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CHAPTER 27

THE TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

The internal Territories of Australia are the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory including Jervis Bay. External Territories under the control of Australia are: Norfolk Island; the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands; the Australian Antarctic Territory; the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands; the Territory of Christmas Island; the Coral Sea Islands Territory and the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

More detailed statistics and additional descriptive matter are to be found in the Annual Reports of the Administrations of the various Territories and in the *Northern Territory Statistical Summary* (1306.7) and the *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary* (1307.8) issued by the ABS. Statistics for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are also included in chapters dealing with particular subjects.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

General description

The total area of the Northern Territory is 1,346,200 square kilometres.

The Northern Territory seat of Government is Darwin on the North Coast. The estimated resident population of the Darwin Statistical Division at 30 June 1984 was 66,100.

Northern Territory Self-Government

The Northern Territory was established as a self-governing territory by the *Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act 1978* of the Commonwealth. Under that Act, the Commonwealth transferred most of its powers to the Government of the Northern Territory.

In all fields of transferred power, the Government is similar to that of the Australian States, with some differences in titles, for example there is an Administrator instead of a Governor and a Chief Minister instead of a Premier.

The Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, has responsibility for administering the Government of the Northern Territory. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council comprised of all Northern Territory Ministers, led by the Chief Minister. The Administrator acts with the advice of the Executive Council on all matters transferred to the Northern Territory. He acts with Commonwealth advice on matters not transferred.

The Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory is the Northern Territory's Parliament. It has 25 Members, which are elected for a period of four years. A Speaker is elected by, and Ministers are appointed from, the Members of the Legislative Assembly. A Ministry of nine is responsible for the administration of all transferred powers and acts through a number of departments and authorities, most of which are staffed by the Northern Territory Public Service.

Local Government was established in Darwin in 1957 and afterwards in regional centres. Municipal councils are elected by universal adult franchise, with elections at intervals of not more than three years. Provision has been made for a limited form of local government by smaller communities. There has been considerable interest in this provision, particularly in Aboriginal communities.

Development of Administration

Upon the extension of New South Wales westwards to the 129th east meridian in 1825, the Northern Territory was incorporated in that colony, but in 1863 it was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1 January 1911.

From 1911 until 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth administered the Northern Territory under the provisions of the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910*, as amended. The Act provided for an Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, to administer the Northern Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

By amendment of the Act in 1947, a Legislative Council comprising seven official and six elected members, with the Administrator as President, was created to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Northern Territory. Composition of the Legislative Council was changed by further amendment in 1959 to provide for six official members, three nominated non-official members and eight elected members, and for an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator. The Act was further amended in 1974 to provide for a Legislative Assembly of 19 elected Members and for a Speaker to be one of those Members, elected by the Members.

Laws passed by the Assembly were presented to the Administrator for assent. The Administrator was required to reserve laws on specific subjects for the pleasure of the Governor-General who was empowered to assent, withhold his assent or refuse his assent in part to such laws, or to return them to the Assembly with recommended amendments.

On 1 January 1977, the Commonwealth Government began a program of transferring executive powers to the Legislative Assembly by amendment of the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act*. A separate Northern Territory Public Service was created and administrative powers were transferred. Positions of Executive Member were created under the Act. These Members exercised ministerial-type powers in respect of transferred matters such as policy, fire brigade, local government and correctional services. An Executive Council replaced the Administrator's Council.

On 1 July 1978, the *Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act* came into force and established the Northern Territory as a body politic under the Crown. This Act also provided for the appointment of an Administrator by the Governor-General. It created offices of Ministers of the Northern Territory who, together with the Administrator, comprise the Executive Council of the Northern Territory. A Northern Territory Government, comprised of Ministers of the Northern Territory, was established with full responsibility for a range of state-type transferred powers administered through a Northern Territory Public Service and a Treasury. A Northern Territory flag was raised for the first time on 1 July 1978, the date upon which the Northern Territory became self-governing.

Major matters not transferred on 1 July 1978 were the mining of uranium and other prescribed substances, Aboriginal land matters, health, education and the Supreme Court. Powers in respect of health, education and the Supreme Court were progressively transferred from the Commonwealth to the Northern Territory Government during 1979.

At the end of 1979, the only major powers retained by the Commonwealth in the Northern Territory were those relating to rights in respect of Aboriginal land and the mining of uranium and other prescribed substances. Since the end of 1979, the Northern Territory, although remaining a Territory of the Commonwealth and still subject to Commonwealth laws made under Section 122 of the Constitution, is in most respects a self-governing Territory.

The Northern Territory is represented in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth by one Member in the House of Representatives and two Senators, whose terms of office coincide with that of the member in the House of Representatives. Since October 1984 the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been included in the Northern Territory electorate for the purposes of all Federal elections and referenda.

Physical geography and climate

The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip about 300 kilometres wide which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The low flat coastline seldom reaches a height of 30 metres. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl and laterite form the occasional cliffy headlands. The coastline of 6,200 kilometres is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries. The only practicable deep-water port for general use, however, is Darwin.

Inland, the country generally is devoid of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the seventeenth or eighteenth parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea and those that form the scanty supply for the interior system. Towards the centre of the continent the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east-west trend.

There are two main climatic divisions: the wet season, November to April; and the dry season, May to October. The changes of weather are uniform and regular. Nearly all the rainfall occurs in the summer months.

Fauna and flora

The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the Territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, freshwater tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of freshwater fish and littoral Mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The termite is a pest which is capable of serious damage to wooden buildings unless special preventive measures are taken. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome, particularly in the wet season. Buffaloes exist in large herds on the northern coastal plains. Most types of native fauna are protected.

The vegetation is north Australian in type, but a number of forms belong to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The climate and generally poor soils associated with it give rise to tropical savannah vegetation, with the size and volume of woody material present being closely related to rainfall and the quality of the forests decreasing strikingly as one proceeds inland from the northern coastline. In the north, cypress pine (which is termite resistant), ironwood, bloodwood and paperbark timbers are cut and milled for local building purposes. Further inland, particularly on the Barkly Tablelands and parts of the Victoria River district, there are better grazing grasses and some shrubs, while the wide belt of sandy plain between the Barkly Tableland and the ranges in the Alice Springs area carries mainly spinifex grass and low scrub. The plains of the Alice Springs district carry chiefly an acacia scrub known as mulga, spinifex and other sparse grasses. The principal families represented in the interior are *Gramineae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae* and *Mimosaceae*.

Water

The Northern Territory Government provides water and sewerage facilities in four of the five major centres—Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek. In the other major centre, Nhulunbuy, the mining company North Australian Bauxite Company provides those services. Facilities are also provided for numerous Aboriginal communities and all smaller gazetted towns such as Pine Creek, Mataranka, Elliott and Finke. Facilities for the new Yulara Tourist Village near Ayers Rock are provided by the Yulara Corporation, and in Jabiru they are provided by the Jabiru Town Development Authority.

Darwin is served by the Darwin River Dam, some 70 kilometres from the city. The rockfill dam was completed in 1972. It is 30 metres high with a crest length of 564 metres, has an active storage of 230 million cubic metres and a safe draft of 90 megalitres a day. Studies are also being carried out to identify future sources to meet the growing needs of the Darwin region.

Katherine is supplied with treated water from the Katherine River, but with the proposed development of Tindal RAAF base near Katherine, feasibility studies are in progress to assess future supplies from various dam sites on the Katherine River system.

Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and all other towns and communities are supplied by bores from groundwater sources. Alice Springs has twenty production bores at Roe Creek. Tennant Creek has ten at Kelly Well and three at Cabbage Gum.

Soil conservation

The Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory administers soil conservation and control legislation, undertakes resource inventories to assess land capabilities and conducts soil erosion works on behalf of the Government and the private sectors.

Population

See also Chapter 6, Demography.

The estimated population of the Northern Territory at 30 June 1984, was 138,800 persons.

Aboriginal affairs**Policy**

The Government is committed to policies of Aboriginal self-management at all levels. Involvement of Aboriginals in delivery and planning programs, and in all stages of the development and implementation of policy is paramount.

The basis of the Government's approach is to secure for Aboriginals access to government services equal to that accorded other Australian citizens, together with additional services appropriate to Aboriginals' state of extreme disadvantage, and, in recognition of a community obligation deriving from Aboriginals' past dispossession and dispersal.

Legal status

As Australian citizens, Aborigines are entitled to equality before the law. For the purpose of administering various programs designed to benefit Aborigines, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and other Commonwealth Government departments and agencies define an 'Aboriginal' or 'Torres Strait Islander' as a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

Land and land rights

Aborigines who are able to prove strong traditional links with unalienated Crown land may make a claim before the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, a judge of the Northern Territory Supreme Court. The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* requires the Land Commissioner, in hearing a claim to consider a number of matters in addition to traditional ownership before making a recommendation to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The Minister can then accept or reject the Aboriginal Land Commissioner's recommendations.

Aboriginal land tenure, freehold or in the process of being granted freehold amounts to 457,980 square kilometres or 34 per cent of the Northern Territory. Leasehold land totals 26,074 square kilometres. Freehold titles to Aboriginal land are held by Aboriginal Trusts and the land is administered by Aboriginal Land Councils.

Minerals on Aboriginal land remain the property of the Crown. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act provides that mineral exploration can only proceed with the consent of the appropriate land council, which in turn must abide by the wishes of the traditional Aboriginal owners of the area concerned. Pre-existing mining interests were exempt from this requirement. In all cases where there is disagreement on terms and conditions the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is able to appoint an arbitrator.

Royalties from mining on Aboriginal land are paid into an Aborigines Benefit Trust Account and are distributed to pay administrative expenses of land councils, to communities affected by mineral developments and, on the recommendation of an advisory committee, to Aboriginal communities of the Northern Territory generally. Control of uranium mining has been reserved by the Commonwealth and special arrangements have been made between the Commonwealth and the Northern Territory Governments in relation to payments in lieu of royalties.



Transfer of Uluru National Park, Northern Territory to the traditional owners.

Australian Information Service

In August 1985, the Government announced an intention to amend the Aboriginal Land Rights Act on the basis of a preferred National Land Rights Model which the Government would like to see adopted in all States. This model proposes land claims to unalienated crown land on the basis of traditional entitlement, historical association, long term occupation and to meet specific needs. It would confer substantial rights in relation to mining on Aboriginal land but there would be no veto on exploration or mining.

Aboriginal communities are also being assisted to purchase land on the open market. The Aboriginal Development Commission, established in 1980, assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, groups and individuals to acquire land for a variety of purposes, engage in business enterprises, obtain finance for housing and other personal needs, and to receive training where necessary.

Community services and affairs

Government policy in the administration of Aboriginal affairs is to encourage State and Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities to provide services to Aboriginal Australians as to other Australian citizens and to take measures to ensure that these services are appropriate, accessible and reflect the variety of Aboriginal life styles.

Special programs for Aboriginals

Attention is being given to changing the institutional character of Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory. Assistance is designed to encourage and strengthen the capacity of Aboriginals to manage their own affairs, to increase their economic independence, and to reduce social handicaps facing them.

Government policy is to provide Aboriginal primary school children in Aboriginal communities with education in their own language as far as practicable. Bilingual education programs initiated in Northern Territory Aboriginal communities in 1973 now operate at 16 schools, using 12 Aboriginal languages. Aboriginal independent community schools, supported by the Government, also operate bilingual education programs.

Aboriginal legal aid services are supported by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and operate to ensure that Aboriginals have access to legal advice and are represented in the courts.

Land tenure

On 31 July 1984, 23,303,785 hectares were held under freehold title; 69,879,000 hectares under leasehold; 2,962,500 hectares under various licences; 26,927,100 hectares was Aboriginal land (held under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act); 69,385 hectares set aside for Government use; and 11,478,230 hectares unalienated. Land rent collected for the year 1983-84 amounted to \$500,553.

Following the report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commissioner in April 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Aboriginal Land Rights (N.T.) Act 1976*. This Act which commenced on Australia Day, 26 January 1977 gives traditional Aboriginals inalienable freehold title to former Aboriginal reserves and some other land, amounting to approximately 19 per cent of the Northern Territory, and provides a procedure for them to claim title to other areas of unalienated Crown Land. On 31 July 1984, 26,692,400 hectares were designated as Aboriginal land under the Act, 18,673,600 hectares had been recommended as the result of claims, while claims were pending in respect of 17,754,800 hectares.

With the commencement of the *Crown Lands Amendment Act (No. 3) 1980* most existing leases in the Territory were automatically converted to freehold tenure making it the rule rather than the exception. Most Pastoral Leases and all Special Purposes Leases were excluded from automatic freeholding.

The various forms of lease or licence of lands are as follows:

- Pastoral leases — granted for periods not exceeding 50 years.
- Crown leases (Term) — granted for a term of years, and in majority of cases can be converted to freehold when developed.
- Crown leases (Perpetual) — granted in perpetuity.
- Special purposes leases — granted for a term of years or in perpetuity for purposes other than pastoral, agricultural or mining, or for private residential purposes within a town.
- Grazing licences — granted to graze stock on Crown Lands for periods not exceeding one year.
- Occupational licences — granted for manufacturing, industrial or any prescribed purposes for periods not exceeding five years.
- Miscellaneous licences — granted for periods not exceeding one year.

Production

For further detail on production other than that listed below *see* those chapters of the Year Book dealing with particular subjects.

Pastoral and agricultural industries

Beef cattle production is the major rural industry in the Northern Territory. The beef industry has been characterised throughout its history by a slow rate of expansion due mainly to the quality of pastures in the top end of the Territory, periodic droughts in the Alice Springs district and remoteness from large domestic markets and other market infrastructure. Although the rate of expansion has been slow it has been persistent. Significant developments in the last two decades include: the establishment of a beef road system; expansion of market outlets, including live animal exports to Malaysia and Brunei; introduction of tropical cattle breeds in the northern regions; continued private investment in water supplies, fences and yards; and development of low cost aerial mustering techniques. Export licenced abattoirs now operate in Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine, and Point Stuart and Mudginberri on the northern coast. The latter three abattoirs process both cattle and buffalo for export. The gross value of cattle production in 1983-84 is estimated to have been \$65 million.

In the Darwin district, the cattle industry has continued to be augmented by the buffalo meat industry. Interest in buffalo control has received a significant boost due to the recent development of a high-priced live export trade with Indonesia. Buffalo surplus to the live export trade requirements continue to be slaughtered predominantly for the West German market. The gross value of the buffalo industry in 1983-84 was of the order of \$5 million.

Both the cattle and buffalo industries of the Northern Territory are experiencing dramatic changes in management practices due to a campaign to eradicate brucellosis and tuberculosis from the herds. The campaign requires all stock to be manageable to the extent where a 100 per cent efficient muster can be carried out and so controlled stock are segregated and protected from possible infection by non-controlled stock.

In 1980 the Agricultural Development and Marketing Authority (ADMA) was established to develop broadacre cropping industries to the point where export sales were viable. The ADMA has developed six project farms in the Douglas-Daly basin, 250 kilometres from Darwin. These farms provide a commercial environment for the development of the required levels of agronomic and economic efficiency. ADMA operates as the handling and marketing authority for these and other non-project farmers in the Territory. Grain handling depots have been established at Katherine and Douglas-Daly. Gross value of production in 1984-85 was \$1.5 million.

The horticultural industry in the Northern Territory has experienced very rapid expansion over the last four years. Value of production has increased from just over \$200 000 in the early 1980s to in excess of \$3.5 million in 1984-85. Very significant plantings of mangoes are as yet immature. The value of mango production is predicted to be in excess of \$10 million by 1990 and will continue to expand thereafter. Commercial trials of cashew production are being undertaken and it is expected that these will be the forerunner for a \$5 million industry. The top end of the Northern Territory has a natural advantage for horticultural production due to its capacity to produce the earliest maturing product in Australia for many lines of tropical fruit and vegetables. Table grape production in the Alice Springs district enjoys a similar advantage.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: NUMBER, AREA AND LAND UTILISATION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	Number of agricultural establishments	Area used for crops (a)	Area under sown pastures and grasses	Balance of area (b)	Total	
					Area	Percentage of N.T. land area (134,620,000 hectares)
				'000 hectares		
1979-80	346	1.8	99.0	78,066.8	78,167.7	58.1
1980-81	350	1.4	87.1	77,500.4	77,588.7	57.7
1981-82	300	2.0	55.6	77,078.0	77,135.6	57.3
1982-83	287	3.4	43.9	75,202.2	75,249.5	55.9
1983-84	283	5.2	32.6	71,627.9	71,665.7	53.2
1984-85p	262	4.3	44.0	73,717.2	73,765.6	54.8

(a) Excludes duplication on account of area double cropped.

(b) Used for grazing, lying idle, fallow, etc.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 ^p
Livestock numbers—							
Cattle	'000	1,727.2	1,675.4	1,624.4	1,547.7	1,390.1	1,460.8
Domesticated buffaloes	'000	3.8	5.5	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poultry	'000	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	165.8	221.9	223.7
Pigs	'000	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0
Gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals—							
Cattle and calves	\$'000	121,494	56,852	58,604	63,016	80,141	89,278
Poultry	\$'000	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)
Pigs	\$'000	488	523	567	630	570	n.a. (a)
Gross value of livestock products—							
Dairy products	\$'000	86	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)
Eggs	\$'000	1,395	1,757	2,500	2,822	3,001	n.a. (a)
Crops, Area—							
Sorghum (grain and feed)	Hectares	653	850	1,016	2,705	2,810	2,062
Hay	Hectares	367	8	—	10	284	55
Tree fruit	Hectares	16	15	17	18	406	431
Bananas	Hectares	13	13	19	30	27	26
Vegetables	Hectares	145	110	98	93	193	293
Pastures and grasses (hay, seed, green feed)	Hectares	1,617	2,974	5,827	8,247	6,292	7,751
Total area used for crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	Hectares	3,549	4,410	7,867	11,636	11,458	11,316
Crops, Production—							
Sorghum for grain	Tonnes	1,011	496	818	2,876	5,725	4,814
Hay	Tonnes	1,396	4	—	42	1,150	748
Bananas	Tonnes	101	60	87	82	556	n.y.a
Pastures and grasses (hay, seed)	Tonnes	3,858	7,212	12,553	5,986	5,509	
Gross value of crops—							
Sorghum for grain	\$'000	104	69	115	426	381	3,334
Fruit	\$'000	85	75	80	77	64	701
Vegetables	\$'000	333	297	231	265	283	594
Pastures and grasses	\$'000	330	424	718	866	777	1,277
Total crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$'000	1,098	1,908	2,133	2,294	1,948	7,720
Gross value of agriculture	\$'000	124,561	62,355	64,488	68,758	85,660	96,998

(a) Not available for publication. Excluded from totals.

