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## DISAAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

## CHAPTER 31

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

## VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCTION

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

## Explanation of terms used

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

Value of primary production, Australia
GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING): AUSTRALIA 1972-73 (\$’000)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(a) Local value. (b) Local value, except for New South Wales and Western Australia.

Gross value of primary production

| GROSS(a) VALUE | OF PROD | CTION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OF PRI } \\ & 1972 \\ &(\$ \prime \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IMARY } \\ & \mathbf{2 - 7 3} \\ & \mathbf{0 0 0}) \end{aligned}$ | NDUST | IES | CLU | G M | ING) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | $W . A$. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Aust. |
| Crops | 436,206 | 282,696 | 452,137 | 177,768 | 203,417 | 43,693 | 1,773 | 360 | 1,598,050 |
| Pastoral | - 840,790 | 607,812 | 399,232 | 270,233 | 321,111 | 72,357 | 28,708 | 2,165 | 2,542,408 |
| Dairying | - 176,991 | 263,161 | 78,436 | 47,808 | 34,022 | 29,914 | 252 | , 525 | 631,109 |
| Poultry | 89,032 | 49,099 | 29,020 | 14,274 | 15,069 | 5,822 | 594 | 1,032 | 203,942 |
| Bee-farming | 2,482 | 2,142 | 815 | 1,712 | 1,045 | 220 | . . | - 8 | 8,424 |
| Total, agriculture | . 1,545,501 | 1,204,910 | 959,640 | 511,795 | 574,665 | 152,006 | 31,326 | 4,094 | 4,983,937 |
| Forestry | 43,531 | 36,792 | 22,715 | 10,683 | 14,996 | 30,922 | 35 | 992 | 160,665 |
| Fishing | 21,165 | 11,556 | 13,375 | 15,915 | 28,347 | 6,577 | 4,617 | 2 | 101,552 |
| Hunting . . . | 3,335 | 3,225 | 2,323 | 582 | 2,132 | 415 | 39 | .. | 12,051 |
| Total, forestry, fish and hunting . | 68,031 | 51,573 | 38,413 | 27,180 | 45,474 | 37,914 | 4,691 | 992 | 274,268 |
| Total, all prima (excluding mini | gy $1,613,532$ | 1,256,483 | 998,053 | 538,975 | 620,139 | 189,920 | 36.017 | 5,086 | 5,258,205 |

(a) See text on page 1091.

## GROSS(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) PER HEAD OF POPULATION, STATES, 1972-73

(\$)

| Industry | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust.(b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crops | 92.90 | 78.99 | 238.39 | 148.69 | 191.15 | 110.64 | 122.15 |
| Pastoral | 179.06 | 169.82 | 210.50 | 226.02 | 301.74 | 183.23 | 194.33 |
| Dairying | 37.69 | 73.53 | 41.36 | 39.99 | 31.97 | 75.75 | 48.24 |
| Poultry . | 18.96 | 13.72 | 15.30 | 11.94 | 14.16 | 14.74 | 15.59 |
| Bee-farming(a) | 0.53 | 0.60 | 0.43 | 1.43 | 0.98 | 0.56 | 0.64 |
| Total, agriculture | 329.14 | 336.65 | 505.98 | 428.07 | 540.00 | 384.92 | 380.94 |
| Forestry | 9.27 | 10.28 | 11.98 | 8.94 | 14.09 | 78.30 | 12.28 |
| Fishing . | 4.51 | 3.23 | 7.05 | 13.31 | 26.64 | 16.65 | 7.76 |
| Hunting | 0.71 | 0.90 | 1.22 | 0.49 | 2.00 | 1.05 | 0.92 |
| Total, forestry, fishing and hunting . | 14.49 | 14.41 | 20.25 | 22.73 | 42.73 | 96.01 | 20.96 |
| Total, all primary (excluding rrining) | 343.63 | 351.06 | 526.23 | 450.80 | 582.73 | 480.93 | 401.91 |

(a) See text on page 1091. (b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

| GROSS(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTR:ES (EXCLUDING MINING) |
| :---: |
| AUSTRALIA |
| $\left(\${ }^{\prime} 000\right)$ |


| Industry |  | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crops |  | 1,717,268 | 1,494,419 | 1,511,982 | 1,607,786 | 1,598,050 |
| Pastoral |  | 1,536,817 | 1,541,632 | 1,328,908 | 1,564,456 | 2,542,408 |
| Dairying | . | 513,742 | 547,239 | 566,989 | 607,323 | 631,109 |
| Poultry . | . | 176,167 | 184,401 | 195,322 | 200,715 | 203,942 |
| Bee-farming | . . | 3,021 | 4,824 | 4,702 | 6,456 | 8,424 |
| Total, agriculture |  | 3,947,014 | 3,772,515 | 3,607,902 | 3,986,736 | 4,983,937 |
| Forestry | - . | 119,543 | 125,026 | 137,168 | 147,852 | 160,665 |
| Fishing . | . . . | 62,994 | 63,296 | 78,103 | 92,657 | 101,552 |
| Hunting | . . . | 12,083 | 12,548 | 10,152 | 10,185 | 12,051 |
| Total, forestry, hunting | fishing and | 194,620 | 200,870 | 225,423 | 250,694 | 274,268 |
| Total, all primary (excluding mining) |  | 4,141,634 | 3,973,385 | 3,833,325 | 4,237,430 | 5,258,205 |

(a) See text on page 1091.

## INDEXES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(In previous issues of the Year Book, these indexes were referred to as 'indexes of farm production'). The two tables in this section present indexes of quantum of agricultural production, and unit value of agricultural production, by industrial groups.

## Indexes of quantum of agricultural production

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

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

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

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

In this issue of the Year Book the above series has been replaced by the revised series introduced in March 1974, for 1959-60 and later years, using the reference base: year 1968-69 = 100; and using as fixed weights: average unit values for the period 1968-69 to 1970-71. The new series provides greater commodity detail, and involves some changes in previous classifications. In addition to crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia, feed and seed consumed or retained on farms have been excluded from calculation of the agricultural output index.

## INDEXES OF QUANTUM OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT, AUSTRALIA(a)

BASE OF EACH INDEX: YEAR 1968-69 $=100$

|  |  |  |  | 1959-60 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crops (excluding pastures)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat for grain | . . |  |  | 37.1 | 71.2 | 53.2 | 57.4 | 43.2 |
| Barley for grain |  |  |  | 47.1 | 103.2 | 142.8 | 186.3 | 104.9 |
| Oats for grain | . |  |  | 49.7 | 72.9 | 94.3 | 74.6 | 43.0 |
| Other grain cereals |  |  |  | 75.7 | 142.0 | 241.0 | 219.5 | 192.0 |
| Sugar cane ( $b$ ) . |  |  |  | 49.4 | 84.7 | 94.4 | 103.6 | 101.2 |
| Fruit and nuts |  |  |  | 69.7 | 105.6 | 118.2 | 106.4 | 110.6 |
| Grapevines. |  |  |  | 86.9 | 138.8 | 105.4 | 145.6 | 105.5 |
| Vegetables. |  |  |  | 74.7 | 100.9 | 100.4 | 110.5 | 99.1 |
| All other crops |  |  |  | 48.9 | 93.1 | 96.1 | 111.0 | 88.8 |
| Crops (excluding pastures) |  |  |  | 49.7 | 86.8 | 85.3 | 91.9 | 75.4 |
| Livestock slaughterings- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves(c) | . . |  |  | 82.2 | 107.7 | 111.7 | 124.4 | 153.3 |
| Sheep and lambs. |  |  |  | 81.6 | 109.0 | 120.0 | 135.5 | 101.8 |
| Pigs |  |  | . | 63.0 | 107.5 | 112.0 | 119.9 | 145.6 |
| Poultry |  |  | - | 41.7 | 113.4 | 138.8 | 149.5 | 147.1 |
| Livestock slaughterings(d) |  |  |  | 77.4 | 108.3 | 115.2 | 127.9 | 142.1 |
| Livestock products- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool. | - - |  | - | 86.3 | 104.5 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 83.4 |
| Milk . | . . |  | . | 90.1 | 106.5 | 104.1 | 101.9 | 103.0 |
| Eggs . | - . | - | - | 79.1 | 105.5 | 116.7 | 113.7 | 107.0 |
| Livestock products(e) |  |  |  | 87.1 | 105.4 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 92.1 |
| Agricultural output(f) | . . |  |  | 69.4 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 104.0 | 96.9 |

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

## Indexes of unit gross value of agricultural production

(In previous issues of the Year Book, these indexes were referred to as indexes of farm production'.)

The unit value indexes of crops (excluding pastures), livestock slaughterings and livestock products shown in the following table measure changes in the unit gross values of the included products. The unit value index of agricultural output measures changes in unit gross values of products sold outside the agricultural sector.

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

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

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

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

In this issue of the Year Book the above series has been replaced by the revised series introduced in March 1974, for 1959-60 and later years, using the reference base: year 1968-69 = 100, and using as fixed weights: average quantities of each product marketed during the period 1968-69 to 1970-71. The new series provides greater commodity detail, and involves some changes in classifications. In addition to quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia, feed and seed consumed or retained on farms has been excluded from the weights used for the agricultural output index.

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

INDEXES OF UNIT GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT AUSTRALIA(a)
Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 $=100$.

|  |  |  | 1959-60 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crops (excluding pastures)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat for grain . . |  |  | 100.3 | 101.8 | 103.9 | 109.1 | 109.4 |
| Barley for grain |  |  | 100.1 | 90.7 | 110.0 | 94.5 | 122.8 |
| Oats for grain |  |  | 126.0 | 77.8 | 97.9 | 85.3 | 124.7 |
| Other grain cereals |  |  | 88.1 | 95.3 | 87.7 | 86.6 | 123.7 |
| Sugar cane(b) . |  |  | 114.2 | 112.5 | 117.8 | 128.3 | 145.8 |
| Fruit and nuts |  |  | 90.8 | 109.9 | 101.5 | 106.3 | 124.5 |
| Grapevines. |  |  | 73.8 | 94.5 | 96.5 | 102.8 | 138.9 |
| Vegetables. |  |  | 88.8 | 99.1 | 121.9 | 106.1 | 131.9 |
| All other crops |  |  | 107.8 | 99.4 | 102.5 | 108.3 | 133.9 |
| Crops (excluding pastures) |  |  | 99.5 | 101.4 | 105.8 | 107.5 | 122.3 |
| Livestock slaughterings- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves(c) . |  |  | 82.2 | 104.0 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 119.1 |
| Sheep and lambs |  |  | 94.7 | 106.3 | 81.0 | 84.5 | 165.2 |
| Pigs. |  |  | 110.1 | 103.0 | 107.9 | 106.8 | 97.8 |
| Poultry |  |  | 107.8 | 94.8 | 93.5 | 92.6 | 95.0 |
| Livestock slaughterings(d) |  |  | 89.5 | 103.7 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 124.8 |
| Livestock products- 107.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool. . . |  |  | 107.8 | 83.9 | 63.9 | 79.5 | 177.6 |
| Milk . |  |  | 97.9 | 101.3 | 107.9 | 118.9 | 118.5 |
| Eggs | . |  | 102.8 | 97.6 | 85.6 | 87.6 | 95.1 |
| Livestock products(e) |  |  | 104.5 | 90.2 | 78.7 | 91.8 | 153.4 |
| Agricultural output( $f$ ) | . | . | 98.7 | 98.6 | 93.9 | 101.2 | 136.3 |

[^0]
## APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES

## Apparent consumption

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

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

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

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

(a) In terms of refined includes sugar content of manufactured products concerned. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.


[^1]
## Level of nutrient intake

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

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

| Nutrient |  |  | Average three years ended- |  |  | 1970-71(a) | 1971-72(a) | 1972-73p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1938-39 | 1948-49 | 1958-59 |  |  |  |
| Protein- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animals | - | $g$ | 58.7 | 57.4 | 59.6 | 64.7 | 68.3 | 65.3 |
| Vegetable |  | " | 30.9 | 35.3 | 32.3 | 35.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 |
| Total . | . | " | 89.6 | 92.7 | 91.9 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 98.1 |
| Fat . |  | - " | 133.5 | 121.7 | 131.7 | 121.9 | 121.6 | 115.1 |
| Carbohydrate |  | . ", | 377.4 | 424.8 | 416.7 | 412.9 | 409.6 | 402.0 |
| Calcium |  | mg | 642.0 | 785.0 | 817.0 | 986.0 | 1,008.0 | 1,003 |
| Iron |  | . \# | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 14.0 |
| Vitamin A |  | . i.u. | 4,905 | 4,630 | 4,568 | (b)1,555 | (b) 1,644 | (b) 1,563 |
| Ascorbic acid |  | . mg | 86.0 | 96.0 | 89.0 | 102.0 | 98.0 | 97 |
| Thiamin |  |  | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Riboflavin |  | . " | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Niacin. |  | . " | 18.7 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 19.6 |
| Energy value |  | ilocalories | 3,117 | 3,245 | 3,297 | 3,352 | 3,295 | 3,176 |

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

Note. One international unit of vitamin $A$ activity is equivalent to 0.3 micrograms of retinol.

## INTERNAL TRADE

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

## Economic Censuses, 1968-69

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

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

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

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

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

## Wholesale Trade

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

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

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

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

| Broad type of operation | Number of estab-lishments at 30 June 1969 | Persons employed (a) | Wages and salaries | Turn over | Stocks at 30 June |  | Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses | Value added (b) | Total wholesale sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1968 | 1969 |  |  |  |
| Primary produce dealers or agents | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 3,468 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. } \\ 37,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \mathrm{~m} \\ 102.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{sm} \\ 1,846.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \mathrm{~m} \\ 304.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 823.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{sm} \\ 1,827.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \mathrm{~m} \\ 238.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \mathrm{~m} \\ 4,025.4 \end{array}$ |
| Wholesale merchants- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Import and/or export merchants. | 3,171 | 35,515 | 111.5 | 2,197.1 | 300.2 | 346.0 | 1,926.9 | 316.0 | 2,411.5 |
| Other wholesale merchants | 18,489 | 210,300 | 590.8 | 8,198.0 | 1,015.6 | 1,103.0 | 6,880.7 | 1,404.8 | 8,263.2 |
| Manufacturers sales branches holding stocks. | 1,751 | 31,464 | 101.4 | 1,550.1 | 163.8 | 187.2 | 1,273.4 | 300.1 | 1,947.6 |
| Commission agents or brokers | 3,426 | 16,847 | 47.0 | 1,561.9 | 33.3 | 36.5 | ,248.2 | 116.8 | 2,514.6 |
| Petroleum distributors. if | 2,387 | 22.186 | 77.4 | 1,660.8 | 124.6 | 141.9 | 1,339.1 | 339.0 | 2,811.3 |
| Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment . | 664 | 4,896 | 14.7 | 85.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 28.1 | 58.4 | 27.5 |
| Total wholesale trade | 33,356 | 358,811 | 1,045.3 | 15,899.1 | 1,945.5 | 2,343.4 | 13,524.0 | 2,773.0 | 22,001.1 |

[^2]WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: 1968-69

|  | N.S.W. | $V:$ | Qld | S. A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments at 30 June | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 9,189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. } \\ 4,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{No} . \\ 3,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. } \\ 2,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 920 \end{aligned}$ | No. <br> 113 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 231 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{No} . \\ & 33,356 \end{aligned}$ |
| Persons employed(a). | 130,387 | 102,021 | 50,521 | 32,462 | 32,192 | 8,775 | 879 | 1,574 | 358,811 |
| Wages and salaries | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \mathrm{~m} \\ 399.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Sm} \\ 307.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Sm} \\ 135.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \mathrm{~m} \\ 87.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \mathrm{~m} \\ 85.6 \end{array}$ | $\underset{23.6}{\text { Sm }}$ | ${ }_{28}^{\$ 8}$ | Sm 4.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \mathrm{~m} \\ 1,045.3 \end{array}$ |
| Turnover ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 5,749.8 | 5,120.7 | 2,130.3 | 1,226.9 | 1,271.8 | 308.6 | 35.7 | 55.4 | 15,899.1 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Stocks at } & 30 \text { June- } \\ 1968 \\ 1969 & .\end{array}$ | 644.8 718.2 | 759.1 $1,035.1$ | 214.4 230.0 | 135.8 144.9 | 143.1 162.4 | 39.1 42.4 | 4.3 4.9 | 4.9 5.6 | 1,945.5 |
| Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses | 4,769.4 | 4,571.3 | 1,795.5 | 1,006.7 | 1,057.7 | 250.7 | 28.5 | 43.9 | 13,524.0 |
| Value added ( $b$ ). | 1,053.7 | 4,525.4 | 1350.4 | 1,229.3 | 1,233.3 | 61.2 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 2,773.0 |
| Total wholesale sales | 8,054.8 | 6,910.6 | 2,910.4 | 1,699.5 | 1,866.6 | 435.8 | 58.1 | 65.2 | 22,001.1 |

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

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS

| Industry class | Number of establishments at 30 June $\begin{array}{r}1969\end{array}$ | Persons employed (a) | Wages and salaries | Turnover | Stocks at 30 June |  | Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses | Value added (b) | Total wholesale sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1968 | 1969 |  |  |  |
|  | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | S'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| General wholesalers | 428 | 9,318 | 26,45t | 346,692 | 43,949 | 46,303 | 297,513 | 51,533 | 593,244 |
| Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents and farm suppliers | 2,978 | 29,277 | 82,486 | 659,482 | 58,068 | 61,256 | 482,715 | 179,955 | 2,680,860 |
| Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers, n.e.c. | 993 | 8,401 | 25,974 | 1,437,107 | 258,629 | 495,660 | 1,602,808 | 71,329 | 2,039,371 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers | 2,456 | 22,558 | 75,205 | 1,669,760 | 124,984 | 142,328 | 1,345,204 | 341,900 | 2,821,141 |
| Iron and steel wholesalers | 336 | 5,610 | 19,222 | 379,367 | 60,472 | 72,483 | 337,384 | 53,995 | 485,963 |
| Metal scrap wholesalers | 325 | 2,261 | 5,664 | 89,073 | 4,856 | 5,109 | 73,966 | 15,360 | 89,918 |
| Metals and minerals wholesalers n.e.c. | 197 | 2,332 | 8,252 | 350,772 | 19,939 | 24,150 | 326,768 | 28,215 | 453,879 |
| Chemical and allied products wholesalers n.e.c. | 497 | 5,814 | 21,218 | 381,488 | 60,942 | 70,159 | 318,610 | 72,095 | 433,101 |
| Total, Other minerals metals and chemical wholesalers | 1,355 | 16,017 | 54,358 | 1,200,701 | 146,209 | 171,899 | 1,056,727 | 169,664 | 1,462,864 |
| Agricultural and construction machinery dealers | 2,282 | 22,048 | 61,758 | 807,384 | 176,304 | 193,634 | 656,921 | 167,792 | 777,033 |
| Tyres and motor vehicle parts wholesalers | 1,050 | 19,235 | 54,158 | 598,989 | 111,524 | 123,892 | 467,330 | 144,029 | 620,933 |
| Professional and scientific equipment wholesalers | 311 | 3,524 | 10,753 | 85,764 | 19,367 | 21,849 | 64,473 | 23,773 | 89,914 |
| Dealers in business machines, including computers | 584 | 12,025 | 41,965 | 191,498 | 40,395 | 39,408 | 87,479 | 103,033 | 134,311 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment wholesalers n.e.c. | 1,061 | 13,049 | 40,536 | 484,688 | 71,366 | 82,332 | 397,121 | 8,533 | 571,529 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment wholesalers n.e.c. | 1,769 | 20,980 | 69,949 | 723,453 | 142,572 | 156,608 | 578,722 | 158,767 | 808,276 |
| Total, Machinery and equipment wholesalers | 7.057 | 90,861 | 279,124 | 2,891,775 | 561,525 | 617,722 | 2,252,045 | 695,927 | 3,001,995 |
| Timber wholesalers, | 862 | 9,185 | 26,523 | 370,618 | 41,391 | 44,979 | 315,674 | 58,527 | 399,573 |
| Dealers in builders' hardware and materials n.e.c. | 4,057 | 40,844 | 110,182 | 1,073,353 | 136,649 | 146,296 | 855,299 | 227,703 | 1,226,008 |
| Total, Building materials and suppliers wholesalers. | 4,919 | 50,029 | 136,707 | 1,443,969 | 178,040 | 191,275 | 1,170,972 | 286,233 | 1,625,581 |
| Household appliances, radio and TV wholesalers | 549 | 9,052 | 26,919 | 400,153 | 40,910 | 49,033 | 331,587 | 76,688 | 465,411 |
| China, glassware and domestic hardware wholesalers | 529 | 3,527 | 9,121 | 98,269 | 15,665 | 16,592 | 75,643 | 23,553 | 140,480 |
| Furniture and floor coverings wholesalers | 530 | 3,064 | 8,176 | 121,903 | 16,232 | 18,172 | 100,891 | 22,951 | 214,054 |
| Total, Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture | 1,608 | 15,643 | 44,216 | 620,325 | 72,807 | 83,797 | 508,122 | 123,192 | 819,946 |

For footnotes see next page.

| Industry class | Number of establishments at 30 June 1969 | Persons em: ployed (a) | Wages and salaries | Turnover | Stocks at 30 June |  | Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses | Value added (b) | Total wholesale sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1968 | 1969 |  |  |  |
|  | No. | No. | \$'00n | \$'000 | S'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Men's and boys' clothing wholesalers | 502 | 3,789 | 10,003 | 177,910 | 23,810 | 24,488 | 150,198 | 28,390 | 261.030 |
| Women's, girls' and infants' clothing whotesalers | 913 | 5,910 | 14,982 | 220,541 | 23,550 | 23,668 | 181,235 | 39,423 | 361,626 |
| Footwear wholesalers . | 234 | 1,512 | 4,260 | 73,665 | 3,880 | 4,142 | 60,412 | 13,515 | 139,475 |
| Textile and textile products wholesalers n.e.c. | 1,252 | 9,562 | 27,147 | 428,166 | 61,938 | 66,596 | 363,807 | 69,017 | 712,751 |
| Total, Clothing, footware and textile wholesarers n.e.c. | 2,901 | 20,773 | 56,393 | 900,282 | 113,178 | 118,894 | 755,652 | 150,345 | 1,474,881 |
| Meat wholesalers | 451 | 4,950 | 15,330 | 494,779 | 12,032 | 16,105 | 451,318 | 47,535 | 545,623 |
| Poultry, smallgoods and dairy products wholesalers | - 652 | 6,786 | 20,083 | 525,086 | 47,398 | 37,406 | 456,858 | 58,236 | 648,882 |
| Fruit and vegetables wholesalers. | 1,050 | 9,148 | 21,831 | 273,669 | 6,715 | 6,026 | 226,529 | 46,450 | 373,504 |
| Fish wholesalers . | 274 | 3,326 | 7,580 | 140,803 | 9,238 | 11,581 | 121,812 | 21,333 | 156,832 |
| Eggs wholesalers | 92 | 2,270 | 5.553 | 111,079 | 4,026 | 3,709 | 100,300 | 10,462 | 102,905 |
| Confectionery and soft drinks wholesalers | 477 | 3,539 | 8,807 | 145,424 | 8,034 | 9,740 | 125,934 | 21,195 | 169,541 |
| Beer, wine and spirits wholesalers. | 289 | 4,863 | 14,451 | 265,940 | 26,357 | 29,893 | 219,664 | 49,813 | 271,221 |
| Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco wholesalers | 195 | 3,633 | 11,607 | 435,770 | 19,713 | 20,865 | 405,044 | 31,877 | 513,443 |
| Groceries and food wholesalers n.e.c. . . | 1,199 | 18,011 | 49,167 | 1,088,429 | 88,969 | 90,963 | 962,388 | 128,038 | 1,212,356 |
| Total, Food, beverages and tobacco products wholesalers . | 4,679 | 56,526 | 154,41] | 3,480,978 | 222,481 | 226,289 | 3,069,847 | 414,940 | 3,994,318 |
| Photographic equipment and supplies wholesalers | 149 | 2,435 | 7,156 | 81,004 | 9,992 | 12,760 | 58,592 | 25,179 | 83,659 |
| Watches, clocks and jewellery wholesalers | 419 | 2,160 | 5,090 | 61,399 | 15,479 | 16,742 | 47,657 | 15,006 | 69,963 |
| Toys and sporting goods wholesalers | 417 | 2,939 | 7,401 | 88,257 | 16,585 | 18,148 | 70,177 | 19,643 | 98,699 |
| Books, periodicals, paper and paper products wholesalers | 1,021 | 12,132 | 34,296 | 410,459 | 55,342 | 67,095 | 334,286 | 87,926 | 500,494 |
| Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations wholesalers | 854 | 12,661 | 35,393 | 426,484 | 49,091 | 51.464 | 332,047 | 96,809 | \$26,371 |
| Wholesalers n.e.c. | 1,122 | 7,081 | 17,651 | 180,459 | 19,173 | 21,803 | 139,663 | 43,425 | 207,677 |
| Total, Other wholesalers | 3,982 | 39,408 | 106,988 | 1,248,063 | 165,662 | 188,011 | 982,424 | 287,987 | 1,486,859 |
| Total, Australia | 33,356 | 358,811 | 1,045,311 | 15,899,132 | 1,945,537 | 2,343,435 | 13,524,025 | 2,773,008 | 22,001,060 |

[^3] increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

## Retail Trade

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

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

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

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

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

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

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry class} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Persons ployed (a)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wages and salaries (b)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Turnover \\
(b)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Stocks at 30 June} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses \\
(b)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Value added (b)(c)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Retail sales (b)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 1968 \& 1969 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS} \\
\hline Department stores \& No.
249 \& No.

