, particularly among children.

District Medical Service

In 1937 the Government undertook to help the more remote municipalities to obtain medical services; at present, participating municipalities levy a rate under the *Local Government Act* 1962 as amended, and meet between one half and one third of the cost of the scheme.

The scheme provides a general practitioner service free to all residents of the municipality for consultations and home visits. A surgery is usually attached to the District Medical Officer's house, and branch surgeries are sometimes located elsewhere within the district. Attention out-of-hours is charged for in accordance with a set scale, as are insurance medical examinations, compensation treatment and attention to visitors to the State.

As well as general practice, activities include the dispensing of drugs if no chemist is available; duties as Medical Officer of Health (under the *Public Health Act*) if a municipal council requests it; in some cases, duty as superintendent, if there is a district hospital within the municipality; attention to district nursing centres; and post mortem examinations.

Nursing

Nursing training is under the control of the Nurses' Registration Board. Of the State's nursing training schools, eight are general, six midwifery, two psychiatric, two child health, one tuberculosis and one geriatric.

Tourist Nursing Service

This service is based on the fact that trained nursing sisters from outside Tasmania like to visit the State and have a working holiday. These "tourist nurses" are employed for short periods in hospitals or district nursing centres. Not more than two months' service at any one time is required of a sister in any one place but she may stay longer. Some hospitals are completely staffed, at times, by sisters enjoying working holidays.

State Drug Advisory Committee

This advises on the nature, strength and variety of drugs to be supplied to public hospitals by the medical store of the Supply and Tender Department. It is not concerned with administration but helps the store to avoid stocking drugs with different brands but similar properties, and stocking drugs not likely to be required.

Division of Public Health

General

The Division of Public Health has responsibility for the preventive medical services of the State. The Director is responsible for the operation of the *Public Health Act* 1957, and the control of medical officers of health and other health officers employed by the Department and municipalities throughout the State. A major responsibility is public immunisation programmes, conducted through the municipalities; preparations distributed include the Salk and Sabin anti-poliomyelitis vaccine and the Triple Antigen vaccine (against whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria). The Division is also responsible for the Child Health Service; the School Medical Service; the Mothercraft Home; the Health Education Council; the Nutrition Advisory Service; industrial hygiene; environmental sanitation; pure food and pure drug quality control; the public health aspects of the building regulations; infectious diseases control; the National Fitness Service.

Child Health Service

Child welfare nurses attached to Child Health Centres advise mothers on the care and upbringing of their babies and younger children. In 1965 there were 89 centres and 12 travelling units. Voluntary Child Health Committees working for the centres raise money for furnishings and equipment in buildings erected by the Department. The functions of the centres include examination of babies, maintenance of individual histories, and advice on diets, feeding techniques and hygiene. Phenistix tests are carried out for the detection of phenylketonuria, a rare complaint which results in mental deficiency if not treated in infancy. Children who are not brought to the centres are visited at home by the sisters; details of births and addresses are supplied by the hospitals.

Courses of lectures in mothercraft are given in response to requests by schools; certificates are awarded to approximately 4,500 girls who sit each year for the mothercraft examination.

The Mothercraft Home: This Home, located in Hobart, provides training for qualified nursing sisters who want to gain child health nursing certificates, and for women who want to become mothercraft nurses. It accommodates children under two years who need care or who cannot be looked after at home, and mothers learning to look after children or having feeding problems.

School Health Service

This is available free to children under 16 years. The aim is for an annual inspection at each school by a medical officer, but staff shortages have limited this to examinations at school entry, next at 10 or 11, and finally at 14 or 15 years. Doctors particularly look for conditions likely to affect a child in a school situation. Parents can make appointments for their children to be examined at centres in Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie.

School nursing sisters visit schools regularly to supervise the health and hygiene of pupils. They maintain medical records, perform cleanliness inspections, test sight and hearing, assist at medical examinations and follow-up defects notified. They also organise immunisation sessions in their schools and assist in research projects.

Health Education

The Health Education Council is composed of representatives of the Divisions of Public Health and Psychiatric Services, the Education Department and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. It aims to ensure that information on health is available to those engaged in education and has encouraged the inclusion of physiological subjects in the primary school curriculum. Activities have included planning an anti-smoking campaign, devising menus for school tuck-shops and recommending improvements in school lavatory facilities to combat infectious hepatitis.

Nutrition Advisory Service

Nutrition education is aimed at preventing deficiency diseases brought about by defective diet. Surveys give knowledge of the dietary pattern in various parts of the State (this also aids local home arts teachers in their teaching); studies have included overweight children, vitamin C intake of young children, and the consumption of milk, fruit and vegetables.

Industrial Hygiene

Surveys are done in various industries to discover cases of early industrial disease, (e.g. chrome ulcers and lead poisoning). This work is done in conjunction with the Department of Labour and Industry.

Environmental Sanitation and Food Control

The Health Inspectorate, which acts in conjunction with the health inspectors of the municipal councils, is largely concerned with problems of drainage and sewerage and adequate control over the processing of food. Septic tank installations are regulated and efforts made to have sewerage works extended. Plans of buildings for places of public entertainment or assembly are checked, and standards of shops, and cleanliness and care of food are inspected.

National Fitness Section

This is concerned with putting into effect the Tasmanian National Fitness Council's policy, which is the promotion of amateur sport and physical recreation, co-ordination of youth work, and assistance to existing youth and recreation groups. The main cost is met by the State Government (\$37,766 in 1964-65) and a small grant is made by the Commonwealth Government. Close contact is maintained with local government authorities and community organisations interested in aspects of youth work and national fitness. Assistance is given in the development of indoor recreation centres, youth and adventure camping programmes and other outdoor activities such as canoeing, mountaineering and bushwalking. Sports coaching classes are conducted for young people as well as classes for people of older age groups, particularly housewives. Assistance is given in the establishment and conduct of youth clubs. The Youth Hostel Association is supervised by this Section.

Infectious Diseases

These are notifiable under the *Public Health Act*, the aim being to prevent or check their spread. A campaign to immunise children and adults against poliomyelitis, using the Salk, and later the Sabin oral vaccine has eliminated this disease from Tasmania over the past four years. In 1964-65 a mild strain of scarlet fever virus led to an increase in the notification of this disease but there has been a decline in infectious hepatitis, possibly due to a build-up in general immunity.

Special conditions apply to venereal diseases. Persons suffering from them must not marry until cured, or engage in the manufacture or distribution of foodstuffs, and are liable to arrest and detention if failing to continue treatment until cured.

Quarantine provisions and tuberculosis are dealt with in later sections.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in Tasmania for a five-year period:

Infectious Diseases Notified to Department of Health Services
Number of Cases

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rheumatic Fever | 10 | 10 | 13 | 33 | 26 |
| Nephritis | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Bacillic Dysentery | 2 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 1 |
| Infantile Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 20 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 21 |
| Diphtheria | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Meningitis | 26 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 14 |
| Glandular Fever | 12 | 31 | 34 | 11 | .. |
| Hydatids | 11 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 21 |
| Infectious Hepatitis | 148 | 488 | 608 | 997 | 293 |
| Rubella | 2 | 11 | 20 | 28 | 107 |
| Scarlet Fever | 50 | 21 | 46 | 149 | 867 |
| Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Tuberculosis | 117 | 118 | 111 | 105 | 81 |
| Poliomyelitis | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malaria | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Encephalitis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Brucellosis | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Filariasis | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Puerperal Fever | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gonorrhoea | 176 | 263 | 230 | 173 | 200 |
| Syphilis | 10 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 7 |
| Total | 652 | 1,008 | 1,146 | 1,562 | 1,653 |

Division of Psychiatric Services

General

The Division controls the major psychiatric rehabilitation hospital, Lachlan Park, and the associated Millbrook Rise hospital, both at New Norfolk. It provides regional clinical psychiatric facilities, the specialists employed including social workers. Some of these services operate at the general hospitals whilst others, such as the child psychiatric unit and the alcoholic rehabilitation service, are established separately. Day hospital facilities are also available.

The legislation previously administered by the Department included the *Mental Hospitals Act* 1858, the *Mental Deficiency Act* 1920 and the *Sexual Offences Act* 1951. These Acts were all superseded by the *Mental Health Act* 1963 which is based on the modern theory that a mental institution should be a true hospital where the majority of patients attend voluntarily; there should be a high turnover of short-stay patients who are given intensive medical treatment and who return home with health restored. Application of this principle has had the effect of reducing the number of patients compulsorily detained from about 75 per cent of the total psychiatric hospital patient population to about 25 per cent.

Lachlan Park Hospital

The daily average number of patients at the Lachlan Park Hospital rose from 711 in 1964 to 875 in 1965. This did not indicate more patients suffering from mental disorders and was simply the result of an administrative re-organisation; patients previously under the control of the Mental Deficiency Board were taken onto the strength of Lachlan Park Hospital.

In 1964-65, 512 new patients were admitted to Lachlan Park Hospital and a further 89 re-admitted. The principal mental disorders diagnosed for these 601 cases were: alcoholic psychosis, 157 cases; congenital mental deficiency without epilepsy, 93; schizophrenia without congenital mental deficiency, 85; and senile dementias, 60. The following table shows the number of patients admitted and discharged, or who died, over a five-year period:

Lachlan Park Hospital
Number of Patients Admitted and Discharged, and Deaths

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Patients at Beginning of Year .. | 787 | 755 | 768 | 687 | 709 |
| Patients Admitted— | | | | | |
| First Entry | 240 | 319 | 328 | 338 | 512 |
| Re-admissions | 112 | 62 | 97 | 185 | 89 |
| Returned from Leave | 140 | 219 | 65 | 141 | 124 |
| Total | 492 | 600 | 490 | 664 | (a) 882 |
| Patients— | | | | | |
| Discharged from Hospital | 282 | 274 | 306 | 391 | 474 |
| Proceeded on Leave | 200 | 267 | 230 | 206 | 174 |
| Died | 42 | 46 | 35 | 45 | 55 |
| Total | 524 | 587 | 571 | 642 | 703 |
| Patients at End of Year .. | 755 | 768 | 687 | 709 | (a) 888 |

(a) Includes 157 Mental Deficiency Board patients transferred to Lachlan Park strength during 1964-65 and not specified as admissions.

The following table shows the diagnosis of mental illness of patients in Lachlan Park hospital over a five-year period:

Lachlan Park Hospital
Number of Patients at 30th June According to Diagnosis of Mental Disorder

| Mental Disorder | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| Congenital Mental Deficiency (a) | 207 | 213 | 151 | 189 | 258 |
| Dementias (b) | 97 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 151 |
| Organic Psychoses (c) | 66 | 80 | 100 | 92 | 101 |
| Functional Psychoses (d) | 290 | 297 | 242 | 253 | 280 |
| Psycho-Neuroses (e) | 95 | 71 | 85 | 68 | 98 |
| Total | 755 | 768 | 687 | 709 | (f) 888 |

(a) Includes deficiencies, with and without epilepsy; also with schizophrenia.