Mining

The value of mineral output continued its rapid growth of recent years from \$437 million in 1980 to \$872 million in calendar year 1984. The most important single factor to account for increases in value of production was yellowcake production at Nabarlek and Ranger. Uranium accounts for 44 per cent of the total value of minerals produced in 1984.

The principal mining areas are the Alligator Rivers region for uranium; Gove Peninsula for bauxite/alumina production, Groote Eylandt for manganese and Tennant Creek for copper and gold.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Establishments operating end of June	No.	14	14	17
Average employment over whole year—persons (a)	No.	1,773	1,566	1,622
Wages and salaries	\$m	37.4	40.3	47.4
Turnover	\$m	344.6	521.9	542.0
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	79.8	142.3	150.4
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	128.7	165.6	171.2
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	85.0	90.5	108.3
Value added (b)	\$m	308.5	454.6	454.5
Fixed capital expenditure (c)	\$m	58.8	9.8	24.2

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Commencing with 1978-79, 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue' and 'rent, leasing and hiring expenses' have been included in the calculation of value added and its components 'turnover' and 'purchases, transfers in and selected expenses'. (c) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Petroleum and natural gas

Expenditure on offshore and onshore exploration was \$45.3m in 1982, \$54.5m in 1983 and \$57.0m in 1984. In September 1983 a 148 km natural gas pipeline from the Palm Valley field to Alice Springs power station was completed. Appraisal testing and drilling took place on the Mereenie oil-field during 1982 and 1983. Production at 1800 BPSD started in September 1984 and a fractionation plant at Alice Springs and oil pipeline to feed it are now in operation.

The natural gas pipeline from the Amadeus Basin to Darwin commenced construction in 1985 and will bring about a change in Territory power generation from coal to gas-fired electricity. The gas will fire the new Channel Island power station to be built near Darwin and targeted for completion in December 1986.

Forestry

Forestry activities in the Northern Territory commenced in 1959 under the Forestry and Timber Bureau; later a State-type service was developed under the Department of the Northern Territory.

In July 1978, with the granting of self-government, Forestry became the responsibility of the Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission, now the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

Present activities fall into four main areas: Urban Forestry, Plantation Forestry, Native Forest Management and Conservation.

The Urban Forestry section is aimed at improving the urban environment throughout the Northern Territory through programs of park and street beautification and arid area species testing.

The Plantation Forestry section is predominantly based on plantation establishment on more favourable sites on Melville Island and is ultimately aimed at import replacement. The major species in use is *Pinus caribaea*, though early plantings were largely cypress pine. A small pressure treatment plant providing treated round timber is operated by the Aborigines on nearby Bathurst Island.

Management of native forest is currently confined to the Murganella area of Arnhem Land where a policy of protection from fire has resulted in extensive regeneration of cypress pine and native hardwoods, *Eucalyptus tetradonta* and *E. nesophila*. Current research in this area is aimed at development of sound management prescriptions for treatment of this regeneration.

In its conservation role, the Conservation Commission has given emphasis to fire and ecological studies throughout the Territory together with seed collection, testing and propagation, and gene pool conservation of rare or unique species.

Fishing

Seafoods landed in the Northern Territory in 1984-85 totalled 4,137 tonnes and had an estimated value of \$17.21m. Prawn fishing continues to dominate the industry with 2,154 tonnes being landed worth an estimated \$13.84m. Barramundi remains the second most important species fished. Landings stood at 636 tonnes and were valued at \$1.74m. In order of estimated landed value threadfin salmon, mackerel, mud crabs, shark, bay lobster, squid, scallops and reef fish are the next most important species taken.

Management control measures have been introduced in the prawn, barramundi and mud crab fisheries in order to prevent over-exploitation of these fisheries resources.

Taiwanese fishing vessels operated in northern Australia waters in 1983-84 under bilateral and joint venture foreign fishing agreements with the Commonwealth. These vessels received a catch quota allocation of 27,500 tonnes of demersal species and 6,750 tonnes of pelagic species for the year. Australian fishermen are being encouraged to participate in the harvesting of these previously under-utilised offshore demersal and pelagic fisheries resources.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: PRINCIPAL FISHERIES

		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Prawns—							
Estimated gross weight of prawn catch	tonnes	3,147	4,259	2,986	2,402	2,462	2,154
Gross value of prawns	\$'000	14,900	17,067	15,250	15,692	17,587	13,837
Fish—							
Estimated live weight of fish catch	tonnes	1,352	1,634	1,897	1,694	1,562	1,782
Gross value of fish	\$'000	1,791	2,267	2,944	3,232	2,584	2,800

Secondary industries

The types of secondary industries that have developed in the Northern Territory have been largely based on demand from the local markets, some processing of primary production for exports including the processing of mined ores and beef together with exports in the mining and construction industries.

The isolation of the Northern Territory from the major population areas of Australia and resultant high transportation costs make other than local market expansion difficult.

While industry is limited to local markets, industrial expansion will be small. However determined efforts are being made to take advantage of the proximity of Darwin to the rapidly expanding South East Asian markets. It is envisaged that in the longer term secondary industry will be largely export based.

The following table shows results of the Manufacturing Censuses taken in respect of the years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Establishments at 30 June	No.	106	117	115
Persons employed (a)	No.	2,489	2,434	2,432
Wages and salaries	\$m	42.5	45.2	49.3
Turnover	\$m	296.9	343.9	358.7
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	83.1	82.9	76.5
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	78.2	81.3	76.6
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	230.9	251.3	248.6
Value added	\$m	61.2	91.0	110.2

(a) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors.

Tourism, parks and reserves

Tourism is second only to mining as the Territory's most important industry with direct earnings for 1984-85 estimated at \$281 million, an increase of 63.4 per cent over the previous year.

A visitor growth rate of 15.6 per cent with visitor expenditure increasing from \$85 million in 1977-78 at an average rate of 8.9 per cent continues to encourage investment in tourism facilities.

The Northern Territory Tourist Commission took over from the Northern Territory Tourist Board in 1980 and since then has expanded its operations worldwide. It has its head office in Alice Springs, a regional office in Darwin and bureaux in Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney, Parramatta, Perth, Canberra, Brisbane, as well as in Los Angeles, Frankfurt, Tokyo, Singapore and London.

Its budget for 1985-86 is \$10.8 million.

There are 53 parks and reserves, covering about 5,800 square kilometres, under the care, control and management of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory. The Commission's functions include the preservation and protection of natural and historical features and the encouragement of public use and enjoyment of land set aside under its control.

In addition, the Cobourg Peninsula National Park (2,207 square kilometres) is managed by the Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary Land Trust, and the Kakadu National Park (15,923 square kilometres) is managed by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. Uluru National Park (Ayers Rock—Mt. Olga) is managed by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service in conjunction with the park's traditional Aboriginal owners.

Transport and communication

Railways

Passenger and freight train services commenced in December 1980 over the then new 831 km standard gauge Tarcoola-Alice Springs railway. Direct services from Sydney to Alice Springs commenced in 1984.

Roads

The Stuart Highway is the principal north-south axis route for the Northern Territory connecting Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Darwin to Adelaide. The section Darwin-Alice Springs is 1,486 kilometres long and sealed over its full length. The section south of Alice Springs is sealed to the South Australian border, a distance of 292 kilometres.

The Barkly Highway is the principal route to and from Queensland via Mount Isa. It is 648 kilometres long, 444 kilometres of this being within the Territory, and is sealed. Running approximately east-west, it connects to the Stuart Highway some 26 kilometres north of Tennant Creek.

The Victoria Highway, the principal access route to and from Western Australia via Kununurra, is 468 kilometres from Katherine to the Northern Territory border and is sealed.

These highways are used to carry a variety of freight, including cattle, particularly between the railheads at Mount Isa and Alice Springs. They provide access to meatworks at Wyndham (Western Australia), Cloncurry (Queensland) and Katherine. In addition, they play a particularly important part in the Northern Territory economy through their association with the tourist industry.

The program for upgrading the Stuart and Barkly Highways was commenced in the early 1970's and the ongoing program is continuing to bring these roads to National Highway Standards.

Shipping

Shipping services to Darwin are provided from Western Australia by Stateships using two multi-purpose, roll on-roll off vessels (Pilbara and Koolinda). Both services are on a fortnightly basis. Tankers from Australian and overseas ports deliver oil products to Darwin. General cargo vessels from overseas ports also visit Darwin. The prawning and fishing industry accounts for a significant portion of the shipping entries into the port.

A regular shipping service which serves Aboriginal communities as well as the mining centres of Melville Bay (Gove) and Milner Bay (Groote Eylandt) operates from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria ports. Bulk carriers load ore and other mining products for delivery to ports in Australia and overseas.

Two Darwin-based companies operate landing craft to Aboriginal communities and ports along the coast. The vessel, Frances Bay, is involved in overseas trade from Darwin to Singapore and other South East Asian ports.

Air services

At 1 September 1985 there were 81 licensed aerodromes plus 4 Commonwealth controlled airports in the Territory. Qantas operates a weekly international service from Darwin to Singapore whilst Garuda Indonesian Airways provides a twice weekly service to Den Pasar (Bali) and Royal Brunei Airlines to Brunei (Bandar Seri Begawan). Regular services to Darwin with intermediate stops at some Territory centres are operated by Trans Australian Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia from mainland capital cities and by Ansett Western Australia from Western Australia. Ansett Northern Territory commenced operations in 1981 and provide a network to all major Territory centres. The Northern Territory Aerial Medical Service has aircraft based at Darwin and Gove while the Royal Flying Doctor Service operates from Alice Springs. Regular commuter services operate from Darwin, Katherine, Gove and Alice Springs to outlying centres. Charter services are available at Darwin, Alice Springs, Gove, Groote Eylandt, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Ayers Rock and Jabiru. Responsibility for the economic licensing of domestic operations passed from the Commonwealth to the Northern Territory Government on 1 June 1980. The Commonwealth Government retains responsibility for safety and operational aspects and works closely with Territory authorities in the licensing of commercial operations within the Territory.

Several organisations provide helicopter services particularly for cattle mustering and aerial survey. In 1981 heavy helicopter activity from Darwin increased in support of offshore drilling rigs involved in oil and gas exploration.

Civil aircraft under contracts to the Department of Transport, Australia, operate on extensive coastal surveillance operation from Darwin.

Post, telegraph, telephone, radio and television

Postal communication is maintained by daily air transport between major Northern Territory centres and the capital cities of Australia. Large centres receive surface mails by two major road mail services operating from Queensland and South Australia. More remote centres are served by aerial services. Direct mail despatches are exchanged between Darwin and several overseas countries.

Trunk telephone links to Darwin extend from Townsville via a broadband microwave radio relay system, and from Adelaide via systems operated over leased circuits on the NAR Tarcoola-Alice Springs microwave link. These systems also carry telegraph and data traffic

and serve towns along the routes. Subscriber trunk dialling facilities were introduced to Darwin, Nhulunbuy (Gove Peninsula) in 1974 and to Katherine in 1975. ISD (International Subscriber Dialling) was introduced to telephone exchanges in the Darwin area and to Katherine and Nhulunbuy in December 1976. Tennant Creek and Elliott telephone services were connected to automatic with subscriber trunk dialling facilities during 1979.

Completion of Australia's first solar-powered broadband microwave relay system between Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in October 1979 brought subscriber trunk dialling and ISD facilities to Alice Springs. It also provides live television programs to the National Television Service transmitter at Alice Springs.

The automatic conversion program in the Northern Territory is now complete and all services are provided with direct dialling facilities and access to STD. High frequency radio telephone exchanges at Katherine and Alice Springs provide connections to the telephone network for some of the remote properties in the Northern Territory. The majority of homesteads on pastoral leases are equipped with radio transceivers operating through the Royal Flying Doctor base at Alice Springs or the Telecom Australia Outpost Radio base in Darwin which provide a message passing and emergency communications service. A number of homesteads and settlements adjacent to the Darwin-Isa and Tennant Creek-Alice Springs microwave corridors are provided with VHF radio telephone giving 24 hour service with STD facilities.

Telecom's major thrust in the Northern Territory is an extension of the network to outback areas, scheduled for completion by 1990. During 1984 automatic telephone exchanges were installed at Yulara and Groote Eylandt complete with STD and ISD access. Utilisation of new technology such as the Australian-developed Digital Radio concentrator system and the domestic satellite will bring world standard telephone service to all customers, however isolated.

Regional national broadcasting stations are situated at Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine, Jabiru and Gove. Darwin is also served by a national broadcasting ABC-FM station. Commercial broadcasting stations are located at Darwin, with a translator to serve Katherine, and at Alice Springs. Two television stations, ABD Channel 6 of the national broadcasting system and commercial station NTD Channel 8 operate in Darwin. The Darwin ABD 6 program is also broadcast in Katherine (ABKN 7) and Tennant Creek (ABTD 9) with translators serving Adelaide River, Bathurst Island, Mataranka, Newcastle Waters/Elliott and Warrego Mine. Alice Springs is served by national television station, ABAD Channel 7 with a translator serving Santa Teresa. Remote area television is provided via satellite earth stations and associated translators at Borroloola, Daly River, Galiwinku, Groote Eylandt, Jabiru, Ngukurr, Nhulunbuy, Numbulwar, Port Keats, Pularumpi, Yirrkala and Yulara.

Education

See also Chapter 12, Education.

Responsibility for education in the Northern Territory was transferred from the Commonwealth Department of Education to the Northern Territory Government on 1 July 1979.

Since that date education services have been provided by the Northern Territory Department of Education.

Details of the responsibilities are outlined in the *Northern Territory of Australia Education Act 1979*. Under the Act, the Minister for Education is responsible for the general administration and control of education services. The Act states that the Minister may take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary or desirable to assist parents of children in the Territory in fulfilling the responsibility to educate their children according to the individual needs and abilities of those children; to make education services, provided by him, available to all people in the Territory; and to assist all people of the Territory with their own education. The Act also provides for the establishment of Advisory Councils.

Schools in the Northern Territory

At 7 June 1985 there were 151 schools in the Northern Territory with a total school population of 34,193. Of that number 4,020 attended 12 private schools and 1,142 attended mission schools. Approximately 10,133 students were of Aboriginal descent. In addition to primary and pre-schools, there are 11 government high schools, one secondary correspondence school and three private high schools. There are three area schools offering secondary courses and two residential colleges for Aboriginal students. There are also 16 government schools in

Aboriginal communities that offer post-primary courses and six mission schools with post-primary programs.

Teaching staff are provided by the Northern Territory Teaching Service and qualified applicants are recruited from all parts of Australia.

With the exception of Year 12 level, where most students are assessed by the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia, all aspects of curriculum, course accreditation and student assessment are the responsibility of the Northern Territory Board of Studies, with subject area committees in English, Languages other than English, Mathematics, Science, Computer Education, Social and Cultural Education, The Arts, Health and Physical Education and Life/Work Skills. Apart from Life/Work Skills, which is concerned with secondary education only, all committees span primary and secondary education from Transition to Year 12.

Subject area committees define the core of essential skills and understandings in which all students should gain competence and the educational experiences which they should have during their primary and junior secondary schooling. They also identify or develop the recommended curricula, which consists of those courses and materials which are regarded as the best available to schools to assist in achieving the objectives specified in the core, as well as skills, understandings, content and experiences considered appropriate for extension beyond the core.

In addition to curriculum development, subject area committees provide for guidelines on the assessment of student performance, examples of assessment instruments and, in some subjects, moderation of student assessment. The Junior and Senior Secondary Studies Certificates are issued by the Northern Territory Board of Studies at Year 10 and Senior levels respectively.

The work of subject area committees is co-ordinated and supplemented by curriculum officers at central and regional levels and by a range of educational services.

The two Schools of the Air in the Northern Territory, one at Katherine and one at Alice Springs, have developed individual programs and provide correspondence and radio lessons for students in the years One to Seven. One correspondence school caters for isolated secondary students. Aerial and road patrols are carried out regularly to provide teacher/student and parent contact.

Special schools are located in Alice Springs and Darwin for handicapped children. However, where appropriate, students with special needs are integrated into primary and secondary schools. Guidance and Special Education Advisory services operate from the two Regional Offices in Alice Springs and Darwin.

A program of exchange between Indonesia and the Northern Territory is continuing in which up to two teachers from each country are exchanged for a school year, and four senior students spend up to six months in each country. In addition the Northern Territory Department of Education encourages school-organised excursions to Bali and other South-East Asian locales.

Aboriginal education

Most Northern Territory Aboriginals live away from town centres and their education is provided in various settings including mission schools, government schools on or near Settlements or Aboriginal townships, on pastoral properties and outstations or homeland centres.

There has been an increasing number of requests from outstations for the Department of Education to provide assistance. A small group of teachers is currently working in this field and developing special methods and modified courses to help overcome the difficulties faced by isolated outstation groups in their quest for education.

Government schools for Aboriginal children in out-of-town centres provide tuition at pre-school and primary school level with a number of them providing post primary (secondary age) classes as well.

For Aboriginal children who wish to proceed to secondary schools there are now two residential colleges: Yirara and Kormilda. These colleges are regionally based but situated near urban centres, Yirara at Alice Springs and Kormilda in Darwin. They provide secondary age students from outlying centres with the opportunity to undertake a range of courses at an urban high school.

Bilingual education programs in Northern Territory schools in Aboriginal communities have attracted wide interest from within Australia and overseas. There are 16 schools offering bilingual programs to approximately 3,500 students. Many other schools include Aboriginal

language and culture in the curriculum. Fourteen languages are now being used in the program and 6 further languages are under consideration. Many school children are acquiring initial literacy skills in their own language. Half of the curriculum is devoted to instruction in an Aboriginal language, and during the other half a structured English course forms an integral part of the bilingual program. Other aspects of Aboriginal education are covered in the TAFE section.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

Technical and further education services in the Northern Territory are provided by the Darwin Institute of Technology and the Department of Education through its Institute of Technology and Further Education. The Darwin Institute of Technology is a multi-level institution and has a direct responsibility to provide TAFE services in the Darwin area.

The Department of Education became the TAFE authority for the Northern Territory on 31 December 1984 when this function was transferred from the Vocational Training Commission. A TAFE Advisory Council, serviced by the Department of Education, has been established to advise the Minister for Education on Territory-wide TAFE policy issues. The Council membership includes representatives of employer and employee organisations, and Northern Territory TAFE colleges.