73,106 \& 8m
162.1 \& 1,082.3 ${ }_{\text {Sm }}$ \& 152.4 ${ }^{\text {8m }}$ \& ${ }_{161.3}^{8 \mathrm{~m}}$ \& $8 m$
795.9 \& \$m

295.4 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
8 \mathrm{~m} \\
1.016 .8
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Variety and general stores \& 2,466 \& 38,642 \& 162.1 \& $1,082.3$
542.8 \& 150.5 \& 161.3
88.3 \& 416.1 \& 134.6 \& $1,016.8$
498.1 <br>
\hline Total, Department, variety and general stores \& 2,715 \& 111,748 \& 227.2 \& 1,625.2 \& 232.9 \& 249.6 \& 1,212.0 \& 429.9 \& 1,514.9 <br>
\hline Supermarkets \& 657 \& 28,296 \& 57.5 \& 641.0 \& 37.7 \& 42.7 \& 543.3 \& 102.7 \& 634.1 <br>
\hline Grocers and tobacconists \& 22,947 \& 76,844 \& 65.5 \& 1,351.3 \& 95.1 \& 103.7 \& 1,142.6 \& 217.3 \& 1,327.7 <br>
\hline Butchers . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 9,447 \& 34,434 \& 63.7 \& 598.8 \& 5.8 \& 6.2 \& 453.8 \& 145.4 \& 594.4 <br>
\hline Fruit and vegetable stores \& 4,967 \& 18,246 \& 13.3 \& 198.9 \& 3.2 \& 3.4 \& 153.3 \& 45.7 \& 196.5 <br>
\hline Liquor stores $\cdot$ - \& 553 \& 2,563 \& 3.7 \& 64.3 \& 4.8 \& 5.5 \& 52.1 \& 12.9 \& 62.8 <br>
\hline Confectionery and soft drink stores \& 7,190 \& 25,874 \& 16.9 \& 239.4 \& 9.1 \& 10.2 \& 181.8 \& 58.7 \& 227.1 <br>
\hline Fish, chip and hamburger shops \& 3,468 \& 12,299 \& 7.9 \& 94.1 \& 1.6 \& 1.9 \& 64.7 \& 29.7 \& 89.4 <br>
\hline Bread and cake shops . . \& 2,709 \& 13,345 \& 16.5 \& 87.0 \& 1.6 \& 1.9 \& 50.9 \& 36.3 \& 84.7 <br>
\hline Total, Food stores \& 51,938 \& 211,901 \& 245.1 \& 3,274.8 \& 159.0 \& 175.4 \& 2,642.5 \& 648.7 \& 3,216.5 <br>
\hline Bread vendors \& 1,098 \& 2,084 \& 1.4 \& 27.7 \& \& \& 21.3 \& 6.4 \& 26.4 <br>
\hline Milk vendors \& 4,361 \& 12,804 \& 10.1 \& 180.7 \& 0.3 \& 0.3 \& 143.3 \& 37.4 \& 173.6 <br>
\hline Total, Bread and milk vendors \& 5,459 \& 14,888 \& 11.5 \& 208.4 \& 0.3 \& 0.3 \& 164.6 \& 43.8 \& 199.9 <br>
\hline Furniture and floor covering stores \& 2,216 \& 13,400 \& 30.4 \& 279.8 \& 38.9 \& 43.4 \& 209.4 \& 75.0 \& 271.3 <br>
\hline Fabrics and household textile stores \& 2,322 \& 8,879 \& 12.5 \& 108.3 \& 24.8 \& 26.3 \& 77.6 \& 32.3 \& 106.9 <br>
\hline Men's and boy's wear stores \& 3,155 \& 14,440 \& 24.5 \& 223.6 \& 51.4 \& 54.9 \& 159.0 \& 68.1 \& 219.4 <br>
\hline Women's, girls' and infants' wear stores \& 7,293 \& 28,806 \& 40.2 \& 361.4 \& 72.6 \& 77.8 \& 262.2 \& 104.4 \& 359.6 <br>
\hline Footwear stores. \& 2,200 \& 10,462 \& 16.1 \& 141.9 \& 36.9 \& 38.1 \& 102.6 \& 40.5 \& 139.2 <br>
\hline Shoe repairers . . . \& 1,565 \& 2,719 \& 2.1 \& 11.8 \& 0.8 \& 0.8 \& 4.1 \& 7.7 \& 1.3 <br>
\hline Total, Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores \& 18,751 \& 78,706 \& 125.7 \& 1,126.8 \& 225.4 \& 241.4 \& 814.8 \& 328.0 \& 1,097.7 <br>
\hline Household appliance stores \& 2,995 \& 17,694 \& 43.5 \& 388.3 \& 53.1 \& 54.3 \& 287.3 \& 102.3 \& 337.3 <br>
\hline Household electric appliance repairers \& 1,117 \& 6,543 \& 15.9 \& 47.1 \& 4.5 \& 4.9 \& 19.3 \& 28.2 \& 4.8 <br>
\hline China, glassware and domestic hardware stores \& 1,812 \& 7,594 \& 11.4 \& 102.4 \& 19.7 \& 21.3 \& 74.0 \& 30.1 \& 82.4 <br>
\hline Watchmakers and jewellers \& 2,149 \& 7,902 \& 12.1 \& 91.2 \& 28.4 \& 30.7 \& 58.5 \& 35.0 \& 80.1 <br>
\hline Musical instrument and record stores \& 451 \& 2,384 \& 4.3 \& 35.9 \& 6.8 \& 7.9 \& 24.2 \& 12.9 \& 33.8 <br>
\hline Total, Household appliance and hardware stores. \& 8,524 \& 42,117 \& 87.2 \& 664.9 \& 112.5 \& 119.2 \& 463.1 \& 208.5 \& 538.4 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

For footnotes see following table.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69-continued

| Industry class | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { establish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { at } \\ 30 \text { June } \\ 1969 \end{array}$ | Persons employed (a) | Wages and salaries (b) | Turnover <br> (b) | Stocks at 30 June |  | Purchases, transfers in and selecred expenses (b) | Value added (b) $(c)$ | Retail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1968 | 1969 |  |  |  |

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS-continued

|  | No. | No. | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | Sm | \$m | \$1n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n.e.c. . . | 7,428 | 75,123 | 183.4 | 2,463.6 | 205.0 | 230.1 | 2,011.0 | 477.8 | 1,711.1 |
| Used motor vehicle and parts dealers | 2.158 | 11,733 | 31.5 | 552.4 | 49.2 | 53.0 | 465.4 | 90.9 | 506.9 |
| Tyre and battery retailers and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tyre retreaders Service stations | 1,390 10,340 | 11,050 47,057 | 30.2 62.0 | 224.2 749.9 | 22.6 27.1 | 24.3 30.2 | 164.5 585.4 | 61.5 167.5 | 179.9 648.6 |
| Service stations Smash repair workshops | 10,340 3,382 | 47,057 19,812 | 62.0 40.9 | 749.9 | 27.1 5.1 | 30.2 5.4 | 585.4 67.1 | 167.5 75.9 | 648.6 6.7 |
| Smash repair workshops Motor cycle dealers | 3,382 301 | 19,812 1,571 | 40.9 3.1 | 142.7 28.9 | 5.1 4.6 | 5.4 5.1 | 67.1 21.6 | 75.9 7.9 | 6.7 20.2 |
| Boat and caravan dealers | 541 | 2,488 | 5.6 | 95.0 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 80.2 | 16.6 | 75.5 |
| Total, Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pharmacies | 5,786 | 28,519 | 46.3 | 381.5 | 59.0 | 64.6 | 255.0 | 132.1 | 376.0 |
| Photographic equipment stores | 351 | 1,474 | 2.8 | 23.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 16.1 | 7.7 | 22.1 |
| Sporting goods, bicycle and toy shops | 2,020 | 6,206 | 7.0 | 74.5 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 53.8 | 22.3 | 69.3 |
| Newsagents, stationers and booksellers | 3,892 | 20,729 | 25.5 | 272.2 | 34.0 | 36.6 | 204.4 | 70.3 | 266.3 |
| Antique and second hand goods dealers | 1,470 | 3,665 | 3.0 | 29.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 18.8 | 11.6 | 28.8 |
| Nurserymen and florists | 1,453 | 4,779 | 4.5 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 30.0 |
| Retailers n.e.c. . | 2,031 | 7,866 | 10.5 | 66.2 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 36.4 | 30.7 | 46.3 |
| Total, Other retailers | 17,003 | 73,238 | 99.7 | 878.4 | 127.7 | 139.7 | 602.7 | 287.6 | 838.6 |
| Total retail establishments | 129,930 | 701,432 | 1,152.9 | 12,035.1 | 1,183.3 | 1,287.7 | 9,295.0 | 2,844.5 | 10,555.0 |

SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

| Motion picture theatres | No. 957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 9,048 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \mathrm{~m} \\ 13.3 \end{array}$ | 54.4 | \$m | \$m | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \mathrm{~m} \\ 21.2 \end{array}$ | \$m 33.2 | sm 5.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cafes and restaurants. | 4,332 | 36,876 | 48.2 | 209.7 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 109.3 | 101.3 | 45.3 |
| Licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons | 6,289 | 87,852 | 155.5 | 1,003.3 | 28.3 | 31.5 | 623.3 | 383.3 | 839.1 |
| Total, Restaurants and licensed hotels | 10,621 | 124,728 | 203.7 | 1,213.0 | 32.3 | 36.5 | 732.6 | 484.6 | 884.4 |
| Licensed bowling clubs | 1,003 | 6,008 | 12.6 | 58.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 26.2 | 31.9 | 33.8 |
| Licensed golf clubs | 541 | 4,903 | 10.8 | 37.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 22.8 | 16.4 |
| Licensed clubs n.e.c. | 1,217 | 26,958 | 58.1 | 253.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 101.3 | 153.0 | 118.3 |
| Total, licensed clubs | 2,761 | 37,869 | 81.6 | 348.7 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 141.8 | 207.7 | 168.5 |
| Laundries and dry cleaners | 2,160 | 20,105 | 35.3 | 89.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 22.7 | 67.1 | 0.6 |
| Men's hairdressing . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,243 | 5,448 | 3.3 | 20.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 15.0 | 4.6 |
| Women's hairdressing and beauty salons | 6,599 | 23,427 | 25.0 | 66.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 12.7 | 54.0 | 2.5 |
| Total, Hairdressing and beauty salons | 9,842 | 28,875 | 28.3 | 86.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 17.9 | 69.0 | 7.0 |
| Total, Selected service establishments | 26,341 | 220,625 | 362.2 | 1,792.5 | 43.8 | 49.3 | 936.2 | 861.7 | 1,065.8 |
| Total, Retail and selected service establishments | 156,271 | 922,057 | 1,515.1 | 13,827.6 | 1,227.1 | 1,337.0 | 10,231.2 | 3,706.2 | 11,620.8 |

For footnotes see following table.

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

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q 1 d | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T.(d) | A.C.T.(d) | Aust.(e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Number of establishments at 30 June 1969 | 57,770 | 43,950 | 22,687 | 14,247 | 11,177 | 4,857 | 554 | 1,025 | 56,271 |
| Persons employed(a) | 352,907 | 255,237 | 120,469 | 85,291 | 68,949 | 26,930 | 3,493 | 8,588 | 922,057 |
|  | Sm | Sm | Sm | Sm | Sm | Sm | Sm | Sm | Sm |
| Wages and salaries(b) | 616.7 | 412.7 | 184.0 | 128.3 | 107.3 | 40.7 | 7.4 | 17.7 | 1,515.1 |
| Turnover(b) | 5,258.3 | 3,837.4 | 1,834.9 | 1,161.0 | 1,124.7 | 389.1 | 69.0 | 151.5 | 13,827.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks at } 30 \text { June- } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | 453.7 | 333.5 | 174.9 | 110.5 | 54.6 | 40.1 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 1,227.1 |
| 1969 | 489.9 | 369.1 | 188.3 | 120.4 | 103.2 | 43.7 | 7.8 | 14.5 | 1,337.0 |
| Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses(b) . | 3,807.8 | 2,862.9 | 1,382.0 | 867.3 | 855.3 | 291.6 | 51.7 | 1120 | 10,231. 2 |
| Value added (b) (c) . | 1,486.7 | 1,010.0 | 466.3 | 303.7 | 278.0 | 101.1 | 18.9 | 40.5 | 3,706.2 |
| Retail sales(b) | 4,396.9 | 3,232.6 | 1,540.8 | 988.5 | 939.4 | 339.5 | 58.1 | 124.9 | 11,620.8 |

(a) At end of June; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. (b) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during the year. (c) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the (b) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during the yea (d) Excludes motion picture theatres.
(e) Includes value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (d) Exclu
Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory motion picture theatres.

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

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

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

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

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

| Year |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust.(a) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1968-69(b)$ | . | $3,196.1$ | $2,409.7$ | $1,098.5$ | 721.0 | 650.1 | 250.3 | $8,325.7$ |
| $1971-72$ | . | . | $4,129.7$ | $3,009.1$ | $1,492.1$ | 956.9 | 878.7 | 3059 |
| $1972-73$ | . | . | $4,546.2$ | $3,351.9$ | $1,654.1$ | $1,047.4$ | 965.8 | 339.4 |
| $1973-74$ | . | $\cdot$ | $5,283.4$ | $4,020.0$ | $2,015.8$ | $1,226.6$ | $1,137.1$ | 398.1 |

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

## Retail sales of goods at constant prices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

( $\$$ million)

| Broad commodity group | 1961-62 Census Base |  |  | 1968-69 Census Base |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1968-69 (b) | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| Food and drink | 4,039.9 | 4,166.2 | 4,317.4 | 4,074.8 | 4,572.7 | 4,751.9 | 4,798.4 |
| Clothing, hardware, electrical and furniture | 2,729.1 | 2,856.7 | 2,941.4 | 2,791.2 | 3,330.3 | 3,551.2 | 3,930.1 |
| Other | 1,632.5 | 1,635.2 | 1,630.7 | 1,456.2 | 1,609.3 | 1,664.2 | 1,780.2 |
| Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) | 8,401.5 | 8,658.1 | 8,889.5 | 8,322.3 | 9,512.3 | 9,967.3 | 10,508.7 |

[^4]
## ENTERPRISE STATISTICS-INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES 1968-69

The first integrated economic censuses conducted by the Bureau of Statistics were in respect of the year 1968-69, and included censuses of mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries. A large body of establishment and commodity statistics, as well as industry concentration statistics (see page 1111) was published in respect of these censuses. In addition, detailed statistics were published in respect of enterprises* and these are summarised below.

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

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

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

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

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

## Definitions of data items

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

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

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

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

[^5]Turnover. Sales of goods to other enterprises, commission revenue and repair and service revenue received from other enterprises, government bounties and subsidies and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise except rent and leasing revenue, interest, royalties, dividends and receipts for administrative services provided to related enterprises in Australia. Also included is the value of capital work done by the enterprise, and the value of equipment withdrawn from stock, for own use or for rental or lease outside the enterprise.

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

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

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

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

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

## Description of tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

For footnotes see end of table.

## SELECTED STATISTICS BY BROAD INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE ENTERPRISES AT END OF JUNE 1969 AUSTRALIA-continued

| ASIC code | Industry description and employment size of enterprise | Enterprises | Persons employed at end of June 1969 | Wages <br> and <br> salaries | Turnover | Value added | Estab-lishments (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total enterprises covered in censuses- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Less than 10 persons | 164,916 | 565,848 | 738.1 | 8,195.8 | 2,195.7 | 167,779 |
|  | 10 to 19 persons | 18,141 | 240,461 | 554.8 | 4,098.8 | 1,179.3 | 21,687 |
|  | 20 to 49 persons | 9,560 | 277,236 | 720.5 | 5,198.1 | 1,457.8 | 13,412 |
|  | 50 to 99 persons | 2,910 | 199,141 | 545.9 | 3,772.1 | 1,124.9 | 5,672 |
|  | 100 to 499 persons | 2,376 | 479,142 | 1,403.0 | 9,781.2 | 3,005.9 | 9,421 |
|  | 500 or more persons | 552 | 1,343,959 | 2,757.5 | 15,021.7 | 6,022.8 | 9,296 |
|  | Total | 198,455 | 2,626,645 | 6,719.8 | 46,067.7 | 14,986.5 | 227,267 |

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

## INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION STATISTICS

In 1974 the Bureau published the first statistics relating to Industry concentration compiled from data collected in the Integrated Economic Censuses in respect of the year ended 30 June 1969*. These statistics supplement the enterprise statistics (see page 1107) and the large body of establishment and commodity statistics published in respect of these censuses.

## Meaning and limitations of concentration statistics

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

In interpreting the measures of industry concentration presented in the table, several qualifications should be borne in mind. In particular, the use of these statistics to evaluate the competitive position of firms should be approached with caution for the following reasons:
(a) An industry comprises all establishments (factories, shops, mines etc.) classified to it on the basis of their predominant activity (e.g. in the case of manufacturing, on the basis of the commodities which account for the major part of their production). These statistics provide measures of concentration for whole industries; they are not measures of concentration in the markets for individual commodities.
(b) The statistics of industry concentration do not take account of the effect on domestic market supplies, of overseas imports and exports of commodities.

## Types of unit

In order to consider the measurement of industry concentration it is necessary to understand the definitions of the types of business units identified and standardised for the purpose of the integrated censuses. The business units are at three levels: the establishment, the enterprise and the enterprise group (see page 1107 for the definitions of each level of unit).

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

[^6]
## Definitions of data items

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

Number of enterprise groups. Number of enterprise groups owning or controlling establishments which were mainly engaged in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries and which were in operation at the end of June 1969.

Number of establishments. The number of establishments in operation at the end of June 1969 mainly engaged in the above industries.

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

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

Persons employed at end of June 1969. Working proprietors at 30 June 1969 and employees on payroll for the last pay period in June 1969 including those employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. In the case of retail trade and selected service establishments, unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June are included.

Fixed capital expenditure. Outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes fixed capital expenditure during 1968-69 on establishments not in operation by the end of June 1969.

## Description of table

The table below presents a summary of industry concentration. Selected statistics and concentration ratios are shown for mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, wholesale trade, retail trade and selected service industries.

## Method used to calculate concentration ratios

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

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

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

[^7]SELECTED STATISTICS AND CONCENTRATION RATIOS BY BROAD INDUSTRY AUSTRALIA, 1968-69


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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ASIC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | Industry description and item | Industry total | Enterprise groups ranked by contribution to industry turnover |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Largest } \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Largest } \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Largest } \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Largest } \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Largest } \\ 200 \end{array}$ |
| 48 | Retail trade- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Enterprise groups $\begin{array}{r}\text { No. } \\ \text { Ratio }\end{array}$ | 112,414 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 |
|  | Establishments . No. | 129,930 | 2,114 | 2,778 | 3,483 | 4,392 | 5,724 |
|  | Ratio |  | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
|  | Value added . . \$m | 2,870 | 421 | 500 | 599 | 724 | 864 |
|  | Ratio |  | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
|  | Persons employed at end of June 1969 . $\begin{array}{r}\text { No. } \\ \text { Ratio }\end{array}$ | 701,523 | 105,350 | 121,665 | 138,128 | 158,180 | 180,364 |
|  |  |  | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.26 |
|  | Fixed capital expenditure $\cdot \underset{\text { Ratio }}{\text { \$m }}$ | 148 | 29 | 37 | 35 | 38 | 45 |
|  |  |  | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| 91-93 | Selected service in-dustries- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Enterprise groups | 24,372 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 |
|  | Ratio |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 |
|  | Establishments - R | 26,341 | 457 | 715 | 920 | 1,021 | 1,168 |
|  |  |  | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0:04 |
|  | Value added . . | 864 | 50 | 85 | 119 | 157 | 205 |
|  |  |  | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.24 |
|  | Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No. | 220,739 | 10,524 | 18,607 | 25,058 | 32,126 | 41,004 |
|  | Ratio |  | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.19 |
|  | Fixed capital expenditure . . $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$m } \\ \text { Ratio }\end{array}$ | 96 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 20 |
|  |  |  | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.20 |
|  | Total industries covered in censuses- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Enterprise groups . | 180,828 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 |
|  | Ratio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Establishments | 227,266 | 2,360 | 2,724 | 4,890 | 6,637 | 9,272 |
|  | Ratio |  | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
|  | Value added . . | 15,495 | 1,540 | 2,477 | 3,297 | 4,360 | 5,734 |
|  | Ratio |  | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.28 | 0.37 |
|  | Persons employed at end of June 1969 . No. | 2,697,305 | 215,416 | 303,783 | 422,333 | 566,720 | 755,064 |
|  | Ratio |  | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.28 |
|  | Fixed capital ex- \$m | 2,013 | 154 | 404 | 492 | 715 | 918 |
|  | penditure . . Ratio |  | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.46 |

## INTERSTATE TRADE

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

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

## STATISTICAL ORGANISATION IN AUSTRALIA

## Early development of Australian statistics

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

The growing need for quantitative data on the progress of the young Australian States led eventually to the appointment of official statisticians. Conferences were held between the statisticians to allow for the interchange of ideas and to provide for uniform State statistics which could be aggregated to Australian totals. Six conferences of statisticians were held before the establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906-in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903. These conferences have been continued to the present and a representative from New Zealand attended up to 1928.