(b) Includes senile, pre-senile, and secondary or terminal dementias and with arteriosclerosis.

(c) Includes gross brain lesion; epileptic and alcoholic psychoses; toxic, confusional or exhaustive psychoses; Parkinsonism and Huntingdon's Chorea (St. Vitus' dance).

(d) Includes manic-depressive psychosis, involutional melancholia, schizophrenia not included in (a), paraphrenia or paranoid states, paranoia, recurrent melancholia, and endogenous depression.

(e) Includes psychopathic personality, anxiety state and hysteria.

(f) The increase is largely due to the transfer of Mental Deficiency Board patients to Lachlan Park Hospital strength during 1964-65.

Other Institutions

Millbrook Rise is a small neurosis hospital at New Norfolk for voluntary patients. It charges fees and provides intensive psychiatric and nursing treatment for patients with severe neuroses and early psychoses. In 1964-65, 166 patients were treated, the principal mental disorders being: anxiety states, 56 cases; melancholia and depressive states, 47; schizophrenia and schizoid states, 30.

"Karingal" at St. John's Park, New Town, houses some mentally deficient patients under the care of the Guardianship Board, constituted under the *Mental Health Act 1963*. (This Board has replaced the former Mental Deficiency Board.)

Extra-Mural Psychiatric Services: Psychiatrists provide consultant services to the general and district hospitals of the State. Psychiatric social workers and welfare officers supervise mentally defective patients and give after-care to people discharged from psychiatric hospitals.

A clinic is maintained at the Division of Public Health in Hobart. Attached to it is the Alcoholism Information Centre. Psychiatrists based on Launceston provide a regional service, travelling to the Mersey and Burnie Hospitals weekly.

Division of Tuberculosis

The Division is concerned with diagnosis, treatment and after-care. Under an arrangement with the Commonwealth, the Tasmanian Government conducts a campaign against T.B. The State is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government for approved capital and maintenance expenditure, in carrying out the physical work of the campaign.

An allowance is paid by the Commonwealth to T.B. sufferers to encourage them to give up work, to minimise the spread of the disease, and to promote better treatment. Payment of the allowance is subject to a means test on income

(but not on property) and provides \$7 a week for a single person and \$14 a week for a married person. If other income is in excess of the amount of the allowance, the allowance is reduced by the amount of the excess.

Tubercular patients are treated at the Tasmanian Chest Hospital (New Town) and the Northern Chest Hospital (Evandale). The X-ray campaign has led to a reduction in demand for in-patient treatment and to generally shorter periods in hospital. The Chest Clinics at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie are expected increasingly to become the focal points for treatment and supervision. Compulsory X-ray examinations at regular intervals often uncover chest abnormalities other than tuberculosis.

The following table shows the diagnosis of tuberculosis cases notified in Tasmania over a five-year period:

New Cases Notified to Tuberculosis Division
Classification by Diagnosis and by Sex

| Particulars | | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pulmonary | Males | 85 | 95 | 64 | 61 | 48 |
| | Females | | | 27 | 18 | 18 |
| Tuberculous Pleural Effusion | Males | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | Females | | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Primary Tuberculosis .. | Males | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Females | | | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Non-Pulmonary Cases .. | Males | 17 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| | Females | | | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| All New Cases | Males | 117 | 118 | 80 | 72 | 55 |
| | Females | | | 31 | 33 | 26 |
| Persons | | 117 | 118 | 111 | 105 | 81 |

State Controlled Hospitals

General

In Tasmania, there are private hospitals and also hospitals for which the State Government accepts the major financial responsibility; in the case of the latter group, control is either direct or exercised through Hospital Boards. (Each Board consists of seven members of whom five are appointed by the Minister for Health.)

Institutions controlled by the State (either directly or through Boards) include four general hospitals, 16 district hospitals, 12 district nursing centres with bed accommodation, two mental hospitals, two maternity hospitals, two chest hospitals and three homes for the aged. (The Department of Health Services directly administers the chest hospitals, mental hospitals, district nursing centres and one home for the aged.) These institutions could all legitimately be described as "public". However, in the tables in this section, the term "public" is applied only to the general and district hospitals, the other types of institution being specified separately.

General Hospitals (Public)

Hospitals providing all facilities and specialised treatment are the Royal Hobart, Launceston General, Mersey General (at Latrobe) and North Western General (at Burnie). The Queen Alexandra (Hobart) and the Queen Victoria (Launceston) are obstetric and gynaecological hospitals.

Specialist treatment is available at general hospitals in obstetrics, gynaecology, orthopaedics, urogenital surgery, plastic and reconstructural surgery, neuro-surgery and neurology, radiology, pathology, radiotherapy

psychiatry and ophthalmology; skin diseases and venereal diseases are also treated and clinics operate in thoracic medicine and surgery. An emergency obstetrical service, with specialists based on Hobart and Launceston, provides a free service to the smaller public hospitals, district nursing centres, and district medical officers outside the two cities.

The Lady Clark and Peacock Homes and Clare House are annexes of the Royal Hobart Hospital, the first two admitting patients for convalescence and physiotherapy as an extension of treatment, and the last treating nervous diseases and alcoholism.

Fees

The daily general ward fees charged in the State-controlled hospitals are not much lower than those in private hospitals. However, the former fees are all-inclusive, (i.e. covering medical attendance, surgery, pathology, &c.) while the latter cover only accommodation and general nursing. Under the "personal patient" scheme, a State hospital patient may have his own doctor, if he is an honorary doctor at the hospital, for the payment of an additional fee. Voluntary insurance with hospital fund organisations and Commonwealth hospital benefits enable most patients to meet the fees charged.

District Hospitals (Public)

These do not provide the full range of services available in the general hospitals, and do not have resident medical officers. They are located at Beaconsfield, Campbell Town, Currie, Franklin, Longford, New Norfolk, Ouse, Queenstown, Rosebery, Scottsdale, Smithton, St. Mary's, Ulverstone, Whitemark, Wynyard and Zeehan.

Homes for Aged and Invalids

The State Government administers three homes caring for the aged and for invalids. In the table that follows, the average daily number of inmates is dissected between "general" and "hospital"; "general" refers to inmates who are not receiving treatment in the hospital sections of the homes.

Aged and Invalid Persons in Government Homes, 1964-65

| Home | Average Daily Number of Inmates | | | Beds Available | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | For General Care | For Hospital Treatment | Total | For General Care | For Hospital Treatment | Total |
| Cosgrove Park (a) | 109 | 121 | 230 | 140 | 134 | 274 |
| St. John's Park .. | 181 | 272 | 453 | 260 | 295 | 555 |
| Spencer (b) .. | 18 | 16 | 34 | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| Total .. | 308 | 409 | 717 | 410 | 454 | 864 |

(a) Cosgrove Park is administered as part of the Launceston General Hospital.

(b) This is a geriatric wing of the Spencer Hospital, Wynyard.

Finances of State Controlled Hospitals

The following table gives a financial summary of the operation of State controlled hospitals and homes for the aged in 1963-64 ("public" hospitals in the table include general and district hospitals):

District Nursing Centres

These are operated by members of the Department's District Nursing Service. They provide general and maternity nursing facilities for country areas which do not have easily accessible hospitals. Most are visited regularly by doctors. District Nursing Centres with beds are located at Alonnah (Bruny Island), Cape Barren Island, Cygnet, Dover, George Town, Koonya, Oatlands, St. Helens, Sheffield, Swansea, Triabunna and Westbury, those without beds at Avoca, Dunalley, Gladstone, Grassy (King Island), Lilydale, Mole Creek, Redpa, Ringarooma, Rossarden, Storey's Creek and Waratah.

The following table gives a summary of the work performed by the Centres over a five-year period:

District Nursing Service—Operating Statistics

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Centres | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Beds Available in Centres | 52 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| Visits to Centres | 44,845 | 38,612 | 34,330 | 37,205 | 39,406 |
| Visits to Patients | 9,114 | 10,873 | 9,568 | 9,684 | 12,626 |
| In-Patient Bed-Days | 5,263 | 4,969 | 4,333 | 3,698 | 2,923 |
| Births | 336 | 341 | 327 | 302 | 272 |
| Child Health Visits | 11,186 | 11,961 | 10,004 | 9,707 | 9,892 |
| School Visits | 111 | 100 | 65 | 88 | 110 |

Private Hospitals

These are operated by church and other private organisations. They are licensed to receive surgical, medical, maternity or psychiatric cases. Of the seven medical-surgical private hospitals, Calvary and St. John's (Hobart) and St. Luke's and St. Vincent's (Launceston) are the largest.

Nursing homes, operated by private bodies, are institutions which do not conform to private hospital specifications with regard to equipment, construction and staffing, as laid down under the *Hospitals Act*. They are licensed to treat general cases within limits as specified in the licence. Rest homes are licensed usually to admit old people who require minimal medical care. At 30th June, 1965, there were 33 private institutions concerned with aged people who were ambulant, convalescent, or suffering from geriatric illnesses. Nazareth House (St. Leonards), St. Ann's Rest Home (Hobart) and Meercroft Home (Devonport) are the biggest of these, 16 of which have accommodation for 20 or more patients. Two other private hospitals cater for incurable or chronic illnesses, two for general convalescence and two for retarded children.

State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory is under the control of the Director of Pathology. Apart from providing certain pathological services to the Royal Hobart Hospital, other hospitals and to doctors, the laboratory provides special bacteriological and cytological services.

The Laboratory is located at the Royal Hobart Hospital; prior to 1965 special tests had to be done in Melbourne, but equipment installed in that year now enables all work to be done in Tasmania. Magnifications of 100,000 can be gained with the electron microscope and photographs in colour taken of the magnified images; this is particularly useful in medical teaching and in diagnosis. Specimens from suspected T.B. sufferers, discovered in the compulsory chest X-ray programme, are examined and uterine and other cancers

can be discovered by the Papanicolaou smear test. Tasmania was the first Australian State to introduce this test on a large scale; early diagnosis by this simple and effective method, particularly in women who show no symptoms, usually makes possible the cure of this type of cancer. Mass screening of newborn babies is done to correct errors of inborn metabolism, especially phenylketonuria. Other work includes examination of food, water and milk samples for bacterial impurities.

Government Analyst and Chemist Laboratory

The Government Analyst and Chemist provides a laboratory for the chemical analysis of a wide variety of foods, drugs and other substances and undertakes work for Government Departments and the public. Its work includes food and agricultural chemistry, forensic chemistry and toxicology, analyses for industrial hygiene purposes, water and corrosion problems, and other matters.

Other Health Matters

Children's Health Institutions

These are medical institutions run by the State or subsidised by public funds. They provide treatment and supervision along with general education. The Sight Saving School, School for the Deaf, School for the Blind, Talire (for retarded children) and Wingfield (for orthopaedic patients) are government institutions for children with particular defects.