The TAFE Division provides services through:

Adult Education and Training Branch. Most large Aboriginal communities have an adult educator who relates to the adults of the community and arranges education and training programs which the Adult Educator or local part time instructors and visiting lecturers teach. Communities are seeking skills training that will help them in the management of their own affairs as well as providing employment mobility. There is thus a rapidly growing demand for these services.

Darwin Institute of Technology. The Institute was opened in 1974 as the Darwin Community College and redesignated the Darwin Institute of Technology in 1985. It is an autonomous multi-level institution offering over one hundred award programs in both advanced education and technical and further education, and a wide range of non-award recreational and continuing education programs.

The tropical campus comprises 58 hectares situated at Casuarina in Darwin's northern suburbs, 13 km from the city centre, and the School of Australian Linguistics campus is situated at Batchelor.

Advanced education programs are offered at degree, post-graduate diploma, diploma and associate diploma level. Technical and further education programs are offered at certificate, trade certificate, post-trade certificate and apprenticeship trade course level.

The Institute also provides examination facilities and some tutorial assistance to external students in the Northern Territory studying at other Australian Institutions, through the NT External Studies Centre at the Casuarina campus. International programs are offered through the School of Extension Services.

Total enrolment in award programs in 1985—4,875. Annual enrolment in non-award programs—4,500.

Community College of Central Australia. The Community College of Central Australia is a multi-sector, multi-campus institution situated in Alice Springs. As the name implies, it services a vast area of Central Australia, providing recreational, remedial, pre-trade, trade, first trade and para-professional studies to the community. Graduate studies, through a number of Australian institutions, are serviced by the External Studies Section of the College.

The College has four campuses in Alice Springs with an annexe developing as a TAFE centre in Tennant Creek. The College has been established for five years, showing a rapid growth in responding to its community's increasing demands and confidence. An increase of current student enrolments to 3,000+ is anticipated for 1985 as existing courses are further developed and new areas are piloted.

Katherine Rural College. The Katherine Rural College is a technical and further education institution established to train people for employment in the Northern Territory rural industry. It offers a one year and a two year full-time certificate course in rural studies and short courses such as Plant Operation, Water Conservation and Use, Helicopter Mustering and Horse Shoeing are conducted by the College. The College has residential facilities for students and staff and a 3,440 hectare property ideally located for studies in a wide variety of agricultural and pastoral activities.

The College is expanding rapidly in response to industry needs since teaching began in 1979. It is strongly supported by the Northern Territory Government, an active Advisory Council and pastoral/farming organisations.

Batchelor College. Batchelor College is a residential institution providing programs for Aboriginal people which lead in particular to teacher-education qualifications at advanced education and TAFE levels. Courses related to community management are also offered to students at the College. The College itself is situated at the township of Batchelor.

Health

In January of 1979, the Northern Territory Government assumed the Commonwealth's prior responsibility for the provision of the Territory's health services.

Hospitals are located at Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy.

Schools of general and midwifery nursing are operated at Royal Darwin Hospital whilst a training school for enrolled nurses is conducted at Alice Springs Hospital. In 1987, the Basic Nursing Education Program will transfer to the Darwin Institute of Technology.

The Menzies School of Health Research was established in 1983 by the NT Government, supported by the Menzies Foundation. In co-operation with the NT Department of Health, the School is working to improve the health of Territorians through its programs of research and post-graduate education, and through several community based initiatives.

In the urban areas of Darwin, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs and Nhulunbuy, community health centres have been established to provide a full range of community and public health services. A number of rural health centres have also been established in smaller communities, providing a range of services appropriate to the size and nature of the community concerned.

Dental clinics are located in the main urban centres and are progressively being extended to the smaller communities. Rural areas are serviced regularly by mobile teams from the urban centres. The school dental service now covers all pre school and primary school children in urban areas and is being extended to rural areas through the District Dental Officer program and the increasing involvement of aboriginal health workers in the program. An oral health program has been established at secondary schools to complement the primary schools service.

The Aerial Medical Service operates in all areas of the Northern Territory using a combination of charter, and commercially scheduled services, Royal Flying Doctor Service, and Government owned Nomad aircraft.

Health services to Aboriginal communities are provided by departmental staff, doctors, nurses and aboriginal health workers either directly employed by the Department of Health or through grants-in-aid.

The training of aboriginal health workers is carried out at the Katherine Institute for Aboriginal Health and training schools in Nhulunbuy and Alice Springs. Both basic and post basic modules in aboriginal health worker training are now available.

Extended care services incorporate assessment, rehabilitation, day care, long-stay residential and respite care and domiciliary care for the aged and those of all ages with a disability of a permanent or indefinite duration.

A public health service is provided throughout the Territory by Health Surveyors located in the major urban areas who make regular visits to outlying areas. In Alice Springs, the Health Surveyor Service is the responsibility of the Alice Springs Town Council.

The Northern Territory Drug and Alcohol Bureau services the Northern Territory Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee and its associated regional drug and alcohol groups. The Bureau co-ordinates the activities of the many Government and non-Government organisations which have a role in the control of drug and alcohol problems in the Northern Territory, making policy recommendations to these bodies.

Other services provided are the conduct of drug education programs and a program of mosquito control and research aimed at prevention of outbreaks of Australian Encephalitis. Both of these activities are subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

Finance

The following table gives details of government revenue and outlays that have been identified as relating specifically to the performance of local or State-type functions in the Northern Territory from 1980-81 to 1982-83. Receipts collected in the Northern Territory from Australia-wide sources (e.g. income taxes, customs duties, etc.) and outlays in the Northern Territory on items of a national character (e.g. defence, civil aviation and cash benefits paid to Northern Territory residents as part of national programs) are *not* included.

In addition to transactions relating to the Northern Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain trust funds the transactions of the following public corporations are included: Northern Territory Port Authority, Northern Territory Housing Commission, Northern Territory Electricity Commission, Jabiru Town Development Authority, Corporation of the City of Darwin, Corporation of the Municipality of Alice Springs, Corporation of the Municipality of Katherine and Corporation of the Municipality of Tennant Creek.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: OUTLAY AND REVENUE

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
OUTLAY			
Final consumption expenditure—			
Public order and safety	40.4	47.6	51.8
Education	81.3	95.5	109.6
Health	68.5	71.5	72.4
Social security and welfare	6.6	6.6	6.8
Other	137.9	179.6	226.0
Expenditure on new fixed assets—			
Education	11.5	17.8	16.9
Road transport	54.7	55.1	48.3
Housing and community development	33.8	45.5	33.7
Health	3.1	2.9	2.4
Social security and welfare	0.5	0.1	0.1
Electricity and other energy	5.3	13.1	14.9
Other	61.8	47.9	57.9
Expenditure on secondhand fixed assets (net)	6.0	4.9	1.8
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	10.8	4.7	17.9
Increase in stocks	1.8	1.8	0.7
Interest paid	24.8	34.4	42.8
Personal benefit payments	0.6	0.8	0.9
Subsidies	45.6	48.2	63.7
Net advances to the private sector	47.9	50.1	51.1
Grants to non-profit institutions—current	30.2	34.3	37.1
Grants to private sector and public financial enterprises—Capital	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total Outlays	673.7	763.0	857.4
REVENUE			
Taxes, fees and fines	41.0	49.7	56.9
Property income	25.1	27.7	34.3
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	2.2	0.8	18.2
Commonwealth Government grants and advances	551.7	619.6	717.9
Net borrowing	34.2	35.2	45.9
Other receipts	19.4	30.1	-15.8
Total Receipts	673.7	763.1	857.2

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

General description

The Constitution provides that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia shall be in the State of New South Wales but distant not less than 160 kilometres from Sydney. After a number of alternative sites were considered, an area of 2,359 square kilometres lying approximately 320 kilometres south-west of Sydney was transferred to the Commonwealth as from 1 January 1911. A further 73 square kilometres at Jervis Bay were transferred as from 4 September 1915 to serve as a port for the Territory.

The primary responsibility for administering the Australian Capital Territory lies with the Department of Territories and Local Government, whose functions include the leasing and management of land, housing, public transport, forestry and municipal services. Education, public health and justice are the responsibilities of the Department of Education, the A.C.T. Health Authority and the Attorney-General's Department respectively. The National Capital Development Commission has the responsibility for the planning and development of the Canberra city area.

In 1974, the A.C.T. Advisory Council, which had been in existence since 1930, was replaced by the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly. The first Assembly was elected on 28 September 1974 and held its first meeting on 28 October 1974.

During 1979, the name of the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly was changed to the A.C.T. House of Assembly. The first election for the House of Assembly was held on 2 June 1979 and first meeting of the House of Assembly was held on 29 June. The Assembly is established by the *House of Assembly Ordinance 1936* which defines its role as follows:

'The Assembly may advise the Minister for Territories in relation to any matter affecting the Territory including the making of new Ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing Ordinances.'

The Assembly consists of 18 Members (9 from each of the electoral divisions of Canberra and Fraser) and its procedure is modelled on that of the House of Representatives. Its Members serve on a part-time basis.

The Assembly normally considers (and sometimes introduces) Ordinances which are proposed for the Territory. It also passes resolutions on matters affecting the Territory. It is represented on a number of boards, authorities and committees such as the Canberra Commercial Development Authority, the A.C.T. Electricity Authority, the A.C.T. Schools Authority, the Gaming and Liquor Authority, the Consumer Affairs Council and the Australian Constitutional Convention.

At 30 December 1984, the population of the Australian Capital Territory was 247,600. See also Chapter 6, Demography.

Housing

The role of the Department of Territories in the area of Housing has changed significantly since 1930 when, as the Department of the Interior, it offered rental accommodation to public servants in Canberra. The proportion of houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory occupied by tenants of the Department of Territories has fallen steadily from 79.7 per cent of total occupied houses and flats in 1954 to 58.3 per cent in 1961, 28.1 per cent in 1971, 13.3 per cent in 1981, and 10 per cent in 1983. This proportion rose to 13.0 per cent in 1984, and has fallen slightly to 12.9 per cent in 1985.

Although there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of home ownership in the Australian Capital Territory since 1954, the demand for public housing has continued to increase. At June 1979 there were 363 persons on the waiting list for public housing. There were 1,238 in 1980; 2,126 in 1981; 1,554 in 1982; 1,757 in 1983; 2,141 in 1984; and 2,756 in 1985. Housing resources have not been able to keep pace with the demand; therefore rental accommodation and housing finance are now allocated on a means tested basis.

The Department of Territories in conjunction with the National Capital Development Commission has endeavoured to expand public housing stock through annual building programs. The 1984-85 building program provided for the commencement of 650 dwellings and it is expected that 500 dwellings will be commenced in 1985-86.

Both private and public home building activity have continued to expand the stock of residential dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory. At June 1985 there were 22,436 occupied dwellings in the Central Canberra area; 19,633 in the Woden Valley and Weston

Creek area; 23,960 in the Belconnen area; 13,242 in the Tuggeranong area; and 115 elsewhere in the Australian Capital Territory. The total number of occupied dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory at June 1985 was 79,386.

For further information see Chapter 19, Housing and Construction.

Municipal services

Since its establishment, Canberra has been developed as a garden city. The ACT Parks and Conservation Service of the Department of Territories manages the urban open space in the ACT including parkland, sportsgrounds, public building surrounds, rural picnic grounds and other landscaped public areas. The total urban area managed during 1984-85 increased by approximately 279 hectares to a total of 8,559 hectares.

The Yarralumla Nursery, established in 1913, propagates trees and shrubs for use in development projects, as replacements in landscape maintenance and for issue to buyers of new home sites. In 1984-5, 528,819 trees and shrubs and 21,078 annual plants were produced.

The Horticultural Services Unit provides horticultural advice and trials turf grasses, trees, shrubs and new products and techniques for application in the Canberra environment.

Land tenure

Reference has been made in earlier issues of the Year Book to the general conditions of land tenure in the Australian Capital Territory and to the area of alienated and leased land. The Agricultural Industry chapter in this Year Book contains statistical information on these subjects.

With minor exceptions the freehold estate of land in the Australian Capital Territory has been acquired by, and is vested in the Crown. The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910* prevents the sale or disposal of such Crown land for any estate in freehold except in the case of a contract that preceded the Act. Progressively the remaining areas of freehold land are being acquired.

Leases of land for residential, commercial and other purposes in the city area are usually granted under the *City Area Leases Ordinance 1936*. Some special leases for other purposes (such as diplomatic sites or churches) are granted under the *Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance 1925* or the *Church Lands Leases Ordinance 1924* or the *Leases Ordinance 1918* if for a short term or experimental land use. Some areas outside the city area not immediately required for the development of the City or for other public purposes or where there is no intention of development are leased for agriculture or grazing under the *Leases Ordinance 1918*. Under the *A.C.T. Nature Conservation Ordinance 1980*, 94,000 ha have been gazetted as Namadgi National Park.

The Commonwealth Territory at Jervis Bay, comprising about 7,360 ha, was acquired from New South Wales for the possible provision of port facilities in connection with the Australian Capital Territory. A portion of the area is occupied by the Royal Australian Naval College (*H.M.A.S. Creswell*) and a Royal Australian Navy airfield. Several blocks fronting Sussex Inlet plus an area on Bowen Island have been leased for guest houses and holiday camps, etc., under the *Leases Ordinance 1918*, and an area of land in the Murray's Beach area has been set aside for possible use as an atomic power station under the control of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. An Aboriginal community is located at Wreck Bay. Approximately two thirds of the Territory is declared a Nature Reserve under the *Public Parks Ordinance 1928*. The reserved area and adjacent land managed in sympathy with the Reserve includes picnic and camping areas, afforestation and soil conservation activities and an annex to the National Botanic Gardens.

Production

Forestry

Forestry field operations in the Australian Capital Territory began in 1915 with the planting of pines on the denuded slopes of Mount Stromlo to arrest soil erosion and to improve the visual quality of the landscape. In 1926 a program for development of commercial forests was approved following a comprehensive review of the Territory's potential for forest development. Major reviews of this program were made in 1932, 1954, 1967 and 1984; always, however, retaining the basic policy of systematic conservation and development. Forestry operations including fire protection treatment extend to some 13,000 ha of natural forest in the Cotter catchment and nearby areas. The more productive stands in these areas

were harvested extensively to provide timber for Canberra's post-war expansion and were subsequently treated to promote regeneration and protect the quality of water harvested.

The forest management in the Australian Capital Territory has been formulated to cater not only for commercial timber production but also to provide recreation facilities, an attractive visual environment for the national capital and to protect the water supply catchment.

The forest authority is charged with the management of some 37,100 ha of land in the Australian Capital Territory. As at 30 June 1985, the total area of coniferous plantations in the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay was 14,500 ha nett. Of 220 ha at Jervis Bay, the majority consisted of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) and *Pinus elliottii* (Slash Pine). The plantations in the Australian Capital Territory consisted mainly of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus ponderosa* (Yellow Pine). Total area of *Pinus radiata* was 13,800.

In 1984-85 there was no commercial production of hardwood timber from the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay. The volume of softwood cut was 192,000 cubic metres. The total value of this unprocessed timber unloaded at the mill (mill door value) was \$6.69 million.

In 1983-84 there was no commercial production of hardwood timber from the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay. The volume of softwood cut was 177,000 cubic metres. The total value of this unprocessed timber unloaded at the mill (milldoor value) was \$6.04 million.

Agriculture and secondary industries

Since 1974-75 the number of agricultural establishments in the Australian Capital Territory has fallen from 142 to 95. In 1983-84 small amounts of wheat and oats for grain were grown and over 10,000 tonnes of meat (carcass weight) produced. Livestock numbers at 31 March 1984 included 9,711 cattle and 110,305 sheep.

Secondary industries established in the Australian Capital Territory are largely the service industries associated with the growth of the Territory.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—1981-82 TO 1983-84

	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Establishments operating during year	No.	126	150	148
Persons employed (a)	No.	3,451	3,228	3,247
Wages and salaries	\$m	49.4	54.6	58.8
Turnover	\$m	187.7	217.5	279.7
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	14.4	47.8	61.6
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	16.8	52.4	82.1
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	111.7	125.6	181.2
Value added	\$m	78.4	96.5	118.9

(a) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors.

Commercial practices

The Consumer Affairs Bureau receives and investigates complaints from consumers about unfair commercial practices including credit transactions, conducts research into matters affecting consumer interests and provides information of benefit to consumers. The Bureau also provides advice to both landlords and tenants in relation to residential tenancies.

The Weights and Measures Office maintains the standards of mass, length and volume for the ACT. It periodically examines all scales and measures used for trade, and checks the weight or measures of packaged goods sold in retail premises. The Office also receives and investigates consumers' complaints in relation to weights and measures problems.

In the ACT licensing is used as a means of regulating some commercial practices by establishing minimum standards of qualifications and/or experience for entry into certain occupations. These include motor vehicle dealers, pawn brokers and second hand dealers, real estate, stock and station and business agents. Licensing is also used in relation to the activities of all racing codes in the Territory.

The *Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1939* provide for the incorporation of building societies, trading housing and service societies and credit unions. The Registrar is responsible for the incorporation of new societies, the registration of documents, inspections and inquiries into the working and financial situation of societies and the hearing and determination of certain disputes between a society and a member.

The Business Franchise (Tobacco and Petroleum Products) Ordinance regulates the sale of such products out of the ACT.

In Canberra there are two retail fruit and vegetable markets. These have been established, operated and controlled by the Canberra Retail Markets Trust. The Establishment of a third market in the Tuggeranong Valley is being considered. Local advice is also provided to small business through the ACT Small Business Bureau.

Transport and communication

The Department of Territories and Local Government is responsible for the regulation of transport and traffic under an A.C.T. Ordinance. ACTION, the Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network, is also operated by the Department of Territories. It operated 398 buses in 1984-85 over 113 routes covering 1,295 kilometres. A total of 16,440,000 kilometres was travelled and 24,000,000 passenger journeys made.

There are six radio broadcasting stations currently in the Territory with the possibility of one new commercial licence and one community licence being granted in the near future: 2CY, 2CN and ABC-FM of the national broadcasting system; two commercial stations, 2CA, and 2CC; and one community station 2XX. There are three television stations, ABC Channel 3 of the national broadcasting system; Channel 0-28 of the Special Broadcasting Service and Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd (Capital 7), a Canberra based commercial station.