## Origins of the Australian* Bureau of Statistics

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

## Integration of statistical services

The creation of the Bureau in 1906, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields did much to promote uniformity in official statistics and methods employed in their collection throughout Australia. However, the complete realisation of this aim could not be achieved with seven separate statistical systems, even with the utmost co-operation of those concerned. This became apparent when economic problems following the 1914-18 War drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data.

The first step towards integration was taken in 1924, when, in response to a proposal by the Prime Minister to the Premiers' Conference that State and Commonwealth Statistical Bureaux be amalgamated, the Tasmanian Office was transferred to the Commonwealth and has since functioned as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

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

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

[^8]required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15 September 1958.

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

## Scope of the Australian Bureau of Statistics

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

In the Australian centralised official statistical service, it is recognised that there is a danger that official statisticians may become isolated from the thinking of the users of statistics and insensitive to the problems of the firms or individual persons whose responsibility it is to supply statistical information. The dangers inherent in this situation are for the most part obviated by the six State Offices of the Bureau keeping in close contact with the individual businesses which use statistics and supply statistical information, and special steps are taken to ensure that users have adequate scope for expression of their needs and that requests by the Bureau for information are kept within reasonable and practical limits. The methods towards this end which have been adopted in the Bureau are reflected in its organisational structure.

## Organisation of the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics

The Central Office of the Bureau is organised into a number of divisions, which are further divided into branches and sections. The resulting structure is a compromise between a subject-matter and functional division of responsibility. The various aspects of economic and social statistical work undertaken by the Bureau are covered by four of the six divisions in the Bureau's organisation, the remaining divisions being concerned with consultancy and the provision of ADP and other specialist services.

## Demography, Social and Manpower Division

Demography, social, manpower and labour statistics are produced by this division of the Bureau which is also responsible for conducting the quinquennial census of population and housing.

## Economic Accounts Division

This division is responsible for statistics used in the national accounts and budget papers, public finance and taxation statistics, price and quantum indexes and input-output tables. Most of the planning and preliminary preparations for the Bureau's first Survey of Household Income and Expenditure, which began in 1974, was organised by this division.

## Economic Censuses and Surveys Division

Transport, internal trade, rural, construction, private finance, secondary production and service industry statistics are produced by this division which is also responsible for the Bureau's Integrated Economic Censuses.

## Overseas Transactions Division

Statistics of overseas trade and shipping, balance of payments, overseas investment and overseas participation in Australian industry, are produced by this division of the Bureau.

## Development and Co-ordination Division

Statistical standards, methodology, sampling, special surveys and consultation on sampling and methodological procedures are included in the responsibilities of this division. The development of policy matters affecting the work of the Bureau as a whole, including the Bureau's involvement in international statistical affairs, is the function of the Co-ordination Branch located in this division.

## Computer Services Division

The Computer Services Division provides computer processing facilities for the Bureau and a number of other Government departments.

In addition to these divisions the Bureau has a Management Services Branch which provides special services including publication, training, library facilities and staff services.

A broadly similar organisational pattern exists in the State offices of the Bureau, although local requirements have given rise to differences in detail.

At 30 June 1974, the staff of the Bureau numbered 3,590 . Of the total staff, 1,436 were employed in the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra, of whom 508 were university graduates. Expenditure for 1973-74 amounted to $\$ 30,700,000$.

## Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments

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

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

## STATISTICAL AND OTHER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

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

## Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician

## Principal statistical publications issued to date

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

[^9]Census (1961) Results. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960-1962, and the Statistician's Report.
Census (1966) Results. Summarised results for each State and Territory and for Australia have been published in a series of mimeographed bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician. Final figures are contained in Vol. 1, comprising Parts I to XI; Vol. 2, Parts I to V; Vol. 3; Vol. 4, Parts I to VII; and Vol. 5, Parts I to VIII.
Census (1971) Results. Preliminary figures of dwellings and the characteristics of population have been issued. A series of bulletins containing final figures for each State and Territory and for Australia is now almost complete.
*Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings.

* Dairying Industry (formerly Summary of Dairying Industry). Bulletin, monthly, and half-yearly to 1971-72; annually 1973-74; first issue, September 1937.
Demography. Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1969 and 1970 (combined issue). Commencing 1963, excludes details of causes of death, see Causes of Death.
* Digest of Current Economic Statistics. Monthly from August 1959 onward.
*Enterprise Statistics, Details of Operations, Integrated Economic Censuses, 1968-69.
*Export Commodity Classification, Australian. Annually, 1966-67 to 1973-74 (sectional revisions).
Exports, Australian. Annually, 1958-59 to 1973-74.
*Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary. Annually, 1948-49 to 1967-68.
Finance. Bulletin, 1907 to 1960-61. Commencing 1955-56, issued in two parts-Part I, Public and Private Finance; Part II, Commonwealth Taxation. Commencing 1961-62, issued as five separate bulletins, see Banking, Finance (2), Insurance, and Taxation.
Finance, Commonwealth. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1969-70. (Commencing with the 1970-71 issue, title changed to Public Authority Finance: Commonwealth Authorities; commencing with the 1971-72 issue, title changed to Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government.)
Finance, Public Authority. Bulletin, annually, 1969-70 first issue.
Finance, Public Authority: Authorities of the Australian Government. Bulletin, annually, 1973-74 (see following publication).
$\ddagger$ Finance, Public Authority: Commonwealth Authorities. Bulletin, annually, 1970-71 and 1971-72. (commencing with the 1972-73 issue, title changed to Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government.)
Finance, State, Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Local Government Securities. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1967-68.
*Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Report on. Bulletin, half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1947-48; annually, 1948-49 to 1972-73.
*Fruit Growing Industry (formerly Summary of Fruit Growing Industry). Bulletin, annually, 1944-45 to 1972-73.
*Import Commodity Classification, Australian. Annually, 1965-66 to 1973-74 (sectional revisions).
Imports, Australian. Bulletin, annually, 1967-68 to 1973-74.
Imports Cleared for Home Consumption. Annually, 1950-51 to 1973-74.
*Industry Concentration Statistics, Details by Industry Class, Integrated Economic Censuses, 1968-69.
Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency). Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1970-71 and 1971-72 (combined issue).
Labour and Industrial Statistics. Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922.
Labour Report, 1913 to 1973.
Life Tables, Australian, 1901-1910. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1901-1910.
Life Tables, Australian, 1920-1922.
Life Tables, Australian, 1932-1934. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1932-1934.
Life Tables, Australian, 1946-1948.
Life Tables, Australian, 1953-1955.
Life Tables, Australian, 1960-1962.
Life Tables, Australian, 1965-1967.
*Livestock Statistics (formerly Summary of Livestock Statistics and Livestock Numbers). Bulletin, annually, 1943 to 1974.
Local Government in Australia, July 1919.
Manufacturing Commodities. Bulletin, annually, 1963-64 and 1964-65 (combined issue) to 1966-67 and 1967-68 (combined issue).
Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Materials Used. Bulletin, annually, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (combined issue), 1971-72.
*Manufacturing Establushments: Details of Operations by Industry Class. Bulletin, annually, 196869, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73.
Manufacturing Industries. Bulletins on individual industries, annually, 1936-37 to 1939-40, 1940-41 (issue incomplete) and 1944-45 to 1967-68.
Manufacturing Industry. Bulletin, annually, 1963-64 to 1967-68.
Manufacturing Industry,-Australian, Overseas Participation in, Part I-Overseas Ownership and Part II-Overseas Control, 1962-63 and 1966-67.
§Mineral Industry, The Australian (formerly Minerals and Metals Bulletin). Part II—Quarterly Statistics of a quarterly bulletin issued jointly with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
*Mining Establishments: Details of Operations. Bulletin, annually, 1968-69 to 1970-71 (combined issue), 1972-73.
Mining Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in. Bulletin. annually, 1967 and 1968. Title changed to Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry, 1971-72 to 1972-73.
Monthly Review of Business Statistics. October 1937 onwards.
Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31 December 1955. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 8.
Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31 December 1962. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 9.
*Motor Vehicles, Census of, 30 September 1971. Bulletins 1 to 9.
Motor Vehicles, Survey of (1947-48), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
National Accounts, Australian (National Income and Expenditure), 1948-49 to 1961-62, first issue, mimeographed*, to 1973-74.
||Non-rural Primary Industries. Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1967-68 and 1968-69 (combined issue).
Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production. Bulletin, annually, 1962-63 and 1963-64. (Commencing 1964-65 issued as two separate Bulletins, see Non-rural Primary Industries, and Value of Production.)
Northern Territory Statistical Summary. Annually, 1960 to 1974.
*Occupation Survey (1945) Results. Detailed tables.
Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. 1907 to present issue (No. 60). Issues Nos 40 to 51 also published in parts.
Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics (formerly Statistical Digest). 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1975, annually.
Population and Vital Statistics, Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906-1910.
Primary Industries. Bulletins, annually, 1950-51 to 1961-62 in two parts-Part I, Rural Industries; Part II, Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production. Commencing 1962-63, issued as two separate Bulletins, see Rural Industries and Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production.
Primary Industries, Australian. Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March 1938.
Production. Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1949-50. From 1936-37 to 1949-50 issued in two partsPart I, Secondary Industries; Part II, Primary Industries (including Total Recorded Production); thereafter separate Bulletins (see Primary Industries and Secondary Industries).
Professional Papers. Various. A full list appears in Official Year Book No. 13, page 3.
*Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Annually since 1950.
Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics (replaced Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics). December 1917 onward.
*Retail Establishments, Census of (1947-48), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
*Retail Establishments, Census of (1948-49), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
* Retail Establishments, Census of (1952-53), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 14.

Retail Establishments, Census of (1956-57), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 8 (mimeographed*) and 9 to 15 (printed).
Retail Establishments and Other Services, Census of (1961-62), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7 (printed) and 8 to 9 (mimeographed*).
Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Economic Censuses (1968-69) Results. Final Bulletins.
*Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1959-60. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1965-66. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1968-69. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
Rural Holdings, Size Classification of, 1955-56. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
Rural Industries. Bulletin, annually, 1962-63 to 1969-70.
*Rural Land Use and Crop Production (formerly Summary of Crop Statistics). Bulletin, annually, 1943-44 to 1970-71.
*Rural Land Use, Improvements, Agricultural Machinery and Labour. Bulletin, annually, 1972-73.
Seasonally Adjusted Indicators. Bulletin, annually, 1967 to 1975.

Secondary Industries. Bulletin, annually, 1950-51 to 1962-63 (commencing 1960-61 issued in two parts-Part I, Factory and Building Operations; Part II, Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories). Commencing 1963-64 issued as separate bulletins, see Manufacturing Establishments, Manufacturing Industry, Manufacturing Commodities, and Building and Construction.
Social Insurance. Report to the Hon. the Minister for Trade and Customs, 1910.
Social Statistics. Bulletin, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.
Superanmation for the Commonwealth Public Service. Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.
Taxation Assessments, Commonwealth, Annually, 1961-62 to 1970-71.
Trade, Overseas. Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1973-74.
*Trade, Overseas, Preliminary Bulletin, annually, 1952-53 to 1973-74, in two parts-Part 1, Exports; Part 2, Imports. (See also Exports, Australian; Imports, Australian; and Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.)
Transport and Communication. Bulletin, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually, 1919 to 1930 annually and 1932 to 1971-72 annually.
||Value of Production. Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1968-69.
Wealth. The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.
*Wheat Industry (formerly Summary of the Wheat Situation). Bulletin, periodically; first issue, July 1936; now issued annually, 1972-73, and 1973-74 (Preliminary), with annual supplement, 1972-73 (Preliminary).
*Wholesale Establishments, Census of (1968-69), Results. Final Bulletin.
*Wool Production and Utilisation. Bulletin, annually, 1952-53 to 1972-73.

[^10]
## Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers

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

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

Australian Government publications may be purchased through the mail from Mail Order Sales, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box ${ }^{\text {8 } 84, ~ C a n b e r r a, ~ A . C . T . ~ 2600 ; ~ o v e r ~ t h e ~ c o u n t e r ~}$ from the Government Publications and Inquiry Centres in each State capital; and Bureau publications may also be purchased through the mail or over the counter from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State capital.

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

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA DEMOGRAPHY

| Year ended 31 De -cember- | Population(a) |  |  | Natural increase | Over-seas$\begin{gathered}\text { migra } \\ \text { tion(b) }\end{gathered}$ | Marriages |  | Divorces (c) and judicial separations | Births |  | Deaths |  | Infant deaths |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | males | sons |  |  | No. | Rate(d) |  | No. | Rate(d) | No. | Rate(d) | No. | Rate(e) |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |  | No. | '000 |  | '000 |  | '000 |  |
| 1901 | 2,005 | 1,820 | 3,825 | 56.6 | 17.8 | 28 | 7.3 | 398 | 103 | 27.2 | 46 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 103.6 |
| 1911 | 2,382 | 2,192 | 4,574 | 74.3 | 77.7 | 39 | 8.8 | 509 | 122 | 27.2 | 48 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 68.5 |
| 1921 | 2,799 | 2,712 | 5,511 | 82.1 | 17.3 | 47 | 8.6 | 1,490 | 136 | 25.0 | 54 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 65.7 |
| 1931 | 3,333 | 3,220 | 6,553 | 61.9 | $-10.8$ | 39 | 6.0 | 1,969 | 119 | 18.2 | 57 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 42.1 |
| 1941 | 3,599 | 3,545 | 7,144 | 63.3 | 5.2) | 75 | 10.6 | 3,351 | 135 | 18.9 | (h) | (h) | 5.3 | 39.7 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{83}(f)$ | (g) |  |  |  |  |  | (h) | $9{ }^{(h)}$ |  |  |
| 1944 | 3,683 | 3,664 | 7,347 | $\begin{aligned} & 837 \\ & (f) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.2 \\ (g) \end{array}$ | 68 | 9.3 | 5,691 | 153 | 21.0 | 70 $(h)$ | 9.5 | 4.8 | 31.3 |
| 1945 | 3,722 | 3,708 | 7,430 | 90.3 | $-2.6$ | 63 | 8.5 | 7,213 | 161 | 21.7 | 70 | 9.5 | 4.7 | 29.4 |
| 1946 | 3,767 | 3,751 | 7,518 | 101.7 | -15.1 | 79 | 10.6 | 7,235 | 176 | 23.6 | (h) | $(h)$ 10.0 | 5.1 | 29.0 |
|  | 3,767 | 3,75 | 7,518 | (f) | (g) | 79 | 10.6 | 7,235 | 176 | 23.6 | (h) | 10.0 | 5.1 | 29.0 |
| 1947 | 3,828 | 3,810 | 7,638 | 108.9 | 10.6 | 76 | 10.1 | 8,803 | 182 | 24.1 | 73 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 28.5 |
| 1948 | 3,909 | 3,884 | 7,792 | 101.1 | 55.1 | 75 | 9.7 | 7,253 | 178 | 23.1 | 77 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 27.8 |
| 1949 | 4,047 | 3,998 | 8,046 | 106.0 | 150.0 | 73 | 9.2 | 6,626 | 181 | 22.9 | 75 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 25.3 |
| 1950 | 4,191 | 4,116 | 8,307 | 112.4 | 152.5 | 76 | 9.2 | 7,428 | 191 | 23.3 | 78 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 24.5 |
| 1951 | 4,311 | 4,217 | 8,528 | 111.5 | 111.4 | 77 | 9.2 | 7,330 | 193 | 23.0 | 82 | 9.7 | 4.9 | 25.2 |
| 1952 | 4,426 | 4,314 | 8,740 | 120.1 | 94.0 | 74 | 8.6 | 7,110 | 202 | 23.4 | 82 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 23.8 |
| 1953 | 4,503 | 4,399 | 8,903 | 122.0 | 42.9 | 71 | 8.0 | 8,043 | 202 | 22.9 | 80 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 23.3 |
| 1954 | 4,598 | 4,492 | 9,090 | 120.5 | 68.2 | 71 | 7.9 | 6,528 | 202 | 22.5 | 82 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 22.5 |
| 1955 | 4,714 | 4,598 | 9,312 | 125.6 | 97.3 | 72 | 7.8 | 6,782 | 208 | 22.6 | 82 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 22.0 |
| 1956 | 4,829 | 4,702 | 9,531 | 126.0 | 94.0 | 72 | 7.6 | 6.492 | 212 | 22.5 | 86 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 21.7 |
| 1957 | 4,930 | 4,814 | 9,744 | 135.4 | 78.7 | 74 | 7.6 | 6,374 | 220 | 22.9 | 85 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 21.4 |
| 1958 | 5,026 | 4,921 | 9,947 | 138.8 | 65.4 | 74 | 7.5 | 6,994 | 223 | 22.6 | 84 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 20.5 |
| 1959 | 5,132 | 5,029 | 10,161 | 137.8 | 76.8 | 74 | 7.4 | 7,370 | 227 | 22.6 | 89 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 21.5 |
| 1960 | 5,253 | 5,139 | 10,392 | 141.9 | 90.1 | 75 | 7.3 | 6,709 | 230 | 22.4 | 88 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 20.2 |
|  | 5 (i) | (i) | (i) | (51) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | 5,374 | 5,268 | 10,643 | 151.8 | 61.5 | 77 | 7.3 | 6,751 | 240 | 22.8 | 89 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 19.5 |
| 1962 | 5,470 | 5,376 | 10,846 | 144.4 | 62.5 | 79 | 7.4 | 7,290 | 237 | 22.2 | 93 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 20.4 |
| 1963 | 5,572 | 5,484 | 11,055 | 141.3 | 71.6 | 81 | 7.4 | 7,515 | 236 | 21.6 | 95 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 19.5 |
| 1964 | 5,683 | 5,597 | 11,280 | 129.1 | 99.3 | 86 | 7.7 | 7,967 | 229 | 20.6 | 101 | 9.0 | 4.4 | 19.1 |
| 1965 | 5,794 | 5,712 | 11,505 | 123.7 | 104.9 | 94 | 8.2 | 8,534 | 223 | 19.6 | 100 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 18.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (i) |  |  |  |  | (i) | (i) | (i) | (i) |
| 1966 | 5,891 | 5,814 | 11,705 | 119.2 | 86.9 | 96 | 8.3 | 9,921 | 224 | 19.3 | 105 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 18.7 |
| 1967 | 5,992 | 5,920 | 11,912 | 126.6 | 91.9 | 100 | 8.5 | 9,747 | 229 | 19.4 | 103 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 18.3 |
| 1968 | 6,108 | 6,037 | 12,146 | 131.4 | ${ }_{1}^{113.1}$ | 106 | 8.8 | 10,791 | 241 | 20.0 | 110 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 17.8 |
| 1969 | 6,238 | 6,169 | [2,407 | 143.7 | 129.0 | 112 | 9.2 | 10,984 | 250 | 20.4 | 106 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 17.9 |
| 1970 | 6,365 | 6,299 | 12,663 | 144.5 | 122.9 | 116 | 9.3 | 12,249 | 258 | 20.6 | 113 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 17.9 |
| 1971 | 6,484 | 6,424 | 12,908 | 165.7 | 84.6 | 118 | 9.2 | 13,002 | 276 | 21.6 | 111 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 17.3 |
| 1972 | 6,570 | 6,521 | 13,091 | 155.2 | 27.8 | 114 | 8.8 | 15,636 | 265 | 20.4 | 110 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 16.5 |
| 1973 | 6,656 | 6,613 | 13,269 | 136.8 | 40.4 | 113 | 8.6 | 16,165 | 248 | 18.8 | 111 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 16.7 |

[^11]PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
agriculture

| Season |  | Wheat |  |  | Oats |  |  | Barley |  |  | Maize |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Area | Production | Average yield | Area | Production | Average yteld | Area | Production | Average yield | Area | Production | Average yield |
|  |  | mil | mil |  | ${ }^{\circ} 000$ | mil |  | '000 | mil |  | '000 | mil |  |
|  |  | hectares | tonnes | tonnes | hectares | tonnes | tonnes | hectares | tonnes | tonnes | hectares | tonnes | tonnes |
| 1901-02 |  | 2.07 | 1.05 | 0.51 | 187 | 0.18 | 0.95 | 30 | 0.03 | 1.14 | 119 | 0.18 | 1.50 |
| 1911-12 | - | 3.01 | 1.95 | 0.65 | 250 | 0.17 | 0.70 | 47 | 0.05 | 0.99 | 138 | 0.23 | 1.65 |
| 1921-22 |  | 3.93 | 3.51 | 0.89 | 297 | 0.22 | 0.74 | 121 | 0.14 | 1.14 | 124 | 0.20 | 1.61 |
| 1931-32 |  | 5.97 | 5.18 | 0.87 | 439 | 0.28 | 0.63 | 139 | 0.14 | 1.03 | 109 | 0.18 | 1.65 |
| 1941-42 |  | 4.86 | 4.53 | 0.93 | 591 | 0.40 | 0.68 | 317 | 0.41 | 1.29 | 122 | 0.19 | 1.55 |
| 1945-46 | - | 4.62 | 3.87 | 0.84 | 789 | 0.47 | 0.60 | 283 | 0.25 | 0.89 | 95 | 0.15 | 1.53 |
| 1946-47 | - | 5.33 | 3.18 | 0.60 | 699 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 303 | 0.26 | 0.87 | 105 | 0.15 | 1.40 |
| 1947-48 | - | 5.62 | 5.98 | 1.06 | 852 | 0.74 | 0.87 | 339 | 0.47 | 1.39 | 90 | 0.16 | 1.74 |
| 1948-49. | - | 5.09 | 5.18 | 1.02 | 716 | 0.43 | 0.60 | 409 | 0.40 | 0.99 | 74 | 0.13 | 1.79 |
| 1949-50 | - | 4.95 | 5.93 | 1.20 | 707 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 421 | 0.44 | 1.05 | 78 | 0.15 | 1.94 |
| 1950-51 | . | 4.72 | 5.00 | 1.06 | 711 | 0.46 | 0.64 | 437 | 0.52 | 1.19 | 69 | 0.12 | 1.75 |
| 1951-52 | - | 4.20 | 4.34 | 1.03 | 957 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 452 | 0.50 | 1.10 | 69 | 0.10 | 1.49 |
| 1952-53 | . | 4.13 | 5.30 | 1.28 | 1,119 | 0.79 | 0.71 | 557 | 0.79 | 1.43 | 70 | 0.13 | 1.79 |
| 1953-54 | . | 4.35 | 5.38 | 1.24 | 865 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 730 | 0.94 | 1.28 | 72 | 0.13 | 1.78 |
| 1954-55 | . | 4.32 | 4.58 | 1.06 | 1,042 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 684 | 0.67 | 0.97 | 69 | 0.13 | 1.88 |
| 1955-56 | . | 4.11 | 5.31 | 1.29 | 1,357 | 1.02 | 0.76 | 766 | 0.94 | 1.23 | 68 | 0.12 | 1.78 |
| 1956-57 | , | 3.19 | 3.65 | 1.15 | 1,034 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 847 | 1.12 | 1.32 | 73 | 0.14 | 1.90 |
| 1957-58 | . | 3.58 | 2.65 | 0.74 | 1,197 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 858 | 0.69 | 0.81 | 74 | 0.14 | 1.92 |
| 1958-59 | . | 4.21 | 5.84 | 1.39 | 1,608 | 1.58 | 0.98 | 963 | 1.43 | 1.48 | 73 | 0.17 | 2.35 |
| 1959-60 | . | 4.93 | 5.39 | 1.09 | 1,226 | 0.85 | 0.69 | 963 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 75 | 0.17 | 2.28 |
| 1960-61 |  | 5.44 | 7.43 | 1.37 | 1,472 | 1.38 | 0.94 | 1,145 | 1.54 | 1.35 | 75 | 0.16 | 2.12 |
| 1961-62 |  | 5.96 | 6.71 | 1.13 | 1,253 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 965 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 85 | 0.19 | 2.18 |
| 1962-63 | . | 6.66 | 8.34 | 1.25 | 1,332 | 1.25 | 0.94 | 820 | 0.90 | 1.09 | 85 | 0.19 | 2.23 |
| 1963-64 | . | 6.67 | 8.91 | 1.34 | 1,373 | 1.24 | 0.90 | 815 | 0.98 | 1.21 | 87 | 0.17 | 1.96 |
| 1964-65 | . | 7.25 | 10.02 | 1.38 | 1,415 | 1.27 | 0.90 | 835 | 1.12 | 1.34 | 86 | 0.17 | 2.03 |
| 1965-66 | . | 7.09 | 7.05 | 1.00 | 1,525 | 1.10 | 0.72 | 930 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 80 | 0.12 | 1.57 |
| 1966-67 | . | 8.43 | 12.67 | 1.50 | 1,723 | 1.94 | 1.13 | 1,011 | 1.40 | 1.38 | 82 | 0.19 | 2.33 |
| 1967-68 | . | 9.08 | 7.55 | 0.83 | 1,368 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 1,057 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 81 | 0.18 | 2.23 |
| 1968-69 |  | 10.85 | 14.80 | 1.37 | 1,567 | 1.71 | 1.09 | 1,341 | 1.65 | 1.23 | 67 | 0.15 | 2.24 |
| 1969-70 | . | 9.49 | 10.55 | 1.11 | 1,374 | 1.25 | 0.91 | 1,521 | 1.70 | 1.12 | 80 | 0.19 | 2.41 |
| 1970-71 | . | 6.48 | 7.89 | 1.22 | 1,553 | 1.61 | 1.04 | 2,000 | 2.35 | 1.18 | 86 | 0.21 | 2.47 |
| 1971-72 | . | 7.14 | 8.51 | 1.19 | 1,241 | 1.28 | 1.03 | 2,535 | 3.07 | 1.21 | 78 | 0.21 | 2.74 |
| 1972-73 |  | 7.60 | 6.43 | 0.85 | 995 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 2,140 | 1.73 | 0.81 | 59 | 0.14 | 2.34 |
| 1973-74 | . | 9.29 | 11.76 | 1.27 | 1,148 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1,963 | 2.33 | 1.19 | 45 | 0.10 | 2.30 |