Ambulance Services

The Ambulance Commission of Tasmania co-ordinates services throughout the State and is responsible to the Minister for seeing they operate effectively. Ambulance Boards, centred on Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie, control services in the adjacent municipalities; some municipalities, however, operate services outside the Ambulance Board scheme. The total Government grant to ambulance services, both under Board and independent control, was \$69,500 in 1964-65.

Ambulance services under control of the four Boards provide free transport for ratepayers, occupiers and pensioners. In addition to receiving Government subsidies, their income is derived from fees (payable by visitors) and municipal grants (in 1964-65, from a rate of 0.208 cents in the \$, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £).

The Ambulance Commission has adopted the training standards of the Victorian Ambulance Officers' Training School.

Royal Flying Doctor Service

This was established in Tasmania in 1960 and has as its purpose the provision of medical and dental services to persons in isolated areas. If the illness or injury is serious, a doctor flies to the patient and if necessary brings him back to the Hobart or Launceston Hospital. The ambulance services receive the calls, make arrangements to charter aircraft and supply medical equipment. The Commonwealth Government makes an annual grant towards operational expenses.

Free Milk for School Children

The *States Grants (Milk for School Children) Act* of the Commonwealth was passed in 1950 with the object of improving the diet of children. All children under 13 years attending government or non-government primary

schools, pre-schools, kindergartens and creches, are eligible to receive a small quantity of free milk daily. The cost of the milk and half the capital and incidental expenses of its distribution are paid by the Commonwealth Government. In 1964-65, the Commonwealth payment in Tasmania was \$380,000.

Blood Transfusion Service

Prior to 1954, the Australian Red Cross Society, which operates the Service, was assisted only by the State Government; since then, a grant equal to 30 per cent of operating expenses has been made by the Commonwealth Government and 60 per cent by the State. The combined grant in 1964-65 was \$36,630.

Municipal Health Functions

Municipal Councils and City Corporations possess wide powers and responsibilities in public health. They organise triple antigen immunisation campaigns against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccinations against poliomyelitis and smallpox. (These are available without charge to children under 17 years.) They control the condemnation of sub-standard dwellings, the effective disposal of sewerage and drainage, the provision of garbage and night soil services, the construction of reservoirs and the reticulation of water. A Medical Officer of Health, often appointed by two councils, is responsible, among other things, for enquiring into the causes, origins and distribution of diseases; for investigating influences affecting the public health of the district; for directing and supervising the municipal health inspectors in the execution of the *Public Health Act*, for inspection of local certificates of notification of infectious disease and direction of control of such disease; for reporting the existence of any nuisance and inspection of any animal, carcass, provisions or food for sale for human consumption; and for inspecting any premises where milk or milk products are produced or stored and for reporting on the health of inmates or animals on the premises.

Commonwealth Department of Health

General

The Department is concerned in Tasmania with the maintenance of quarantine stations and quarantine supervision of persons, animals, plants and goods; the provision of hospital, medical and pharmaceutical benefits; the payment of grants for free milk to school children; the pensioner medical service; tuberculosis allowances; home nursing, mental institution and other subsidies; the control and maintenance of health laboratories at Hobart and Launceston; the Acoustic Laboratory in Hobart; co-operation with the State Department of Health Services, in planning and taking measures to improve public health, including the anti-tuberculosis and anti-poliomyelitis campaigns, and National Fitness; the conduct of certain medical examinations; and the supervision of radio and television advertising and talks on medical matters.

The Commonwealth Acts administered by the Department include the *Acoustic Laboratories Act* 1948; *Foot and Mouth Disease Act* 1961; *Home Nursing Subsidy Act* 1956; *Medical Research Endowment Act* 1937; *National Fitness Act* 1941; *National Health Act* 1953-1961; *Quarantine Act* 1908-1961; *States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act* 1955; *States Grants (Milk for School Children) Act* 1950; *Therapeutic Substances Act* 1953-1959; *Tuberculosis Act* 1948.

Commonwealth National Health Payments

The following table shows the total Commonwealth payments for health benefits and services in Tasmania, since 1955-56:

Commonwealth National Health Payments (a)
(\$'000)

| Benefit or Service | 1955-56 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits | 623 | 1,149 | 1,301 | 1,321 | 1,703 | 1,812 |
| Medical Benefits | 227 | 589 | 578 | 634 | 686 | 1,000 |
| Free Milk Scheme | 370 | 394 | 342 | 376 | 391 | 380 |
| Medical Benefits for Pensioners .. | 110 | 215 | 231 | 234 | 253 | 256 |
| Pharmaceutical Benefits | 403 | 1,037 | 1,091 | 1,454 | 1,234 | 1,706 |
| Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners | 59 | 374 | 451 | 506 | 527 | 578 |
| Tuberculosis Campaign (b) .. | 440 | 428 | 462 | 442 | 442 | 438 |
| Miscellaneous | 37 | 52 | 55 | 56 | 65 | 66 |
| Total | 2,270 | 4,238 | 4,510 | 5,023 | 5,301 | 6,236 |

Note: Figures have been rounded to nearest \$'000 without adjustment to add to totals.

(a) Payments from National Welfare Fund and minor items of expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Includes allowances to persons and reimbursements to State Government for approved expenditure.

Pensioner Medical Service

Free general practitioner medical treatment and pharmaceutical benefits are available to age, invalid, widow and service pensioners and their dependants if pensions were being received before 1st November, 1955. Those whose pensions were granted after that date receive benefits only if income in excess of their pensions (including income from property) does not exceed \$4 a week (single pensioner), \$8 a week (married pensioner) or \$10 a week (a married couple, where only one is a pensioner). All persons receiving tuberculosis allowances, and their dependants, are eligible. A fee may be charged by doctors for travelling and attendance outside normal surgery or visiting hours.

The Department of Social Services issues entitlement cards and acts as agent for the Department of Health.

Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratory

The main function of the Laboratory is the provision and maintenance of hearing aids, without charge, to deaf school and pre-school children, and to those whose hearing loss was discovered after leaving school, but who are still under 21 years of age. It also provides and maintains hearing aids on behalf of the Repatriation and other Commonwealth Departments; assists the Education Department in measuring deafness by providing and maintaining portable audiometers; tests the hearing of civil aircrew as required by international agreement; and makes independent tests on behalf of State and other authorities.

Quarantine

Quarantine, as administered by the Commonwealth, guards against the importation from overseas of three types of possible infection. The safeguards are as follows: human quarantine, which controls the movement of persons until it is apparent they are free of disease; animal quarantine, which controls the

importation of animals and animal products; and plant quarantine, which regulates the conditions of importation of all plants and plant products to exclude plant diseases, insect pests and weeds.

The administration of safeguards against infection from *interstate travel and trade* is left to the States unless Commonwealth action is necessary for the protection of a State.

National Health Benefits

General: A basic principle in the provision of medical and hospital benefits is Commonwealth support for voluntary insurance against the costs involved. Registered health insurance organisations collect contributions from members and refund a proportion of hospital or doctors' charges. They also act as paying agents for Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits, non-contributors to organisations receiving from the Commonwealth a reduced rate of hospital benefit and no medical benefit. Membership may be had in, and benefits received from, more than one organisation, but Commonwealth benefit is paid only once in respect of each claim.

A Special Account System provides an assured rate of benefit to contributors who would otherwise have been excluded because of organisations' rules relating to pre-existing ailments, chronic illnesses and maximum organisation benefits; payments made by organisations under this provision are re-imbursed by the Commonwealth.

Medical Benefits: These benefits are given for medical services detailed in the Schedule to the Commonwealth *National Health Act*. Combined Commonwealth and organisation benefits must not exceed 90 per cent of the fee charged for the service. For the most common form of service, a general practitioner consultation, a contributor receives a Commonwealth benefit of 80 cents and, in Tasmania, an organisation benefit as high as \$1 (organisation benefits are not uniform). In addition to the Commonwealth benefit expenditure shown in the previous table, the total medical benefit payments in Tasmania by the organisations amounted to \$1,214,000 in 1964-65.

Hospital Benefits: These benefits are paid for all patients by the Commonwealth at a minimum rate of 80 cents a day, but if a person contributes to an organisation, the Commonwealth benefit increases to \$2, as long as the organisation's contribution is not less than \$1.60 a day. The highest organisation benefit in Tasmania is \$10 a day (organisation benefits are not uniform) and the maximum rate of family contribution is 80 cents a week. In addition to the Commonwealth benefit expenditure shown in the previous table, the total hospital benefit payments in Tasmania by the organisations amounted to \$1,854,000 in 1964-65.

Health Insurance Organisations: Voluntary health insurance organisations operating in Tasmania in 1965-66, and providing both medical and hospital benefit insurance, were the Tasmanian Government Insurance Office; the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia Ltd.; the United Ancient Order of Druids Friendly Society; the St. Luke's Medical and Hospital Benefit Association; the United Friendly Societies Medical and Hospital Benefit Association; the Independent Order of Oddfellows of Tasmania; the Queenstown Medical Union Hospital and Medical Benefits Fund; and the A.N.A. Federal Health Benefits Company Ltd. In addition, there are four organisations which are not open to the general public but are, for example, restricted to employees of a particular firm.

Pharmaceutical Benefits: Under this scheme, drugs and medicines for patients, who are required to pay a flat charge of 50 cents, can be prescribed by a medical practitioner or by a hospital. Not all drugs and medicines can be supplied under this scheme, but the Health Department's list of approved pharmaceutical preparations is extensive.

Commonwealth-Assisted Health Organisations

Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme

The Scheme provides payments to assist the expansion of home nursing activities. To be eligible for a subsidy, bodies organising such activities must be non-profit making, must receive assistance from a State or local government body, and must employ registered nurses. The Commonwealth subsidy must not exceed any State grant. Eligible organisations established before 1956 receive up to \$2,000 for each qualified nurse employed; those established later than 1956 receive up to \$1,000.

National Heart Foundation of Australia

This was established to promote research in cardiovascular disease, to rehabilitate heart sufferers and to foster the dissemination of information about heart diseases. The State Division deals especially with rehabilitation and education.

Lady Gowrie Child Centre

This pre-school demonstration centre in Hobart was established by the Commonwealth in 1940. Its specialised function is demonstration and research and its programme is carried out under the supervision of the Federal Pre-School Officer in Canberra. It is concerned with a study of the factors promoting or retarding physical and mental health in young children and in demonstrating an educational health programme based on the developing needs of children aged three to six years. The Centre is used for observation by students of medicine, psychology, education, domestic science and nursing.

Other Organisations

Other organisations associated with public health and receiving Commonwealth grants are the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, the Royal Flying Doctor Service and the Tasmanian National Fitness Council; these have been dealt with in an earlier section.