Social

See also Chapter 10, Health; Chapter 11, Law and Order; and Chapter 12, Education.

Schools

The *Education Ordinance 1937* provides for the compulsory attendance at school of children between the ages of six and fifteen years. Government schools are administered by the A.C.T. Schools Authority, which became a Statutory body in January 1977. The Authority is representative of teachers, parents and the community. The A.C.T. Schools Accrediting Agency within the Authority system accredits courses and administers student assessment procedures for years 11 and 12. These procedures replaced the New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination at the end of 1976.

In July 1984 there were seventeen government high schools in the Australian Capital Territory, and eight secondary colleges. High schools cater for Years 7 to 10 and secondary colleges for Years 11 and 12. Secondary students enrolled numbered 17,094.

Sixty-four schools provide courses at primary levels, three of these being in rural districts and one in the Jervis Bay area. The number of pupils enrolled in government primary schools at July 1984 was 22,428.

There are four government special schools in the A.C.T. with a total enrolment of 328 students. These schools cater for pre-school, primary and secondary school aged students who are physically or intellectually handicapped. There are two other Special Facility Establishments in the A.C.T., one providing schooling for hospitalised students, one catering for severely or profoundly intellectually handicapped students. The total enrolment at these facilities was 28 at July 1984. Mildly intellectually handicapped children are served by learning centres attached to nine primary schools and three high schools.

Special units for deaf children are available to three schools, blind children also receive specialised support. Children below school age with learning, sight or hearing problems receive assistance from specially-trained staff at pre-schools and in their homes.

Eleven primary schools cater for children of junior primary age who are unable to adjust to a normal class situation. One school caters for children with language and communication disorders. Educational guidance services are provided by two Education Clinics and through counselling staff attached to schools.

Special English classes for migrant children are available at fifty-three primary schools, sixteen high schools and seven secondary colleges. Three Introductory English Centres (two for primary, one for secondary aged pupils) cater for migrant children with little or no English. They attend for up to six months and then return to their neighbourhood school or college.

The seventy-three pre-schools provide facilities for 4,670 children between the ages of three and five years. Provision is made at all pre-schools for the additional enrolment of children who have minimal problems such as speech, behavioural and family problems.

In July 1984 there were twenty-two non-government primary schools in Canberra, eight schools offering both primary and secondary schooling and five schools with secondary grades only. There were 10,311 pupils enrolled in primary grades at non-government schools and 8,758 in the secondary grades at these schools.

A.C.T. Further Education

The Office of A.C.T. Further Education, which operates within the structure of the Department of Education and Youth Affairs, is responsible for the Technical and Further Education Colleges, the Canberra School of Art and the Canberra School of Music. The Office is also responsible for the A.C.T. Apprenticeship Board and for the co-ordination of the provisions of Adult Migrant Education.

There are presently three TAFE Colleges in the A.C.T.: Canberra, Bruce and Woden. These Colleges provide trade, post trade, certificate, associate diploma, craft and leisure type courses at their main campuses and at several annexes. In the year ended 31 December 1983 there were 25,293 enrolments in A.C.T. TAFE Colleges.

The Canberra School of Art offers a Diploma of Arts (Visual), three years full-time study or part-time equivalent; an Associate Diploma of Arts (Visual), two years full-time study or part-time equivalent; and a Postgraduate Diploma, one year full-time study. It also provides art courses for students from the Canberra College of Advanced Education as well as non-vocational classes for the community in general. In the year ended 31 December 1983 there were 1,161 enrolments at the School.

The Canberra School of Music offers a Bachelor of Music, four years full-time study, and a Diploma of Music, three years full-time study. Courses for Canberra College of Advanced Education students and single study classes for part-time students are also offered. In the year ended 31 December 1983 there were 736 enrolments at the School.

It should be noted that enrolment figures here are course enrolments and are not adjusted for those students enrolled in more than one course at any time.

Other Tertiary Educational Institutions

The Canberra College of Advanced Education is administered by a governing Council constituted under an Act of Parliament and offers courses in six schools—Administrative Studies, Applied Science, Liberal Studies, Education, Information Sciences and Environmental Design. Courses have a professional or vocational orientation and lead to master and bachelor degrees, and associate and graduate diplomas. There were 5,129 students enrolled as at August 1984.

The Australian National University was established by an Act of Parliament and is administered by its governing Council. The Institute of Advanced Studies within the University is a centre for research and training in research. It includes the John Curtin School of Medical Research and Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Studies, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Earth Sciences. The faculties carry out both undergraduate and post-graduate training and research and are composed of the facilities of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics and Commerce, Law and Science. The total student enrolment as at August 1984 was 6,194.

The University has established the following centres: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies; Humanities Research Centre; North Australia Research Unit (based in Darwin); Centre for Continuing Education; Peace Research Centre; Office for Research in Academic Methods; and the National Health and Medical Research Council Social Psychiatry Research Unit and Health Economics Research Unit.

Continuing education

The Centre for Continuing Education, which is run by the Australian National University, is intended to foster 'the learning society' by enriching the contacts between the university and the community to their mutual advantage. The Centre offers a wide range of courses in the natural and social sciences and the humanities.

Evening classes in the A.C.T. are provided at two high schools and four secondary colleges as a continuing education service by the A.C.T. Schools Authority. Enrolments in evening classes in July 1984 numbered 2,786, of which 1,488 were enrolled in recreational classes. Evening classes offer courses leading to the award of a certificate of entry of post-secondary and tertiary institutions as well as a variety of craft and cultural courses.

Apprenticeship training

The A.C.T. Apprenticeship Board, a Statutory Authority, is responsible for supervision over the practical and theoretical training of apprentices in the Australian Capital Territory.

At 30 June 1984, 1,239 indentured apprentices were in training in 54 declared apprenticeship trades in the Australian Capital Territory. They were employed by about 750 employers who had been approved to train. During 1983-84 the Board received 1,107 applications for apprenticeship.

New indentures totalling 480 were registered, an increase of 4.1% over new indentures for 1982-83. 347 apprenticeships were completed and 187 cancelled.

Adult migrant education

The Office of A.C.T. Further Education, on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, is responsible for the Adult Migrant Education Program in the A.C.T. All classes are free and they are open to migrants who are permanent residents of Australia.

The language program is organised in two strands, an on-going strand for migrants who have been in Australia for some time and an on-arrival strand for newly arrived migrants. As part of the on-going program part-time classes are offered at different levels and at various times in the day and evening. A more intensive part-time course, aimed primarily at unemployed migrants whose lack of proficiency in the English language is prejudicing their employment prospects, is available as is a full-time accelerated English course lasting ten weeks.

As well, English classes are provided in the work place either partly or wholly within working hours. Migrants who are unable to attend classes may undertake a correspondence course, or have a tutor visit them in their own homes.

The on-arrival strand of the program caters for migrants who have arrived in Australia within the previous twelve-months. The courses offered provide an introduction to Australian society and way of life as well as a basic English language instruction. On completion, students are encouraged to enrol in part-time classes.

All migrants attending full-time courses are eligible to receive a living allowance subject to a means test.

Employment Advisory Committee

The Government established an Employment Advisory Committee in September 1983 to advise the Minister on A.C.T. employment issues and to recommend employment creation proposals to be funded under the CEP.

Community Employment Program (CEP)

In the three years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 the CEP has provided funds of \$13.159m for job creation in the A.C.T. A further amount of \$4.379m was provided from contributions by the Department of Territories. The total number of projects approved and recommended in the A.C.T. up to July 1985 was 286 which created 1,106 jobs. The total value of these projects is \$15.18m, \$10.47m being provided by CEP funds and the balance by the Department of Territories and private sponsors.

Tourism

Tourism is important to the A.C.T. economy and in the planning and development of the Capital. The number of visitors per annum now exceeds 3 million and their expenditure in the Territory and Queanbeyan exceeds \$200 million. It is estimated that tourism sustains employment for 7,000 people in the district.

The official tourist servicing and promotional operation in the A.C.T. is provided by the Department of Territories through the Canberra Tourist Bureau. Planning and development of physical facilities remain the responsibility of the National Capital Development Commission.

The Bureau operates a highway reception and information centre on the northern (main) gateway to the city, and branch offices in Sydney and Melbourne. Total operational costs, including salaries and overtime, will approximate \$2,411,000 in 1985-86.

Tourist features in the A.C.T. most patronised are the Australian War Memorial, Australian National Gallery, Black Mountain Telecommunications Tower, High Court of Australia, Parliament House, the New Parliament House Construction Site Exhibition, the National Library, Royal Australian Mint and the Regatta Point Display. Mountain lookouts and reserves are also significant attractions.

Finance

In the following table, identifiable revenue and outlay relating to the Australian Capital Territory have been classified in a National Accounts form. The table covers transactions of the Commonwealth Government in respect of the Australian Capital Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the following trust funds: Australian Capital Territory Forestry, Australian Capital Territory Housing, Australian Capital Territory Transport and Australian Capital Territory Suspense. In addition, details of the financial transactions of the following public corporations are also covered: Australian Capital Territory Electricity Authority, Commonwealth Brickworks (to September 1979), Canberra Retail Market Trust, National Capital Development Commission, the Canberra Theatre Trust, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, A.C.T. Gaming and Liquor Authority, Canberra Commercial Development Authority and the Capital Territory Health Commission including the Canberra and Woden Valley Hospitals. Not included are revenue derived by the Commonwealth Government from income taxes, sales tax, etc., levied in the Australian Capital Territory; outlay on items of a national character such as defence, civil aviation, railways, etc.; and payments to residents from the National Welfare Fund.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: OUTLAY AND REVENUE (\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Current outlay	305.4	348.6	392.8(a)
General government final consumption expenditure	257.0	298.6	331.8(a)
Gross current expenditure	324.3	377.1	428.9(a)
Offsetting receipts from sales, etc.	67.4	78.5	97.0
Requited current transfer payments	5.8	5.6	7.0
Interest payments	5.8	5.6	7.0
Unrequited current transfer payments	42.7	44.3	53.9
Subsidies paid to enterprises	12.2	12.7	14.5
Subsidies to public trading enterprises	12.0	12.5	14.1
Subsidies to other enterprises	0.2	0.2	0.4
Personal benefit payments	6.1	7.2	9.1
Current grants	24.4	24.3	30.3
Grants to non-profit institutions	24.4	24.3	30.3
Capital outlays	75.4	66.7	84.1
Gross fixed capital expenditure	104.6	83.6	109.1
Expenditure on new fixed assets	116.0	83.3	110.9
Expenditure on secondhand fixed assets (net)	-11.5	0.4	-1.9
Increase in stocks	0.2	0.1	-0.7
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-29.9	-26.3	-27.5
Capital Transfer payments	3.9	2.8	2.8
Grants to private sector and public financial enterprises	3.9	2.8	2.8
Advances paid (net):	-3.4	6.5	0.4
To private sector	-3.4	6.5	0.4
Revenue and grants received	104.1	113.5	152.5
Taxes, fees and fines	61.6	70.8	90.3
Taxes	56.9	66.5	85.0
Fees from regulatory services	3.1	2.8	2.8
Fines	1.6	1.5	2.4
Net operating surpluses of trading enterprises	11.5	14.2	24.0
Property income	31.0	28.4	38.2
Interest received:	25.4	26.2	31.4
From other sectors	25.4	26.2	31.4
Other property income	5.6	2.2	6.8
Other revenue	—	—	—
Financing transactions	-0.5	4.2	4.5
Domestic borrowing (net)	-0.7	3.3	-0.4
Deposits received (net)	-0.3	0.3	-0.2
Decrease in investments	—	-1.8	-0.2
Decrease in currency and deposits	3.1	-6.5	-12.2
Increase in provisions:	3.8	6.0	5.6
Depreciation provisions	2.7	3.3	4.0
Other provisions	1.1	2.7	1.5
Other funds available (net)	-6.5	3.9	2.8
Net charge to Commonwealth budget	277.2	297.6	328.9

(a) Includes estimate of expenditure on Police Services in the Australian Capital Territory. Information on the actual expenditure on these services is not available.

NORFOLK ISLAND

General description

Norfolk Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, is situated in latitude 29°02'S, longitude 167°57'E approximately. Its total area is approximately 3,455 hectares, the island being about 8 kilometres long and 5 kilometres wide. It is 1,676 kilometres from Sydney, 1,063 kilometres from Auckland and 772 kilometres from Noumea. The coastline, which is 32 kilometres long, consists of almost inaccessible cliffs rising from the waters edge, except at Kingston in the south and the landing place at Cascade on the northern side. The climate is equable, the average daily maximum temperature varying between 16°C and 28°C, and the average annual rainfall is 1,350 millimetres. The resident population is about 1,800.

The island served as a penal station from 1788 to 1814 and from 1825 to 1855. In 1856, 194 descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers were transferred from Pitcairn Island.

Administration

In 1856, the Island was created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of the Governor of New South Wales. In 1897 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and finally, by the passage of the *Norfolk Island Act 1913*, became a Territory of Australia.

In May 1978 the Government announced that it should try to develop for Norfolk Island a form of Government involving the Island's own elected representatives under which the necessary revenue could be raised by its own system of law. The *Norfolk Island Act 1979*, which was assented to on 30 May, established the framework for this objective. In broad terms, the Act equips Norfolk Island with responsible legislative and executive government to enable it to run its own affairs to the greatest practicable extent. Wide powers are exercised by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly and by an Executive Council, comprising the executive members of the Legislative Assembly who have ministerial-type responsibilities. The Act preserves the Commonwealth's responsibility for Norfolk Island as a Territory under its authority, with the Minister for Territories as the responsible Minister; and indicates the Parliament's intention that consideration will be given to an extension of the powers of the Legislative Assembly and the political and administrative institutions of Norfolk Island within five years.

The Office of the Administrator is financed from Commonwealth expenditure which amounted to \$238,393 in 1984-85. A further \$350,000 was provided by the Commonwealth during the year for the restoration and maintenance of historic structures.

Economic activity

The major economic activity of the islands is tourism. Primary production is not fully adequate for local needs and foodstuffs are imported from New Zealand and Australia.

Primary industries. The soil on the island is particularly fertile, the climate equable and the rainfall fairly evenly distributed except for a pronounced dry period in November. This enables a wide range of temperate and semi-tropical products to be cultivated. However, the island's comparative isolation presents trading difficulties, and there is only very limited production of export crops.

Fish abound off the island. In the past a number of ventures have been formed to exploit this resource, but they have been short-lived, mainly because of the lack of a sheltered harbour. A modern whaling station was started on the island in 1955, and production commenced during the second half of 1956. Owing to a marked scarcity of whales after 1961 the station was closed down.

A forestry program is being carried out to increase the resources of Norfolk Island Pine and to introduce suitable types of eucalypts.

Tourists. Regular sea and air services to the island are available for those who seek a quiet holiday in surroundings of beauty and historic interests. At present, accommodation consists of flats and hotels as well as licensed and unlicensed guest houses.

Employment. A large proportion of the population derives its income from various aspects of the tourist industry including the operation of hotels and low duty stores. The Commonwealth Government provides service through staff from the Department of Aviation and Science (Bureau of Meteorology). A number of clerical and other positions are available to islanders in the Norfolk Island Administration. Very few people rely entirely on agricultural pursuits for their income.

Trade, transport and communication

Imports to Norfolk Island since the 1939-45 War have risen from \$65,000 in 1945-46 to over \$17 million in 1984-85. The major proportion came from Australia and New Zealand. Exports in 1984-85 amounted to \$2 million, mainly to Australia and New Zealand, the principal markets.

One shipping company operates a service to Norfolk Island at approximately monthly intervals, linking the island with Australia, New Zealand and other islands in the South Pacific area.

A passenger and air freight service between Sydney and Norfolk Island is operated daily by East-West Airlines Ltd. Air New Zealand Limited provides a service 2-3 times a week to the island from Auckland. Flights between Norfolk and Brisbane are operated by Air New South Wales 2-3 times a week and by Norfolk Island Airlines 2-4 times a week.

There are approximately 80 kilometres of motor roads on the island. A substantial section of the population possesses private motor cars. Hire cars, taxis and scooters are available.

The island has an automatic telephone exchange and international telephone connection with Australia, New Zealand and Fiji by way of the ANZCAN submarine cable system. A local broadcasting service is operated by the Administration.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school, which is conducted for the Administration by the New South Wales Department of Education, conforms to the Australian standard of public education, ranging from Kindergarten to the School Certificate (Year 10) level. The number of students enrolled at 30 June 1985 was 305.

Some bursaries, subject to a means test, are available for pupils who wish to attend a mainland school either to continue their studies beyond the School Certificate level or to undertake high school courses not available on the island. A limited number of trainee scholarships are available for pupils who have left school and wish to undertake apprenticeships or similar training away from the island.

Judiciary

The judicial system of Norfolk Island consists of a Supreme Court and a Court of Petty Sessions. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory and is a superior court of record with original criminal and civil jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the court is exercised by one judge sitting in court or, to the extent that in the cases provided by or under ordinance, sitting in chambers.

Finance

Until 1979 Norfolk Island revenue was supplemented by annual grants from the Commonwealth Government. Under present constitutional arrangements the cost of maintaining the island, other than the Administrator and his staff, is met as far as practicable from Island sources.