Agriculture-continued

| Season | Hav. |  |  |  | Potatoes |  |  | Sugar-cane(a) |  |  | Viney'ards |  | All crops |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Area | Production | Average yield | Area | Production | Average yield | Area | Production | Average yield | Area | Wine made | Area |
|  |  | '000 <br> hectares | '000 tonnes | tonnes | $\begin{array}{r} \text { '000 } \\ \text { hectares } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9000 \\ \text { tonnes } \end{array}$ | tonnes | '000 <br> hectares | '000 tonnes | tonnes | '000 <br> hectares | mil. <br> litres | $\begin{array}{r} \text { mil. } \\ \text { hectares } \end{array}$ |
| 1901-02 |  | hectares | 2,057 | 3.01 | hectares 44 | tonnes | tonnes 7.4 | hectares | 1,390 | 39.5 | hectares 26 | 24 | 3.4 |
| 1911-12 | . | 1,019 | 2,914 | 2.86 | 53 | 306 | 5.8 | 41 | 1,709 | 41.8 | 25 | 23 | 4.9 |
| 1921-22 |  | 1,212 | 3,965 | 3.27 | 60 | 394 | 6.5 | 52 | 2,476 | 47.7 | 37 | 39 | 6.2 |
| 1931-32 |  | 1,066 | 3,218 | 3.02 | 59 | 403 | 6.9 | 98 | 4,281 | 43.8 | 46 | 65 | 8.6 |
| 1941-42 | - | 1,116 | 3,632 | 3.25 | 40 | 338 | 8.4 | 103 | 5,236 | 50.8 | 53 | 71 | (b) 8.3 |
| 1945-46 |  | 1,116 | 3,549 | 3.18 | 71 | 656 | 9.2 | 95 | 4,794 | 50.3 | 52 | 113 | (b) 8.3 |
| 1946-47 | - | 812 | 2,395 | 2.95 | 59 | 553 | 9.4 | 92 | 4,092 | 44.5 | 53 | 146 | (b) 8.6 |
| 1947-48 |  | 797 | 3,056 | 3.83 | 59 | 506 | 8.6 | 90 | 4,489 | 49.9 | 54 | 149 | (b) 9.1 |
| 1948-49 | - | 639 | 2,329 | 3.64 | 48 | 467 | 9.6 | 108 | 6,815 | 63.2 | 55 | 149 | (b) 8.5 |
| 1949-50 | . | 650 | 2,469 | 3.80 | 54 | 479 | 8.8 | 114 | 6,959 | 61.1 | 55 | 149 | (b) 8.4 |
| 1950-51 | . | 557 | 2,096 | 3.76 | 51 | 418 | 8.1 | 110 | 7,165 | 65.1 | 55 | 118 | (b) 8.1 |
| 1951-52 | . | 627 | 2,382 | 3.80 | 48 | 517 | 10.8 | 114 | 5,412 | 47.5 | 55 | 160 | (b) 8.1 |
| 1952-53 | . | 713 | 2,809 | 3.94 | 55 | 438 | 8.0 | 113 | 7,079 | 62.5 | 55 | 136 | (b) 8.4 |
| 1953-54 | - | 783 | 3,098 | 3.96 | 52 | 557 | 10.7 | 138 | 9,159 | 66.5 | 56 | 144 | (b) 8.7 |
| 1954-55 | - | 803 | 2,902 | 3.61 | 43 | 476 | 10.9 | 151 | 10,248 | 67.7 | 55 | 109 | 9.0 |
| 1955-56 | , | 907 | 3,683 | 4.06 | 38 | 408 | 10.8 | 151 | 9,044 | 59.9 | 55 | 104 | 9.3 |
| 1956-57 | . | 753 | 3,092 | 4.10 | 41 | 527 | 12.9 | 150 | 9,421 | 62.9 | 53 | 140 | 8.1 |
| 1957-58 | . | 905 | 3,016 | 3.33 | 48 | 585 | 12.2 | 152 | 9,397 | 61.8 | 53 | 154 | 9.0 |
| 1958-59 | - | 1,221 | 5,171 | 4.23 | 42 | 584 | 13.8 | 150 | 10,377 | 69.4 | 53 | 148 | 10.4 |
| 1959-60 | . | 852 | 3,227 | 3.79 | 44 | 589 | 13.4 | 127 | 9,147 | 72.0 | 53 | 129 | 10.6 |
| 1960-61 | . | 1,203 | 5,160 | 4.29 | 37 | 458 | 12.3 | 138 | 9,313 | 67.5 | 53 | 154 | 12.0 |
| 1961-62 | . | 920 | 3,752 | 4.08 | 38 | 534 | 14.0 | 157 | 9,730 | 62.1 | 54 | 190 | 12.0 |
| 1962-63 | . | 1,101 | 4,793 | $4 \cdot 35$ | 46 | 677 | 14.7 | 163 | 12,940 | 79.6 | 54 | 136 | 13.0 |
| 1963-64 | . | 1,053 | 4,338 | 4.12 | 41 | 571 | 13.8 | 169 | 12,313 | 72.9 | 55 | 172 | 13.0 |
| 1964-65 | - | 1,130 | 5,043 | 4.46 | 36 | 516 | 14.5 | 190 | 15,312 | 80.4 | 56 | 177 | 14.0 |
| 1965-66 | - | 1,125 | 4,246 | 3.77 | 39 | 649 | 16.7 | 204 | 14,382 | 70.6 | 57 | 156 | 14.0 |
| 1966-67 | . | 1,415 | 6,473 | 4.58 | 40 | 653 | 16.3 | 226 | 16,953 | 75.1 | 56 | 190 | 16.0 |
| 1967-68 | - | 502 | 1,246 | 2.48 | 43 | 669 | 15.6 | 224 | 17,025 | 76.1 | 57 | 202 | 16.3 |
| 1968-69 |  | 428 | 1,728 | 4.04 | 46 | 811 | 17.7 | 230 | 18,708 | 81.3 | 58 | 239 | 16.6 |
| 1969-70 | . | 428 | 1,514 | 3.54 | 43 | 762 | 17.6 | 213 | 15,784 | 74.2 | 61 | 294 | 15.6 |
| 1970-71 |  | 349 | 1,274 | 3.65 | 39 | 747 | 19.3 | 221 | 17,645 | 80.0 | 64 | 255 | 13.4 |
| 1971-72 | . | 341 | 1,247 | 3.66 | 40 | 822 | 20.3 | 234 | 19,391 | 83.0 | 67 | 290 | 14.2 |
| 1972-73 |  | 453 | 1,224 | 2.70 | 37 | 693 | 18.9 | 242 | 18,928 | 78.3 | 69 | 280 | 14.3 |
| 1973-74 | . | 428 | 1,385 | 3.24 | 34 | 636 | 18.7 | 226 | 19,278 | 85.4 | 70 | 295 | 15.2 |

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

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES-continued
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

| Year ended 30 June- | Livestock(a) |  |  |  | Wool (b)(c) | Butter | Cheese | Meat(d) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Beef and |  |  | Mutton |  | Total |
|  | Horses | Catile | Sheep | Pigs |  |  |  | veal | and lamb | Pigmeat | meat |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | '000 | '000 |
|  | mil. | mil. | mil. | mil. | mil. kg | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| 1902 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 72 | 0.9 | 245 | (e)46 | (e) 5.3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1912 | 2.3 | 11.8 | 97 | 1.1 | 362 | (e)96 | (e)7.2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1922 | 2.4 | 14.4 | 86 | 1.0 | 328 | (e) 121 | (e) 14.8 | 345 | 222 | 51 | 618 |
| 1932 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 111 | 1.2 | 457 | 177 | 14.3 | 355 | 312 | 72 | 739 |
| 1942 | 1.6 | 13.6 | 125 | 1.4 | 529 | 170 | 30.6 | 542 | 378 | 124 | 1,043 |
| 1946 | 1.3 | 13.9 | 96 | 1.4 | 425 | 153 | 41.9 | 413 | 295 | 110 | 818 |
| 1947 | 1.2 | 13.4 | 96 | 1.3 | 443 | 146 | 43.0 | 496 | 307 | 96 | 899 |
| 1948 | 1.2 | 13.8 | 103 | 1.3 | 456 | 165 | 42.1 | 571 | 300 | 91 | 962 |
| 1949 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 109 | 1.2 | 480 | 168 | 43.9 | 587 | 326 | 95 | 1,007 |
| 1950 | 1.1 | 14.6 | 113 | 1,1 | 518 | 176 | 45.5 | 616 | 364 | 92 | 1,072 |
| 1951 | 1.0 | 15.2 | 116 | 1.1 | 507 | 167 | 45.0 | 662 | 279 | 87 | 1,027 |
| 1952 | 0.9 | 14.9 | 118 | 1.0 | 490 | 137 | 41.3 | 591 | 287 | 86 | 964 |
| 1953 | 0.9 | 15.2 | 123 | 1.0 | 581 | 170 | 47.4 | 686 | 401 | 84 | 1,171 |
| 1954 | 0.8 | 15.6 | 127 | 1.2 | 565 | 162 | 49.8 | 716 | 371 | 85 | 1,171 |
| 1955 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 131 | 1.3 | 582 | 194 | 45.9 | 731 | 394 | 101 | 1,227 |
| 1956 | 0.8 | 16.5 | 139 | 1.2 | 643 | 212 | 39.3 | 763 | 386 | 95 | 1,245 |
| 1957 | 0.7 | 17.3 | 150 | 1.3 | 710 | 196 | 45.9 | 828 | 373 | 90 | 1,290 |
| 1958 | 0.7 | 16.9 | 149 | 1.4 | 650 | 179 | 36.6 | 804 | 428 | 103 | 1,336 |
| 1959 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 153 | 1.3 | 722 | 197 | 44.5 | 921 | 500 | 104 | 1,525 |
| 1960 | 0.6 | 16.5 | 155 | 1.4 | 762 | 201 | 457 | 764 | 583 | 102 | 1,449 |
| 1961 | 0.6 | 17.3 | 153 | 1.6 | 737 | 185 | 47.9 | 643 | 584 | 109 | 1,336 |
| 1962 | 0.6 | 18.0 | 158 | 1.7 | 770 | 202 | 56.6 | 804 | 596 | 122 | 1,522 |
| 1963 | 0.5 | 18.5 | 159 | 1.4 | 759 | 206 | 59.6 | 929 | 603 | 116 | 1,648 |
| 1964 | 0.5 | 19.1 | 165 | 1.5 | 810 | 207 | 59.2 | 1,001 | 595 | 113 | 1,710 |
| 1965 | 0.5 | 18.8 | 171 | 1.7 | 809 | 206 | 62.6 | 1,026 | 594 | 122 | 1,743 |
| 1966 | n.a. | 17.9 | 158 | 1.7 | 754 | 209 | 59.6 | 946 | 608 | 135 | 1,690 |
| 1967 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 164 | 1.8 | 799 | 222 | 69.8 | 879 | 596 | 142 | 1,617 |
| 1968 | n.a. | 19.2 | 167 | 2.1 | 803 | 196 | 70.5 | 904 | 665 | 150 | 1,718 |
| 1969 | n.a. | 20.6 | 175 | 2.3 | 885 | 198 | 74.8 | 935 | 680 | 162 | 1,777 |
| 1970 | 0.5 | 22.2 | 180 | 2.4 | 926 | 223 | 76.3 | 1,010 | 755 | 174 | 1,940 |
| 1971 | n.a. | 24.4 | 178 | 26 | 891 | 203 | 77.6 | 1,047 | 825 | 182 | 2,054 |
| 1972 | n.a. | 27.4 | 163 | 3.2 | 880 | 195 | 80.9 | 1,168 | 956 | 194 | 2,319 |
| 1973. | n.a. | 29.1 | 140 | 3.3 | 736 | 185 | 93.4 | 1,438 | 713 | 236 | 2,388 |
| 1974 . | п.a. | 30.9 | 145 | 2.5 | 701 | 175 | 95.8 | 1,302 | 465 | 209 | 1,976 |

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

MINERALS
FORESTRY

| Year ended <br> 31 December- | Copper (a) |  | Gold (a) | Lead (a) | Zinc (a) | Iron ore |  | Crude oil | Year ended 30 June- |  |  | Sawn output of Aust. grown timber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 000$ | '000 | '000 | '000 | mil. | mil. | '000 |  |  |  | '000 |
|  |  | tonnes | grams | :onnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | cum |  |  |  | cum |
| 1901 | - | 29.9 | 102,642 | n.a. | (b) | n.a. | 7.0 | . | 1902 |  |  | (c) 1,067 |
| 1911 | . . | 46.1 | 77,263 | 225.3 | 241.9 | (b) | 10.7 | $\cdots$ | 1912 |  |  | (c) 1,428 |
| 1921. | - $\cdot$ | 11.2 | 23,577 | 82.3 150.8 | 141.7 | 0.7 | 13.1 | . | 1922 1932 |  |  | 1,392 559 |
| 1941 | $\cdots \quad$. | 22.7 | 16,553 | 295.7 | 251.2 | 2.5 | 19.1 |  | 1942 |  |  | 2,157 |
| 1945 | . | 26.5 | 20,442 | 164.9 | 152.7 | 1.6 | 18.5 |  | 1946 |  |  | 2,112 |
| 1946 | . . | 19.1 | 25,644 | 184.3 | 174.8 | 1.9 | 19.9 |  | 1947 |  |  | 2.478 |
| 1947 | . . | 14.2 | 29,164 | 196.0 | 185.4 | 2.2 | 21.3 | $\cdots$ | 1948 |  |  | 2,636 |
| 1948 | . . | 12.8 | 27,542 | 213.6 | 193.8 | 2.1 | 21.8 | . | 1949 |  |  | 2,794 |
| 1949 | . . | 14.0 | 27,653 | 215.2 | 194.7 | 1.5 | 21.8 | . | 1950 |  |  | 2,886 |
| 1950 |  | 17.9 | 27,046 | 229.0 | 201.0 | 2.4 | 24.3 | $\ldots$ | 1951 |  |  | 2,976 |
| 1951 | - - | 18.4 | 27,855 | 215.4 | 192.3 | 2.5 | 25.9 | $\cdots$ | 1952 |  |  | 3.287 |
| 1952 | . . | 19.2 | 30,495 | 232.0 | 199.6 | 2.9 | 27.9 | $\ldots$ | 1953 |  |  | 3,162 |
| 1953 | . . | 38.1 | 33,442 | 273.7 | 243.2 | 3.3 | 27.1 | $\cdots$ | 1954 |  |  | 3,304 |
| 1954 | . . | 42.6 | 34,766 | 289.4 | 256.7 | 3.6 | 29.6 | $\cdots$ | 1955 |  |  | 3,419 |
| 1955 | . . | 48.1 | 32,629 | 300.7 | 260.7 | 3.6 | 29.9 | . | 1956 |  |  | 3,424 |
| 1956 | . . | 55.4 | 32,031 | 304.3 | 282.5 | 4.0 | 30.3 | $\cdots$ | 1957 |  |  | 3,348 |
| 1957 | . . | 60.2 | 33,714 | $3.39 \cdot 1$ | 324.0 | 3.9 | 31.2 | $\cdots$ | 1958 |  |  | 3,282 |
| 1958 | . . | 76.9 | 34,338 | 333.6 | 298.4 | 4.0 | 32.6 | $\cdots$ | 1959 |  |  | 3,445 |
| 1959 | . . | 96.5 | 33,751 | 321.4 | 279.8 | 4.2 | 33.9 | $\ldots$ | 1960 |  |  | 3,589 |
| 1960 |  | 111.2 | 33,800 | 313.1 | 322.6 | 4.4 | 38.1 |  | 1961 |  |  | 3,346 |
| 1961 | . $\cdot$ | 97.2 | 33,476 | 274.0 | 316.2 | 5.4 | 40.9 | . | 1962 |  |  | 3,190 |
| 1962 |  | 108.7 | 33,245 | 376.0 | 342.9 | 4.9 | 42.3 | . | 1963 |  |  | 3,341 |
| 1963 |  | 114.8 | 31,849 | 416.9 | 357.1 | 5.6 | 44.0 |  | 1964 |  |  | 3,509 |
| 1964 | . | 105.7 | 29,979 | 380.9 | 350.1 | 5.8 | 47.2 | 198 | 1965 |  |  | 3,615 |
| 1965 |  | 91.8 | 27,298 | 367.9 | 354.8 | 6.8 | 52.9 | 417 | 1966 |  |  | 3,558 |
| 1966 |  | 111.3 | 28,521 | 370.8 | 375.3 | 11.1 | 56.0 | 539 | 1967 |  |  | 3,448 |
| 1967 |  | 91.8 | 25.049 | 381.8 | 407.0 | 17.3 | 59.0 | 1,208 | 1968 |  |  | 3,476 |
| 1968 | . . | 109.6 | 24,316 | 388.8 | 422.4 | 26.6 | 64.2 | 2,206 | 1969 |  |  | . (d) 3,325 |
| 1969(e) |  | 125.3 | 22,713 | 417.7 | 444.4 | 32.5 | 66.8 | 2,238 | 1970 |  |  | (d)3,386 |
| 1970(e) |  | 142.3 | 20,496 | 459.4 | 502.0 | 45.1 | 72.8 | 4,872 | 1971 |  |  | 3,438 |
| 1971(e) |  | 173.0 | 19,108 | 416.4 | 444.1 | 57.1 | 72.9 | 14,937 | 1972 |  |  | 3,364 |
| 1972(e) | . . | 171.9 | 23,253 | 420.8 | 497.5 | 62.1 | 77.2 | 19,038 | 1973 |  |  | 3,582 |
| 1973(e) | . | 198.7 | 20,002 | 385.0 | 507.0 | 74.6 | 83.9 | 20,669 | 1974p |  |  | 3,459 |

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

## SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

FACTORIES(a)

| Year ended <br> 30 June- |  | Number | Persons employed (b) | Salaries and wages paid(c) | Net value of production(d) |  |  | Clothing | Food, etc. | Paper, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { groups } \end{array}$ | Value of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Chemicals, etc. | Indusrial metals, etc. | Texiles, etc. |  |  |  |  | Plant and machinery (e) | Land and buildings(e) |
|  |  | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | Sm | \% m | \$m | Sm | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1902(f). | - | (g) | (g) | (g) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 58.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| $1912(f)$. | - | 14.5 | 312 | 55 | 2.2 | 24.1 |  | . 0 | 23.6 | 8.5 | 108.3 | 63.2 | 65.0 |
| 1922 | - | 18.0 | 379 | 136 | 6.4 | 47.2 |  |  | 54.4 | 18.0 | 225.0 | 156.2 | 134.6 |
| 1932 | - | 21.7 | 337 | 112 | 15.8 | 45.6 | 13.8 | 22.2 | 57.4 | 19.2 | 222.0 | 243.1 | 213.2 |
| 1942 |  | 27.0 | 725 | 360 | 59.6 | 239.8 | 42.0 | 47.2 | 106.4 | 34.2 | 633.0 | 338.4 | 312.7 |
| 1948 | - | 37.4 | 849 | 572 | 57.3 | 362.6 | 64.2 | 86.7 | 156.3 | 59.2 | 978.6 | 427.4 | 422.3 |
| 1949 |  | 40.1 | 890 | 678 | 67.1 | 421.7 | 71.7 | 104.5 | 179.6 | 70.6 | 1,137.5 | 493.0 | 465.5 |
| 1950 | - | 41.6 | 917 | 772 | 81.3 | 492.5 | 85.9 | 115.4 | 202.0 | 86.0 | 1,323.1 | 571.2 | 519.1 |
| 1951 |  | 43.1 | 969 | 983 | 105.4 | 654.0 | 109.2 | 143.5 | 236.6 | 109.5 | 1,687.7 | 673.2 | 605.6 |
| 1952 | - | 45.8 | 978 | 1,224 | 127.4 | 826.2 | 113.2 | 162.2 | 282.2 | 136.4 | 2,049.7 | 820.3 | 719.0 |
| 1953 | - | 47.7 | 933 | 1,270 | 135.7 | 842.6 | 129.7 | 165.6 | 328.7 | 136.6 | 2,165.7 | 987.1 | 828.9 |
| 1954 |  | 49.6 | 990 | 1,410 | 164.6 | 936.6 | 157.1 | 187.1 | 355.8 | 158.6 | 2,454. 1 | 1,161.4 | 966.9 |
| 1955 | - | 51.1 | 1,031 | 1,563 | 196.3 | 1,065.9 | 156.8 | 196.8 | 373.1 | 181.1 | 2,731.0 | 1,396.6 | 1,112.0 |
| 1956 |  | 52.4 | 1,060 | 1,707 | 238.3 | 1,193.9 | 163.6 | 204.9 | 395.6 | 198.1 | 3,001.4 | 1,595.7 | 1,307.1 |
| 1957 | * | 53.2 | 1,063 | 1,782 | 273.8 | 1,281.7 | 182.9 | 211.0 | 428.9 | 217.4 | 3,244.2 | 1,834.1 | 1,519.4 |
| 1958 |  | 54.0 | 1,074 | 1,859 | 291.3 | 1,389.0 | 183.0 | 216.1 | 449.9 | 241.4 | 3,457.4 | 2,025.5 | 1,698. 1 |
| 1959 |  | 54.9 | 1,088 | 1.941 | 322.4 | 1,471.6 | 191.3. | 221.5 | 469.1 | 263.4 | 3,685.2 | 2,216.8 | 1,895.8 |
| 1960 |  | 56.7 | 1,132 | 2,173 | 360.3 | 1,700.4 | 216.7 | 237.7 | 520.1 | 298.2 | 4,161.1 | 2,443.2 | 2,129.2 |
| 1961 |  | 57.8 | 1,145 | 2,289 | 366.1 | 1,795.9 | 213.6 | 247.2 | 542.5 | 318.6 | 4,349.8 | 2,785.6 | 2,389. 1 |
| 1962 |  | 58.5 | 1,121 | 2,287 | 364, 3 | 1,770.3 | 211.2 | 252,4 | 495.5 | 326.9 | 4,394.6 | 3,052, 1 | 2,809.6 |
| 1963 |  | 59.1 | 1,168 | 2,447 | 411.4 | 1,954.7 | 233.8 | 266.3 | 636.9 | 350.9 | 4,795. 2 | 3,286.5 | 3,006.8 |
| 1964 |  | 59.4 | 1,210 | 2,652 | 449.5 | 2,174.0 | 252.5 | 281.4 | 700.5 | 379.7 | 5,270.0 | 3,480.7 | 3,204.7 |
| 1965 |  | 61.0 | 1,269 | 2,994 | 504.8 | 2,486.1 | 279.6 | 302.3 | 757.1 | 426.9 | 5,896.8 | 3,766. 3 | 3,505.9 |
| 1966 | . | 61.7 | 1,294 | 3,163 | 542.7 | 2,647.8 | 282.8 | 319.0 | 818.3 | 459.5 | 6,251.9 | 4,154.7 | 3,776.6 |
| 1967 | . | 62.5 | 1,309 | 3,408 | 627.6 | 2,912.9 | 303.1 | 341.5 | 892.3 | 503.3 | 6,877.0 | 4,706.8 | 4,061 . 2 |
| 1968 | - | 63.0 | 1,331 | 3,666 | 687.0 | 3,163.6 | 315.0 | 360.1 | 937.5 | 549.0 | 7,430.9 | 4,962.2 | 4,303.2 |
| 1969(h) |  | 35.9 | 1,264 | 3,908 | 633.0 | 3,201.6 | 301.0 | 409.2 | 1,184.4 | 620.7 | 7,475.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1970 |  | 35.7 | 1,297 | 4,329 | 681.8 | 3,551.9 | 310.3 | 452.1 | 1,321.9 | 701.8 | 8,261.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1972 |  | 36.1 | 1,303 | 5,257 | 804.1 | 4,052.0 | 333.7 | 521.5 | 1,683.9 | 818.1 | 9,703.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1973 | $\cdot$ | 36.4 | 1,309 | 5,812 | 897.8 | 4,318.8 | 386.6 | 558.8 | 1.936 .5 | 923.5 | 10,749.8 | n.a. | n.a. |

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. proprictors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (iee value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. ( $f$ ) Year ended previous December. ( $g$ ) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. ( $h$ ) Direct comparison with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 729).