LAW AND ORDER

Origin and Evolution of Tasmanian Law

Original Charters

By letters patent and Royal instructions issued by King George III in 1787, Captain Arthur Phillip was authorised and empowered to constitute and appoint justices of the peace, coroners, constables, and other necessary officers and ministers for the better administration of justice and for putting the law in execution in the colony of New South Wales (which then included what is now the State of Tasmania). A warrant for a Charter was issued to establish courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. It provided that "Our present and all Our future governors and lieutenant governors and Our judge advocate for the time being shall be justices of the peace within the said place or settlement and that all and every such justice and justices of the peace shall have the same power to keep the peace, arrest, take bail, bind to good behaviour, suppress and punish riots, and do all other matters and things with respect to the-

inhabitants residing or being in the place or settlement aforesaid, as justices of the peace have within that part of the Kingdom of Great Britain called England within their respective jurisdictions". By a subsequent Charter in 1814 the Deputy Judge Advocate was added as a justice of the peace. Meanwhile, within a year of the occupation and settlement of Van Diemen's Land, warrants had been issued in 1804 appointing a justice of the peace for Van Diemen's Land and another justice at Port Dalrymple.

Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land

In 1823 the Imperial Government passed an Act empowering King George IV as a temporary measure to institute a Court of Judicature to be styled the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land. It began its activities in May, 1824, with Sir John Lewes Pedder as Chief Justice. The Court superseded the Lieutenant Governor's Court, of civil jurisdiction only, which had been set up in 1815 under a Deputy Judge Advocate. In 1828 the Imperial Parliament passed the Australian Courts Act, which is usually known as the Huskisson Act. It empowered His Majesty, as a permanent measure, to establish the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land as a court of record having cognisance of all pleas, civil, criminal or mixed, and jurisdiction in all cases as fully as His Majesty's Courts at Westminster. The Court was constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery and was also granted equitable, admiralty and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

All persons convicted of offences before the Court were to be liable to suffer the same pains, penalties and forfeitures as persons similarly convicted in England. Offences were to be prosecuted by information in the name of the Attorney General or other officers duly appointed by the Governor. By leave of the Court, however, a private person could bring a criminal information against another person.

The Huskisson Act also provided that all laws and statutes in force within the realm of England at the time of the passing of the Act should be applied in the administration of justice in the Courts of Van Diemen's Land so far as the same could be applied within the Colony. The Governor was given the power to resolve by ordinance such doubts as might arise as to the applicability of English law and to limit or modify such law. Until any such ordinance might be made, questions of doubt were to be settled by the Supreme Court.

Pursuant to the Huskisson Act, the Charter of Justice was granted by King William IV in 1831. By this Charter, the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land was created and constituted a Court of Record consisting of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge. The Huskisson Act had given the Judges power to make rules and orders regarding the practice and procedure in proceedings before the Court but, in 1854, the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land passed the *Common Law Procedure Act* which regulated all such matters and this Act was replaced many years later by the present statute, the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act* 1932.

Origin of Other Courts

The Huskisson Act empowered the legislature of Van Diemen's Land by laws or ordinances to institute Courts of Requests with power and authority to hear and determine, in a summary way, claims in debt or damages not exceeding \$20, to be held before a Commissioner to be appointed by His Majesty. In the exercise of this power the Colonial Legislature in 1829 passed an Act "to institute Courts of Requests" and since that date a number of statutes dealing with the subject have been passed. Courts of Requests are now regulated by the *Local Courts Act* 1896.

Courts of General Sessions have a similar history in some respects as their creation by the Colonial Legislature was authorised by the Huskisson Act and they too are now regulated by the *Local Courts Act* 1896.

Other Imperial Statutes that need to be mentioned in connection with the origin and evolution of Tasmanian law are the Australian Constitutions Act 1850, which empowered the Colonial Legislature to make provisions for the better administration of justice and for defining the constitution of the Courts of Law and Equity and of juries within the Colony; and also the Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 which recognised that a Colonial Legislature at all times had full power within its jurisdiction to establish Courts of Judicature, and to abolish and reconstitute them, to alter their constitution, and to make provision for the administration of justice in them.

The Huskisson Act also empowered the Colonial Legislature to constitute Courts of Quarter Sessions with power and authority to try in a summary way all crimes, misdemeanours and other offences or misconduct not punishable by death. The Legislature of Van Diemen's Land accordingly instituted Courts of Quarter Sessions, which were also given jurisdiction to hear appeals from justices of the peace. In 1857 the Colonial Parliament passed a further Act providing for the appointment of Recorders to hold Courts of General Sessions as Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. Two years earlier it had passed the *Magistrate's Summary Procedure Act* and the *Magistrate's Criminal Procedure Act*, which defined the duties of Justices of the Peace concerning summary convictions and orders and persons charged with criminal offences. These latter two Acts were subsequently superseded by the *Justice's Procedure Act* 1919 and finally by the *Justices Act* 1959. Courts of Quarter Sessions have long ceased to exist in Tasmania.

Juries

Tasmanian legislation regulating juries seems to have been first passed in 1830 although, for many years before that date, the introduction of the British system of trial by jury in civil and criminal cases had been persistently urged in the Colony.

The Hobart Town Gazette shows that juries had been employed in the colony for the trial of criminal cases from the establishment of the Supreme Court in 1824. Juries remain as the tribunal for trying indictable criminal cases and there is a limited right to a jury in civil cases, although in 1935 they were abolished for the purpose of trying motor-accident cases.

The liability for jury service now rests on men and women between the ages of 25 and 65 years, except that those twice convicted of any treason, felony or infamous crime are disqualified; however, a schedule to the Jury Act lists those who, because of their office or occupation, shall be held exempt from service (e.g. the Governor, members of parliament, heads of State Departments, &c.). The basic source from which jury lists are compiled are the Assembly rolls for State and Federal elections. At special jury sessions, Justices are required to strike out the names of persons who are disqualified to serve as jurors; exempt from serving as jurors; disabled by lunacy, imbecility of mind or physical infirmity; unable to read or write English; or of bad fame or repute. They are also required to add in the names of persons improperly omitted, and to correct all errors in the jury lists.

Courts of Petty Sessions

A Court of Petty Sessions has jurisdiction over all summary offences and also over certain indictable offences at the option of the defendant. Under the *Justices Act 1963*, a defendant may choose summary trial in the Court of Petty Sessions when charged with the following crimes: (a) Escape or rescue; facilitating escape of a prisoner or harbouring an offender; assisting escape of a criminal lunatic; rescuing goods legally seized; making a false declaration (or statement). (b) Stealing; killing an animal with intent to steal; unlawfully branding an animal; obtaining goods by a false pretence; cheating; fraud in respect of payment for work; receiving stolen property. (In all these cases the value of the property concerned must exceed \$20 but not \$400. If the value does not exceed \$20 the defendant will be tried summarily. If it exceeds \$400 he will be committed for trial in the Supreme Court.) (c) Breaking a building other than a dwelling-house. (It is necessary for the defendant to be committed to the Supreme Court for trial where it is alleged that in the commission of the offence: property to the value of more than \$400 has been stolen; violence has been used or offered to any person in or about the building; the person had in his possession a gun, pistol, dagger, cosh, or other offensive weapon; explosives were used; or the defendant intended to commit a crime other than stealing.) (d) Forgery; uttering. (The complaint must be for an offence in respect of a cheque for not more than \$400.)

Cases Tried in Lower Courts

| Offence | | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Offences Against the Person | .. Males | 444 | 435 | 516 | 575 | 455 |
| | Females | 12 | 14 | 8 | 21 | 9 |
| Offences Against Property | .. Males | 2,507 | 2,155 | 2,073 | 2,090 | (a)2,471 |
| | Females | 158 | 107 | 151 | 148 | 117 |
| Offences Against the Currency | .. Males | 14 | 20 | 22 | 62 | 92 |
| | Females | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Offences Against Good Order | .. Males | 1,350 | 1,499 | 1,580 | 1,523 | 1,494 |
| | Females | 56 | 63 | 53 | 132 | 89 |
| Offences Against Traffic Regulations | Males | 13,585 | 14,838 | 17,800 | 20,384 | 20,596 |
| | Females | 493 | 676 | 747 | 762 | 971 |
| All Other Offences (b) | .. Males | 5,162 | 6,976 | 6,983 | 8,572 | 4,981 |
| | Females | 265 | 442 | 476 | 457 | 423 |
| Total Offences | .. Males | 23,062 | 25,923 | 28,974 | 33,206 | 30,089 |
| | Females | 985 | 1,304 | 1,441 | 1,522 | 1,613 |

(b) Includes offences mainly against liquor, education, neglected children, revenue, and gambling suppression laws, desertion of wives and children, perjury and subornation, and conspiracy.

The following table shows the cases tried and their results for 1964. (Minor traffic offences settled without court appearance are excluded.)

Lower Courts, 1964

| Offence | Cases Tried | Convictions | Committed to Higher Courts | Ad-journed Sine Die | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Re-manded |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| MALES | | | | | | |
| Offences Against the Person .. | 455 | 274 | 64 | 44 | 67 | 6 |
| Offences Against Property .. | 2,471 | 1,707 | 506 | 115 | 130 | 13 |
| Offences Against the Currency .. | 92 | 53 | 27 | 7 | 5 | .. |
| Offences Against Good Order .. | 1,494 | 1,258 | 3 | 94 | 128 | 11 |
| Offences Against Traffic Regulations | 20,596 | 18,338 | .. | 835 | 1,411 | 12 |
| All Other Offences (a) | 4,981 | 3,785 | 5 | 249 | 939 | 3 |
| Total | 30,089 | 25,415 | 605 | 1,344 | 2,680 | 45 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| Offences Against the Person .. | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Offences Against Property .. | 117 | 82 | 2 | 18 | 15 | .. |
| Offences Against the Currency .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Offences Against Good Order .. | 89 | 78 | .. | 6 | 5 | .. |
| Offences Against Traffic Regulations | 971 | 847 | .. | 35 | 89 | .. |
| All Other Offences (a) | 423 | 258 | 1 | 18 | 145 | 1 |
| Total | 1,613 | 1,271 | 5 | 79 | 257 | 1 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,702 | 26,686 | 610 | 1,423 | 2,937 | 46 |

(a) Includes offences mainly against liquor, education, neglected children, revenue, and gambling suppression laws, desertion of wives and children, perjury and subornation, and conspiracy.

Courts of Requests

These are constituted as courts with civil jurisdiction for each municipality in accordance with the authority given by the *Local Courts Act* 1896. Courts are held before a Commissioner, usually a legally qualified Police Magistrate. There is also power to appoint a substitute Commissioner. In the larger centres these Courts sit weekly but in smaller centres monthly, and in sparsely populated country areas four times a year.

Every Court has jurisdiction throughout the State but a plaintiff may lose costs if he brings his action in a Court other than the Court nearest to which the defendant lives or carries on business.