NORFOLK ISLAND: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
REVENUE						
Customs duty	680	995	785	710	1,104	1,373
Liquor profit	332	339	287	288	423	439
Company fees	137	121	103	111	96	94
Sale of stamps	856	1,075	1,351	755	1,016	801
Vehicle registration and licence fees	77	81	57	92	113	117
All other	427	677	830	718	1,094	1,624
Total revenue	2,509	3,288	3,413	2,674	3,846	4,448
EXPENDITURE						
Administration	736	903	1,334	1,214	1,451	1,669
Education services	122	425	722	453	627	627
Health and welfare services	312	363	452	485	469	514
Repairs and maintenance	389	378	470	436	467	571
Capital works and services	252	353	317	210	99	265
Miscellaneous services	242	155	277	278	312	312
Legislative Assembly	92	234	110	183	192	230
Total expenditure	2,145	2,811	3,682	3,261	3,617	4,188

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands, about 4,100 kilometres south-west of Fremantle, were transferred from the United Kingdom to Australia as from 26 December 1947. The laws of the Australian Capital Territory were declared to be in force in the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands by the *Heard and McDonald Islands Act 1953*. In 1968, the responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

In December 1947, an Australian scientific station was established on Heard Island. Meteorological investigations were conducted until the station was closed in March 1955 following the establishment of Mawson station on the Antarctic mainland. Australian expeditions have since visited the Island from time to time. Heard Island is about 43 kilometres long and 20 kilometres wide. The McDonald Islands are 43 kilometres to the west of Heard Island. They are small, rocky and precipitous. The first known landing on McDonald Island, the largest of the group of the same name, took place on 27 January 1971 when two members of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) paid a short visit on their way to the Heard Island station.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

An Imperial Order in Council of 7 February 1933 placed under Australian authority all the islands and territories other than Terre Adelie situated south of 60°S latitude and lying between 160°E longitude and 45°E longitude. The Order came into force with a proclamation issued by the Governor-General on 24 August 1936 after the passage of the *Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act 1933*. The boundaries of Terre Adelie were definitively fixed by a French Decree of 1 April 1938 as the islands and territories south of 60°S latitude lying between 136°E longitude and 142°E longitude. The *Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954* declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any ordinance made under the Act, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory. In 1968 responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

On 13 February 1954 the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on Mac-Robertson Land at latitude 67° 36'S and longitude 62° 53'E. The station was named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Scientific research (including meteorology, cosmic ray physics and glaciology) is conducted at Mawson, which is also a centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on 13 January 1957 at latitude 68°35'S and longitude 77°58'E. The station was named in honour of the late Captain John King Davis, second-in-command of two of Mawson's expeditions and master of several famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed on 25 January 1965 and re-opened on 15 February 1969. On 4 February 1959 the Commonwealth Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes station, which was established by the United States on 16 January 1957 on Vincennes Bay at latitude 66°15'S and longitude 110°32'E. The station was named in honour of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes who commanded the 1938-42 United States expedition to the area. The station was closed on 19 February 1969 when activities were transferred to Casey station built about 2 kilometres south of Wilkes. Casey station, which was opened on 19 February 1969, was named in honour of Lord Casey, former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of this long association with Australia's Antarctic effort.

In 1981-82 a ten-year program for redeveloping Australia's Antarctic stations began and is now well advanced. The stations act as bases for mounting inland programs and provide basic facilities for weather observations, communications and research.

The highest priority for research relates to the study of living and mineral resources of the Antarctic continent and off-shore areas and the environmental effects of their exploration and exploitation.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

General description

The Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands comprises a group of 27 small coral islands in two separate atolls in the Indian Ocean, 2,768 kilometres north-west of Perth.

West Island, about 10 kilometres long, is the largest. The Territory's administrative community, airport and animal quarantine station are located there. The Cocos Malay community lives on Home Island. The main atoll is low-lying, flat, and thickly covered by coconut palms, and surrounds a lagoon which has an anchorage in the northern part but which is extremely difficult for navigation.

The climate is equable and pleasant, usually being under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about nine months of the year. However, the winds vary at times, and meteorological reports from the Territory are particularly valuable for those engaged in forecasting for the eastern Indian Ocean. The temperature varies between 21°C and 32°C, and the average yearly rainfall is 1,998 millimetres. There are occasional violent storms.

History and administration

The islands were discovered in 1609 by Captain William Keeling of the East India Company, but were uninhabited until Alexander Hare and John Clunies-Ross established small settlements at different points on the main atoll in 1826 and 1827 respectively. Clunies-Ross secured sole possession in 1831 and the islands were declared part of the British Dominions in 1857. In 1878 responsibility for the supervision of the islands was transferred to the Government of Ceylon and eight years later, to the Government of the Straits Settlements.

In 1903 the islands were incorporated in the Settlement of Singapore but were attached again to Ceylon during the 1939-45 war while Singapore was under Japanese occupation.

By mutual agreement between the British and Australian Governments, and confirmed by complementary legislation, the islands became an Australian territory in 1955. The Australian Government purchased the Clunies-Ross interests in the Territory in 1978, except for the family home and grounds.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955 is the basis of the Territory's administrative, legislative and judicial systems.

An Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Territories, is the senior Government representative in the Territory.

On 25 July 1979 the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council, elected by members of the Home Island community, was established. The Council has responsibility for a range of functions in the Home Island village area, advises the Administrator on local affairs, and is also empowered to make representations on ordinances proposed for the Territory.

The Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Limited, also established in 1979, conducts the business enterprises of the Cocos people. The Co-operative undertakes copra production, building maintenance and construction, stevedoring and lighterage services, retailing and provision of accommodation and catering services.

The Territory's own postal service, including a philatelic bureau, was opened in 1979. The service, run by the Administration, provides local employment and its profits are directed to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council for use on community projects.

On 6 April 1984 the Cocos Malay community, in an Act of Self Determination which took the form of a referendum observed by the United Nations, chose to integrate with Australia.

The population of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands at June 1985 was 621, distributed between Home Island (388) and West Island (233).

Transport and communication

There is an airport of international standard at West Island, controlled by the Administrator under licence from the Department of Transport. The Department of Territories operates a weekly air charter service which alternates between the routes Perth-Christmas Island-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Perth and Perth-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Christmas Island-Perth. A shipping service operates to the Territory every 6-8 weeks. The Administration operates and maintains, on behalf of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), a satellite communications facility which provides telephone, facsimile and telex services to the Australian mainland and beyond. There are local postal and telephone services, and a non-commercial broadcasting station.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

General description

Christmas Island is an isolated peak situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 10°25'S, longitude 105°40'E. It is approximately 360 kilometres south from Java Head at the south entrance to Sunda Strait, 1,300 kilometres from Singapore and 2,600 kilometres from Perth. Christmas Island covers an area of about 135 square kilometres. It consists of a central plateau about 150 to 250 metres above sea level with several prominent rises up to 360 metres high. The plateau descends to the sea in a series of steep slopes alternating with terraces. Sea cliffs over 20 metres high run along a considerable portion of the coastline except in a few places, the chief of which is Flying Fish Cove where the principal settlement is located and which is also the only anchorage.

The climate is pleasant, with prevailing winds coming from the south-east to east-south-east from May to December, and occasionally shifting round to between north and west from December to April (the wet season). The average yearly rainfall is about 2,673 mm with a marked summer incidence. The porous nature of the ground prevents the formation of pools of water, but there are several good springs which maintain an adequate supply of fresh water for the population of some 3,000 people and for the mining operations. The mean average temperature is about 27°C, and does not vary greatly throughout the year.

Economy

The economy of the Territory is based almost entirely on the mining and extraction of phosphate. During the year ended 30 June 1985, 926,590 tonnes of phosphate rock were sent to Australia and New Zealand, while 255,400 tonnes were exported elsewhere. Mining operations on Christmas Island are conducted by the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island, Ltd (PMCI) which is wholly owned by the Australian Government. To minimise the impact of mining on the environment, a program of land rehabilitation has been adopted and a nursery is maintained for reafforestation.

Population

Some 2,278 people were residents of the Island at 30 June 1985. There is no indigenous population. Under the provisions of the Christmas Island Act and the Citizenship Act almost all residents are Australian citizens or have permanent Australian resident status.

Education

The Christmas Island Area School provides pre-school, primary and secondary education, based on the Western Australian curriculum. The Christmas Island Technical School conducts trades and commercial courses, and provides adult education classes and supervision of correspondence courses from the Western Australian Education Department's Technical Extension Service. Over 500 students are enrolled at the Area School.

History and administration

Summarised particulars of the history of Christmas Island up to its administration by the United Kingdom as a separate Crown Colony (from 1 January 1958, pending transfer to Australia) are given in Year Book No. 51, page 141, and in earlier issues. On 1 October 1958 the island was transferred to Australia by the *Christmas Island Act 1958*. The Territory is administered by an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General. Responsibility for the administration and government of the Territory rests with the Minister for Territories and Local Government and the Administrator administers the Territory in accordance with instructions given to him by the Minister. The laws which were in force on the Island at 30 September 1958 were continued as the laws of the Territory after its transfer to Australia.

The Christmas Island Administration (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act received Royal Assent on 18 October 1984. The Act provides for the extension of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, Social Security Act, National Health Act, Student Assistance Act and related relevant Acts to Christmas Island. Following passage of the legislation, normal social security and health benefits apply with effect from 1 October 1984 and Australian citizens are entitled to vote in federal elections and referendums. Amendment of the *Christmas Island Act 1958* will enable ordinances to be made to regulate the use of land occupancy.

The *Services Corporation Ordinance 1984* was made on 26 October 1984, creating the Christmas Island Services Corporation (CISC) with power to provide many local and community services on the Island.

The *Taxation Laws Amendment Act 1985* was assented to on 30 May 1985. In part this Act extends to residents of Christmas Island the liability to pay personal income tax. Full liability for personal income tax is to be phased in over a four-year period from 1985-86.

Transport and communication

Sea transport to and from the Island is maintained by vessels operated under charter by the Australian Phosphate Manufacturers and the PMCI.

An air charter arranged by the Department of Territories provides a weekly service to the Island following alternate routes Perth-Christmas Island-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Perth one week and Perth-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Christmas Island-Perth the next. The PMCI operates a weekly air charter between Singapore and the Island.

The Territory has its own radio broadcasting station, police force, postal service and philatelic bureau. The INMARSAT installation commenced operation in September 1985 as a back-up to VISTA, for urgent telex and outward telephone calls. In October 1985 VISTA, which transmits a telephone service by INTELSTAT satellite, became fully operational.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

The Coral Sea Islands Territory comprises scattered reefs and islands, often little more than sandbanks, spread over a sea area of 780,000 square kilometres with only a few square kilometres of land area. The territory lies between the Great Barrier Reef and longitude 156°06'E and between latitude 12° and 24°S. Some of the better known islands in the Territory are Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group and the islands of the Willis Group.

The islands, or cays, are formed largely of coral and sand and some have a cover of grassy or scrub-type vegetation. Large populations of sea birds nest and breed in the area.

The Lihou Reef and Coringa-Herald National Nature Reserves, declared on 3 August 1982, provide protection for the wide variety of wildlife in these areas.

History

About one hundred years ago guano workers camped on a number of the islands. They were there to collect manure deposits by the sea birds. However, isolation, a lack of permanent fresh water, and the limited size of the islands, discouraged any further occupation.

The Commonwealth Government based its claim to the Coral Sea Islands on numerous acts of sovereignty since early this century and asserted its sovereignty by enacting the *Coral Sea Islands Act 1969* (which declared the Coral Sea Islands to be a territory of Australia).

Installations

A lighthouse has been erected on Bougainville Reef and beacons operate on Frederick and Saumarez Reefs. A three-man meteorological station has provided a service on Willis Island since 1921 and there are automatic weather stations on Cato Island, Flinders Reef, Frederick Reef, Holmes Reef, Lihou Reef and Marion Reef.

Most of the islands have been surveyed and the area is visited regularly both by Royal Australian Navy vessels and maintenance vessels of the Bureau of Meteorology.

Administration

The laws of the Australian Capital Territory are applied in the Coral Sea Islands Territory by the *Coral Sea Islands Application of Laws Ordinance 1973*. The Minister for Territories is responsible for matters affecting the Territory.

TERRITORY OF ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

General description

Ashmore Islands (known as Middle, East and West Islands) and Cartier Island are situated in the Indian Ocean some 850 kilometres and 790 kilometres west of Darwin respectively. The Islands lie at the outer edge of the continental shelf. They are small and low and are composed of coral and sand.

History and administration

Great Britain took formal possession of the Ashmores in 1878 and Cartier was annexed in 1909. By Imperial Order in Council of 23 July 1931, the Islands were placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Islands were accepted by Australia through the *Ashmore and Cartier Islands Acceptance Act 1933* under the name of the Territory of

Ashmore and Cartier Islands. The Territory was subsequently annexed to, and deemed to form part of, the Northern Territory. With the granting of self government to the Northern Territory on 1 July 1978, the administration of the Islands became a direct responsibility of the Commonwealth Government.

On 16 August 1983, a national nature reserve was declared over Ashmore Reef and that area is now known as Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve.

Although the Islands are uninhabited, Indonesian fishing boats which have traditionally plied the area, fish within the Territory under an agreement between the governments of Australia and Indonesia. To prevent any abuse of landing rights or destruction of protected wildlife, the Australian Government decided recently to establish an Australian presence in the Territory during the period March to November each year.

Periodic visits are made to the Islands by ships of the Royal Australian Navy, and aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force and the Civil Coastal Surveillance Service make aerial surveys of the Islands and neighbouring waters.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS Publications

Northern Territory Statistical Summary (1306.7)

Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary (1307.8)

Other Publications

Information additional to that contained in ABS publications is available in the Annual Reports of the Administrations of the various Territories.

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 recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1949 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. In this issue of the Year Book the time series has been altered to show a continuous series back to 1960 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. 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 on page xvii of this Year Book.

DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)			Natural increase	Net migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (d)	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons			No.	Rate(c)		No.	Rate(c)	No.	Rate(c)	No.	Rate(e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000		'000		'000	
1901 . . .	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	3.0	28	7.3	—	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1911 . . .	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	74.4	39	8.8	1	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1921 . . .	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.5	47	8.6	1	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1931 . . .	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.1	39	6.0	2	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
					(f)									
1941 . . .	3,599	3,545	7,144	59.1	6.9	75	10.6	3	135	18.9	75	10.6	5.3	39.7
1951 . . .	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	108.9	77	9.2	7	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1960 . . .	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	89.1	75	7.3	7	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)										
1961 . . .	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	58.7	77	7.3	7	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962 . . .	5,470	5,376	10,846	144.4	59.0	79	7.4	7	237	22.3	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963 . . .	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	68.1	81	7.4	8	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964 . . .	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	95.8	86	7.7	8	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965 . . .	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	101.3	94	8.2	9	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
						(g)	(g)		(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
1966 . . .	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	80.2	96	8.3	10	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1967 . . .	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	80.8	100	8.5	10	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968 . . .	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.4	102.0	106	8.8	11	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969 . . .	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	118.0	112	9.2	11	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1970 . . .	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	111.8	116	9.3	12	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
	(h)	(h)	(h)											
1971 . . .	6,632.8	6,565.5	13,198.4	165.7	103.6	118	9.0	13	276	21.1	111	8.5	4.8	17.3
1972 . . .	6,735.7	6,673.6	13,409.3	155.2	56.3	114	8.6	16	265	19.9	110	8.3	4.4	16.7
1973 . . .	6,835.5	6,778.9	13,614.3	136.8	67.5	113	8.3	16	248	18.3	111	8.2	4.1	16.5
1974 . . .	6,941.9	6,890.0	13,832.0	129.3	87.2	111	8.1	18	245	17.9	116	8.4	4.0	16.1
1975 . . .	7,002.2	6,966.6	13,968.9	124.0	13.5	104	7.5	24	233	16.8	109	7.8	3.3	14.3
								(i)						
1976 . . .	7,065.8	7,044.3	14,110.1	115.1	34.0	110	7.8	63	228	16.2	113	8.0	3.2	13.8
1977 . . .	7,145.4	7,136.1	14,281.5	117.5	68.0	105	7.4	45	226	15.9	109	7.7	2.8	12.5
1978 . . .	7,123.6	7,217.3	14,340.8	115.8	47.4	103	7.2	41	224	15.6	108	7.5	2.7	12.2
1979 . . .	7,293.3	7,309.1	14,602.5	116.6	68.6	104	7.2	38	223	15.4	107	7.3	2.5	11.4
1980 . . .	7,391.4	7,415.9	14,807.4	116.8	100.9	109	7.4	39	226	15.3	109	7.4	2.4	10.7
1981 . . .	7,511.1	7,538.4	15,049.5	126.8	121.8	114	7.6	41	236	15.8	109	7.3	2.3	10.0
1982 . . .	7,624.4	7,652.4	15,276.8	125.1	102.2	117	7.7	44	240	15.8	115	7.6	2.5	10.3
1983 . . .	7,716.3	7,747.9	15,464.2	132.7	54.8	115	7.5	44	243	15.8	110	7.2	2.3	9.4
1984p . . .	7,806.0	7,842.9	15,648.9	126.5	58.1	109	7.0	43	234	15.1	110	7.1	2.2	9.3

(a) At 31 December. (b) Net Overseas migration component used in population estimates. Prior to 30 June 1971, net migration includes discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses and is based on the excess of all arrivals over all departures. From 30 June 1971, net migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term (greater than one year). From 30 June 1976, net migration consists of net permanent and long-term movement and an adjustment for the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorization of movements. (c) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (d) Includes decrees made absolute and nullities of marriage up to and including 1946. From 1947 excludes nullities of marriage. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Includes full blood Aborigines. (h) Figures for 1971 and later years are based on the estimate resident population introduced after the 1981 Census. Populations and rates for 1976 to 1981 have been recalculated using final 1981 Census results. (i) Introduction of Family Law Act.