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)

| Year | ended | 30 J | June- |  | Crop production | Pastoral | Dairying | Poultry | Beefarming | Total Agriculture | Hunting | Forestry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$m | \$m | 8 m | \$m | \$m | 8 m | 8 m | sm |
| 1902 | - | - | - | - | 47.6 | 54.4 | 15.2 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 121.4 | n.a. | (b)5.6 |
| 1912 | . | * | . | . | 77.6 | 105.4 | 32.2 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 223.4 | n.a. | 9.6 |
| 1922 |  |  | . | . | 163.8 | 150.2 | 70.6 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 402.8 | n.a. | 18.2 |
| 1932 |  | - | - | - | 149.0 | 123.1 | 66.1 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 355.5 | 3.2 | 15.4 |
| 1942 |  | . | . | . | 201.0 | 198.7 | 91.1 | 24.8 | 0.9 | 516.4 | 10.8 | 23.3 |
| 1946 |  | . | . | . | 306.7 | 199.2 | 126.5 | 47.2 | 0.9 | 680.5 | 18.2 | 28.4 |
| 1947 |  | - | . | . | 286.4 | 294.3 | 126.1 | 47.0 | 1.9 | 755.6 | 20.0 | 31.5 |
| 1948 |  | - | . | . | 566.1 | 432.9 | 151.7 | 53.4 | 1.6 | 1,205.7 | 15.7 | 40.0 |
| 1949 | . | . | . | . | 445.6 | 535.8 | 170.4 | 62.0 | 3.4 | 1,217.2 | 17.1 | 46.0 |
| 1950 | . | . | . | . | 563.5 | 744.3 | 202.2 | 67.0 | 1.7 | 1,578.6 | 12.8 | 50.7 |
| 1951 | . | . | . | , | 557.0 | 1,510.5 | 221.0 | 74.9 | 1.9 | 2,365.3 | 14.4 | 62.2 |
| 1952 | . | . | . | , | 664.3 | 899.6 | 260.6 | 97.0 | 1.7 | 1,923.3 | 14.8 | 82.7 |
| 1953 | . | . | . | . | 765.9 | 1,115.0 | 337.7 | 109.7 | 2.4 | 2,330.8 | 12.6 | 86.6 |
| 1954 | . | . | . | . | 743.9 | 1,115.3 | 347.1 | 109.9 | 3.2 | 2,319.4 | 11.5 | 94.7 |
| 1955 | . | . | . | . | 679.3 | 1,058.7 | 363.9 | 103.0 | 3.2 | 2,208.0 | 11.2 | 99.1 |
| 1956 | . | . | . | . | 769.9 | 1,036.2 | 395.7 | 107.6 | 3.9 | 2,313.2 | 13.4 | 110.0 |
| 1957 | . | . | . | . | 704.3 | 1,356.1 | 376.8 | 110.0 | 5.1 | 2,552.3 | 13.4 | 115.2 |
| 1958 | . | . | . | . | 681.7 | 1,089.8 | 370.7 | 110.9 | 3.8 | 2,256.9 | 13.7 | 114.1 |
| 1959 | . | . | - | . | 919.9 | 1,076.1 | 400.7 | 109.6 | 3.8 | 2,509.9 | 14.3 | 116.4 |
| 1960 | . | . | - | . | 820.7 | 1,275.2 | 425.4 | 119.7 | 5.1 | 2,646.1 | 15.4 | 108.1 |
| 1961 | - | . | . | . | 1,071.4 | 1,130.6 | 409.5 | 130.2 | 3.8 | 2,745.4 | 14.8 | 108.4 |
| 1962 | . | . | . | . | 1,008. 3 | 1,187.3 | 412.5 | 121.7 | 4.0 | 2,733.9 | 13.3 | 100.1 |
| 1963 | . | . | . | . | 1,136.6 | 1,287.1 | 439.4 | 123.6 | 3.5 | 2,990.2 | 12.8 | 101.6 |
| 1964 | . | - | . | . | 1,228.4 | 1,562.7 | 463.5 | 138.2 | 6.0 | 3,398.9 | 15.0 | 108.0 |
| 1965 | . | - | . | . | 1,320.0 | 1,454.5 | 505.3 | 137.4 | 5.1 | 3,422.3 | 14.6 | 116.3 |
| 1966 | . | . | . | . | 1,181.3 | 1,467.8 | 508.0 | 154.6 | 4.3 | 3,316.0 | 15.6 | 120.3 |
| 1967 |  | . | . | . | 1,639.3 | 1,486.1 | 523.8 | 171.6 | 4.0 | 3,824.7 | 13.5 | 117.7 |
| 1968 |  | . | . | , | 1,268.8 | 1,395.2 | 504.1 | 169.3 | 4.6 | 3,342.1 | 12.1 | 118.8 |
| 1969 | - | - | - | , | 1,717.3 | 1,536.8 | 513.7 | 176.2 | 3.0 | 3,947.0 | 12.1 | 119.5 |
| 1970 |  | . | . | . | 1,494.4 | 1,541.6 | 547.2 | 184.4 | 4.8 | 3,772.5 | 12.5 | 125.0 |
| 1971 | - | . | - | . | 1,512.0 | 1,328.9 | 567.0 | 195.3 | 4.7 | 3,607.9 | 10.2 | 137.2 |
| 1972 | . | . | . |  | 1,607.8 | 1,564.5 | 607.3 | 200.7 | 6.5 | 3,986.7 | 10.2 | 147.9 |
| 1973 | . | . | . | . | 1,598.1 | 2,542.4 | 631.1 | 203.9 | 8.4 | 4,983.9 | 12.1 | 160.7 |

(a) Before 1922, year ended previous December.
(b) Includes Fisheries.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES--continued
BUILDING
Gross Value of Production of Prumary Industries and Factories(a)-continued

| Year ended 30 June- |  |  |  | Fishing | Total primary excluding mining | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{array}$ | Factories | Grand total | New houses and flats completed(b) |  | Value of work done on all new buildings(c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | number | value |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$m | 8 m | \$m | \$m | \$m | $\cdot 000$ | \$m | \$m |
| 1902 | - | - | - | (d) | 127.0 | 44.0 | (e) 58.2 | 229.2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1912 | - | . | - | 2.2 | 235.2 | 46.6 | (e) 108.3 | 390.1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1922 | . | . | . | 2.8 | 423.8 | 40.0 | 225.0 | 688.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1932 | . | . | . | 3.3 | 377.4 | 27.0 | 220.0 | 504.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1942 | . | . | . | 4.2 | 554.7 | 66.8 | 633.0 | 1,115.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1946 | . | . | . | 6.1 | 733.2 | 52.5 | 704.6 | 1,326.4. | 15.4 | 29.0 | n.a. |
| 1947 | . | - | . | 7.6 | 814.7 | 65.0 | 821.7 | 1,539.2 | 32.9 | 72.1 | n.a. |
| 1948 | , | . | . | 8.0 | 1,269.4 | 85.2 | 978.6 | 2,116.3 | 44.3 | 108.6 | n.a. |
| 1949 | . | . | , | 9.6 | 1,289.9 | 96.7 | 1,137.5 | 2,287. 7 | 52.7 | 150.9 | n.a. |
| 1950 | . | . | . | 9.8 | 1,651.9 | 104.7 | 1,323.1 | 2,813.8 | 57.0 | 184.7 | n.a. |
| 1951 | . | - | . | 11.3 | 2,453.2 | 142.3 | 1,687.7 | 3,965.4 | 69.3 | 255.6 | n.a. |
| 1952 | . | . | . | 13.3 | 2,034. 1 | 194.4 | 2,049.7 | 3,911.4 | 80.1 | 354.1 | n.a. |
| 1953 | . | . | . | 15.8 | 2,445.8 | 219.3 | 2,165.7 | 4,374.5 | 80.2 | 394.5 | n.a. |
| 1954 | . | . | . | 17.7 | 2,443.3 | 209.8 | 2,454.1 | 4,644.2 | 77.6 | 398.2 | n.a. |
| 1955 | - | . | . | 19.5 | 2,337.8 | 236.2 | 2,731.0 | 4,832.5 | 82.1 | 444.2 | n.a. |
| 1956 | . | . | , | 19.6 | 2,456.2 | 265.0 | 3,001.4 | 5,226.1 | 78.5 | 452.5 | n.a. |
| 1957 | . | . | - | 23.1 | 2,704.0 | 280.0 | 3,244.2 | 5,713.5 | 68.4 | 419.5 | n.a. |
| 1958 | . | . | . | 22.8 | 2,407.5 | 253.6 | 3,457.4 | 5,547.4 | 74.6 | 463.0 | 811.6 |
| 19.59 | . | . | . | 24.5 | 2,665.1 | 236.7 | 3,685. 2 | 5,957.7 | 84.2 | 527.3 | 864.9 |
| 1960 | - | . | . | 27.2 | 2,796.8 | 252.3 | 4,161.1 | 6,580. 2 | 90.0 | 571.0 | 1,001.6 |
| 1961 | . | . | - | 28.5 | 2,897.1 | 278.1 | 4,349.8 | 6,815.0 | 94.5 | 627.4 | 1,130.8 |
| 1962 | , | , | - | 31.7 | 2.879 .0 | 274.5 | 4,394.6 | 6,823.5 | 86.3 | 593.2 | 1,076.9 |
| 1963 | . | . | . | 34.1 | 3,138.7 | 291.0 | 4.795 .2 | 7,472.6 | 87.7 | 610.2 | 1,140.7 |
| 1964 | . | - | . | 35.4 | 3,557.3 | 327.7 | 5,270.0 | 8,372.1 | 96.7 | 685.8 | 1,323.9 |
| 1965 | . | . | . | 42.4 | 3,595.6 | 400.1 | 5,896.8 | 9,041.4 | 112.7 | 823.0 | 1,555.9 |
| 1966 | - | . | . | 45.8 | 3,497.7 | 443.9 | 6,251.9 | 9,295.7 | 112.8 | 869.9 | 1,681.2 |
| 1967 | - | . | , | 48.8 | 4,004.7 | 515.5 | 6,877.0 | 10,390.8 | 111.9 | 914.8 | 1,745.4 |
| 1968 | - | - | . | 58.5 | 3,531.5 | 568.1 | 7,430.9 | 10,553.5 | 120.2 | 1,022.8 | 1,914.3 |
| 1969 | * | - | - | 63.0 | 4,141.6 | (f)749.2 | (f)7,473.5 |  | 130.7 | 1,182.1 | 2,195.4 |
| 1970 | . | . | - | 63.3 | 3,973.3 | (f) $1,042.6$ | (f) $8,263.7$ |  | 142.2 | 1,379.4 | 2,556.7 |
| 1971 | . | . | . | 78.1 | 3,833.4 | (f) $1,289.5$ | n.a.(g) |  | 141.4 | 1,466.0 | 2,815.6 |
| 1972 | - | , | - | 92.7 | 4,237.5 | (f) $1,428.5$ | (f)9,703.2 |  | 142.8 | 1,609.2 | 3,132.4 |
| 1973 | , | , | . | 101.6 | 5,258.3 | (f)1,595.0 | (f) 10,749.8 |  | 149.1 | 1,822.2 | 3,542.4 |
| 1974 | . | - | . |  |  |  |  |  | 153.5 | 2,198.5 | 4,214.9 |

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (b) (c) Building by private con-
tractors, government authorities and owner builders. (d) Included in Forestry.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ( }) \text { Year ended previous December. }\end{array}$ (f) Value added from 1968-69.
(g) Manufacturing census was not conducted.

WAGES AND PRICES


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

OVERSEAS TRADE
TOTALS
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)

(a) Australian produce. (b) Flour, plain white scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins). (d) Year ended previous December.

Principal Exports(a)-continued

| Year ended 30 June- | Butter(b) |  | Hides and skins | Meats(c) | Fruir ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ) | Sugar | Gold | Ores and concentrates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Iron |  |  |  |  | Other |
|  | Quantity | Value |  | Value | Value | Value | Value | Value | Value | Value |
|  | mil. kg | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | 8m | 8 m | \$m |
|  |  | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. | f.o.b. |
| 1902(e) | 16 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 0.4 | (f) | 28.6 |  | ( $f$ ) |
| $1912(e)$ | 46 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 1.0 | (f) | 24.0 |  | 8.1 |
| 1922 | 58 | 16.0 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 6.0 | (f) | 7.0 |  | 1.3 |
| 1932 | 92 | 20.6 | 4.6 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 23.8 |  | 0.3 |
| 1942 | 59 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 28.2 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 18.4 |  | 1.9 |
| 1946 | 63 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 28.0 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 52.8 |  | 3.2 |
| 1947 | 61 | 25.4 | 30.9 | 42.3 | 19.7 | 5.4 | (f) |  | 5.6 |
| 1948 | 85 | 41.8 | 24.7 | 45.1 | 25.5 | 6.1 | 7.7 |  | 9.2 |
| 1949 | 84 | 48.3 | 24.4 | 59.5 | 30.3 | 26.4 | (f) | $\cdots$ | 11.8 |
| 1950 | 83 | 50.8 | 30.3 | 70.0 | 30.2 | 28.3 | (f) |  | 12.3 |
| 1951 | 56 | 37.8 | 54.4 | 60.8 | 37.6 | 29.6 | (f) | - | 21.4 |
| 1952 | 13 | 10.2 | 34.3 | 71.0 | 44.4 | 13.8 | 14.0 |  | 39.9 |
| 1953 | 51 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 131.6 | 61.2 | 43.3 | 40.8 |  | 38.9 |
| 1954 | 41 | 33.1 | 38.9 | 113.8 | 67.9 | 63.2 | 27.5 | . | 25.6 |
| 1955 | 64 | 50.0 | 39.4 | 127.0 | 68.0 | 62.3 | 27.4 |  | 28.1 |
| 1956 | 84 | 58.7 | 41.8 | 119.1 | 67.4 | 49.4 | 16.6 |  | 38.2 |
| 1957 | 79 | 52.9 | 48.5 | 100.1 | 52.9 | 57.6 | 28.5 |  | 51.4 |
| 1958 | 53 | 32.3 | 50.8 | 110.5 | 72.0 | 70.0 | 12.7 | $\cdots$ | 42.4 |
| 1959 | 80 | 50.9 | 47.1 | 194.4 | 73.1 | 64.3 | 6.6 |  | 32.7 |
| 1960 | 79 | 58.4 | 63.6 | 177.0 | 64.3 | 53.3 | 20.4 |  | 43.5 |
| 1961 | 64 | 40.9 | 54.4 | 144.6 | 61.1 | 70.1 | 79.9 | . | 54.4 |
| 1962 | 81 | 48.5 | 64.3 | 179.4 | 73.5 | 67.8 | 18.0 |  | 47.7 |
| 1963 | 81 | 49.3 | 73.7 | 225.7 | 73.3 | 91.0 | 12.9 |  | 43.5 |
| 1964 | 92 | 57.0 | 91.7 | 243.7 | 92.3 | 156.5 | 14.3 |  | 54.4 |
| 1965 | 97 | 67.4 | 80.1 | 286.2 | 86.1 | 112.7 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 76.6 |
| 1966 | 84 | 57.7 | 89.2 | 227.7 | 107.3 | 93.9 | 24.4 | 2.7 | 87.5 |
| 1967 | 104 | 64.8 | 86.3 | 285.5 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 46.0 | 100.3 |
| 1968 | 78 | 47.0 | 62.3 | 284.6 | 104.9 | 97.6 | 15.4 | 103.0 | 122.7 |
| 1969 | 75 | 40.5 | 75.4 | 291.1 | 92.4 | 122.2 | 22.7 | 179.5 | 142.9 |
| 1970 | 99 | 52.5 | 87.5 | 426.1 | 87.7 | 116.1 | 29.4 | 277.8 | 204.9 |
| 1971 | 89 | 48.0 | 71.3 | 438.3 | 99.8 | 149.6 | 18.1 | 374.3 | 230.8 |
| 1972 | 57 | 48.9 | 80.5 | 569.3 | 89.4 | 210.6 | 19.1 | 375.5 | 225.5 |
| 1973 | 75 | 62.0 | 188.7 | 866.5 | 116.7 | 249.8 | 24.8 | 439.1 | 237.6 |
| 1974 | 56 | 41.9 | 148.2 | 801.5 | 104.6 | 223.2 | 34.6 | 498.7 | 307.4 |

(a) Australian produce. (b) Includes concentrates and ghee. (c) Includes sausage casings, natural. (d) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (e) Year ended previous December. ( $f$ ) Less than $\$ 0.05 \mathrm{~m}$.

## OVERSEAS TRADE-continued

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

| Year ended | 30 June- | Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. | Apparel, etc. | Oil, etc. | Metals, etc. | Rubber | Paper, etc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Smifo.b. | Sm f.o.b. | Smf.o.b: | - \$m fiob | \$m f.o.b. | \$m f.o.b. |
| 1902(a) | - . | 7.2 | 21.8 | 2.4 | 15.6 | 1.0 | 3.2 |
| 1912(a) | - . | 7.4 | 32.4 | 3.2 | 28.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| 1922. | . . | 8.0 | 62.0 | 9.4 | 45.6 | 3.4 | 8.8 |
| 1932 | . . | 5.2 | 30.8 | 11.0 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 8.8 |
| 1942 | - . | 12.3 | 65.3 | 32.4 | 143.6 | 6.0 | 8.7 |
| 1945 | . . | 13.0 | 90.7 | 41.3 | 150.4 | 3.5 | 14.8 |
| 1946 | . | 17.6 | 63.4 | 41.5 | 92.5 | 5.9 | 16.3 |
| 1947 | . . | 18.9 | 97.8 | 41.3 | 105.2 | 10.9 | 26.8 |
| 1948 | . . | 33.0 | 192.1 | 69.5 | 170.8 | 9.8 | 46.8 |
| 1949 | . . | 27.9 | 218.4 | 86.4 | 256.1 | 12.6 | 42.1 |
| 1950 | . . | 41.4 | 199.5 | 104.8 | 454.7 | 21.4 | 37.8 |
| 1951 | . . | 49.6 | 277.3 | 139.7 | 479.7 | 59.3 | 58.0 |
| 1952 | . . | 50.1 | 407.1 | 174.9 | 786.8 | 68.0 | 137.5 |
| 1953 | . . | 37.0 | 96.5 | 148.5 | 452.0 | 17.4 | 44.9 |
| 1954 | . . | 51.4 | 227.6 | 167.0 | 504.4 | 23.7 | 68.2 |
| 1955 | . . | 71.9 | 253.5 | 193.8 | 638.3 | 34.1 | 92.8 |
| 1956 | - . | 44.1 | 222.7 | 199.3 | 644.1 | 44.1 | 87.2 |
| 1957 | . . | 51.6 | 182.7 | 191.1 | 530.1 | 33.4 | 83.5 |
| 1958 | $\cdots$. | 51.5 | 217.0 | 203.4 | 564.4 | $33 \cdot 3$ | 89.8 |
| 1959 | $\therefore$. | 55.3 | 193.9 | 209.0 | 585.6 | 33.6 | 96.1 |
| 1960 | . . | 54.9 | 222.1 | 213.5 | 710.1 | 48.5 | 103.8 |
| 1961 | . . | 60.5 | 2.64 .9 | 223.3 | 871.3 | 47.3 | 133.8 |
| 1962 | . . | 56.3 | 208.4 | 219.8 | 630.3 | 35.5 | 109.6 |
| 1963 | . . | 55.5 | 233.3 | 246.3 | 850.0 | 46.7 | 133.5 |
| 1964 | . . | 61.6 | 234.0 | 251.5 | 947.1 | 51.2 | 141.7 |
| 1965 | . . | 66.2 | 272.1 | 260.1 | 1,275.2 | 66.3 | 156.5 |

Year ended
(a) Year ended previous December.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SHIPPING