The jurisdiction of a Court of Requests, which is a court of record, covers all personal actions where the debt or damage claimed does not exceed the maximum amount fixed under the Act (\$1,500 before a legally qualified Commissioner and \$1,000 in any other case).

The Commissioner alone determines all questions of fact as well as of law and his decision is the judgement of the Court, unless a jury is required. In any action either party may require a jury as of right and there is power for the Commissioner to order that an action be tried by a jury, even though neither party has required it.

Law and equity are administered concurrently in the Court and the general principles of practice in the Supreme Court are adopted and applied in cases not expressly provided for in the Act or Rules.

Courts of General Sessions

A Court of General Sessions with civil jurisdiction is constituted under the *Local Courts Act* 1896 for each municipality of the State. It is a court of civil jurisdiction and does not deal with offences similar to those tried in Courts of Petty Sessions. The cities are excluded, civil actions there being dealt with by Courts of Requests. A Court of General Sessions is constituted by a Chairman (elected by the Justices for the municipality) and at least one other Justice. All questions are decided by a majority of the Justices present and, if they are equally divided in opinion, the Chairman has both a deliberative and casting vote. The Court sits once a month if there is business requiring its attention.

A Court of General Sessions has jurisdiction to deal with civil proceedings of a minor nature and the limit of the Court's jurisdiction has been fixed at the sum of \$100.

Litigation in Civil Courts

The following table shows the number of plaints entered and writs issued in the lower and higher Tasmanian courts over a three-year period:

Litigation in Civil Courts

| Particulars | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Lower Courts— | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| Plaints Entered | 38,673 | 2,234 | 40,574 | 2,298 | 40,864 | 2,575 |
| Verdicts for Plaintiff .. | 19,635 | 1,183 | 10,097 | 574 | 18,697 | 1,253 |
| Higher Courts— | | | | | | |
| Writs Issued | 1,734 | (a) | 1,761 | (a) | 1,733 | (a) |

(a) Not available.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania

The Supreme Court of Tasmania is constituted by the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. Regular sittings of the Court are held at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie, although the Court is empowered to sit and act at any time and at any place for the exercise of any part of the jurisdiction and business of the Court.

The Court has jurisdiction over all causes, both civil and criminal, except those reserved to the High Court of Australia under the Commonwealth Constitution. It also exercises federal jurisdiction in matters such as matrimonial causes, bankruptcy, &c. Its civil jurisdiction extends to all causes of action, whatever the amount involved may be, and its criminal jurisdiction includes the trial of all indictable offences. In civil cases the Court has power to call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified to assist in the trial of the action, but is not bound by the opinion or advice of any such assessor.

There is an appeal to the Supreme Court of Tasmania from all inferior courts, and from many statutory tribunals.

Law and equity are administered concurrently in the Court which is enjoined to grant, either absolutely or on such terms and conditions as seem just, all such remedies as any of the parties may be entitled to so that, as far as possible, all matters in controversy between the parties may be completely and finally determined, and a multiplicity of legal proceedings avoided. The Judges, on the recommendation of the Rules Committee, are empowered to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of all proceedings in the Court.

The jurisdiction of the Court is usually exercised by a Judge of the Court and from his decision there is an appeal to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of Tasmania. A Full Court consists of two or more Judges of the Court. The Full Court is also a Court of Criminal Appeal under the Criminal Code. The latter is a Court to which appeals may be brought by the Crown or by an accused person where an indictable offence is involved. In some cases, there is an appeal as of right but, in other cases, special leave is required.

The following table shows the number of cases tried in the higher courts, and the number of convictions and remands during 1964.

Supreme Court Actions, 1964

| Offence | Cases Tried | | Convictions (a) | | Remands | |
|---|-------------|----|--------------------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Offences Against the Person— | | | | | | |
| Attempted Murder | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Manslaughter (including Offences arising from Traffic Accidents) | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Robbery with Violence | 10 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Wounding and Grievous Bodily Harm | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Common Assault | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rape | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Indecent Assault | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Assault with Indecent Intent | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Defilement and Unlawful Carnal Knowledge | 16 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Indecent Practices between Male Persons | 7 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Abduction | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dangerous Driving | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Offences Against Property— | | | | | | |
| Burglary or Housebreaking | 47 | .. | 44 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Breaking a Building other than a Dwelling | 36 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| Stealing from the Person | 20 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Receiving | 7 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Obtaining Goods by False Pretences | 13 | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Arson | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Forgery and Offences Against the Currency— | | | | | | |
| Forgery and Uttering Offences | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Offences Against Good Order— | | | | | | |
| Escape from Custody | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| All Other Offences— | | | | | | |
| Perjury and Subornation | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total (b) | 202 | 3 | 170 | 2 | 6 | .. |

(a) The difference between "cases tried" and "convictions and remands", is the number found not guilty.

(b) There are fewer Supreme Court cases tried than the number committed from the lower courts would lead one to expect. This is because (i) *complaints* often embrace several *offences* in the lower courts; (ii) some cases are not proceeded with.

The following table shows the number of convictions in the higher courts over a five-year period:

Supreme Court Cases—Convictions

| Offence | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|------|------|------|------|---------|
| Offences Against the Person | 39 | 37 | 54 | 29 | 48 |
| Offences Against Property | 230 | 246 | 204 | 237 | (a) 111 |
| Forgery and Offences Against the Currency | 13 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| Offences Against Good Order | 6 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 3 |
| All Other Offences | 7 | .. | 1 | 6 | .. |
| Total | 295 | 304 | 270 | 293 | (a) 172 |

(a) A 1963 amendment to the Justice Act provided that if the amount involved in an offence against property was less than \$400, the defendant could elect to be tried in a magistrate's court. This had the effect of reducing the number of cases coming before the judges' courts.

The High Court of Australia

This Court was created by the Commonwealth Constitution and it has both original and appellate jurisdiction. It is constituted by the Chief Justice of Australia and six other Justices.

There is an appeal as of right to the High Court from the Supreme Court of the State in any civil matter where the sum involved amounts to at least \$3,000 or where the decision under appeal affects the status of any person under the laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce, bankruptcy or insolvency. In other cases (including criminal cases) there is an appeal to the High Court if leave or special leave is granted.

Sittings of the High Court of Australia are held in each capital city and one sitting is held in Hobart each year if the volume of business warrants it. Tasmanian cases otherwise are usually heard either in Melbourne or Sydney.

Privy Council

An appeal lies direct from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in a civil action where the amount involved is not less than \$2,000 and in other cases an appeal may be heard by special leave. Special leave may also be obtained to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court of Australia but there are restrictions where the interpretation of the Commonwealth Constitution is involved.

Tribunals

There are many tribunals which are not true courts and the powers and functions of these depend upon the detailed provisions of the particular statute under which they operate. Certain specialised Courts have been created by statute. For example, there is the Wardens' Court constituted under the *Mining Act 1929* and the Licensing Court constituted under the *Licensing Act 1932*.

Coroner's Courts

Coroners are appointed by the Governor and have jurisdiction throughout the State. Under the *Coroner's Act 1957*, a coroner may hold an inquest: (a) concerning the manner of death of any person who has died a violent or unnatural death, who died suddenly, or who died in a prison, hospital or mental institution; at the direction of the Attorney General, he may also be required to hold an inquest concerning any death; (b) the cause and origin of any fire if the Attorney General has directed, or has approved a request by the owner or insurer of the property; or at the request of the Fire Brigades Commission or the Rural Fires Board.

The coroner usually acts alone in holding an inquest, but in the case of a death, either the Attorney General or the relatives of the deceased may request that a four or six man jury be empanelled. The inquest may be dispensed with and post mortem by a doctor substituted, unless the circumstances of death make an inquest mandatory under the Act.

The duty of the court is to determine who the deceased was, and the circumstances by which he came to his death. Medical practitioners and other persons may be summoned to give evidence. Viewing of the body is not essential but in the case of the death of an infant in a nursing home, the coroner may also enquire generally into the conditions and running of the institution. On the evidence submitted at the inquest, the coroner can order a person to be committed to the Supreme Court and can grant bail. In the case of murder, a coroner can issue a warrant for apprehension.

Children's Courts

Under provision of the *Child Welfare Act* 1960, Children's Courts are established to deal with offenders under the age of 17 years. Special magistrates may be appointed by the Governor to adjudicate in these Courts and one such Magistrate is sufficient to constitute a Court. In the absence of a Special Magistrate, the Court may be constituted by a Police Magistrate or two Justices.

A Children's Court is a court of summary jurisdiction and, in the case of children under 14 years of age, it may hear and determine all indictable offences except murder, attempt to murder, manslaughter, and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. When children over this age are charged with an indictable offence they, or their parents on their behalf, may elect to be dealt with by the Court in a summary way instead of being tried by a jury, except when the offences are murder, attempt to murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and robbery with violence.

It is a requirement of the *Child Welfare Act* that before a court may finally determine the case of any child appearing before it, a Child Welfare Officer must be given the opportunity to investigate the circumstances of the case and to report on it. This aspect of child welfare work is important for three reasons:

- (i) these investigations often uncover underlying causes for delinquency in the child's background and indicate the need for continued work with the child;
- (ii) the reports serve as a guide to the courts, and in over 90 per cent of cases, the treatment of offenders follows the recommendations made;
- (iii) information gained about the child in the initial investigation is the basis of the methods to be used should the court place on the Social Welfare Department the responsibility of continued supervision; at 30th June, 1965, there were 265 children under the supervision of Child Welfare Officers as a result of Supervision Orders imposed by the Courts.

Statistics of offences for which children were reported appear in this chapter under "Department of Social Welfare".

Bankruptcy

Under the Federal *Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1960 which came into operation on 1st August, 1928, Tasmania was proclaimed a bankruptcy district. A Federal Court of Bankruptcy was established with jurisdiction throughout Australia.

This jurisdiction, however, is exercised only in New South Wales and Victoria while the Supreme Court of Tasmania exercises federal jurisdiction in bankruptcy throughout the State.

If any person is unable to meet his debts, he may voluntarily file a petition with the Court requesting sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided that the debts to the petitioning creditor or creditors amount to not less than \$100. After sequestration:

- (i) the property of the bankrupt vests in an Official Receiver (who acts under the general authority of the Federal Attorney General and is controlled by the Court) for division amongst the creditors; or
- (ii) the bankrupt may compound with his creditors and enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to Court approval.

Part XI of the Bankruptcy Act makes provision, without sequestration, for composition, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment while Part XII provides for deeds of arrangement. Under Part XI, the debtor may call a meeting of his creditors and either compound with them to pay a certain sum in the \$ as full settlement of his debts or enter into a scheme of arrangement allowing him a specified time in which to pay. Alternatively, under Part XII, his creditors may require him to execute a deed of assignment by which control of his affairs passes to a trustee registered under the Act, or to file a petition in bankruptcy.