SOCIAL—PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions (including Wives Allowances Pensions)			Family allowances		Widow's pensions		Unemployment benefit	
	Pensioners (a)	No. of wives (b)	Amount paid (c)	No. of children (a)	Amount paid	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid (c)	No. on benefit— weekly average	Amount paid (c)
	'000	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1912	90	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	147	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	261	..	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	341	..	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1952	426	11	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(e)
1960	619	13	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961	651	14	315.9	3,340	(d) 148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962	691	14	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.7	53	25.3
1963	711	15	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964	725	16	399.9	3,631	(d) 168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965	736	16	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966	744	17	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967	764	19	481.8	3,835	(d) 199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968	797	19	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969	827	20	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970	913	23	642.0	4,079	(d) 220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971	942	23	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972	972	24	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0
1973	1,081	41	1,072.4	4,239	(d) 253.9	106	140.5	40	46.6
1974	1,184	47	1,372.4	4,261	225.4	115	181.0	34	58.2
1975	1,266	51	1,918.9	4,284	224.9	121	241.4	117	251.7
1976	1,342	59	2,536.4	4,293	(d) 265.5	129	325.3	192	513.9
1977	1,408	69	2,994.6	4,302	1,023.3	139	370.2	216	618.1
1978	1,469	78	3,532.3	4,304	1,038.1	150	439.5	266	794
1979	1,312	86	3,919.4	4,231	(f) 974.9	161	499.3	(g) 306	910.0
1980	1,551	91	4,305.1	4,224	(h) 1,035.4	166	561.4	(i) 306	925.2
1981	1,569	86	4,816.5	4,227	950.4	166	641.8	(i) 310	995.7
1982	1,584	82	5,484.1	4,254	1,041.8	164	717.4	(a) 332	1,224.3
1983	1,611	83	5,935.9	4,303.3	1,373.7	165	758.1	540	2,249.0
1984	1,599	92	6,566.3	4,325.9	1,506.3	163	829.5	620	2,912.3
1985	1,591	99	7,108.7	4,323.4	1,505.0	160	889.4	582	2,983.6

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Pharma- ceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Commonwealth Government expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc. (f)	Disability pensions paid to veterans and dependants	Service pensions paid to veterans and dependants
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	No. (a)	Amount paid
1912 . . . . .	..	..	..	4.3	..	..
1922 . . . . .	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1
1932 . . . . .	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9
1942 . . . . .	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3	1,752.3	553	211.1
1973	198.9	191.1	177.6	2,197.4	546	225.0
1974	226.5	198.9	218.3	2,666.2	532	252.2
1975	292.8	243.6	262.3	3,691.0	514	314.1
1976	254.1	(k) 707.4	283.8	4,658.4	499	340.1
1977	195.4	(k) 551.8	234.9	5,925.4	485	371.5
1978	188.5	(k) 359.8	256.0	6,794.8	463	419.0
1979	200.2	(k) 528.8	271.3	7,365.0	448	415.3
1980	227.4	(k) 621.0	274.6	8,307.1	435	432.0
1981	277.8	682.9	309.2	9,367.5	423	496.3
1982	407.3	772.8	390.8	10,836.6	413	510.7
1983	511.9	916.8	430.3	11,557.7	410	646.5
1984	597.4	1,363.8	489.2	13,353.9	407	722.7
1985	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	408	837.2

(a) At 30 June. (b) Wives' allowance commenced on 8 July 1943 and replaced by wives' pension on 5 October 1972. (c) Includes expenditure on additional pension/benefit for children. (d) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four. (e) Less than \$0.05 million. (f) Does not include \$22,714,000 paid in respect of family allowance payday 3 July 1979. (g) Estimate used for Western Australia. (h) Includes \$22,714,000 paid during 1978-79 in respect of family payday 3 July 1979. (i) Estimated. (j) 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. (k) Medical benefits applicable to the period 1976-79 were funded from both National Welfare fund and consolidated revenue.

SOCIAL—continued

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONERS

Year (a)	Schools (b)				Students					Convicted Prisoners (f)
	Government		Non-government		Universities	Technical Education(c)	Advanced Education(d)	T.A.F.E.(e)	Police(a)	
	Number	Students	Number	Students						
1902	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1912	7.2	637	2.4	144	1.9	..	..	..	5.9	4.2
1922	8.4	663	1.9	164	3.8	48.7	..	..	6.6	3.4
1932	9.6	837	1.7	202	7.8	68.2	..	..	7.0	3.0
1942	10.2	934	1.8	221	9.9	65.5	..	..	8.6	4.1
1952	9.0	868	1.8	250	10.8	87.6	..	..	9.7	3.5
1960	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	29.6	170.3	..	..	12.6	4.8
1961	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	53.4	224.9	..	..	15.3	6.8
1962	7.9	1,664	2.1	527	57.7	235.3	..	..	15.9	7.2
1963	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	63.3	281.2	..	..	16.4	7.4
1964	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	69.1	299.6	..	..	16.7	7.7
1965	7.9	1,799	2.2	565	76.2	322.1	..	..	17.2	7.7
1966	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	83.3	340.1	..	..	17.6	7.7
1967	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	91.3	360.8	..	..	18.4	8.1
1968	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	95.4	375.0	..	..	19.0	8.7
1969	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	101.5	376.9	..	..	19.7	8.8
1970	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	109.7	388.8	28.6	..	20.1	9.2
1971	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	116.8	398.1	31.9	..	20.3	9.3
1972	7.4	2,197	2.2	611	123.8	387.8	37.6	..	21.0	9.5
1973	7.4	2,229	2.2	612	128.7	395.9	44.4	..	22.2	9.8
1974	7.3	2,241	2.2	613	133.1	n.a.	52.0	..	23.1	9.1
1975	7.3	2,253	2.2	618	142.9	430.3	61.6	..	24.4	7.6
1976	7.3	2,290	2.1	620	148.3	..	107.2	612.6	25.7	7.8
1977	7.3	2,323	2.1	624	154.0	..	122.6	688.8	26.3	8.0
1978	7.3	2,349	2.1	630	158.4	..	134.6	768.4	27.4	8.1
1979	7.4	2,354	2.1	638	160.0	..	140.3	818.8	27.9	8.7
1980	7.4	2,337	2.2	650	160.8	..	149.9	871.0	31.0	9.4
1981	7.4	2,318	2.2	666	163.2	..	155.7	911.7	31.6	8.8
1982	7.5	2,299	2.3	688	166.6	..	161.6	983.3	32.3	n.a.
1983	7.6	2,283	2.3	712	167.4	..	165.1	1,015.0	32.7	8.8
1984	7.5	2,281	2.4	735	169.4	..	168.6	1,027.1	33.7	9.1
1985	7.4	2,261	2.5	757	172.7	..	179.9	1,163.1	34.4	9.7
1985	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..	185.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisoners. (b) From 1974, all pre-primary education undertaken on a sessional basis or in a recognised pre-school class of a primary/secondary school has been excluded. (c) Includes students enrolled in Colleges of Advanced Education until 1968, Teachers Colleges, Schools, and Technical classes in High Schools. (d) Prior to 1983, includes students enrolled in Colleges of Advanced Education, and Teachers Colleges granted C.A.E. status (in 1974). 1983 onwards, includes students enrolled in advanced education courses, irrespective of type of institution attended (e.g. Uni, TAFE, Theological Colleges). (e) Prior to 1981 includes student enrolments. 1981 onwards include net number of students only. (f) From 1982 includes all persons under detention in Adult Corrective Institutions.

INDUSTRIES

PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock (a)			Meat (d)						
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Wool (b) (c)	Butter	Cheese	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total meat
1902	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1912	8.5	72	0.9	245	(e) 46	(e) 5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	11.8	97	1.1	362	(e) 96	(e) 7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1932	14.4	86	1.0	328	(e) 121	(e) 14.8	345	222	51	618
1942	12.3	111	1.2	457	177	14.3	355	312	72	739
1952	13.6	125	1.4	529	170	30.6	542	378	124	1,043
1960	14.9	118	1.0	490	137	41.3	591	287	86	964
1961	16.5	155	1.4	762	201	45.7	764	583	102	1,449
1962	17.3	153	1.6	737	185	47.9	643	584	109	1,336
1963	18.0	158	1.7	770	202	56.6	804	596	122	1,522
1964	18.5	159	1.4	759	206	59.6	929	603	116	1,648
1965	19.1	165	1.5	810	207	59.2	1,001	595	113	1,710
1966	18.8	171	1.7	809	206	62.6	1,026	594	122	1,743
1967	17.9	158	1.7	754	209	59.6	946	608	135	1,690
1968	18.3	164	1.8	799	222	69.8	879	596	142	1,617
1969	19.2	167	2.1	803	196	70.5	904	665	150	1,718
1970	20.6	175	2.3	883	198	74.8	935	680	162	1,777
1971	22.2	180	2.4	926	223	76.3	1,010	755	174	1,940
1972	24.4	178	2.6	890	203	77.6	1,047	825	182	2,054
1973	27.4	163	3.2	882	195	80.9	1,168	956	194	2,319
1974	29.1	140	3.3	735	185	93.4	1,438	713	236	2,388
1975	30.8	145	2.5	701	175	95.8	1,322	467	211	2,000
1976	32.8	152	2.2	793	(f) 161	(f) 98.6	1,547	528	175	2,249
1977	33.4	149	2.2	754	148	112.6	1,840	588	174	2,602
1978	31.5	135	2.2	703	118	103.5	1,988	549	185	2,722
1979	29.3	131	2.2	677	112	115.7	2,184	514	199	2,897
1980	27.1	134	2.3	704	105	141.8	2,018	491	199	2,708
1981	26.2	136	2.5	709	84	154.2	1,564	547	218	2,330
1982	25.2	134	2.4	701	79	136.7	1,467	578	233	2,278
1983	24.6	138	2.4	717	76	153.3	1,576	511	228	2,316
1984	22.5	133	2.5	702	88	158.2	1,542	530	239	2,313
1985	22.2	139	2.5	729	111	161.1	1,338	457	253	2,048
1985p	22.2	149	2.5	800	114	159.6	1,267	475	258	2,000

(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. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) From 1974-75 excludes the production of certain small producers.

INDUSTRIES—continued

AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat for grain			Oats for grain			Barley for grain			Maize		
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield
	mil hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes
1901 02	2.07	1.05	0.51	187	0.18	0.95	30	0.03	1.14	119	0.18	1.50
1911 12	3.01	1.95	0.65	250	0.17	0.70	47	0.05	0.99	138	0.23	1.65
1921 22	3.93	3.51	0.89	297	0.22	0.74	121	0.14	1.14	124	0.20	1.61
1931 32	5.97	5.18	0.87	439	0.28	0.63	139	0.14	1.03	109	0.18	1.65
1941 42	4.86	4.53	0.93	591	0.40	0.68	317	0.41	1.29	122	0.19	1.55
1951 52	4.20	4.34	1.03	957	0.63	0.65	452	0.50	1.10	69	0.10	1.49
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	1,484	1.61	1.09	2,000	2.35	1.18	85	0.21	2.48
1971 72	7.14	8.61	1.21	1,237	1.28	1.03	2,532	3.66	1.21	78	0.21	2.74
1972 73	7.60	6.59	0.87	995	0.74	0.74	2,140	1.73	0.81	59	0.14	2.34
1973 74	8.95	11.99	1.34	1,182	1.11	0.94	1,894	2.40	1.27	46	0.11	2.32
1974 75	8.31	11.36	1.37	897	0.87	0.97	1,826	2.52	1.38	51	0.13	2.59
1975 76	8.56	11.98	1.40	988	1.14	1.15	2,329	3.18	1.36	47	0.13	2.81
1976 77	8.96	11.80	1.32	995	1.07	1.08	2,321	2.85	1.23	53	0.14	2.72
1977 78	9.95	9.37	0.94	1,076	0.99	0.92	2,803	2.38	0.85	45	0.13	2.87
1978 79	10.25	18.09	1.77	1,359	1.76	1.30	2,785	4.01	1.44	50	0.17	3.38
1979 80	11.15	16.19	1.45	1,123	1.41	1.26	2,482	3.70	1.49	54	0.15	2.79
1980 81	11.28	10.86	0.96	1,093	1.13	1.03	2,451	2.68	1.09	56	0.17	3.06
1981 82	11.88	16.36	1.38	1,388	1.62	1.16	2,685	3.45	1.29	61	0.21	3.48
1982 83	11.52	8.88	0.77	1,212	0.85	0.70	2,452	1.94	0.79	64	0.14	2.17
1983 84	12.93	21.76	1.70	1,772	2.30	1.30	3,109	4.89	1.56	68	0.24	3.48
1984 85p	12.04	18.64	1.55	1,060	1.40	1.32	3,503	5.56	1.59	104	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane (a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil. litres	mil. hectares
1901 02	683	2,057	3.01	44	328	7.4	35	1,390	39.5	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
1951 52	627	2,382	3.80	48	517	10.8	114	5,412	47.5	55	160	(b)8.1
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	153	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	4.35	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	14.6
1968 69	428	1,728	4.04	46	811	17.7	230	18,708	81.3	58	236	16.7
1969 70	428	1,514	3.54	43	762	17.6	213	15,784	74.2	61	288	15.7
1970 71	348	1,298	3.73	39	774	20.1	221	17,645	80.0	64	250	13.4
1971 72	340	1,246	3.66	40	822	20.3	234	19,391	83.0	67	289	14.2
1972 73	453	1,224	2.70	37	721	19.7	242	18,928	78.3	69	266	14.3
1973 74	325	1,034	3.18	34	649	19.0	226	19,278	85.4	70	295	15.1
1974 75	216	669	3.10	38	742	19.7	253	20,418	80.7	71	361	13.8
1975 76	230	738	3.21	33	696	20.9	257	21,959	85.5	70	356	14.5
1976 77	287	891	3.10	34	728	21.5	288	23,344	81.0	71	383	15.0
1977 78	313	795	2.54	36	772	21.4	295	23,493	79.6	71	340	16.8
1978 79	293	955	3.26	35	795	23.0	252	21,457	85.2	71	335	17.4
1979 80	265	819	3.09	37	857	23.4	267	21,510	79.2	70	414	18.0
1980 81	320	826	2.58	36	866	24.2	288	23,976	83.2	70	374	18.3
1981 82	380	1,033	2.72	36	919	25.4	316	25,094	79.4	68	403	19.6
1982 83	408	879	2.15	37	858	23.0	318	24,817	77.9	66	340	19.4
1983 84	377	1,248	3.31	38	1,020	26.9	307	24,191	79.0	65	396	22.0
1984 85	261	848	3.25	38	NYA	NYA	316	25,448	80.53	65	NYA	21.0

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

INDUSTRIES—Continued

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Year ended 30 June—	Crop production	Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee- farming	Total agri- culture	Hunting	Forestry	Fishing	Total primary excluding mining
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(a) 5.6	(b)	127.0
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6	2.2	235.2
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2	2.8	423.8
1932	149.0	123.1	66.1	17.1	0.2	355.5	3.2	15.4	3.3	377.4
1942	201.0	198.7	91.1	24.8	0.9	516.4	10.8	23.3	4.2	554.7
1952	664.3	899.6	260.6	97.0	1.7	1,923.3	14.8	82.7	13.3	2,034.1
1960	820.7	1,275.2	425.4	119.7	5.1	2,646.1	15.4	108.1	27.2	2,796.8
1961	1,071.4	1,130.6	409.5	130.2	3.8	2,745.4	14.8	108.4	28.5	2,897.1
1962	1,008.3	1,187.3	412.5	121.7	4.0	2,733.9	13.3	100.1	31.7	2,879.0
1963	1,136.6	1,287.1	439.4	123.6	3.5	2,990.2	12.8	101.6	34.1	3,138.7
1964	1,228.4	1,562.7	463.5	138.2	6.0	3,398.9	15.0	108.0	35.4	3,557.3
1965	1,320.0	1,454.5	505.3	137.4	5.1	3,422.3	14.6	116.3	42.4	3,595.6
1966	1,181.3	1,467.8	508.0	154.6	4.3	3,316.0	15.6	120.3	45.8	3,497.7
1967	1,639.3	1,486.1	523.8	171.6	4.0	3,824.7	13.5	117.7	48.8	4,004.7
1968	1,268.8	1,395.2	504.1	169.3	4.6	3,342.1	12.1	118.8	58.5	3,531.5
1969	1,717.3	1,536.8	513.7	176.2	3.0	3,947.0	12.1	119.5	63.0	4,141.6

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

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

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Year ended 30 June—	Crops	Livestock slaughtering and other disposals (a)	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry	Fishing	Hunting
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1970	1,453.8	1,007.7	1,268.6	3,730.1	125.0	63.3	12.5
1971	1,490.8	1,009.9	1,079.0	3,579.7	137.2	77.2	10.2
1972	1,597.6	1,134.4	1,235.6	3,967.7	151.2	92.1	10.2
1973	1,582.4	1,542.2	1,832.5	4,957.1	170.6	100.7	12.1
1974	2,858.7	1,696.0	1,857.0	6,411.7	193.3	109.3	12.5
1975	3,203.8	1,019.2	1,653.1	5,876.0	212.6	107.7	13.8
1976	3,248.2	1,246.4	1,678.1	6,172.7	227.1	146.6	18.0
1977	3,189.7	1,685.7	1,881.2	6,756.6	251.7	206.3	23.5
1978	3,047.0	1,954.4	1,970.4	6,971.8	263.4	233.4	27.1
1979	4,912.5	3,097.7	2,214.5	10,224.7	276.8	279.7	38.1
1980	5,540.8	3,658.8	2,564.3	11,763.9	357.4	317.5	38.0
1981	5,305.9	3,474.3	2,803.8	11,584.1	(b)	(b)	(b)
1982	6,311.9	3,295.6	3,100.6	12,708.2	..	..	..
1983	5,010.3	3,452.2	3,245.8	11,702.4	..	..	..
1984	8,434.7	3,392.8	3,489.8	15,317.2	..	..	..
1985p	8,132.9	3,562.1	3,726.4	15,421.4	..	..	..

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (b) No longer collected. 1979-80 final year.

INDUSTRIES—continued

MINERALS										FORESTRY		
Year ended 31 December (1901-1968) 30 June (1969 onwards)—	Copper (a)	Gold (a)	Lead (a)	Zinc (a)	Iron ore	Black coal	Brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber	Wood chips (f)	
											Hard- wood (g)	Soft- wood (h)
	'000 tonnes	kg	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	'000 cu m		'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
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			1902	(c) 1,428		
1921.	11.2	23,577	82.3	141.7	0.7	13.1			1922	1,392		
1931.	13.9	18,510	150.8	75.4	(b)	10.8			1932	559		
1941.	22.7	46,553	295.7	251.2	2.5	19.1			1942	2,157		
1951.	18.4	27,855	215.4	192.3	2.5	25.9			1952	3,287		
1960.	111.2	33,800	313.1	322.6	4.4	38.1			1961	3,346		
1961.	97.2	33,476	274.0	316.2	5.4	40.9			1962	3,190		
1962.	108.7	33,245	376.0	342.9	4.9	42.3			1963	3,341		
1963.	114.8	31,849	416.9	357.1	5.6	44.0			1964	3,509		
1964.	105.7	29,979	380.9	350.1	5.8	47.2		198	1965	3,615		
1965.	91.8	27,298	367.9	354.8	6.8	52.9		417	1966	3,558		
1966.	111.3	28,521	370.8	375.3	11.1	56.0		539	1967	3,448		
1967.	91.8	25,049	381.8	407.0	17.3	59.0		1,208	1968	3,476		
1968.	109.6	24,316	388.8	422.4	26.6	64.2		2,206	1969	(d) 3,325		
1969.	125.3	22,711	417.7	463.2	32.5	43.3	23.1	2,237	1970	(d) 3,386		
1970.	142.3	20,605	459.4	520.8	45.1	48.5	23.9	4,871	1971	3,438		
1971.	173.0	19,103	416.4	444.1	57.1	49.7	22.8	14,937	1972	3,367		
1972.	171.9	23,253	420.8	497.5	62.1	53.5	23.3	19,038	1973	3,408	2,361	84
1973.	198.7	20,002	385.0	507.0	74.6	59.8	24.1	20,669	1974	3,336	2,952	118
1974.	246.7	16,271	370.4	441.3	91.5	59.3	26.3	23,096	1975	3,230	3,009	137
1975.	235.6	15,153	416.5	508.2	98.2	70.1	27.3	23,096	1976	3,228	2,603	195
1976.	218.3	16,901	396.7	479.3	92.7	69.3	29.2	23,839	1977	3,164	3,623	269
1977.	217.2	15,666	418.2	475.3	94.8	76.0	31.0	24,549	1978	3,056	3,668	241
1978.	217.1	21,047	418.8	484.4	89.9	79.3	30.5	24,941	1979	3,110	3,800	229
1979.	238.7	19,584	423.5	498.5	84.6	81.2	32.1	24,839	1980	3,279	4,798	352
1980.	235.1	18,272	n.p.	518.0	97.0	81.2	32.9	23,647	1981	3,407	4,410	588
1981.	246.4	15,991	381.4	481.9	93.8	96.1	32.1	23,053	1982	3,276	3,943	604
1982.	259.6	22,328	454.8	623.9	86.8	99.4	37.6	(e) 22,378	1983	2,984	4,031	635
1983.	235.3	25,825	n.p.	n.p.	79.0	107.6	35.0	(e) 22,069				
1984.	249.3	33,881	n.p.	n.p.	76.5	116.1	33.2	(e) 26,826	1984	2,817	4,551	n.y.a.