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

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

| Year ended 30 June- | Route kilometres | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Train } \\ & \text { kilo- } \\ & \text { metres } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Pas- } \\ \text { senger } \\ \text { journeys } \end{array}$ | Freighttonnes carried | Freightnet tonne-kilometres | Kilometres flown | Passengers |  | Freight |  | Mail |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Embarkations |  | Tonnes uplifted | Tonne-kilometres | Tonnes uplifted | Tonne-kilometres |
|  | '000 | mil. | mil. | mil. | mil. | mil. | '000 | mil. | '000 | mil. | '000 | mil. |
| 1902 | 20.6 | 61.5 | 115 | 15.7 | n.a. |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |
| 1912 | 27.0 | 88.8 | 228 | 25.9 | n.a. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1922 | 37.7 | 90.3 | 335 | 32.0 | n.a. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1932 | 43.5 | 102.7 | 303 | 26.5 | n,a. | 1.4 | 6 | 5 | 0.04 | n.a. | 0.02 | ก.a. |
| 1942 | 43.8 | 142.4 | 475 | 39.5 | n,a. | 12.6 | 151 | 122 | 1.2 | 1.5 | n.a. | 0.7 |
| 1946 | 43.8 | 139.5 | 546 | 37.3 | n.a. | 28.5 | 509 | 362 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| 1947 | 43.8 | 137.6 | 503 | 38.4 | 9,165 | 51.5 | 850 | 589 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 1948 | 43.6 | 141.1 | 511 | 40.6 | 9,703 | 52.1 | 1,208 | 810 | 26.2 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 1949 | 43.5 | 148.5 | 507 | 42.1 | 10,158 | 56.6 | 1,409 | 911 | 33.9 | 25.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 1950 | 43.5 | 150.3 | 505 | 41.3 | 10,143 | 58.7 | 1,500 | 950 | 44.8 | 32.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 1951 | 43.5 | 142.7 | 476 | 41.6 | 10,264 | 65.5 | 1,685 | 1,077 | 53.9 | 39.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| 1952 | 43.1 | 150.3 | 501 | 45.0 | 11,046 | 67.3 | 1,829 | 1,162 | 52.2 | 39.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| 1953 | 43.1 | 142.7 | 498 | 44.7 | 10,750 | 62.9 | 1,706 | 1,073 | 52.3 | 39.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| 1954 | 42.8 | 150.5 | 511 | 47.6 | 11,370 | 66.0 | 1,772 | 1,130 | 63.0 | 47.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| 1955 | 42.8 | 152.6 | 517 | 48.5 | 11,929 | 70.0 | 1,918 | 1,233 | 71.4 | 54.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| 1956 | 42.6 | 154.8 | 515 | 47.6 | 11,894 | 70.3 | 2,020 | 1,333 | 76.6 | 56.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 1957 | 42.6 | 153.0 | 499 | 48.3 | 12,203 | 67.8 | 2,125 | 1,434 | 68.1 | 53.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 1958 | 42.5 | 145.3 | 494 | 46.0 | 11,132 | 65.2 | 2,123 | 1,447 | 63.5 | 48.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| 1959 | 42.3 | 146.9 | 485 | 48.8 | 11,970 | 64.9 | 2,235 | 1,519 | 57.0 | 42.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 1960 | 42.2 | 140.2 | 479 | 52.0 | 13,091 | 69.5 | 2,660 | 1,823 | 59.3 | 42.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| 1961 | 42.0 | 149.7 | 463 | 56.3 | 14,370 | 68.1 | 2,639 | 1,786 | 57.2 | 41.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| 1962 | 41.2 | 149.0 | 461 | 56.5 | 14,427 | 66.3 | 2,666 | 1,802 | 51.9 | 38.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| 1963 | 41.0 | 149.6 | 465 | 56.8 | 15,131 | 70.3 | 2,833 | 1,965 | 53.9 | 41.3 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| 1964 | 40.5 | 155.3 | 471 | 62.7 | 17,170 | 78.8 | 3,257 | 2,266 | 57.3 | 44.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| 1965 | 40.3 | 155.5 | 464 | 65.9 | 18,224 | 84.2 | 3,764 | 2,638 | 63.5 | 49.5 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| 1966 | 40.2 | 151.7 | 460 | 65.5 | 18,050 | 88.5 | 4,158 | 2,947 | 69.0 | 54.9 | 7.8 | 6.7 |
| 1967 | 40.3 | 150.8 | 455 | 69.6 | 18,832 | 91.3 | 4,425 | 3,174 | 74.4 | 58.6 | 8.7 | 7.5 |
| 1968 | 40.5 | 152.1 | 453 | 72.2 | 20,054 | 91.3 | 4,668 | 3,420 | 77.2 | 61.8 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| 1969 | 40.4 | 151.0 | 447 | 77.0 | 21,463 | 97.1 | 5,185 | 3,865 | 81.6 | 66.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| 1970 | 40.3 | 156.3 | 450 | 83.7 | 23,973 | 106.6 | 5,911 | 4,511 | 90.8 | 74.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 |
| 1971 | 40.3 | 156.3 | 453 | 87.3 | 25,206 | 114.6 | 6,340 | 4,974 | 91.4 | 78.0 | 9.9 | 9.3 |
| 1972 | 40.3 | 153.7 | 404 | 88.7 | 25,403 | 115.9 | 6,629 | 5,277 | 89.9 | 76.5 | 10.1 | 9.6 |
| 1973 | 40.5 | 152.0 | 400 | 92.5 | 26,582 | 121.6 | 7,503 | 5,542 | 94.4 | 84.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 |

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

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION-continued
ROAD TRANSPORT
COMMUNICATION

| Year ended 30 June- | Tramway trolleybus and omnibus. services(a) <br> Passenger Journeys | Motor vehicles on the register(b) |  |  |  | Postal matter dealt with(d) | Telephones |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tele- } \\ \text { grams } \\ (f) \end{gathered}$ | Broadcasting and television licences in force(b) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Motor | Com- |  | vehicles |  | Instru- | Services |  |  |  |
|  |  | cars and station wagons | mercial vehicles (c) | Motor cycles | (including motor cycles) |  | ments in service (b) | in operation (b)(e) |  | Broadcast Ifsteners' |  |
|  | mil. | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | mil. articles |  |  |  | 000 | 000 |
| 1902 | n.a. |  |  |  |  | (g) 384 | (g) 36 | (g)28 | (g)8.2 | 00 | 000 |
| 1912 | 360 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | (g)698 | (g) 118 | (g)96 | (g) 13.9 |  |  |
| 1922. | 569 |  | 102 |  | 102 | 778 | 259 | 196 | 16.8 | (h) 1 | - |
| 1932 | 589 | 420 | 96 | 72 | 588 | 887 | 485 | 364 | 13.9 | 369 | $\cdots$ |
| 1942 | (i) 1,067 | 451 | 250 | 49 | 751 | 1,124 | 739 | 531 | 26.1 | 1,320 |  |
| 1945 | 1,290 | 506 | 291 | 57 | 854 | 1,155 | 828 | 578 | 37.6 | 1,415 | $\cdots$ |
| 1946 | 1,275 | 523 | 333 | 73 | 929 | 1,166 | 856 | 608 | 38.0 | 1,437 |  |
| 1947 | 1,216 | 548 | 378 | 87 | 1,013 | 1.235 | 905 | 648 | 35.7 | 1,678 |  |
| 1948 | 1,199 | 589 | 419 | 100 | 1,108 | 1,307 | 963 | 688 | 36.8 | 1,704 |  |
| 1949 | 1,185 | 651 | 457 | 118 | 1,225 | 1,375 | 1,028 | 734 | 37.9 | 1,763 |  |
| 1950 | 1,076 | 764 | 506 | 134 | 1,404 | 1,466 | 1,110 | 795 | 38.0 | 1,841 |  |
| 1951 | 1,092 | 879 | 555 | 146 | 1,580 | 1,526 | 1,209 | 870 | 37.2 | 1,885 | . |
| 1952 | 1,019 | 1,028 | 588 | 155 | 1,770 | 1,482 | 1,301 | 939 | 29.8 | 1,961 |  |
| 1953 | 988 | 1,105 | 587 | 148 | 1,840 | 1,506 | 1,383 | 1,001 | 25.9 | 1,986 |  |
| 1954 | 981 | 1,196 | 611 | 141 | 1,947 | 1,604 | 1,476 | 1,070 | 25.1 | 2,042 |  |
| 1955 | 966 | 1,342 | 654 | 133 | 2,130 | 1,653 | 1,587 | 1,153 | 25.5 | 2,035 |  |
| 1956 | 927 | 1,430 | 693 | 123 | 2,246 | 1,741 | 1.704 | 1,240 | 25.4 | 2,089 |  |
| 1957 | 833 | 1,537 | 710 | 118 | 2,366 | 1,784 | 1.814 | 1,318 | 24.0 | 2.107 | 74 |
| 1958 | 803 | 1,661 | 731 | 114 | 2,506 | 1,895 | 1,937 | 1,407 | 22.9 | 2,138 | 291 |
| 1959 | 778 | 1,784 | 755 | 110 | 2,649 | 1,951 | 2,056 | 1,491 | 22.5 | 2,264 | 578 |
| 1960 | 758 | 1,938 | 784 | 102 | 2,824 | 1,953 | 2,164 | 1,562 | 22.2 | 2,283 | 955 |
| 1961 | - 726 | 2,070 | 800 | 93 | 2,963 | 2,048 | 2,266 | 1,631 | 21.8 | 2,256 | 1,217 |
| 1962 | 718 | 2,201 | 815 | 85 | 3,101 | 2,101 | 2,382 | 1,719 | 21.6 | 2,220 | 1,424 |
| 1963 | 712 | 2,377 | 832 | 77 | 3,286 | 2,202 | 2,523 | 1,812 | 21.8 | 2,240 | 1,655 |
| 1964 | 702 | 2,583 | 846 | 69 | 3,498 | 2,342 | 2,670 | 1,919 | 23.4 | 2,302 | 1,882 |
| 1965 | 685 | 2,792 | 858 | 65 | 3,715 | 2,443 | 2,811 | 2,010 | 24.3 | 2,358 | 2,045 |
| 1966 | 653 | 2,947 | 868 | 64 | 3,878 | 2,556 | 2,978 | 2,120 | 25.0 | 2,526 | 2,226 |
| 1967 | 621 | 3,104 | 880 | 69 | 4,053 | 2,683 | 3,178 | 2,235 | 25.6 | 2,538 | 2,405 |
| 1968 | 609 | 3,305 | 892 | 83 | 4,279 | 2,648 | 3,392 | 2,359 | (J)23.4 | 2,580 | 2,519 |
| 1969 | 590 | 3,499 | 911 | 98 | 4,508 | 2,648 | 3,599 | 2,511 | (J) 23.3 | 2,630 | 2.649 |
| 1970 | 575 | 3,720 | 938 | 114 | 4,772 | 2,783 | 3,913 | 2,704 | (j) 23.2 | 2,670 | 2,758 |
| 1971 | 561 | 3,935 | 961 | 144 | 5,039 | 2,806 | 4,152 | 2,857 | (J) 21.2 | 2,699 | 2,845 |
| 1972 | 503 | 4,147 | 998 | 180 | 5,325 | 2,767 | 4,400 | 2,978 | (I) 20.2 | 2,758 | 2,939 |
| 1973 | 516 | 4,376 | 1,048 | 210 | 5,634 | 2,828 | 4,659 | 3,147 | (j)20.4 | 2,814 | 3,013 |

(a) Government and municipal. Trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Open and closed light commercial type vehicles, rigid and articulated trucks, other truck type vehicles and buses. (d) Letters, postcards, Ietter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (e) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (f) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. are no longer available.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

| Year- | At current prices |  |  | At constant prices(a) |  |  | At current prices |  | At constant prices(a) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1966-67 |  |  | 195 | 1959-60 | 1966 |
|  | (b) | (c) | (d) | prices(d) | prices(d) | prices(d) | (e) | (d) | prices(d) | prices(d) | prices(d) |
|  | \$m | \$m | Sm | Sm | Sm | 8m | 8m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1900-01 | 419 |  |  |  |  | S. | 56 |  |  |  |  |
| 1901-02 | 444 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | . | $\cdots$ | 74 | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1903-04 | 449 | . | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 51 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1904-05 | 445 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 | . | . | . | . |
| 1905-06 | 478 | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 53 | . | . | -. | . |
| 1906-07 | 538 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 72 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $1907-08$ $1908-09$ | 536 583 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | . | 75 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| $1908-69$ $1909-10$ | 583 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 76 80 | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1910-11 | 683 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 80 98 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| 1911-12 | 733 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 125 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1912-13 | 802 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 146 | . | . | . | . |
| 1913-14 | 865 | . | . | . | . | . | 154 | . . | $\because$ | . | . |
| 1914-15 | 833 | . | . . | . | . | . | 132 | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | . | . |
| 1915-16 | 909 | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | 125 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 1916-17 | 943 | . | . | . | . . | . | 123 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * |
| $1917-18$ $1918-19$ | 963 1,089 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 112 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1919-20 | 1,257 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 209 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| 1920-21 | 1,426 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 245 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 1921-22 | 1,378 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 261 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1922-23 | 1,510 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 273 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| 1923-24 | 1,569 | . | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 290 | . | . | . | . |
| 1924-25 | 1,722 | . | . | . | . | . | 303 | . | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| 1925-26 | 1,659 | . | . | . | . | . | 308 | . | . | . | . |
| 1926-27 | 1,729 | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | 328 | . | . . | . | . |
| 1927-28 | 1,739 | . | . | . | . | . | 329 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $1928-29$ $1929-30$ | 1,711 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 309 240 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1930-31 | 1,288 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 166 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 1931-32 | 1,209 | . | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 119 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1932-33 | 1,264 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 134 | . | . | . | . |
| 1933-34 | 1,356 | . | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | 156 | . | . | . | . |
| 1934-35 | 1,422 | . | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | 203 | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1935-36 | 1,574 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 226 | . | . | . | . |
| 1936-37 | 1,717 | . | . | . | . | . | 253 | . | . | . | . |
| 1937-38 | 1,857 |  |  | . . | . | . | 306 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 1938-39 | 1,847 | 1,860 2 | $(1,800)$ | . | . | . | 298 | (316) | . . | . | . |
| $1939-40$ $1940-41$ | $\ldots$ | 2,040 $\mathbf{2 , 1 7 4}$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| 1941-42 | $\cdots$ | 2,548 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1942-43 | $\ldots$ | 2,936 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| 1943-44 | . | 2,986 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | . | $\cdots$ |
| 1944-45 | . | 2,906 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | . |
| 1945-46 | . | 3,006 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | . |
| 1946-47 | . | 3,234 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | . | . |
| 1947-48 | . | 3,988 |  |  |  | . | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |
| 1948-49 | . | 4,524 | 4,319 | 7,269 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 792 | 1,350 | . | . |
| $1949-50$ $1950-51$ 1951 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,093 6,767 | 78835 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,064 | 1,652 | . | . |
| 1951-52 | $\cdots$ | . | 6,767 7,260 | 8,297 8,532 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,524 | 2,049 $\mathbf{2 , 1 9 4}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1952-53 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,233 | 8,456 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1,937 | 1,983 |  | $\because$ |
| 1953-54 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,000 | 9,000 | 10,449 | .. | $\cdots$ | 2,128 | 2,128 | 2,511 | . |
| 1954-55 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,588 | 9,478 | 11,065 |  |  | 2,353 | 2,294 | 2,698 | . |
| 1955-56 |  |  | 10,388 | 10,005 | 11,622 |  |  | 2,567 | 2,380 | 2,811 | .. |
| 1956-57 | . |  | 11,313 | 10,265 | 11,844 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,667 | 2,380 | 2,819 | . |
| 1957-58 | . |  | 11,569 | 10,417 | 12,104 |  | $\cdots$ | 2,856 | 2,499 | 2,951 |  |
| 1958-59 $1959-60$ | - |  | 12,425 | 11,350 | 12,996 |  |  | 3,022 | 2,614 | 3,085 |  |
| 1959-60 | $\cdots$ |  | 13,686 14,553 | 11,963 | 13,686 14,118 | 16,321 16,874 |  | $\mathbf{3 , 4 0 5}$ $\mathbf{3 , 6 7 1}$ $\mathbf{3}$ | 2,886 | 3,405 $\mathbf{3 , 5 6 9}$ | 3,950 4,163 |
| 1961-62 |  |  | 14,881 |  | 14,248 | 17,058 |  | 3,730 | $\ldots$ | 3,579 | 4,184 |
| 1962-63 |  |  | 16,071 |  | 15,175 | 18,194 |  | 4,023 | . | 3,852 | 4,480 |
| 1963-64 | . |  | 17,801 | $\cdots$ | 16,272 | 19,433 | $\cdots$ | 4,514 | . | 4,247 | 4,940 |
| 1964-65 |  | $\ldots$ | 19,563 | $\cdots$ | 17,488 | 20,822 | . | 5,260 | $\cdots$ | 4,801 | 5,577 |
| 1965-66 | . |  | 20,497 |  | 17,689 | 21,172 | . | 5,709 | . | 5,069 | 5,899 |
| 1966-67 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22,536 |  | 18,869 | 22,536 | $\cdots$ | 5,993 | $\cdots$ | 5,151 | 5,993 |
| 1968-69 |  |  | 24,031 | $\cdots$ | . | 23,386 | $\cdots$ | 6,523 7,219 | $\cdots$ | . | 6,343 6,771 |
| 1969-70 | $\cdots$ |  | 29,813 |  | . | 26,862 | . | 7,951 |  | $\cdots$ | 7,151 |
| 1970-71 |  |  | 32,763 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 28,015 | . | 8,740 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7,407 |
| 1971-72 |  |  | 36,396 |  |  | 29,132 |  | 9,405 | . | . | 7,455 |
| 1972-73 |  |  | 41,178 |  |  | 30,286 |  | 9,629 |  |  | 7,156 |
| 1973-74p | $\cdots$ | . | 49,781 | . | $\cdots$ | 31,918 | . | 11,498 | . |  | 7,602 |

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see Australian National Accounts, op. cit. pp 15 and 105. (b) N. G. Butlin, Australian
omestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861 - $1938-39$, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962 . Gross domestic product
excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross domestic product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross domestic product as defined in the Australian National Accounts.
(c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to $1948-49$ are from National Income and Expenditure 1955-56 and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) Ausiralian National Accounts 1972-73, Australian Bureau of Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper No. 10, National Income and Expenditure 1973-74. The figures of $\$ 1,800 \mathrm{~m}$ for gross national product and $\$ 316 \mathrm{~m}$ for gross fixed capital expenditure in $1938-39$ are based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates, and are approximately consistent with the present Australian National Account series. Mr B. D. Haig ('1938-39 National of earlier estimates, and are approximately consistent with the present Australian National Account series. Mr B. D. Haig ( $1938-39$ National
Income Estimates', Australian Economic History Review, Vol. vii, No. 2, September 1967) has adjusted components of gross national expenditure and imports and exports for changes in prices. If the price indexes implied by Mr Haig's estimates are used to revalue at $1938-39$ prices gross domestic product and gross fixed capital expenditure for $1948-49$, values of $\$ 2,384 \mathrm{~m}$ and $\$ 434 \mathrm{~m}$, respectively are obtained. (e) N. G. Butlin, op. cit. For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE
NOTE ISSUE BANKING

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

LIFE INSURANCE $(a)(b)$

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Relates to companies' financial years which ended during the calendar years shown. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) Prior to 1969 includes business in Papua New Guinea. (e) Figures relate to end of December and are derived from monthly figures.

PUBLIC FINANCE

| AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT |  |  |  |  | STATE |  |  |  | GOVERNMENT SECURITIES |  |  | ON ISSUE(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Consolidated revenue fund |  | Net loan fund expenditure <br> (b) | Taxation collections | Consolidated revenue fund |  | Net loan expenditure (b) | Taxation collections | Aust tralian Government | State | Total | Overseas | $\begin{array}{r} \text { In } \\ \text { Aus- } \\ \text { tralia } \end{array}$ |
| ended 30 June- | Revenue | Expenditure |  |  | Revenue | Erpenditure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$m | \$m | Sm | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | 8 m | \$m | 8m | m | 5m |
| 1902 | 23 | 8 |  | 18 | 56 | 58 | 19 | 5 |  | 429 | 429 | ก.a. | ก.a. |
| 1912 | 41 | 29 | 2 | 32 | 83 | 82 | 33 | 11 | 12 | 557 | 569 | 388 | 181 |
| 1922 | 128 | 128 | 10 | 99 | 170 | 175 | 67 | 36 | 708 | 1,039 | 1,747 | 823 | 924 |
| 1932 | 143 | 143 | 8 | 109 | 199 | 242 | 12 | 65 | 692 | 1,800 | 2,492 | 1,320 | 1,172 |
| 1942 | 420 | 420 | 426 | 362 | 305 | 299 | 17 | 115 | 1,340 | 2,038 | 3,378 | 1,312 | 2,066 |
| 1946 | 782 | 782 | 319 | 709 | 332 | 331 | 14 | 50 | 3,670 | 2,005 | 5,675 | 1,142 | 4,533 |
| 1947 | 863 | 863 | 98 | 774 | 346 | 350 | 48 | 57 | 3,733 | 2,044 | 5,777 | 1,130 | 4,647 |
| 1948 | 932 | 932 | 26 | 848 | 394 | 398 | 75 | 64 | 3,702 | 2,119 | 5,821 | 1,117 | 4,704 |
| 1949 | 1,109 | 1,109 | -9 | 952 | 452 | 456 | 102 | 73 | 3,685 | 2,202 | 5,887 | 1,088 | 4,798 |
| 1950 | 3,161 | 1,161 | 85 | 1,018 | 521 | 525 | 147 | 83 | 3,731 | 2,367 | 6,098 | 1,099 | 4,999 |
| 1951 | 1,684 | 1,684 | 101 | 1,447 | 613 | 613 | 257 | 103 | 3,777 | 2,619 | 6,396 | 1,067 | 5,329 |
| 1952 | 2,034 | 2,034 | 63 | 1,848 | 777 | 783 | 395 | 126 | 3,838 | 2,993 | 6,830 | 1,113 | 5,717 |
| 1953 | 2,080 | 2,080 | 71 | 1,783 | 876 | 877 | 322 | 142 | 3,893 | 3,288 | 7,181 | 1,142 | 6,038 |
| 1954 | 2,046 | 2,046 | 83 | 1,810 | 941 | 935 | 335 | 161 | 3,964 | 3,573 | 7,537 | 1,165 | 6,372 |
| 1955 | 2,135 | 2,135 | 66 | 1,882 | 991 | 998 | 321 | 179 | 3,998 | 3,846 | 7,844 | 1,216 | 6,628 |
| 1956 | 2,277 | 2,277 | 88 | 2,014 | 1,052 | 1,082 | 312 | 196 | 4,031 | 4,121 | 8,151 | 1,269 | 6,882 |
| 1957 | 2,624 | 2,624 | 88 | 2,208 | 1,154 | 1,168 | 317 | 229 | 3,957 | 4,396 | 8,353 | 1,216 | 7,137 |
| 1958 | 2,648 | 2,648 | 90 | 2,338 | 1,210 | 1,224 | 314 | 256 | 3,670 | 4,686 | 8,356 | 1,248 | 7,108 |
| 1959 | 2,592 | 2,592 | 132 | 2,283 | 1,280 | 1,295 | 338 | 276 | 3,512 | 4,988 | 8,499 | 1,319 | 7,180 |
| 1960 | 2,877 | 2,877 | 119 | 2,519 | 1,399 | 1,404 | 357 | 320 | 3,334 | 5,301 | 8,635 | 1,389 | 7,246 |
| 1961 | 3.277 | 3,277 | 83 | 2,871 | 1,511 | 1,513 | 384 | 335 | 3,215 | 5,630 | 8,845 | 1,413 | 7,433 |
| 1962 | 3,283 | 3,283 | 182 | 2,858 | 1,609 | 1,617 | 395 | 353 | 3,119 | 5,963 | 9,082 | 1,424 | 7.658 |
| 1963 | 3,371 | 3,371 | 274 | 2,907 | 1,694 | 1,996 | 405 | 391 | 3,121 | 6,314 | 9,434 | 1,522 | 7,912 |
| 1964 | 3,809 | 3,809 | 226 | 3,247 | 1,829 | 1,829 | 438 | 448 | 3,172 | 6,691 | 9,863 | 1,545 | 8,318 |
| 1965 | 4,418 | 4.418 | 167 | 3,819 | 1,947 | 1,965 | 477 | 493 | 3,134 | 7,091 | 10,225 | 1,529 | 8,695 |
| 1966 | 4,879 | 4.879 | (c) 260 | 4,221 | 2,094 | 2,119 | 492 | 536 | 3,145 | 7,495 | 10,639 | 1,505 | 9,134 |
| 1967 | 5,228 | 5,228 | (c) 450 | 4,492 | 2,286 | 2,289 | 516 | 601 | 3,275 | 7,934 | 11,209 | 1,532 | 9,677 |
| 1968 | 5,760 | 5,760 | (c) 655 | 4,952 | 2,463 | 2,468 | 540 | 683 | 3,600 | 8,317 | 11,917 | 1,558 | 10,358 |
| 1969 | 6,086 | 6,086 | (c) 236 | 5,528 | 2,689 | 2,700 | 574 | 881 | 3,682 | 8,831 | 12,512 | 1,698 | 10,815 |
| 1970 | 6,979 7,838 | 6,979 7838 | (c) 446 | 6,380 7,183 | 3,010 3457 | 3,028 3,483 | 615 | 875 913 | 3,885 3,801 | 9,320 9,691 | 13,205 13 | 1,580 1,546 | 11,625 |
| 1971 | 7,838 | 7,838 8,688 | (c) 523 | 7,183 | 3457 4,035 | 3,483 4,050 | 628 896 | 913 1,304 | 3,801 3,808 | 9,691 10,227 | 13,492 14,035 | 1,546 | 11,946 12,592 |
| 1973 | 9,278 | 9,278 | (c) 544 | 8,469 | 4,675 | 4,704 | 973 | 1,667 | 3,963 | 10,781 | 14.744 | 1,265 | 13,479 |
| 1974 | 11,976 | 11,976 | (c)641 | 10,921 | 5,492 | 5,541 | 868 | 2,074 | 4,088 | 11,219 | 15,306 | 1,032 | 14,274 |

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

## SOCLAL

PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.