The following table shows the number of bankruptcies of the various types together with the assets and liabilities of debtors:

Tasmania—Bankruptcy Proceedings

| Particulars | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates— | | | | | |
| Number | 91 | 76 | 93 | 116 | 123 |
| Liabilities \$ | 594,688 | 452,266 | 507,006 | 767,510 | 499,152 |
| Assets \$ | 267,692 | 179,044 | 201,802 | 275,756 | 224,104 |
| Deeds of Assignment, Compositions and Schemes under Part XI— | | | | | |
| Number | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Liabilities \$ | 31,360 | 28,822 | 21,216 | 62,114 | .. |
| Assets \$ | 26,924 | 25,910 | 35,378 | 46,980 | .. |
| Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII— | | | | | |
| Number | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Liabilities \$ | 120,444 | 94,348 | 84,120 | 14,860 | 43,660 |
| Assets \$ | 41,444 | 45,726 | 91,656 | 9,772 | 40,474 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| Number | 96 | 81 | 98 | 119 | 126 |
| Liabilities \$ | 746,492 | 575,436 | 612,342 | 844,484 | 542,812 |
| Assets \$ | 336,060 | 250,680 | 328,836 | 332,508 | 264,578 |

The Licensing Court

Prior to 1953 there were forty-nine licensing courts in Tasmania (one for each municipality). They consisted of a Police Magistrate as chairman and two local Justices of the Peace.

With a view to obtaining uniformity of standards and to improving accommodation throughout the State, amendments in 1952 were made to the *Licensing Act* 1932. These made provision for the appointment of a Licensing

Court to consist of a Police Magistrate as chairman and two Government nominees. The Act also empowered the Court to determine the minimum standards of service, management, accommodation, structure and equipment which should apply to hotels, and also the qualifications required by persons holding or applying for licences. The new Court came into being on the 28th January, 1953, and immediately set about the task of improving the standards of hotels throughout the State.

Since then the standard of hotels throughout Tasmania has improved.

The following table shows the total bedroom accommodation available to the public during recent years:

Standard of Accommodation—Hotels (a)

| Date | Total Number of Bedrooms | Number of Bedrooms Furnished With— | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | Private Bath, Showers, Toilets and Hand-basins | Handbasins with Hot and Cold Running Water |
| 31st Dec., 1955 .. | 3,709 | 124 | 1,353 |
| 30th June, 1960 .. | 3,766 | 338 | 2,780 |
| 1961 .. | 3,687 | 420 | 2,897 |
| 1962 .. | 3,672 | 576 | 2,859 |
| 1963 .. | 3,726 | 618 | 2,997 |
| 1964 .. | 3,774 | 638 | 3,028 |
| 1965 .. | 3,840 | 721 | 3,013 |

(a) Includes licensed motels.

Every hotel in Tasmania is visited annually by a member of the Court and the Court's inspectors and the public health inspector make a thorough examination of each hotel prior to the annual sittings at which renewals of licences are considered. Reports are furnished for the information of the Court and the Tourist Department. An officer of the Fire Brigades Commission also carries out an annual inspection to ensure that each hotel complies with the requirements of the Commission.

The Tasmanian *Licensing Act* contains provisions relating to the sale of liquor to minors and sale during prohibited hours. Liquor may be sold between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. Monday to Saturday inclusive, and on Sunday it may be supplied for consumption with a bona fide meal during such hours as may be fixed by the Court. It is the duty of every licensee to receive or provide for any person lawfully requiring any meal or refreshments.

The following table shows the licences and club registrations operative:

Licensed Hotels, Clubs and Other Licensed Dealers

| At 30th June | Hotels and Motels | Public Houses (a) | Railway Refreshment Rooms | Wholesale Licences | Registered Clubs | Total |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| 1955 .. | 291 | 7 | 4 | (b) | 87 | 389 |
| 1963 .. | 273 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 121 | 428 |
| 1964 .. | 273 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 128 | 435 |
| 1965 .. | 270 | 5 | 2 | 28 | 130 | 435 |

(a) These licensed premises do not provide accommodation.

(b) Issued by the Treasury until 1960. Wholesale merchants are permitted to sell to the public in 2-gallon lots.

Permits may be granted for the consumption of liquor on licensed premises between 10 p.m. and midnight at special functions. Each application has to be investigated by a police officer and is reported upon to the Court. The majority of applications for late permits are for Friday and Saturday nights. They are refused if it appears that the social function is likely to become a public event. Those granted by the Court are in addition to the first twelve in respect of each hotel which may be granted annually by Justices or Police Magistrates. In 1964-65, the Licensing Court granted 6,030 late permits while a further 2,619 permits were granted by Police Magistrates and Local Justices.

The following table shows the estimated consumption of alcoholic liquor in Tasmania over a five-year period:

Estimated Consumption of Beer, Wine and Spirits

| Year | Beer | | Wine | | Spirits | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Total | Per Head of Mean Population | Total (a) | Per Head of Mean Population | Total | Per Head of Mean Population |
| | '000 Gallons | Gallons | '000 Gallons | Gallons | '000 Proof Gallons | Proof Gallons |
| 1960-61 | 6,587 | 18.82 | 421 | 1.20 | 132 | 0.38 |
| 1961-62 | 6,632 | 18.58 | 416 | 1.17 | 134 | 0.37 |
| 1962-63 | 6,618 | 18.28 | 422 | 1.17 | 138 | 0.38 |
| 1963-64 | 6,609 | 18.05 | 427 | 1.17 | 140 | 0.38 |
| 1964-65 | (b) | (b) | 429 | 1.17 | 143 | 0.39 |

(a) Wholesale sales of resident distributors.

(b) Not available for publication.

Comparative Australian consumption figures per head for 1963-64 were: beer, 23.5 gallons; wine, 1.2 gallons; spirits, 0.3 proof gallons.

Prisons

General

The establishment, regulation and conduct of prisons and the custody of prisoners in Tasmania are provided for under the *Prison Act* 1868 and 1908. Under the Act, a Controller of Prisons is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for the management of the main prison as well as the custody of prisoners.

Two justices are appointed each year to act as Visiting Justices. They visit the prison at least once per month to examine the treatment, behaviour and condition of prisoners, and the condition of the prison. They hear complaints with regard to offences committed in the gaol, and have power to punish offenders either by solitary confinement or by extending the term of imprisonment.

The main prison in Tasmania is at Risdon near Hobart, and has, as an outstation, the Prison Farm at Hayes in the Derwent Valley. The prison at Launceston is limited in function, receiving only persons on remand or sentenced for periods not exceeding seven days.

Prisoners Received and Discharged

In the following tables giving details of prisoners received into and discharged from Tasmanian prisons, no distinction is made between those on remand and those convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

The next table shows the number of prisoners received into and discharged from Tasmanian prisons in 1964-65. (Figures for H.M. Prison, Risdon, include those held in custody at the Hayes prison farm.)

Prisoners Received and Discharged, 1964-65

| Particulars | H.M. Prison, Risdon | | H.M. Prison, Launceston | | Total | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| In Custody 30.6.64 | 232 | 6 | 2 | .. | 234 | 6 |
| Received 1964-65 .. | (a) 814 | (a) 32 | (b) 148 | (b) 15 | (c) 962 | (c) 47 |
| Discharged 1964-65 | 834 | 35 | 148 | 15 | 982 | 50 |
| In Custody 30.6.65 | 212 | 3 | 2 | .. | 214 | 3 |

(a) Includes transfers from H.M. Prison, Launceston: males 218; females 2.

(b) Excludes transfers to H.M. Prison, Risdon: males 218; females 2.

(c) *Net* receipts, i.e. transfers from Launceston to Risdon counted as Risdon receipts only.

Age of Prisoners

Young offenders account for a high and rising proportion of receipts, as in other countries. The proportion of male prisoners received in the under 25 year age group was 50 per cent in 1960-61; 51 per cent in 1961-62; 49 per cent in 1962-63; 55 per cent in 1963-64, and 59 per cent in 1964-65. The following table shows the ages of prisoners received over a five-year period:

Ages of Prisoners Received

| Year | Age Group (in Years) | | | | | | | | Total |
|------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 17 and under | 18 and 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | |

MALES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|
| 1960-61 | 102 | 164 | 259 | 123 | 219 | 120 | 51 | 16 | 1,054 |
| 1961-62 | 75 | 181 | 253 | 110 | 201 | 112 | 45 | 15 | 992 |
| 1962-63 | 98 | 158 | 196 | 97 | 201 | 126 | 30 | 13 | 919 |
| 1963-64 | 114 | 189 | 288 | 153 | 148 | 130 | 30 | 19 | 1,071 |
| 1964-65 | 89 | 207 | 270 | 103 | 145 | 94 | 41 | 13 | 962 |

FEMALES

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 1960-61 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 59 |
| 1961-62 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | .. | 60 |
| 1962-63 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| 1963-64 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 62 |
| 1964-65 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 47 |

PERSONS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|
| 1960-61 | 116 | 182 | 274 | 124 | 226 | 124 | 51 | 16 | 1,113 |
| 1961-62 | 81 | 197 | 262 | 118 | 209 | 121 | 49 | 15 | 1,052 |
| 1962-63 | 105 | 168 | 203 | 105 | 210 | 127 | 31 | 14 | 963 |
| 1963-64 | 117 | 202 | 302 | 164 | 161 | 134 | 33 | 20 | 1,133 |
| 1964-65 | 100 | 217 | 281 | 106 | 148 | 99 | 43 | 15 | 1,009 |

Prisoners' Offences

Forty-two per cent of the offences for which people were gaol'd in 1964-65 involved "stealing" and "breaking and entering". The following table shows the offences for which prisoners were received:

Offences for Which Prisoners Were Received at H.M. Prison, Risdon, 1964-65

| Offence | Offences By— | | Offences | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Proportion of all Offences |
| | No. | No. | No. | Per Cent |
| Stealing | 345 | 15 | 360 | 27.8 |
| Breaking and Entering | 177 | .. | 177 | 13.7 |
| Unlawful Use, Motor Vehicle | 124 | .. | 124 | 9.6 |
| Vagrancy | 106 | 14 | 120 | 9.3 |
| False Pretences | 88 | 3 | 91 | 7.0 |
| Housebreaking | 47 | .. | 47 | 3.6 |
| Breach of Bond | 34 | 3 | 37 | 2.9 |
| Breach of Traffic Act. | 31 | .. | 31 | 2.4 |
| Assault | 29 | 1 | 30 | 2.3 |
| Failure to Pay Fine | 25 | .. | 25 | 1.9 |
| Damage to Property | 24 | .. | 24 | 1.9 |
| Assaulting Police Officer | 19 | .. | 19 | 1.5 |
| Maintenance | 18 | .. | 18 | 1.4 |
| Receiving | 17 | .. | 17 | 1.3 |
| Indecent Assault | 14 | .. | 14 | 1.1 |
| Forgery | 14 | .. | 14 | 1.1 |
| Uttering | 13 | .. | 13 | 1.0 |
| Resisting Arrest | 13 | .. | 13 | 1.0 |
| All Other | 118 | 1 | 119 | 9.2 |
| Total (a) | 1,256 | 37 | 1,293 | 100.0 |

(a) The number of offences exceeds the number of prisoners received since some prisoners were charged with, or convicted of, multiple offences.