(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) Includes natural gas condensate. (f) Green weight. (g) Broad leaved. (h) Coniferous.

FACTORIES (a)

Year ended 30 June—	Net value of production (d)									
	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Chemicals, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups
	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(e)	(f)	(f)	(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.2
1912(e)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0		23.6	8.5	108.3
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4		54.4	18.0	225.0
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9
1969(g)	35.9	1,264	3,908	633.0	3,201.6	301.0	409.2	1,184.4	620.7	7,475.5
1970	35.7	1,297	4,329	681.8	3,551.9	310.3	452.1	1,321.9	701.8	8,261.7
1971				No manufacturing census was conducted in respect of this year.						
1972	36.1	1,303	5,257	804.1	4,052.0	333.7	521.5	1,683.9	818.1	9,703.2
1973	36.4	1,298	5,820	885.5	4,337.7	376.8	563.9	1,943.5	915.4	10,746.0

For footnotes see end of table.

FACTORIES (a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Net value of production (d)									
	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Chemical, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food etc.	Paper etc.	All groups
		'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1974	37.1	1,338	7,177	1,076.2	5,529.4	481.1	676.1	2,126.0	1,110.5	13,149.2
1975(h)	27.0	1,245	8,531	1,172.2	6,635.8	409.2	696.8	2,650.5	1,279.4	15,246.4
1976(h)	27.5	1,200	9,472	1,261.7	7,084.9	542.3	841.7	3,074.1	1,391.4	16,921.0
1977(h)	26.8	1,176	10,536	1,464.6	8,088.5	563.1	894.2	3,501.8	1,614.2	19,234.3
1978(h)	26.1	1,144	11,136	1,697.4	8,217.9	581.4	967.7	3,767.4	1,763.0	20,236.3
1979(h)	26.3	1,144	11,966	1,898.8	9,180.2	641.5	1,049.4	4,035.5	1,960.8	22,230.1
1980(h)	27.4	1,154	13,358	2,201.4	10,887.8	708.4	1,130.7	4,413.8	2,248.4	25,614.0
1981(h)	27.7	1,150	14,911	2,513.3	11,843.8	769.4	1,267.1	5,023.5	2,568.1	28,531.1
1982	28.7	1,155	17,001	2,766.6	12,996.3	855.6	1,380.2	5,324.8	2,984.2	31,377.7
1983	27.7	1,053	17,403	2,834.5	12,245.9	805.4	1,354.8	5,903.1	3,071.7	31,035.5
1984	27.5	1,009	17,461	3,106.0	13,306.8	898.2	1,548.7	6,511.7	3,381.3	34,229.3

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year, includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (g) Direct comparison with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see Chapter 17). (h) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

INDUSTRIES, WAGES AND PRICES

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION			BUILDING			WAGES AND PRICES			
Year ended 30 June—	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	New dwellings completed(a)	Value of work done on all buildings(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(c)	Award rates of pay index: weekly rates, adult males(d)	Retail price index numbers six State capital cities combined(e)	
			Number						
	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m				
1902	44.0	(f)58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1901	n.a.	..	47
1912	46.6	(f)108.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1911	n.a.	..	53
1922	40.0	225.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1921	n.a.	..	(i)90
1932	27.0	220.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1931	n.a.	..	78
1942	66.8	633.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1941	38.5	..	89
						1951	85.8	..	167
1952	194.4	2,049.7	80.1	354.1	n.a.				
1960	252.3	4,161.1	90.0	571.0	1,001.6	1960	125.7	..	245
1961	278.1	4,349.8	94.5	627.4	1,130.8	1961	129.5	..	252
1962	274.5	4,394.6	86.3	593.2	1,076.9	1962	129.8	..	251
1963	291.0	4,795.2	87.7	610.2	1,140.7	1963	133.0	..	252
1964	327.7	5,270.0	96.7	685.8	1,323.9	1964	140.4	..	258
1965	400.1	5,896.8	112.7	823.0	1,555.9	1965	144.3	..	268
1966	443.9	6,251.9	112.8	869.9	1,681.2	1966	152.4	..	276
1967	515.5	6,877.0	111.9	914.8	1,745.4	1967	159.3	..	286
1968	568.1	7,430.9	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3	1968	173.4	..	293
1969	(g)749.2	(g)7,348.8	130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4	1969	183.6	..	302
1970	(g)1,042.6	(g)8,137.1	142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7	1970	191.9	..	313
1971	(g)1,289.5	(h)n.a.	142.1	1,478.9	2,815.6	1971	218.0	..	332
1972	(g)1,428.3	(g)9,508.1	143.8	1,628.7	3,132.4	1972	239.8	..	352
1973	(g)1,597.3	(g)10,508.5	150.6	1,845.5	3,542.4	1973	275.1	..	385
1974	(g)1,996.1	(g)12,886.3	150.0	2,143.0	4,214.9	1974	373.8	..	443
1975	(g)2,669.1	(g)15,060.7	141.1	2,454.2	4,713.3	1975	416.8	..	510
1976	(g)3,049.7	(g)16,555.8	132.0	2,808.6	5,595.0	1976	478.1	104.3	579
1977	(g)3,548.2	(g)18,816.1	144.8	3,635.1	6,445.5	1977	526.8	114.5	650
1978	(g)3,905.0	(g)19,754.4	128.9	3,595.7	6,510.0	1978	569.9	123.3	702
1979	(g)3,875.1	(g)22,230.1	117.1	3,529.7	6,946.4	1979	597.7	129.9	766
1980	(g)5,483.3	(g)25,614.0	129.3	4,174.9	8,018.2	1980	662.5	144.8	844
1981	(g)6,224.4	(g)28,594.1	135.9	4,875.8	10,026.3	1981	765.4	166.7	926
1982	(g)6,697.7	(g)31,548.7	138.3	5,808.2	10,547.7	1982	n.a.	185.4	1,028
1983	(g)8,146.6	(g)31,035.5	115.7	5,177.9	10,550.6	1983	n.a.	194.7	1,132
1984	(g)8,825.4	(g)34,229.3	123.8	5,508.1	10,268.5	1984	n.a.	203.2	1,177

(a) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (b) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (c) At 31 December. Base year 1954=100, weighted average for 'wage' earners only. Excludes rural industry. Series replaced by Award Rates of Pay Indexes from September 1982. (d) At 31 December. Base: June 1976=100.0. Excludes ASIC Division A Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; ASIC sub-division 72-Defence forces and ASIC sub-division 94-Private households employing staff. This series shows index numbers for both wage and salary earners (i.e. all employees). (e) Base year 1945=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. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Value added from 1968-69. (h) Manufacturing census was not conducted. (i) November.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Ships on overseas voyages				Overseas cargo	
	Arrivals		Departures		Discharged	Loaded
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage		
		mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. revenue tonnes (c)	mil. revenue tonnes (c)
1902	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	n.a.
1912(b).	2,081	5.0	2,093	5.0	n.a.	n.a.
1922	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	2.4	5.8
1932	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	3.1	6.8
1942	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	5.8	4.4
1952	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	15.2	6.0
1961	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	21.8	15.8
1962	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	20.9	19.3
1963	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	23.6	17.5
1964	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	25.6	22.2
1965	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	28.6	23.0
1966	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	29.2	24.4
1967	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	32.2	35.4
1968	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	33.3	44.4
1969	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	35.7	58.1
1970	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	34.5	80.5
1971	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	27.5	104.8
1972	5,439	53.1	5,447	53.5	25.4	111.2
1973	5,647	62.6	5,631	62.0	26.3	135.9
1974	5,975	72.0	5,909	71.5	30.7	153.6
1975	6,230	80.3	5,254	80.3	29.9	167.8
1976	5,772	75.0	5,824	75.4	26.9	158.6
1977	5,830	79.7	5,823	79.5	28.4	167.1
1978	5,615	80.2	5,668	80.4	27.0	166.7
1979	5,677	82.8	5,655	82.5	28.7	167.3
1980	6,249	(d)247.2	6,168	(d)246.6	31.0	188.7
1981	5,965	236.7	5,884	234.1	32.5	179.3
1982	5,839	232.4	5,798	235.6	31.3	176.4
1983	5,516	223.8	5,706	230.4	27.9	170.4
1984	6,131	263.6	6,026	267.3	28.5	198.4

(a) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 ships, 6.5 million tons. (b) Year ended previous December. (c) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (d) Net tonnage replaced by dead weight tonnage as from July 1, 1979.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended June 30—	GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (a)				REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES							
	Route kilo- metres (b)	Train kilo- metres	Pas- senger journeys	Freight- tonnes carried	Freight net tonne- kilometres	Kilo- metres flown	Passengers		Freight		Mail	
							Embark- ations	Pas- senger kilo- metres	Tonnes up- lifted	Tonne- kilo- metres	Tonnes up- lifted	Tonne- kilo- metres
	'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	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
1942	43.8	142.4	475	39.5	n.a.	12.6	151	122	1.2	1.5	n.a.	0.7
1952	43.1	150.3	501	45.0	11,046	67.3	1,829	1,162	52.2	39.0	2.4	1.9
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	20,034	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	113.0	6,629	5,134	89.9	74.2	10.1	9.3
1973	40.5	152.0	372	92.5	26,582	118.6	7,503	5,685	94.4	81.5	10.1	9.8
1974	40.4	151.2	373	97.0	28,329	131.8	8,858	6,812	112.7	98.3	9.9	9.3
1975	40.6	150.6	361	103.5	29,792	135.5	9,393	7,374	107.8	97.9	9.6	9.0
1976	40.8	150.1	338	104.4	30,809	130.1	9,315	7,281	106.1	97.5	9.7	9.1
1977	40.1	151.1	332	109.9	31,995	122.9	9,349	7,330	108.1	96.3	9.6	9.1
1978	39.7	148.8	323	107.3	31,837	134.7	10,289	8,181	120.9	106.5	11.3	10.7
1979	39.4	147.5	375	111.1	32,056	135.4	10,724	8,619	127.5	110.7	13.1	12.5
1980	39.5	150.9	401	125.7	36,366	138.2	11,505	9,486	129.8	109.6	15.1	14.2
1981	39.1	147.1	412	127.3	36,468	137.3	11,381	9,747	125.0	107.9	17.3	16.4
1982	38.9	150.5	412	127.3	37,332	136.8	11,397	10,155	136.3	117.9	16.8	16.5
1983	39.1	147.8	413	124.1	34,494	128.0	10,333	9,327	141.9	124.8	16.8	17.2
1984	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	126.1	10,598	9,685	149.9	137.8	17.6	17.6

(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—	Tram trolley- bus and bus services (a)	Motor vehicles on the register				Telephones			Broadcasting and television licences in force (b)		
		Motor cars and station wagons	Com- mercial vehicles (c)	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	Postal matter dealt with (d)	Instru- ments in service (e)	Services in operation (b) (e)	Tele- grams (f)	Broad- cast listeners' (h)1	Tele- vision viewers' (k)
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(g)384	(g)36	(g)28	(g)8.2	..	..
1912	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(g)698	(g)118	(g)96	(g)13.9	..	..
1922	569	102	—	38	139	778	259	196	16.8	(h)1	..
1932	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942	(i)1,067	451	250	50	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1952	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
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	2,664	3,913	2,704	(j)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971	561	3,935	961	144	5,039	2,685	4,152	2,857	(j)21.2	2,699	2,845
1972	503	4,141	996	180	5,317	2,649	4,400	2,978	(j)20.2	2,758	2,939
1973	521	4,362	1,041	210	5,613	2,691	4,659	3,147	(j)20.4	2,814	3,013
1974	533	4,604	1,090	259	5,953	2,656	5,000	3,361	(j)20.7	(k)2,851	(k)3,022
1975	531	4,859	1,140	278	6,277	2,516	5,267	3,539	(j)18.5	..	..
1976	515	5,073	1,215	293	6,581	2,209	5,502	3,700	(j)12.9	..	..
1977	514	5,243	1,280	296	6,818	2,198	5,835	3,907	(j)10.4	..	..
1978	516	5,462	1,360	292	7,115	2,304	6,181	4,166	9.0	..	..
1979	(l)459	5,657	1,413	288	7,358	2,505	6,677	4,449	7.1	..	..
1980	(l)456	5,801	1,462	310	7,573	2,631	7,153	4,743	5.4	..	..
1981	(l)448	6,021	1,544	352	7,918	2,767	7,684	5,069	5.1	..	..
1982	(l)447	6,294	1,662	391	8,346	2,877	8,055	5,357	4.5	..	..
1983	(m)326	6,470	1,718	402	8,590	2,944	8,267	5,592	4.1	..	..
1984	n.y.a.	6,636	1,798	398	8,833	3,035	8,329	5,851	3.7	..	..
1985	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3,148	8,727	6,188	3.4	..	..

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

NOTE ISSUE	PRIVATE FINANCE				
	Australian notes on issue (a)	Trading banks		BANKING	
		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)	Debits to customers' accounts(b)	Savings banks Depositors' balances(c)
June—	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,737	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,654	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	1,848	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,028	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,318	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,653	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,660	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	2,964	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	3,572	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,035	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	4,861	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431	5,668	7,635
1972	1,499	5,876	8,322	6,146	8,391
1973	1,758	7,755	11,013	8,035	10,238
1974	2,146	10,120	12,714	8,988	11,196
1975	2,557	11,205	14,937	10,095	(e) 12,869
1976	2,921	12,576	16,955	13,368	14,823
1977	3,291	14,006	19,089	14,879	16,365
1978	3,670	15,683	19,746	17,624	18,046
1979	4,107	17,653	22,179	20,555	19,832
1980	4,586	20,386	25,643	24,730	21,261
1981	5,187	22,998	29,306	28,334	23,218
1982	5,837	(d) 26,213	33,503	41,081	25,047
1983	6,362	28,687	36,044	42,417	30,006
1984	7,205	31,751	38,424	60,713	34,328
1985	8,182	39,173	47,109	85,243	38,866

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) Weekly average for month of June. (c) End of June. (d) Break in series due to a change in accounting procedures. The figure for June 1981 on the new basis is \$23,071 million. (e) From June 1975 break in series due to a change in accounting procedures by one bank.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year ended 30 June—	COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT			STATE		ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		
	Consolidated revenue fund		Taxation collection collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Taxation collection collections	General government final consumption expenditure	
	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure		Public gross fixed capital expenditure(b)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	23	8	18	56	58	5	..	..
1912	41	29	32	83	82	11	..	..
1922	128	128	99	170	175	36	..	..
1932	143	143	109	199	242	65	..	..
1942	420	420	362	305	299	115	..	..
1952	2,034	2,034	1,848	777	783	126	803	806
1960	2,877	2,877	2,519	1,399	1,404	320	1,319	1,214
1961	3,277	3,277	2,871	1,511	1,513	335	1,430	1,256
1962	3,283	3,283	2,858	1,609	1,617	394	1,528	1,380
1963	3,371	3,371	2,907	1,694	1,696	438	1,628	1,434
1964	3,809	3,809	3,247	1,829	1,829	496	1,827	1,586
1965	4,418	4,418	3,819	1,947	1,965	549	2,060	1,852
1966	4,879	4,879	4,221	2,094	2,119	591	2,335	2,066
1967	5,228	5,228	4,492	2,286	2,289	664	2,734	2,184
1968	5,760	5,760	4,952	2,463	2,468	753	3,112	2,369
1969	6,086	6,086	5,528	2,689	2,700	861	3,402	2,525
1970	6,979	6,979	6,380	3,010	3,028	962	3,683	2,757
1971	7,838	7,838	7,183	3,457	3,483	1,010	4,212	2,943
1972	8,688	8,688	7,939	4,035	4,050	1,414	4,800	3,299
1973	9,278	9,278	8,470	4,675	4,704	1,781	5,468	3,421
1974	11,976	11,976	10,917	5,481	5,514	2,207	6,690	3,926
1975	15,391	15,391	14,211	7,109	7,187	2,792	9,229	5,566
1976	19,713	19,713	16,938	8,536	8,498	3,470	11,523	6,607
1977	21,436	21,436	19,806	9,796	9,790	3,973	13,488	7,011
1978	23,455	23,455	21,494	10,895	10,925	4,301	15,270	7,807
1979	25,484	25,484	23,466	(d) 12,177	(d) 12,172	(e) 4,811	(e) 15,539	(e) 6,391
1980	29,627	29,627	27,548	(d) 14,008	(d) 13,954	(e) 5,416	(e) 17,535	(e) 6,888
1981	35,052	35,052	32,714	(d) 16,095	(d) 16,150	(e) 6,224	(e) 20,438	(e) 7,818
1982	40,593	40,593	37,991	(d) 19,742	(d) 19,799	(e) 7,332	(e) 23,536	(e) 8,518
1983	44,476	44,476	40,586	(d) 23,651	(d) 23,772	(e) 8,518	(e) 26,844	(e) 10,762
1984	50,920	50,920	44,220	(d) 26,595	(d) 26,600	(e) 9,418	(e) 30,092	(e) 11,640