SOCIAL-continued
Pensions, Beneftrs Etc.-continued

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

EDUCATION
POLICE AND PRISONS

| Year (a) | Schools |  |  |  | Universities |  | Police | Prisons | Convicted prisoners |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government |  | Non-government |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Schools | Pupils | Schools | Pupils | Number | Students |  |  |  |
|  | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |  | '000 | '000 | No. | '000 |
| 1902 | 7.2 | 637 | 2.4 | 144 | 4 | 1.9 | 5.9 | ก.a. | 4.2 |
| 1912 | 8.4 | 663 | 1.9 | 164 | 6 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 101 | 3.4 |
| 1922 | 9.6 | 837 | 1.7 | 202 | 6 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 92 | 3.0 |
| 1932 | 10.2 | 934 | 1.8 | 221 | 6 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 85 | 4.1 |
| 1942 | 9.0 | 868 | 1.8 | 250 | 6 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 71 | 3.5 |
| 1946 | 8.3 | 887 | 1.8 | 277 | 7 | 25.0 | 9.9 | 70 | 3.6 |
| 1947 | 8.2 | 906 | 1.9 | 281 | 7 | 30.0 | 10.2 | 73 | 3.8 |
| 1948 | 8.0 | 928 | 1.8 | 281 | 7 | 31.9 | 10.6 | 72 | 3.5 |
| 1949 | 7.9 | 971 | 1.8 | 293 | 8 | 31.1 | 11.1 | 71 | 3.8 |
| 1950 | 7.8 | 1,027 | 1.9 | 310 | 8 | 30.0 | 11.5 | 70 | 4.0 |
| 1951 | 7.6 | 1,078 | 1.9 | 326 | 8 | 31.1 | 11.9 | 70 | 4.2 |
| 1952 | 7.6 | 1,145 | 1.9 | 348 | 8 | 29.1 | 12.6 | 69 | 4.8 |
| 1953 | 7.6 | 1,206 | 2.0 | 366 | 8 | 28.3 | 12.7 | 70 | 4.8 |
| 1954 | 7.6 | 1,275 | 2.0 | 388 | 9 | 28.9 | 12.6 | 71 | 4.8 |
| 1955 | 7.6 | 1,337 | 2.1 | 410 | 9 | 30.3 | 12.9 | 72 | 5.1 |
| 1956 | 7.7 | 1,357 | 2.1 | 432 | 9 | 34.0 | 13.5 | 73 | 6.0 |
| 1957 | 7.7 | 1,427 | 2.0 | 453 | 9 | 36.6 | 14.1 | 73 | 6.4 |
| 1958 | 7.8 | 1,498 | 2.0 | 474 | 10 | 41.5 | 14.5 | 73 | 6.6 |
| 1959 | 7.8 | 1,560 | 2.1 | 492 | 10 | 47.2 | 14.9 | 74 | 6.6 |
| 1960 | 7.9 | 1,613 | 2.1 | 511 | 10 | 53.4 | 15.3 | 77 | 6.8 |
| 1961 | 7.9 | 1,662 | 2.1 | 527 | 10 | 57.7 | 15.9 | 75 | 7.2 |
| 1962 | 7.9 | 1,711 | 2.2 | 540 | 10 | 63.3 | 16.4 | 74 | 7.4 |
| 1963 | 7.9 | 1,754 | 2.2 | 553 | 10 | 69.1 | 16.7 | 73 | 7.7 |
| 1964 | 7.8 | 1,799 | 2.2 | 565 | 13 | 76.2 | 17.2 | 74 | 7.7 |
| 1965 | 7.8 | 1,855 | 2.2 | 580 | 13 | 83.3 | 17.6 | 74 | 7.7 |
| 1966 | 7.8 | 1,919 | 2.2 | 583 | 14 | 91.3 | 18.4 | 76 | 8.1 |
| 1967 | 7.7 | 1,991 | 2.2 | 595 | 14 | 95.4 | 19.0 | 75 | 8.7 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 2,055 | 2.2 | 601 | 14 | 101.5 | 19.7 | 79 | 8.8 |
| 1969 | 7.5 | 2,114 | 2.2 | 603 | 14 | 109.7 | 20.1 | 74 | 9.2 |
| 1970 | 7.5 | 2,160 | 2.2 | 608 | 17 (b) | 116.8 | 20.3 | 77 | 9.3 |
| 1971 | 7.4 | 2.197 | 2.2 | 611 | 17 (b) | 123.8 | 21.0 | 79 | 9.5 |
| 1972 | 7.4 | 2.229 | 2.2 | 612 | 17(b) | 128.7 | 22.2 | 80 | 9.8 |
| 1973 | 7.3 | 2,241 | 2.2 | 613 | $17(b)$ | 133.1p | 23.1 | 85 | 9.1 |

[^12] two universities not yet enrolling students.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

## CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1955

Notes. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (see No. 48, page 1201) this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. Later issues up to No. 50 (see No. 50, page 1289) covered events back to 1945 . This issue covers the years 1955 to 1973 and the first half of 1974.

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

1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached $9,000,000$. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.
1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register in New South Wales, but upheld validity of Victorian tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra.
1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration.
1959 Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1958 provided for three weeks' annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Population reached $10,000,000$.
1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. Commonwealth Banks Act 1959 and Reserve Bank Act 1959 proclaimed. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
1961 Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act 1959 unifying State Acts became operative. Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
1962 Commonwealth and Western Australian Electoral Acts amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. Aborigines exercising voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.
1963 Approval given to agreement for United States to operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Australian population reached $11,000,000$.
1964 R.A.N. Destroyer Voyager sunk in collision off Jervis Bay. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks' annual leave. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened. Northern Territory removed discrimination against Aborigines. Resumption of National Service Training and establishment of special Reserve Forces announced.
1965 Full High Court judgment on intra-state airlines case held that intra-state services need to hold both a State licence and a Commonwealth licence. Martin Report on tertiary education tabled in House of Representatives. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.
1966 Australia adopted decimal currency. Immigration laws amended to provide for relaxation of restrictions on entry of persons of non-European race. Member for Australian Capital Territory given full voting rights. Permanent employment of married women by Australian Government proclaimed.
1967 Worst bushfires in history of Tasmania. Trade Practices Act 1965-1967 came into force. Australian Resources Development Bank formed. Australia launched its first satellite at Woomera. Senate select committee recommended that Australia change over to metric system of weights and measures.

1968 Joint Commonwealth-State off-shore petroleum legislation operated from 1 April. Population reached $12,000,000$. Northern Territory member in House of Representatives given full voting rights. Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968 came into operation.
1969 The Arbitration Commission handed down its decision on equal pay for women. The High Court ruled that the States had no rights or jurisdiction over territorial waters adjacent to their coastline or over the sea-bed. Bass Strait under-sea oil piped to shore for the first time.
1970 The Federal Government imposed controls on the export of Australian natural gas. Australia signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. A High Court judgment upheld the validity of the Trade Practices Tribunal. The Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968 came into effect. The Metric Conversion Board appointed. Two land lease ordinances granting the Aborigines exclusive land leasing rights for specified purposes over the 93,000 square miles of Aboriginal reserves in the Northern Territory assented to. Coal miners in three States were awarded a 35 hour working week. The flexible reserve wool price scheme came into operation. Voting age reduced to 18 years in Western Australia.
1971 South Australia lowered the age of adulthood to eighteen years. The Yirrkala Aborigines legal challenge for land rights at Gove was dismissed. Australia signed a new five power defence agreement in London. Seabed agreement between Indonesia and Australia signed in Canberra. Australia joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. An Australian Labor Party delegation of five left for a visit to China (People's Rep). The 1971 Census of Population and Housing was held. Legislation banning resale-price maintenance became operative. Rural reconstruction employment training scheme commenced for farmers displaced from rural industry. The operational role of the Australian Task Force in South Vietnam ended. Australian Commission on Advanced Education was established.
1972 Female employees (approximately $1,300,000$ ) received full entitlement to equal pay in terms of the 1969 Equal Pay Case decision. Australia's largest trade union, with over 150,000 members came into being with the merging of the Boilermakers' and Blacksmiths' Society, and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union with the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The revised Trade Practices Act-the Trade Practices Act 1971-became operative. State elections held and the Labor Party came into office in Tasmania. State elections were held in Queensland and the Country Party-Liberal Party coalition was returned. The A.C.T.U. placed a black ban on all French ships and aircraft in Australia as a protest against continuing French nuclear testing in the Pacific; this ban was followed by widespread protests against the tests. A 35 -hour week was granted to waterside workers. The Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission were amalgamated to form the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation. The Ord River Dam was officially opened. Petrol supplies seriously disrupted between June and August by a dispute between oil companies and maintenance workers. The report of the Randall Committee set up to investigate the marketing of wool was tabled in the House of Representatives. In keeping with the change to metric units, Celsius was adopted in lieu of Fahrenheit for recording temperatures. Australia and Indonesia signed an agreement fixing the sea bed boundary between Australia and Indonesian Timor. Australia experienced its first domestic air hijack. The new Foreign Take-overs Act, which came into force on 31 October, was used to freeze a number of take over bids. Federal elections for the House of Representatives were held and the Australian Labor Party was elected to govern for the first time in 23 years. The new Labor Government ended the call-up of National Servicemen; released National Service Act offenders; removed the excise duty on wine; announced that National Servicemen completing their training would be eligible for war service homes; announced the intention to apply for the 'equal pay case' to be re-opened and announced that in future sporting teams selected on a racial basis would be excluded from Australia. The Interim Committee, Australian Schools Commission, was appointed. The appointment of Miss Elizabeth Evatt as the first woman Presidential Member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was announced. Australia announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.
1973 January. For the first time, the Arbitration Commission awarded some workers full wages while they are on workers' compensation. It was announced that Australia would ratify the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty. It was agreed that Albury-Wodonga area would be developed as a new growth complex.
February. Changes in Australian divorce rules came into operation. The United KingdomAustralia Trade Agreement terminated. It was announced that an environment impact statement must be prepared for all developmental projects which have significant environmental consequences where Australian Government funds and or Federal constitutional
power is involved. It was announced that a National Pipeline Authority would be established to build a natural gas pipeline system across Australia. The Aboriginal Consultative Committee held its first meeting. The first session of the 28th Parliament was opened.
March. The Labor Party was returned following elections in South Australia. Committee of Inquiry into a National Superannuation Scheme appointed. The export ban on kangaroo products became effective. Legislation giving votes to eighteen year olds became effective under the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1973.
April. Federal Government appointed an 11 member National Committee on Social Welfare.
May. National Wage Case decision resulted in an increase in Federal award wages of 2 per cent plus $\$ 2.50$ a week. The rates of minimum wage for adult males were increased by $\$ 9.00$ a week (see page 284). The A.C.T. Abortion law reform legislation was defeated by 98 votes to 23 in the House of Representatives. An Australia-wide union ban on French goods, ships, aircraft and communication began in response to the forthcoming French nuclear tests. Victorian State elections were held and the Victorian Liberal Party was returned to government.
June. The Australian Government rejected the Australian Medical Association's decision to raise fees by an estimated 24.8 to 29.0 per cent. Following an application by Australia the International Court of Justice ordered France to halt nuclear tests in the atmosphere over the Pacific Ocean. Maternity leave granted to women employees in the Australian Public Service.
July. It was announced that the Australian Government would provide $\$ 218$ million to the States for low-cost housing. The Melba Community Health Centre was opened in Canberra; it was built by the Government and manned by salaried medical staff. The Australian Government cut all tariffs by 25 per cent and announced that assistance would be provided for firms and employees affected by the tariff cuts. The Government announced that the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation had been ratified. A three-year Trade Agreement between Australia and the People's Republic of China was signed in Canberra. The Prime Minister left Australia od a twenty-two day visit to Mexico, the United States of America and Canada.
August. The H.M.A.S. Supply which had entered the French nuclear test zone with the New Zealand frigate Otago in June was withdrawn. The Prices Justification Act 1973 which created the Prices Justification Tribunal, came into operation. The Literature Board of the Australian Council for the Arts announced the concept of a guaranteed income for selected Australian writers. New rules promulgated by the Broadcasting Control Board in June 1973, which applied a points system to TV program content, became operative. The new satellite telecommunications system directly linking Australia and the People's Republic of China started operating.
September. Australian Government and State leaders met in Sydney for the first national constitutional convention since Federation. The Prime Minister announced that interest rates on Australian Government Securities would be increased and the Australian dollar would be appreciated by 5 per cent as anti-inflationary measures. The death penalty was abolished in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. A bus disaster near Cabramurra in the Snowy Mountains caused the death of at least 18 persons and injury to others.
October. The Medical Fees Tribunal set up by the Australian Government in July handed down its first decision which endorsed an increase in general practitioner fees of approximately 20 per cent. Australia's newest banknote the $\$ 50$ note became available. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Canberra to begin a three-weeks official tour of Australia: he was joined after three days by Queen Elizabeth II for a five-day visit principally to open the Sydney Opera House on 20 October. The Blythe Star was lost off the coast of Tasmania with the loss of 3 lives; 7 survivors were rescued 8 days after the sinking. The AlburyWodonga Development Agreement was signed by the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria. The Prime Minister left on an eight-day visit to Japan and the People's Republic of China.
November. The Liberal-Country Party coalition was returned to office following elections in New South Wales. The Departments of the Navy, Army and Air were abolished and amalgamated with the Department of Defence.
December. A ship reporting system commenced operating around Australia. Following agreement between unions and companies, workers in the oil industry were granted a 35 -hour week from June 1974. Papua New Guinea attained self-Government. The Industries Assistance

Commission, which replaced the Tariff Board, began operating. The Referendums to grant power to the Australian Government to control both prices and incomes were defeated in every State. (See page 90). A report by the Australian Pre-schools Committee was tabled in Parliament. Following the adoption of the Karmel Report and the revised classification of schools after appeals, legislation was passed to grant $\$ 700$ million in aid to Government and non-Government schools over the ensuing two years.
1974 January. The abolition of tuition fees at all Australian Universities and other tertiary education colleges became effective. Heavy rains deluged southern Queensland and north-western New South Wales causing serious flooding in the Namoi, Castlereagh and Barwon river systems with an estimated one million sheep marooned. More rain occurred in central Queensland and 600 residents of Normanton were air-lifted to safety from the floods; tropical Cyclone Wanda brought further serious flooding to the Queensland south coast, and the Brisbane area was inundated by floods with the loss of 13 lives. The value of cattle losses in Queensland were estimated at $\$ 100$ million. By the end of January virtually the whole of the north-eastern quarter of Australia had been subject to some measure of flooding caused by rains from the monsoonal troughs. The Prime Minister left on a two-week visit to South-East Asia which included Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Burma, the Philippines and Singapore. The Government of the United States of America agreed to the naval communications base at North West Cape being operated by the armed forces of the two governments as a joint facility.
February. It was announced that a Natural Disaster Organisation would be established to replace the existing Civil Defence Organisation. Saturday mail deliveries ceased. Queen Elizabeth II visited Australia and opened the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Australian Parliament.
March. Floods caused by Cyclone Zoe hit southern Queensland and northern New South Wales for the second time in six weeks. Australia's first Aboriginal Special Magistrate was sworn in in Canberra's Supreme Court, his area of jurisdiction being Jervis Bay. Following an outbreak of anthrax at Werribee, Victoria, 1,000 cattle in the area were vaccinated. The first appointment of a woman career diplomat (Miss Ruth Dobson) as an Australian Ambassador was announced; she became Australia's first resident Ambassador to Denmark. State elections were held in Western Australia and the coalition of the Liberal Party and the National Alliance (Country Party-D.L.P.) came to power. The Bass Strait cargo ship Straitsman capsized in the River Yarra with the loss of 2 lives.
April. In an action which challenged the validity of the Tasmanian Government's tax on the consumption of tobacco, the Full High Court ruled that a tax on consumption was not a duty of excise, and was therefore valid. A report of the Interim Committee of the Hospital and Health Services Commission was tabled in Parliament. The Australian Government announced plans to build a $\$ 56$ million maximum security laboratory at Geelong to protect Australian livestock against exotic diseases. To begin in 1976-77 the laboratory will be administered and operated by CSIRO and completion is planned for 1981. Following a public opinion poll, Advance Australia Fair became the national anthem-but God Save the Queen will be used on special occasions to honour the Queen or to acknowledge Australia's links with Britain. Following the Senate's failure to pass the Commonwealth Electoral Act (No. 2) 1973, the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973, the Representation Act 1973, the Health Insurance Commission Act 1973, the Health Insurance Act 1973, and the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Act 1973, the Governor-General proclaimed the simultaneous dissolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives as provided for under Section 57 of the Constitution. The Prime Minister announced the acceptance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into the Australian Post Office to establish separate statutory authoritics to administer the postal and the telecommunications services; the latter to include the Overseas Telecommunications Commission.
May. The National Wage Case resulted in an increase in Federal award wages for adult males and adult females of 2 per cent plus $\$ 2.50$ a week. The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males by $\$ 8.00$ a week and extended the minimum wage to adult females to be phased in in three steps so that 100 per cent of the adult minimum wage would be received by 30 June 1975. (For details see page 284). Torrential rain disrupted rail and road traffic; caused blackouts and flooded homes in Melbourne and eastern Victoria. Following the double dissolution of the Australian Parliament the Australian Labor Party was returned to office with a working majority; the Senate membership was Australian Labor Party 29, the Liberal-Country Parties 29 and 2 Independents (see page 86). Four referendums conducted simultaneously with the elections, were lost (see page 91). A severe 3-day storm which battered Sydney and the central New

South Wales coast caused about $\$ 20$ million damage to seaside homes and to shipping; at least three persons were killed. The Minister for the Media announced that colour TV would commence in Australia on 1 March 1975.
June. The regulation prohibiting Australian Government Public Servants from making public comment on administrative matters was repealed. The Distillers Company, makers of thalidomide, announced that 17 children born with deformities caused by thalidomide would receive a settlement of $\$ 1.7$ million. The Prime Minister announced details of a Royal Commission into the Australian Public Service (the first in 54 years), to be headed by Dr Coombs. It was announced that all States had signed the Urban Public Transport Assistance Agreement by which the Australian Government would provide two-thirds of the cost of projects ( $\$ 73$ million) as non-repayable grants over a five-year period to improve urban public transport in the six capital cities, and $\$ 3$ million for research and planning. The Federal Cabinet accepted the major recommendations of the Woodward Report on land rights for Northern Territory Aboriginals.

## DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1973-74

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

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The Australian economy in 1973-74 maintained a high level of demand which was met by increases in domestic production and a substantial increase in imports. The pressures of this strong demand on resources and the occurrences of shortages led to a continuation of increases in costs and prices. The prevalence of these factors resulted in the rate of inflation during 1973-74 being the highest for over 20 years.

As indicated by the movement in the Consumer Price Index, the rate of inflation was 14.4 per cent, compared with 8.2 per cent in 1972-73. The major influences on this index originated from the food and clothing and drapery groups with price rises of 17.6 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively.

Wholesale prices also increased significantly with the rises in the prices of building materials in 1973-74 being more than double those of 1972-73. The wholesale price index of materials used in house building increased by 15.4 per cent in 1973-74 compared with 6.8 per cent in the preceding year. Prices of materials used in building other than house building rose by 13.2 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent in 1972-73.

The overall performance of economic activity in the Australian economy can be summarised by the rate of growth in gross domestic product at constant prices. During 1973-74 this aggregate increased by 5.4 per cent compared with 4.0 per cent in the previous two years. The non-farm component increased by 5.5 per cent following rises of 5.6 per cent in 1972-73 and 3.7 per cent in 1971-72. Gross farm product, at constant prices, rose by 4.5 per cent for the year compared with a decline of 11.7 per cent in 1972-73 and a rise of 6.7 per cent in 1971-72.

The economic situation of the farm sector continued to improve with increased grain production and higher prices for wheat, other grain crops and meat. As a result the gross value of farm production increased by 30.7 per cent following a rise of $\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ per cent in 1972-73. The main component of this increase in the value of production was wheat which rose by 349.0 per cent after a decline of 21.9 per cent in 1972-73. Because of this increase in the gross value of farm production, farm income rose by 64.9 per cent compared with a rise of 56.9 per cent in 1972-73.

The continuation from 1972-73 of the downward trend in the number of registered unemployed, seasonally adjusted, and the increase in registered job vacancies, seasonally adjusted, resulted in the number of vacancies exceeding the number of registered unemployed during March, April and May of 1973-74. But by the end of the year, the number of registered vacancies had declined to 77,385 in June to be less than the number of registered unemployed of 87,541 .

The 1973-74 rate of growth in wages, salaries and supplements of 22.6 per cent was nearly double the 1972-73 growth of 11.7 per cent. The rise in average employment (in male-unit terms) of about 5 per cent was also nearly double the growth of the previous year. Average earnings grew by about 16.5 per cent in 1973-74 compared with about 9 per cent in 1972-73.