Risdon Gaol

The Risdon Gaol, with provision for 324 prisoners, was opened in November, 1960, when male prisoners were transferred from the old Hobart Gaol. Subsequently, the Female Prison, the first entirely separate gaol for women to be built in the State, was opened in June, 1963, also at Risdon. The closure of the Hobart Gaol, with a maximum capacity of 245 prisoners, has considerably eased the burden of administration associated with congested conditions. The following table shows the daily average and highest number of prisoners at Risdon Gaol over a five-year period:

Number of Prisoners at H.M. Prison, Risdon (a)

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Prisoners— | | | | | |
| Maximum Number | 247 | 261 | 265 | 260 | 273 |
| Daily Average | 218 | 246 | 247 | 238 | 236 |

(a) Includes Hayes Prison Farm.

The following table shows the number of previous convictions recorded against prisoners received at Risdon over a five-year period, and a corresponding percentage distribution:

**Prisoners Received in H.M. Prison, Risdon, Classified According to
Number of Previous Convictions**

| Number of Previous Convictions | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PRISONERS RECEIVED | | | | | |
| None | 266 | 332 | 312 | 331 | 241 |
| One | 101 | 52 | 66 | 95 | 95 |
| Two | 81 | 83 | 72 | 80 | 68 |
| Three or More | 473 | 451 | 386 | 450 | 442 |
| Total | 921 | 918 | 836 | 956 | 846 |
| PROPORTION OF TOTAL (PER CENT) | | | | | |
| None | 28.9 | 36.2 | 37.3 | 34.6 | 28.5 |
| One | 11.0 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| Two | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Three or More | 51.3 | 49.1 | 46.2 | 47.1 | 52.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Under the *Prison Act*, the Governor of the State may commute the death sentence to a term of imprisonment. The death sentence has not been carried out in Tasmania since 1946.

Good conduct remissions of up to 25 per cent of sentence for prisoners sentenced to over three months may be granted by the Governor of the State on the Controller's recommendation. Prisoners may also be paroled on licence for the balance of their sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Board is appointed by the Governor of the State. It reviews the cases of prisoners serving indeterminate sentences, and those who have been sentenced to more than three months' imprisonment if they have been sentenced twice previously. Such prisoners may be released on a two-year licence and are subject to any conditions the Board may recommend, e.g. the supervision of a probation officer.

The following summary table shows the number of prisoners under the supervision of the Indeterminate Sentences Board:

Prisoners with Indeterminate Sentences at H.M. Prison, Risdon

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Received During Year .. | 22 | 36 | 30 | 25 | 18 |
| Discharged During Year .. | 21 | 26 | 38 | 25 | 24 |
| In Custody at 30th June .. | 14 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 10 |

The Risdon Gaol incorporates workshops which serve as a basis for vocational and trade training in such subjects as woodworking, tailoring, sheet metal working, bootmaking and breadmaking. Educational services include instruction during working hours for illiterate and semi-literate prisoners; tuition, on two evenings weekly, in general academic subjects to Secondary Schools Certificate standard; correspondence courses in University, Matriculation, Schools Board and various technical and commercial subjects;

tuition in English for migrants; and training three nights weekly in art and allied subjects. A Classification Committee interviews all prisoners on admission and decides on each individual's training programme.

Facilities do not permit a wide range of hobbies, but groups meet regularly for wood carving, toy making, chess and dramatics. Feature and documentary films are screened monthly, and concert parties visit the prison regularly. A comprehensive sports programme is conducted, including competitions in cricket, volley ball and basketball.

The State Library of Tasmania helps with the prison library and library officers advise the prisoners on book selection each weekend. 5,000 volumes are immediately available, and a request programme operates. Over 650 books are borrowed from the library weekly.

Prison industries produce articles for Government departments and institutions. The following table shows the receipts for prison industries over a five-year period. The operation of a new laundry in 1963 has increased receipts from sales and services but the amounts are not a true indication of value to the government, as laundry is processed at a nominal figure for hospitals and other government institutions.

Gaol Suspense Account (Prison Industries)
(£)

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Receipts (a) | 25,667 | 33,216 | 54,431 | 58,881 | 66,818 |
| Paid to Consolidated Revenue.. | 1,706 | .. | (b) 3,638 | 6,827 | 10,944 |

(a) Maintenance, material and capital charges are met from receipts, the balance being paid to Consolidated Revenue.

(b) Includes surplus from 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Hayes Prison Farm

The Prison Farm at Hayes ("Kilderry") is an outstation of the Risdon Prison. It aims to prepare men for a normal way of life through the operation of the honour system. Up to fifty prisoners who are regarded as being worthy of trust, regardless of their age, length of sentence or type of offence, are held here.

The following table shows the receipts from sale of farm produce and the amounts paid to Consolidated Revenue over a five-year period:

Gaol Farm Suspense Account
(£)

| Particulars | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Receipts (a) | 22,233 | 21,839 | 28,229 | 34,429 | 54,742 |
| Paid to Consolidated Revenue.. | 7,529 | .. | (b) 6,443 | 1,385 | 4,992 |

(a) Maintenance, material and capital charges are met from receipts, the balance being paid to Consolidated Revenue.

(b) Includes surplus from 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The 1,400 acre property has been developed into a model farm with a great diversity of farming activities. These include 65 acres for vegetables; a registered stud of Friesian cattle, and Herefords, which provide milk, butter and veal; about 2,000 sheep for wool and fat lambs; a registered herd of Berkshire pigs for bacon and pork; poultry, mainly for eggs; cropping of wheat, oats, lucerne and hay; breeding of children's ponies; and hot house cultivation, to provide out-of-season tomatoes, &c. All prison requirements of milk and butter are met and the surplus is supplied to the Lachlan Park Hospital. Building construction activities and machinery maintenance workshops also provide employment, but the range of prison industries is more limited than at Risdon. Similar educational and recreational facilities are provided.

Adult Probation Service

The Service deals with the problems of re-settlement and re-employment of discharged prisoners. There is a counselling and guidance service so that ex-prisoners may be placed in occupations suited to their talents.

The Hobart and District Civic Rehabilitation Council, the Prisoners Aid Society, the City Mission, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, chaplains of the various Churches, and other voluntary aid organisations, give material and moral assistance to prisoners and discharged men.

Development of the Tasmanian Police Force from 1804

History

The development of an organised Police Force in Tasmania commenced when Governor Collins arrived, bringing with him a body of civilians known as the "Night Watch" which had been formed at the settlement in Port Phillip Bay. On the 5th of July, 1804, Collins instructed that at least two of the Night Watch were to be on duty at night because of the number of robberies being committed. The Watch was disbanded two years later, Collins recognising that it was necessary to have police able to carry out their duty in a proper manner. At Port Dalrymple, now Launceston, which was then separately administered, the Lieutenant Governor, on the 19th of November, 1804, appointed Thomas Massey as Chief Constable, with three subordinate constables.

Early Conditions

For a number of years police were paid no salary apart from a small emolument for the Chief Constable, but were given rations, clothing and spirits. Rum was a standard currency in Australia's early history but transport problems were largely responsible for its withdrawal as a means of paying police. The distribution of the rum was often delayed for some months, which had unfortunate effects when it was distributed—either the police became drunk and incapable of carrying out their duty, or they sold it and, in so doing, became unlicensed dealers in spirits, thus depriving the Colony of revenue upon which it was largely dependent. Commissioner Bigge in his enquiry into the state of the police in 1820, critically commented upon the practice and it was abandoned. The allowances paid to police were not sufficient for them to maintain themselves and in most cases, they either worked part-time for someone else or owned their own farm. Thomas Massey told Bigge that he had been a Chief Constable for sixteen years, had received only an allowance of spirits and rations, and relied upon his farming activities for support.

In 1812, Port Dalrymple became a dependency of Hobart Town and in 1815, all police were placed under the control of Adolarius Humphrey, who was appointed Police Magistrate. He also became a member of the Executive Council.

During the first forty years of the Force's existence, constables were hard to obtain. The inducement held out to free men was insufficient so recruits consisted largely of convicts on ticket of leave. Crime was rampant in the early history of the Colony and a series of newspaper articles written in 1879 said that, in the Hobart Town of 1829, murders, burglaries and lawlessness were rife. Even if police had been dedicated to the service, it is doubtful if they could have coped with the amount of crime which was being committed, as a large part of the duties they were required to carry out were penal (i.e. concerned with punishment). Absconding convicts, many of whom turned bushranger and were the terror of the country, also posed a problem for police; a special branch, the "Field Police", was appointed to hunt them down. Some idea of the number of bushrangers roaming the countryside can be obtained from a report written by Chief Police Magistrate Burgess as late as 1851, when he said "that during the past three or four months of the year, no fewer than eighty-nine out of the ninety-one at large had been captured by the concerted effort of field and other police". Indeed so serious was the incidence, that black trackers were brought from New South Wales and retained in the Colony.

Arthur's Reforms

Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, in 1828, largely upon the recommendation of his predecessor, Sorell, decided it was time that the Police Force be placed upon a better basis. He was very conscious that he had been put in charge of a colony whose main purpose was to be a large gaol and the largest single element of whose population was an increasing body of convicts. He paid particular attention to the police during his general reorganisation of the Government, having commented on one occasion that "there was no Branch of the Public Service more deficient than Police". He recognised that police should be paid a salary and the practice of working their farmlands, with police duties as a subsidiary consideration, should be abolished. At this time, the Police Magistrate was also responsible for many penal duties, but was relieved of most of these when Arthur appointed a Principal Superintendent of Convicts. The establishment of the Force had grown since the settlement of the Colony. In Hobart, there were one Superintendent, five District Constables and sixty Petty Constables. At Launceston there were a Superintendent, a Chief Constable and twenty-two Petty Constables.

Arthur also recommended that the Colony be divided into nine Police Districts with headquarters at Hobart and district headquarters at Launceston, New Norfolk, Oatlands, Campbell Town, Norfolk Plains, Richmond, Bothwell, Brighton, Great Swanport and Georgetown. A Police Magistrate was to be appointed for each district, subject to the control of the Chief Police Magistrate at Hobart.

Municipal Control

Arthur's form of control remained in the Colony until 1856 when responsible government was introduced, and it was decided that the control of police be at first vested in the municipalities of Hobart and Launceston. By degrees, following the passing of the *Rural Municipalities Act* 1858, the other municipalities adopted the scheme. Despite this, instances did occur where no

municipal authority had yet been brought into being and, where this happened, the areas were policed by a Territorial Force appointed by the Government. Both Forces, although distinct for all practical purposes, were subject to central control by the former Chief Police Magistrate, who became known as the Inspector of Police.