Gross national expenditure increased by 25 per cent ( 11.6 per cent at constant prices) during 1973-74 compared with an increase of 9.9 per cent ( 3.8 per cent at constant prices) in the previous year. This faster rate of growth was due to a very large increase in stocks and a strong recovery in the level of private gross fixed capital expenditure (up 9.5 per cent at constant prices). Government final consumption expenditure rose by 7 per cent at constant prices ( 5 per cent in 1972-73) with strong increases in education and health and welfare spending. Private final consumption expenditure increased by 5.2 per cent at constant prices, compared with 6 per cent in 1972-73. There was no growth (at constant prices) in public gross fixed capital expenditure.

In 1973-74 exports of goods and services increased by 13.5 per cent (decreased by 4.6 per cent at constant prices) while imports of goods and services increased by 43.8 per cent ( 30.4 per cent at constant prices). The surplus on goods and services was $\$ 185$ million, compared with $\$ 1,588$ million in 1972-73 and the balance on current transactions resulted in net borrowing from overseas of $\$ 359$ million, compared with a net lending to overseas of \$932 million in 1972-73.

The increase of 13 per cent in the value of exports of goods was largely due to increased prices. Prices for rural products averaged at about 30 per cent higher than for 1972-73, although wool and meat export prices at June 1974 were about 40 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively, below those of June 1973. The volume of rural exports fell by almost 20 per cent. Wheat exports nearly doubled in value due to the substantially higher prices. The value of non-rural exports of goods rose by almost 20 per cent of which about half was due to price rises. Substantial increases were recorded in the value of exports of ores and concentrates, coal and petroleum products and manufactured metals. Exports of services rose by 16 per cent with transportation and travel each rising by about 25 per cent.

Imports of goods in 1973-74 increased by 51 per cent. Substantial increases were recorded in the value of imports of petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, chemicals and machinery and transport equipment. Imports of services increased by 26 per cent with transportation rising by 38 per cent, reflecting higher freight charges and the larger volume of goods imported.

The currency appreciation and the exchange control measures of 1972-73 continued to discourage capital inflow in 1973-74. In September 1973 the Australian dollar was further appreciated by 5 per cent as a measure to curb rising prices. The tight liquidity and the increases in domestic interest rates acted to make the 25 per cent deposit requirement on foreign borrowings for terms of more than two years less of a deterrent and the deposit requirement was increased to a third from 26 October 1973. This decision was reversed in June 1974 as domestic funds became very scarce.

During the first half of 1973-74 there was a net apparent capital outflow (excluding undistributed income) of $\$ 267$ million, compared with an inflow of $\$ 854$ million in the same period of 1972-73. The second half saw a net apparent capital outflow of $\$ 53$ million, compared with an outflow of $\$ 802$ million in the corresponding period of 1972-73. For the whole year, net apparent capital outflow was $\$ 319$ million, compared with inflows of $\$ 52$ million in 1972-73 and $\$ 1,598$ million in 1971-72.

During 1973-74 the major mineral discoveries made were significant reserves of bauxite on Cape Bougainville, W.A., sub-bituminous coal in the Galilee Basin of Queensland, and medium grade steaming coal near Coober Pedy, S.A. Much of the activity of the mining industry during 1973-74 was directed towards the development and expansion of processing capacity. The installed capacity at the alumina refinery at Gladstone, Queensland, was increased to 2 million tonnes per year and at the Gove alumina refinery the second stage of 500,000 tonnes annual capacity was commissioned. Expansion of the copper refinery at Townsville, Queensland, to 150,000 tonnes per year was completed and a flash smelter at Tennant Creek, N.T., was commissioned. The electrolytic zinc refinery at Risdon, Tasmania, began operating a new residue treatment plant as part of new expansions being completed. Refined zinc capacity at Cockle Creek, N.S.W., was increased and an ilmenite beneficiation plant commenced commercial production at Capel, W.A.

Increased demands on domestic sources of finance, as overseas sources became less attractive, plus the growth in private capital spending resulted in vigorous competition for funds in 1973-74. This demand increased further during January and February as the first payment under the new system of collecting company tax by quarterly instalments became due. New money raised on the domestic market increased rapidly and by the June quarter funds were extremely scarce and interest rates increased rapidly. As a result interest rates on short-term claims exceeded those for long-term claims in most markets during the June quarter.

During 1973-74 deposits with financial institutions increased but at a slower rate than in the previous year. Private non-bank holdings of trading bank deposits rose by 18 per cent during 197374, compared with 32 per cent in 1972-73. Most significant was the increase in certificates of deposit (approximately six-fold) after the ceiling of 6.5 per cent on their interest rates was removed. Average yields on short-term certificates of deposit rose from about 6 per cent in July to almost 20 per cent in May, before averaging at 16 per cent for June. The level of other private non-bank holdings of trading bank deposits declined by 3 per cent. Trading bank liquidity was already low at the beginning of 1973-74 and, except for a rise from November to January, declined even further during the year.

Saving bank deposits rose by 9 per cent during 1973-74, less than half the rate of growth of the previous year. Holdings of notes and coins by the public rose by more than 18 per cent and, when combined with the increases in bank deposits, resulted in an aggregate rise of about 14 per cent in the volume of money during 1973-74, compared with an increase of 26 per cent in 1972-73. Paid-up share capital of permanent building societies in June 1974 was 19 per cent higher than in the previous June. The value of loans advanced by the societies during 1973-74 was 28 per cent below that for 1972-73. Finance companies continued to grow during 1973-74. Balances outstanding grew rapidly for all categories except instalment credit for retail sales.

Share prices during 1973-74 showed a considerable decline to end the year at the lowest level for more than six years. The Sydney index of ordinary share prices fell by 23 per cent during the first half of the year and, after increasing by 19 per cent to March, decreased rapidly by 14 per cert to end the year 29 per cent below the previous June level. Most significant was the 42 per cent fall.during the year in the index for hire purchase and investment companies.

During the year, several new instrumentalities were established to adminster the Australian Government's policies on prices and industry assistance. The Prices Justification Tribunal came into operation on 1 August 1973 and had its first public inquiry, into steel prices, on 20 August 1973. Other major determinations involved prices of paper and paper products, motor vehicles and petroleum and petroleum products. The role of the Tariff Board, renamed the Industries Assistance Commission, was expanded to advise on assistance to all sectors of industry and to cover all forms of proposed government aid to industry (except temporary protection). Major tariff decisions made during 1973-74 were a general 25 per cent reduction in tariff rates in July, a lowering of tariff rates to 35 per cent on consumer electronic equipment and components in November and a reduction in tariff rates on most domestic electrical appliances to 25 per cent in January, The Government also established a tribunal to examine and report on requests for assistance by domestic industries adversely affected by tariff reductions.

Flood and wind caused considerable damage and disruption to the economy during the year along the eastern seaboard. During January almost the whole north-eastern quarter of Australia was subjected to some measure of flooding. Further flooding occurred in southern Queensland and northern N.S.W. during March, in Victoria in the middle of May and on the central coast of N.S.W. at the end of May.

1973-74
1 July. Special Bonds, Series ' $2 A$ ' issued at par with interest rates ranging frem 5.8 to 6.3 per cent. An amount of $\$ 7$ million was raised for the redemption of Series ' $A$ ' to ' $Z$ '.
2 July. It was announced that the Federal Government would provide $\$ 218$ million to the States for low-cost housing in 1973-74.
3 July. It was announced that the import of manufactured goods from developing countries would be assisted by a lowering of duty to 10 per cent below general tariff rates.
July. Building workers in all States stopped work in support of a claim for long service leave in the industry.
July-August. Steel workers in New South Wales stopped work in support of a wage claim.
9 July. Special Bonds, Series '2B' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 6.2 to 6.8 per cent. An amount of $\$ 39$ million was raised for the redemption of Series ' $A$ ' to ' $Z$ '.
12 July. Australian Government cash loan issued at par with interest at 6.2 per cent for 2 years 7 months, 6.6 per cent for 7 years 7 months, and 7 per cent for 18 years. An amount of $\$ 379$ million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for $\$ 301$ million maturing on 15 July. An amount of $\$ 272$ million was converted.
17 July. Motor vehicle builders in Victoria held a stoppage over a wage claim.

18 July. The Australian Government cut all tariffs by 25 per cent and announced that assistance would be provided for firms and employees affected by the tariff cut.
23 July. The Australian Government announced that it would abolish the annual $\$ 27$ million subsidy to dairy farmers over the next two years and would boost the $\$ 25$ million dairy reconstruction scheme.
24 July. Australia signed a three-year Trade Agreement with the Peoples' Republic of China. Trade would take place under Most Favoured Nation conditions.
1 August. A conversion offer of Special Bonds, Series '2B' was made for $\$ 23$ million Special Bonds Series ' M ' maturing on 1 August 1973. An amount of $\$ 14$ million was converted.
The Prices Justification Act came into operation.
2 August. The Reserve Bank increased the Statutory reserve deposits of trading banks by 1 per cent.
9 August. Police in Victoria were awarded a 15 per cent pay rise.
19 August. Qantas received Government approval to purchase two more Boeing 747B aircraft.
21 August. The Australian Government Budget for 1973-74 introduced into the House of Representatives. The Budget provided for an estimated outlay of $\$ 12,168$ million and estimated receipts of $\$ 11,481$ million in the year 1973-74. (Details of the 1974-75 Budget as well as the actual budget results for 1973-74 are shown in the Appendix). In 1972-73 receipts of the Australian Government were $\$ 9,521$ million and outlay amounted to $\$ 10,230$ million. The main components of receipts were: income taxes on persons $\$ 4,085$ million; indirect taxes $\$ 2,634$ million; income taxes on companies $\$ 1,634$ million; interest, rent and dividends, etc. $\$ 951$ million; and other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. $\$ 66$ million. The main components of outlay were: social security and welfare $\$ 2,100$ million; defence $\$ 1,234$ million; health $\$ 783$ million; general public services $\$ 761$ million; transport and communication $\$ 751$ million; industry assistance $\$ 443$ million; and education $\$ 439$ million.
23 August. Third division officers of the Australian Public Service received a 12 per cent salary increase and second division officers a 16 per cent increase.
27 August. Queensland basic wage rates, etc. were increased (see page 285).
28 August. The Reserve Bank increased the statutory reserve deposits of trading banks a further 1 per cent. The call-up of 2 August and 28 August amounted to about $\$ 207$ million.
30 August. 1973-74 South Australian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of $\$ 11.3$ million; it was estimated that revenue would be $\$ 611.6$ million and expenditure $\$ 622.9$ million. In 1972-73 revenue amounted to $\$ 520.9$ million and expenditure to $\$ 524.8$ million leaving a deficit of $\$ 3.9$ million.
6 September. 1973-74 Tasmanian Budget introduced providing for a deficit of $\$ 4.5$ million. It was estimated that revenue would be $\$ 198.1$ million and expenditure $\$ 202.6$ million. In 1972-73 revenue amounted to $\$ 181.9$ million and expenditure to $\$ 186.0$ million, resulting in a deficit of $\$ 4.1$ million.
12 September. 1973-74 Victorian Budget introduced, providing for total receipts and expenditure of $\$ 1,549.0$ million. Revenues for financing loan programs were estimated at $\$ 245.0$ million (including Australian Government capital grant payments of $\$ 87.2$ million) and loan expenditure was estimated to total $\$ 229.3$ million.
Australian Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into all aspects of refining, marketing and pricing in Australia of all types of petroleum and petroleum products.
14 September. Storemen and packers in Victoria stopped work in support of a wage claim.
17 September. The basic wage for adult females in Western Australia was increased (see page 286).
25 September. 1973-74 New South Wales Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of $\$ 6.9$ million. It was estimated that the receipts and payments would be $\$ 1,543.3$ million and $\$ 1,550.3$ million respectively. In 1972-73 the surplus was $\$ 3.2$ million while receipts and payments amounted to $\$ 1,339.3$ million and $\$ 1,336.1$ million respectively.
27 September. 1973-74 Queensland Budget introduced. It was estimated that revenue would be $\$ 803.7$ million and expenditure $\$ 808.0$ million leaving a deficit of $\$ 4.3$ million. In 1972-73 revenue amounted to $\$ 704.1$ million and expenditure to $\$ 702.9$ million leaving a surplus of $\$ 1.2$ million.
29 September. Interest rates charged by Savings Banks and Building Societies on housing loans increased by approximately 1 per cent. Interest rates on Savings Bank deposits rose by 2 per cent.
30 September. Government export incentives for meat ended.

2 October. The Australian Government announced it will take control of all oil and gas produced from north-west shelf under the National Pipline Authority Act.
4 October. The Western Australian Budget for 1973-74 introduced. It was estimated that revenue would be $\$ 546.4$ million and expenditure $\$ 553.4$ million leaving a deficit of $\$ 6.9$ million. In 1972-73 revenue amounted to $\$ 473.8$ million and expenditure to $\$ 477.3$ million leaving a deficit of $\$ 3.5$ million.
Official long-term bond rate increased from 7 to a record 8.5 per cent by Federal Government.
5 October. Special Bonds, Series ' $2 C^{\prime}$ ' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 8.0 to 8.4 per cent. An amount of $\$ 408$ million was raised of which $\$ 310$ million was for the redemption of Series ' $A$ ' to ' $Z$ '.
The Medical Fees Tribunal in its first decision awarded an increase in general practitioners fees of approximately 20 per cent.
11 October. Australian Government cash loan with interest at 8.0 per cent for 1 year 4 months issued at par, 8.2 per cent for 3 years 7 months issued at par, 8.3 per cent for 10 years issued at 99.70 per cent, and 8.5 per cent for 20 years issued at par. An amount of 8267 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for $\$ 150$ million maturing on 15 October. An amount of $\$ 89$ million was converted.
17 October. Builders labourers stopped work in protest against demolition work in the Sydney metropolitan area.
18 October. Fourth division officers in the Australian Public Service received a 14 per cent salary increase.
20 October. Domestic airline fares were increased 11.5 per cent.
25 October. The Treasurer announced an increase from 25 per cent to 33.33 per cent in the variable deposit requirement on borrowings from abroad.
26 October. Federal Government ordered the sale of more than $\$ 129$ million worth of wheat to Egypt.
3 November. Long-term sugar agreement negotiated with Peoples' Republic of China-about 300,000 tonnes per year for three to five years beginning in 1975.
9 November. Employees covered by Queensland State awards and industrial agreements were granted four weeks annual leave and a $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent annual leave loading (see page 286).
19 November. The Government set a new rate of 35 per cent duty on consumer electronic equipment and components following a Tariff Board Review.
21 November. Clerical employees in New South Wales received wage increases of between $\$ 3.90$ and $\$ 11.50$ a week.
26 November. Queensland basic wage rates, etc. were increased (see page 285).
27 November. Teachers in New South Wales stopped work in support of a claim for higher salaries.
28 November. Following a referendum, graziers' voted to continue the ban on the export of merino rams and the Australian Government will ban all exports except to New Zealand.
8 December. Both referendums in which the Australian Government sought to control prices and incomes were defeated in every State.
11 December. The Industries Assistance Commission began operating.
17 December. Clerks in South Australia received pay increases of $\$ 6.80$ and $\$ 7.50$ a week.
1 January. Storemen and packers in New South Wales received an $\$ 11$ a week increase.
2 January. New South Wales ironworkers were granted pay increases of between $\$ 15$ and $\$ 30$ a week.
13 January. Major oil companies agreed to make sufficient bunkering fuel available to ensure Australian wheat exports are shipped.
14 January. The United States Tariff Commission ruled that Broken Hill Associated Smelters was guilty of dumping primary lead on the American market.
23 January. A reduction in the tariff rates on domestic appliances, heating and cooling equipment was announced by the Prime Minister. The duty reductions would be phased in over two years and firms and employees disadvantaged by the proposed tariff changes would be eligible for assistance.
28 January. The Australian Associated Stock Exchanges introduced a new listing requirement which requires companies to notify the Stock Exchange before going ahead with a business deal.

12 February. Australian Government cash loan with interest of 8.1 per cent for 2 years 5 months issued at par, 8.3 per cent for 9 years 8 months issued at 99.70 per cent, and 8.5 per cent for 19 years 8 months issued at par. An amount of $\$ 511$ million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for $\$ 252$ million maturing on 15 February. An amount of $\$ 188$ million was converted.
27 February. Metal workers in all States stopped work in support of award negotiations. Further stoppages occurred in March and the unions accepted the Arbitration Commission's proposals in early April.
1 March. A conversion offer of Special Bonds, Series '2C' was made for $\$ 61$ million Special Bonds Series ' $N$ ' maturing on 1 March 1974. An amount of $\$ 39$ million was converted.
1 March-April. New South Wales coal miners stopped work in support of a wage claim.
5 March. Tasmanian zinc workers stopped work in support of a claim for higher wages.
11 March. The Queensland basic wage, etc. was increased (see page 285).
12 March. New South Wales building workers stopped work in support of a claim for higher wages.
20 March-April-May. Victorian plumbers stopped work in support of increased wages.
21 March. Coal mining employees in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia received a pay increase of $\$ 25$ a week.
25 March. New South Wales transport workers received an increase of $\$ 11$ a week.
27 March. It was announced following negotiations with the Australian Government that the Japanese steel mills have agreed to an increase in the price of New South Wales coking coal to $\$ 19.00$ per tonne. Increases in the prices of Queensland coal were announced in June.
1 April. Employees in the clothing trade and textile industry received an increase of $\$ 6$ a week. Bank officers were granted a salary increase of 15 per cent.
5 April. Architects and engineers in New South Wales and Victoria held a stoppage in support of a wage claim.
8 April. Metal trades employees were awarded a $\$ 15$ a week wage increase, four weeks annual leave and a $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent loading on holiday pay.
These benefits were also awarded to workers in similar occupations in the Federal and State awards.
19 April-May. Victorian hotel employees held a stoppage in support of increased wages.
April-May. Building workers in all States were awarded a $\$ 15$ a week wage rise, four weeks annual leave and a $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent holiday loading.
23 April-May. Building workers in all States stopped work over a wages claim, award negotiations and uniform standards for the building industry.
28 April. Newspaper printing employees in Victoria received a pay increase of $\$ 23$ a week.
1 May. New awards in the vehicle industry came into operation, granting four weeks annual leave, a holiday loading of $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and wage increases of between $\$ 18$ and $\$ 30$ a week. Motor vehicles builders in South Australia stopped work over wage claims.
6 May. Waterside workers were granted $\$ 22.50$ a week to operate from 6 May, and a 25 per cent holiday pay loading.
15 May. A special Australian Government cash loan with interest at 8.1 per cent for 2 years 2 months issued at par, 8.3 per cent for 9 years 5 months issued at 99.70 per cent, and 8.5 per cent for 19 years 5 months issued at par. An amount of $\$ 260$ million was raised.
23 May. Shop assistants in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory stopped work in support of a claim for higher wages.
Shop employees in New South Wales were awarded wage increases of between $\$ 20.60$ and $\$ 24$ a week for adult males and between $\$ 26.80$ and $\$ 30.50$ for adult females. The increases remove the differential between male and female rates.
The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased total wages and the minimum wage (see page 284).
27 May. Increases in the Queensland basic wage, etc. were granted by the Industrial Commission (see page 285).

28 May. New South Wales construction workers held a stoppage in support of a wage claim.
June. Postal workers in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia stopped work over a claim for higher wages.
10 June Clerks in South Australia received a pay increase of $\$ 6.50$ a week for adult males and $\$ 11.90$ and $\$ 12.50$ a week for adult females.
Graphic arts employees in all States received a wage increase of $\$ 20$ a week.
12 June. Tradesmen and non-tradesmen employed under the Aircraft Industry (Domestic Airlines) Award received pay increases of $\$ 19$ and $\$ 16.50$ a week respectively, to operate from 1 May 1974 with further increases in June and July 1974.
14 June. Clerks in Victoria received a pay increase of $\$ 16.90$ a week for adult males and $\$ 24.45$ a week for adult females.
21 June. An interim salary increase of $\$ 16$ a week to apply from 27 June 1974 was granted to third division and fourth division employees in the Australian Public Service.
25 June. Nurses in New South Wales received pay increases of between 35 and 60 per cent. New South Wales public servants in the administrative and clerical divisions were granted a $\$ 16$ a week salary rise.


[^0]:    (a) Component unit gross values are weighted together using average quantities for the three years ended 1970-71. (b) Sugar cane cut for crushing and planting. (c) Includes dairy cattle slaughtered. (d) Component series based on
     retained on farms.

[^1]:    (a) In terms of refined includes sugar content of manufactured products consumed. (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

[^2]:    For footnotes see next page

[^3]:    (a) At end of June 1969 ; includes working proprietors. (b) Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue plus

[^4]:    (a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
    (b) 1968-69 Census results.

[^5]:    - The relevant publication is Integrated Economic Censuses 1968-69, Enterprise Statistics: Details by Industry Class, Australia (Ref. No. 17.15).

[^6]:    *The relevant publication is Integrated Economic Censuses: 1968-69, Industry Concentration Statistics, Details by Industry Class. Australia (Ref. No. 17.14).

[^7]:    * Concentration ratios relating to 'Turnover' are not shown in the table. However, 'Turnover' was used as the basis for ranking enterprise groups according to the size of the contribution of their establishments to an industry.
    $\dagger$ Sales to establishments operated by another enterprise which is owned or controlled by the same enterprise group are included.

[^8]:    * During 1974, the title 'Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, was changed to "Australian Bureau of Statistics', and executive responsibility for the Bureau was transferred from the Treasurer to the Special Minister of State.

[^9]:    Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary. Annually, 1963 to 1974.
    Balance of Payments. Half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1971-72; annually, 1972-73.
    Balance of Payments, Australia. Statements Nos 1 to 3, 1928-29 to 1951-52.
    Banking and Currency. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1972-73.
    $\dagger$ Building and Construction. Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1971-72.
    Causes of Death. Bulletin, annually, 1963 to 1972.
    Census (1911) Results. Bulletin. Vols I (Statistician's Report), II and III, with Appendix Mathematical Theory of Population.
    Census (1921) Results. Bulletins, Nos I to 26. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, and Parts XVII to XXIX (Part XXVII, Life Tables), forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.
    Census (1933) Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XIV, forming Vol. I, Parts XV to XXVIII, forming Vol. II, and Parts XXIX to XXXVII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932-1934, Vol. III.
    Census (1947) Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I' to XVI, forming Vol. I, Parts XVII to XIX, forming Vol. II, and Parts XX to XXVIII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946-1948, Vol. III.
    Census (1954) Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 3. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia. Australian Life Tables, 1953-1955, and the Statistician's Report.

[^10]:    * Distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician-for methods of obtaining other publications still in print see back of this volume.
    + Previously included in Secondary Industries, Part I-Factory and Building Operations.
    $\ddagger$ Prior to $1970-71$ issue, title was Commonwealth Finance.
    § Copies available from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra and the Department of Minerals and Energy, Melbourne and Sydnéy.
    || Included in Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production prior to 1964-65.


    ## Current or recent statistical publications

    The Central and State offices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics issue approximately 2,300 publications ( 600 separate titles) in printed and mimeographed form annually. Information on these publications is contained in Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1974, available free on request from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications, a subject index to show the Central Office publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found, and short descriptions of major Central Office publications. The information on issues in this publication is supplemented in monthly statements. At the end of this Year Book there is a list of the current printed publications of the Central Office of the Bureau: the prices shown after the number and year of issue are, in order, price excluding postage, and price including postage in Australia.

[^11]:    (a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign ( - ) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. (c) Decrees made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. ( $f$ ) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947, (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

[^12]:    (a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons. (b) Includes