It seemed inevitable that some dissension would arise between the two bodies of police. This was referred to in the Annual Report of 1887 which observed that a general understanding had been arrived at between the Territorials and several municipal bodies, especially those at Hobart and Launceston, that each should not interfere with nor encroach upon the operations of the other. The same report also gave an indication of impending centralisation. This did not come about until 1898, and only then after much opposition from some of the municipalities which strove to maintain control. Prior to centralisation, there were twenty-one Municipal Police Districts, each with a Superintendent. The number of police employed by the municipalities at this time varied from forty-three at Hobart and twenty-six at Launceston to three at a number of centres. There were eight Territorial Police Districts.

Amalgamation of Forces

The first Commissioner of Police under centralisation was George Richardson. Amalgamation reduced the total number of districts to fourteen and brought about the need for fewer senior officers. (Eleven Superintendents accepted a subordinate appointment and some who were also Council Clerks ceased their police duties.) The establishment of the Force was also reduced from 270 to 246. Rifles were issued to police at Hobart and Launceston and they were required to attend drill regularly and be instructed in attack formation and firing exercises.

Police Duties and Conditions of Employment

The police were required to carry out many official duties which were not connected with the maintenance of law and order. A list compiled in 1899 relates forty duties which were being undertaken. Constables were appointed as Assistant Harbour Master, Bailiff of Crown Land and of Courts of Requests, and had duties which included codlin moth control, detection of adulterated measures, tide watching for the Customs, town surveying, valuations under the Assessment Act, and many others.

With the introduction of the new system, police were granted fourteen days' annual leave, although it was some years before they were allowed other time off. This started with one day a month off duty and then two days, a system which remained until the early 1940's when first a forty-four hour week was introduced and then a forty-hour week. In the mid-forties, the Government increased its contribution to the Police Provident Fund from a minor payment to pound for pound. Members appointed after March, 1964 contribute to the State Superannuation Fund.

Transport

Transport in the Department has changed since the early days. For the first 120 years, it was either footwork, or by bullock or horse. The horse was essential to efficiency, especially during the bushranger period. Police were required to purchase their own mounts, and many constables in country stations had two. Finance for purchase could be obtained through the Police Provident Fund, repayable by instalment. A forage allowance was paid by the Department.

Mechanisation started in the 1920's when, in approved cases, police were permitted to buy their own motor cycles and received an allowance for their use. Horses, however, still predominated and the cycle was the exception rather than the rule. The last mounted trooper was at Fitzgerald and his horse was disposed of in 1940. In 1935, fifty-four police motor cycles with side cars replaced privately owned vehicles. The first police car was a chain-driven Talbot, which was transferred from the Premier's Department in the mid-1920's. Little use was made of cars until about 1940, but a modern fleet is now maintained, with departmental repair depots at Hobart and Launceston.

Organisation

The Minister for Police is the responsible parliamentary head of the Department and the Commissioner of Police is the permanent head. He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner. There are four Superintendents who handle domestic matters and general enforcement in the Southern, Northern, North-Western and Central districts and two in charge of the State-wide Criminal Investigation and Traffic Branches respectively. Inspectors, Sergeants, Senior Constables and Constables comprise the rest of the Force.

Radio Communications (Police Networks)

The development of radio communications started in 1949 and base stations were installed at Hobart and Launceston in 1951. These were purely for use by localised cars, three being at Hobart and two at Launceston. Burnie and Devonport followed two years later and subsequently New Norfolk. In 1954, the interstate system was introduced, giving a direct radio link with all Australian States. The intrastate hook-up took place in 1958, first between Hobart, Launceston and Burnie, and then with Queenstown in 1963. Oatlands and Deloraine were recently added to the group of base stations. There are over 100 mobile sets installed in cars and police boats. Twenty-three persons are employed full-time in operation and maintenance throughout the State. At Hobart, a new communications section has recently been built at a cost of \$40,000. Each mobile unit costs approximately \$240 to place in service; each base station, of which there are seven, \$4,000; and each of the four intrastate systems \$2,500. The cost of the interstate linkage was \$6,000. A teleprinter has recently been installed. This allows for a connection with all States and gives a world-wide coverage through "Interpol". An important feature of the radio service is its use for emergency and search and rescue work. "Walkie-talkie" sets are available and there is a set which can be adapted to every emergency high-frequency system and to the interstate network.

Search and Rescue

The Tasmanian Police Department in recent years has built up an efficient search and rescue organisation. The squad, which operates largely from Hobart, is supported by personnel who are stationed at various points throughout the State. Close liaison is maintained with the Walking Clubs in the State, who have given valuable help in the past. The squad is an efficient mobile unit, ready to leave promptly for any part of the island. All types of equipment are available for under-water search, resuscitation, cliff rescue and searches for lost hikers. Fast boats on trailers are kept at police headquarters. Exercises in rescue work are carried out by the squad from burning buildings. Tear-gas guns are also available for the removal of dangerous persons from a building. The nucleus of the under-water squad is stationed at Hobart and its members take part in a training session every three weeks.

Laboratory

The Department has modern equipment for ballistic examination and for the maintenance of firearms. Early this century, attempts were made in America to identify bullets fired from a particular rifle. Forty years ago this identification became practicable and, in the late 1930's, a comparison microscope was bought by the Department to give the nucleus of a laboratory. This machine has been superseded and is now in the Police Museum. The work carried out by police experts is not confined to firearms but includes examination of tyre and boot marks, the comparison of tool and jemmy marks, the re-etching and raising of filed out serial numbers and the classification and indexing of rifling marks in bullets and firing-pin impressions. The present comparison microscope, which is one of the most modern in the world, is used for the examination of bullets, cartridge cases, file marks, cutting and impact marks, hair and fibres, and comparison of paper and material edges.

Photography and Scientific Equipment

In photography, the police have an up-to-date section which is kept fully occupied and produces some 30,000 photographs a year. Use is made of the various ray lamps which assist in criminal investigation. Colour photography is also used. It can, for example, assist in revealing any additions to a written document and variations in ink colours. An official document examiner has been appointed at Hobart and is aided by many valuable pieces of equipment, such as monocular and binocular microscopes, testing apparatus and photographic recording equipment. As an example of the work done, 7,000 documents had to be closely examined in one suspected fraud case alone.

Fingerprinting

This is one of the most important branches of criminal investigation. Prints were first taken in Tasmania in 1904 by gaol authorities and were kept there, but in 1910 the Police Department took control of this activity, filing prints of all persons convicted of criminal offences. Some 2,000 sets of prints are received and classified each year and over 100,000 sets are kept on file. In 1941 a central Fingerprint Bureau was established in Sydney. It is maintained by contributions from all States but is controlled by the New South Wales Police Department. It acts as a clearing-house for all finger-prints taken in the Commonwealth and all prints received are checked. With modern transport, criminals move from one State to another with ease, and often assume a different name. If a person is charged and fingerprinted in a State new to him, he may use an alias and, unless his prints are on file, he may be convicted as a first offender. With a central bureau, this is overcome. Radio contact can establish within a very short time whether he is known in another State and, if so, reveal his true name and past record.

Criminal Investigation

This Branch was set up as a distinct entity in 1904 with one Sub-Inspector at Hobart, and one Sergeant and one Constable at Launceston. The first detectives were appointed in the Colony in the 1840's and, since that time, have operated distinct from but in close liaison with the uniformed branch. The Criminal Investigation Branch now is controlled by the Detective Superintendent at Hobart. It employs over one hundred detectives with personnel at all main centres. Also under the Superintendent's control is the Communications Branch and the Information Bureau; the Bureau has specialist sections dealing with fingerprinting, missing persons, photography, ballistics and the examination of documents.

Traffic Duties

Police are specially detailed for traffic duty in all main centres. Traffic problems in Tasmania are not new. In 1912, the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Lord, reported that increased traffic was creating a problem and it was time for better legislation and wider municipal by-laws to cope with it, as the *Motor Traffic Act* 1907 was inadequate. In 1913, 634 new car licences and 576 renewal licences were issued in the State plus nearly 800 new and renewal motor cycle licences. (Today, motor vehicles "on register" approach 130,000.) In 1919, due to the increase in traffic, a Sergeant was appointed at Hobart to supervise general traffic control. At this time the Police Department was the licensing authority for private vehicles, and in the cities the licensing of public vehicles was a matter for the councils. In 1920 control of all metropolitan traffic passed to the Department. In 1938, the Transport Department was formed and took over the administration of all traffic matters, leaving the police to enforce the regulations. Traffic now occupies a large portion of police time and highway patrols are maintained.

Training

The standard of training given to recruits is high. In the early years, police were appointed and sent out on the beat immediately, with some semblance of instruction given during their off-duty periods. With the appointment of Police Instructors, recruits are now given an intensive 12-weeks' course of instruction. In 1958, an Education Officer was appointed. The training scheme aims to present a well informed and efficient police officer to the public. Not only is the officer required to be successful in his initial training examination, but he also must pass a retention examination if he wishes to remain in the service. In addition, where until recent years only one examination was required to qualify for all ranks above that of Constable, it is now necessary to qualify by examination before promotion for every rank up to that of Inspector. The Department has also sponsored some members in studies at the University and has adopted a continuous programme of sending selected personnel to Police Officer Training Colleges in Melbourne and Sydney.

Policewomen

The first women police were appointed in 1917 and there are policewomen's offices in all main centres. These officers are available to travel to any part of the State as required.

Other Branches

The Licensing and the Bookmakers and Gaming Police have men fully employed in these duties at the main centres in the State.

Publicity

Following a report submitted to a Select Committee in August, 1962, a Public Relations Officer was appointed and a publicity programme was drawn up. Daily police news broadcasts were commenced through the co-operation of radio stations, 7HT, 7EX, 7SD, 7AD and 7BU and, later 7QT. Feature talks are also given from all stations. Other activities include visits to schools and school visits to Police Headquarters, talks to various organisations, and press and radio liaison. A Police Museum, open to the public by appointment, has been established at Hobart.

Present Strength of Force

The following table shows the number of police and expenditure on the Police Department over a five-year period:

Police Force—Number and Cost

| Particulars | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Police Officers (a) .. (No.) | 550 | 558 | 579 | 629 | 598 |
| Persons Per Police Officer (a) .. (No.) | 625 | 628 | 616 | 574 | 610 |
| Cost (Total Expenditure of Police Department) .. (\$) | 1,915,476 | 2,027,294 | 2,156,136 | 2,251,024 | 2,526,894 |
| Cost Per Head of Mean Population (\$) | 5.57 | 5.79 | 6.04 | 6.22 | 6.90 |

(a) At 30th June.