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange. (b) Includes General Government Public trading enterprises and prior to 1978-79 includes Public financial enterprises. (d) Includes Northern Territory. (e) From 1978-79 data is extracted from ABS 5501.0 Government Financial Estimates, Australia.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$ million)

Year	Goods			Invisibles			Balance on Current Account
	Exports FOB	Imports FOB	Balance of Trade	Credits	Debits	Net	
1959-60	1,860	-1,814	46	388	-902	-515	-468
1960-61	1,847	-2,056	-209	440	-978	-538	-747
1961-62	2,129	-1,701	427	476	-916	-440	-12
1962-63	2,122	-2,065	56	508	-1,034	-527	-471
1963-64	2,731	-2,237	493	618	-1,172	-555	-62
1964-65	2,574	-2,739	-165	696	-1,319	-623	-788
1965-66	2,626	-2,822	-196	730	-1,430	-700	-896
1966-67	2,926	-2,837	89	805	-1,556	-752	-663
1967-68	2,942	-3,159	-218	889	-1,817	-928	-1,146
1968-69	3,217	-3,203	14	963	-1,988	-1,026	-1,011
1969-70	3,969	-3,553	416	1,096	-2,232	-1,137	-720
1970-71	4,217	-3,790	427	1,169	-2,398	-1,229	-802
1971-72	4,722	-3,791	931	1,352	-2,622	-1,271	-340
1972-73	5,991	-3,808	2,183	1,565	-3,033	-1,468	715
1973-74	6,709	-5,754	956	1,875	-3,740	-1,865	-909
1974-75	8,442	-7,652	790	2,313	-4,323	-2,009	-1,219
1975-76	9,446	-7,922	1,524	2,248	-5,176	-2,928	-1,404
1976-77	11,446	-10,350	1,096	2,395	-5,923	-3,528	-2,432
1977-78	12,006	-11,150	856	2,751	-6,650	-3,899	-3,043
1978-79	14,072	-13,386	686	3,337	-7,705	-4,368	-3,682
1979-80	18,589	-15,831	2,758	4,272	-9,038	-4,766	-2,009
1980-81	18,718	-19,177	-459	4,738	-9,749	-5,010	-5,469
1981-82	19,083	-22,376	-3,293	5,036	-10,734	-5,698	-8,992
1982-83	20,656	-21,705	-1,049	5,895	-11,235	-5,340	-6,389
1983-84	23,682	-23,497	185	6,624	-14,188	-7,564	-7,379

CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)

(\$ million)

Year	Non-monetary		Monetary Institutions		Balancing Item	Balance on Capital Account
	Government	Private	Non-official	Official		
1959-60	64	372	6	-38	64	468
1960-61	-24	456	2	81	232	747
1961-62	8	217	5	-177	-40	12
1962-63	53	469	6	-150	92	471
1963-64	-47	465	1	-447	89	62
1964-65	-34	511	13	297	2	788
1965-66	7	704	5	-57	237	896
1966-67	-13	394	6	124	152	663
1967-68	198	964	42	-79	20	1,146
1968-69	24	983	-6	-151	160	1,011
1969-70	-162	840	4	-40	79	720
1970-71	-70	1,467	-20	-602	26	802
1971-72	-83	1,310	60	-1,479	531	340
1972-73	-60	422	-17	-1,076	17	-715
1973-74	53	176	145	425	110	909
1974-75	-19	848	-3	458	-58	1,219
1975-76	-44	728	-91	1,019	-207	1,404
1976-77	243	1,509	32	491	155	2,432
1977-78	1,504	841	-23	540	181	3,043
1978-79	1,365	1,739	32	124	423	3,682
1979-80	-34	1,701	165	301	-123	2,009
1980-81	-48	5,535	-65	-1,149	1,196	5,469
1981-82	462	8,708	106	-1,354	1,071	8,992
1982-83	813	7,201	661	-2,436	150	6,389
1983-84	622	6,735	201	-1,850	1,671	7,379

FOREIGN TRADE

TOTALS

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Imports	Exports	Coal(a)	Wool(b)	Barley	Wheat	Petroleum products	Flour(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(g).	76	100	n.a.	30	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
1912(g).	122	158	2	52	—	13	—	3
1922	188	256	2	96	1	57	—	11
1932	104	216	1	74	3	38	—	8
1942	348	338	1	112	—	9	—	8
1952	2,107	1,350	1	636	22	111	—	66
1960	1,854	1,875	9	742	23	123	21	30
1961	2,175	1,938	15	649	29	205	24	38
1962	1,769	2,155	27	720	30	285	25	35
1963	2,163	2,152	22	733	10	217	29	31
1964	2,373	2,782	32	926	18	362	20	42
1965	2,905	2,651	51	781	18	297	11	37
1966	2,939	2,721	63	757	12	264	9	25
1967	3,045	3,024	72	840	22	361	30	23
1968	3,264	3,045	85	739	7	343	33	24
1969	3,469	3,374	117	827	18	258	26	22
1970	3,881	4,137	164	803	23	338	27	21
1971	4,150	4,376	195	593	51	433	38	20
1972	4,008	4,893	238	633	73	419	45	13
1973	4,121	6,214	291	1,262	39	273	41	12
1974	6,085	6,914	348	1,248	68	517	95	20
1975	8,080	8,726	721	815	187	1,028	145	49
1976	8,241	9,640	1,063	1,032	201	922	144	39
1977	10,411	11,652	1,282	1,587	223	863	190	26
1978	11,169	12,270	1,482	1,289	122	1,011	223	21
1979	13,752	14,241	1,524	1,592	148	794	295	14
1980	16,218	18,871	1,675	1,738	354	2,177	427	12
1981	18,965	19,177	1,967	1,845	243	1,729	517	15
1982	23,005	19,575	2,289	1,913	241	1,720	551	14
1983	21,806	22,123	3,073	1,807	131	1,440	1,153	14
1984	24,061	24,781	3,328	1,965	499	1,814	1,226	8
1985 _p	30,026	30,640	4,604	2,423	778	2,786	1,158	12

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(d)	Hides and skins	Meats	Fruit(e)	Sugar	Lead and lead alloys unworked (f)	Ores and concentrates	Other
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(g).	3	3	5	—	—	n.a.	—	—
1912(g).	9	6	9	1	—	3	—	8
1922	16	6	11	6	—	4	—	1
1932	21	5	13	10	5	5	—	—
1942	16	12	28	11	5	14	—	2
1952	10	34	71	44	14	52	—	40
1960	58	64	177	64	53	33	—	44
1961	41	54	145	61	70	33	—	54
1962	49	64	179	74	68	38	—	48
1963	49	74	226	73	91	35	—	44
1964	57	92	244	92	157	50	—	54
1965	67	80	286	86	113	61	1	77
1966	58	89	228	107	94	67	3	88
1967	65	86	286	95	100	54	46	100
1968	47	62	285	105	98	63	103	123
1969	41	75	291	92	122	66	180	143
1970	53	88	426	88	116	106	278	205
1971	48	71	438	100	150	30	374	231
1972	49	80	569	89	211	68	376	226
1973	62	189	867	117	250	83	439	239
1974	42	148	801	105	223	121	499	309
1975	34	102	450	91	645	130	707	423
1976	64	142	679	96	570	111	771	528
1977	38	239	896	99	637	166	902	674
1978	44	244	1,128	115	537	194	921	701
1979	49	351	1,722	141	448	260	968	727
1980	39	355	1,738	188	667	548	1,076	1,092
1981	30	191	1,594	209	1,146	321	1,117	1,965
1982	19	109	1,292	175	764	264	1,252	2,131
1983	41	133	1,585	201	557	302	1,487	2,206
1984	58	161	1,309	177	621	310	1,619	2,080
1985 _p	74	169	1,288	202	574	251	1,869	2,312

(a) Anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous (except briquettes). (b) Includes greasy wool, stipe, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins. (c) Flour, plain white. (d) Includes concentrates and ghee. (e) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (f) Includes silverlead. (g) Year ended previous December.

FOREIGN TRADE—continued
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.</i>	<i>Apparel, etc.</i>	<i>Oil, etc.</i>	<i>Metals, etc.</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Paper, etc.</i>					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m					
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					
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	768.8	68.0	137.5					
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8					
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8					
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6					
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5					
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7					
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5					

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>Food and live animals</i>	<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	<i>Minerals fuels, lubricants and related materials</i>	<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	<i>Commodities and transactions of merchandise not elsewhere classified</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125
1972	160	51	219	194	15	410	856	1,483	432	137
1973	163	52	268	175	13	424	893	1,489	475	119
1974	237	65	415	377	28	580	1,404	2,091	721	108
1975	302	75	390	724	43	786	1,496	3,059	961	125
1976	275	90	387	807	42	709	1,460	3,177	1,045	160
1977	455	99	471	996	54	926	1,891	3,980	1,354	105
1978	531	122	477	1,157	66	1,009	1,993	4,118	1,484	124
1979(b)	533	131	562	1,140	66	1,201	2,408	5,731	1,742	125
1980	655	142	700	2,098	81	1,579	2,900	5,656	2,005	226
1981	655	169	764	2,726	63	1,583	3,263	7,032	2,264	271
1982	732	173	769	3,002	80	1,828	3,856	9,357	2,681	291
1983	836	184	648	3,098	82	1,776	3,446	8,022	2,734	390
1984	1,015	196	762	2,218	111	2,157	3,984	9,309	3,119	668
1985p	1,246	225	932	2,300	112	2,554	4,920	11,900	3,866	1,000

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) From 1 July 1978, imports have been classified according to the new A.I.C.C. which is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2. The figures for 1979 on, are therefore not comparable to those for previous years.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a)

Year—	At current prices	At constant prices			
	(c)	1959-60 prices (b)	1966-67 prices (b)	1974-75 prices (b)	1979-80 prices (c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1961-62	14,924	14,292	17,120	..	..
1962-63	16,137	15,225	18,285	..	..
1963-64	17,934	16,384	19,598	..	..
1964-65	19,738	17,629	20,990	..	..
1965-66	20,742	17,888	21,433	..	..
1966-67	22,844	19,090	22,844	42,463	..
1967-68	24,387	..	23,754	43,990	..
1968-69	27,546	..	25,872	48,121	..
1969-70	30,551	..	27,492	50,899	77,678
1970-71	33,758	..	28,748	53,469	82,475
1971-72	37,758	..	30,088	56,064	86,401
1972-73	43,024	..	31,472	58,077	91,128
1973-74	51,566	..	32,983	60,983	94,983
1974-75	62,061	..	33,518	62,096	96,017
1975-76	73,191	..	..	63,635	97,993
1976-77	83,656	..	..	65,653	100,876
1977-78	90,894	..	..	65,933	101,951
1978-79	103,083	..	..	69,097	106,115
1979-80	116,417	..	..	70,885	108,969
1980-81	132,705	..	..	..	113,609
1981-82	150,253	..	..	..	115,847
1982-83	165,306	..	..	..	116,409
1983-84	186,550	..	..	..	120,312
1984-85	207,089	..	..	..	126,376

(a) For a description of the conceptual basis of these estimates, see *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0). (b) *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure, 1983-84*, (5204.0). (c) These figures are consistent with those published in *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia, June Quarter 1985* (5206.0).

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a)

Year—	At current prices	At constant prices			
	(c)	1959-60 prices (b)	1966-67 prices (b)	1974-75 prices (b)	1979-80 prices (c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1961-62	3,723	3,569	4,188	..	..
1962-63	4,046	3,855	4,513	..	..
1963-64	4,555	4,259	4,985	..	..
1964-65	5,316	4,825	5,637	..	..
1965-66	5,776	5,101	5,971	..	..
1966-67	6,074	5,187	6,074	11,370	..
1967-68	6,585	..	6,392	12,019	..
1968-69	7,401	..	6,907	12,981	..
1969-70	8,063	..	7,207	13,663	23,360
1970-71	9,002	..	7,571	14,473	24,620
1971-72	9,883	..	7,778	14,817	25,253
1972-73	10,719	..	7,845	14,973	25,448
1973-74	12,489	..	8,108	15,324	26,153
1974-75	14,823	..	7,928	14,823	25,030
1975-76	17,934	..	..	15,465	26,095
1976-77	19,913	..	..	15,353	25,961
1977-78	21,612	..	..	15,202	25,762
1978-79	24,496	..	..	16,002	27,073
1979-80	26,857	..	..	15,768	26,857
1980-81	33,089	..	..	..	29,643
1981-82	38,765	..	..	..	31,438
1982-83	38,863	..	..	..	28,318
1983-84	40,641	..	..	..	27,876
1984-85	46,373	..	..	..	30,018

For footnotes see the above table.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

This section presents a range of statistics for selected countries in the areas of Population, Labour Force, Prices and Wages, Finance and Energy.

Quality and Comparability of data

The quality and comparability of data presented here are affected by a number of factors. Considerations such as methods of estimating, methods of data collection, coverage, definitions and margins of error may vary between countries. Therefore, care should be exercised when comparing the data in its present form.

Level of detail

These statistics are presented at a broad level for purposes of comparison only. Considerably more detail is presented in the source publications which are cited at the end of each table. For further reference a select bibliography of related publications can be found at the end of this section.

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984
(Million)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	13.89	215.97	111.52	61.83	55.98	52.71	55.44	22.73	8.19	3.09
1976	14.03	218.04	112.77	61.53	55.96	52.89	56.70	23.03	8.22	3.12
1977	14.19	220.24	113.88	61.40	55.92	53.08	56.73	23.30	8.25	3.13
1978	14.36	222.59	114.92	61.33	55.90	53.38	56.13	23.54	8.28	3.13
1979	14.51	225.06	115.88	61.36	55.95	53.61	56.29	23.77	8.29	3.14
1980	14.70	227.74	116.80	61.57	56.01	53.80	56.42	24.07	8.31	3.14
1981	14.92	230.02	117.66	61.68	56.35	54.18	56.50	24.37	8.32	3.16
1982	15.18	232.31	118.44	61.64	56.34	54.48	56.64	24.66	8.33	3.18
1983	15.40	234.50	119.26	61.42	56.38	54.73	56.83	24.90	8.33	3.23
1984	15.54	236.63	120.02	61.18	n.a	54.95	56.98	25.15	8.34	3.25

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1962-1982, OECD 1984; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1985.

POPULATION OF SELECTED CAPITAL CITIES

City proper	Population	City proper	Population
Bangkok	(1980) 3,077,361	Moscow	(1982) 8,302,000
Beijing (Peking)	(1970) 7,570,000	New Delhi	(1981) 271,990
Bonn	(1981) 291,464	New York	(1980) 7,071,639
Buenos Aires	(1980) 2,908,001	Oslo	(1981) 451,204
Cairo	(1976) 5,074,016	Ottawa	(1980) 304,460
Canberra	(1984) 264,300	Paris	(1975) 2,317,227
Jakarta	(1980) 6,503,449	Rome	(1980) 2,914,042
Katmandu	(1971) 150,402	Seoul	(1980) 8,364,379
Lagos	(1975) 1,060,848	Stockholm	(1981) 647,214
London	(1981) 6,696,008	Tokyo	(1981) 8,334,860
Manila	(1980) 1,630,485	Washington	(1980) 638,333
Mexico City	(1979) 9,191,295	Wellington	(1981) 135,688

Source: Demographic Year Book 1982, United Nations N.Y., 1984.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984
(^{'000})

<i>Year (a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
1975	5,841	85,846	52,230	25,285	24,704	20,714	19,594	9,284	4,062	1,214
1976	5,898	88,752	52,710	25,059	24,492	20,856	19,742	9,477	4,088	1,235
1977	5,995	92,017	53,420	25,014	24,523	21,036	19,948	9,651	4,099	1,254
1978	5,970	96,048	54,080	25,169	24,681	21,113	20,044	9,987	4,115	1,246
1979	6,042	98,824	54,790	25,507	25,009	21,118	20,266	10,395	4,180	1,262
1980	6,247	99,303	55,360	25,771	24,881	21,127	20,551	10,708	4,232	1,264
1981	6,356	100,397	55,810	25,569	23,836	20,959	20,623	11,006	4,224	1,258
1982	6,403	99,526	56,380	25,100	23,663	20,984	20,297	10,644	4,219	1,274
1983	6,289	100,834	57,330	24,690	23,470	20,839	20,350	10,734	4,224	1,258
1984	6,471	105,005	57,660	24,649	23,705	n.a.	20,689	11,000	4,255	1,271

(a) Annual averages

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1962-1982; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1985.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984
(Per cent)

<i>Year (a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
1975	58.6	53.1	61.9	52.1	57.6	51.6	46.0	55.6	62.5	56.2
1976	58.1	53.9	61.7	51.5	56.8	51.2	46.0	55.4	62.3	56.2
1977	58.0	54.9	61.9	51.1	56.6	51.6	46.2	55.2	62.5	56.5
1978	56.7	56.3	62.0	51.0	56.6	51.4	45.9	56.0	62.4	55.6
1979	56.0	56.9	62.1	51.2	57.0	51.0	45.9	57.2	63.0	55.9
1980	56.9	56.3	62.0	51.2	56.3	50.6	46.0	58.9	63.3	55.2
1981	56.8	56.2	62.0	50.3	53.3	49.8	45.8	58.4	62.9	54.1
1982	56.0	55.0	61.9	49.0	52.6	49.5	44.5	55.5	62.5	54.2
1983	53.9	55.1	62.4	48.4	52.1	48.6	44.3	55.2	62.2	52.8
1984	54.8	56.7	62.2	48.5	n.a.	n.a.	44.8	55.9	62.3	52.9

(a) Annual averages

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1962-1982; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1985.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: PARTICIPATION RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984
(Per cent)

<i>Year (a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>
1975	61.4	58.0	63.1	54.3	59.5	53.9	48.9	59.7	63.6	56.4
1976	61.0	58.4	63.0	53.7	59.7	54.0	49.4	59.7	63.7	56.4
1977	61.5	59.1	63.2	53.2	59.7	54.3	49.8	60.1	63.6	56.6
1978	60.5	59.9	63.4	53.0	59.7	54.3	49.5	61.1	63.8	56.5
1979	59.4	60.5	63.4	53.0	59.8	54.3	49.7	61.8	64.3	57.0
1980	60.4	60.6	63.3	52.9	59.7	54.1	49.8	62.5	64.6	56.5
1981	60.1	60.8	63.9	52.8	59.0	53.9	50.1	63.1	64.5	56.7
1982	60.3	60.9	63.4	52.6	58.8	54.2	49.0	62.4	64.5	56.2
1983	59.9	60.9	64.0	52.8	58.8	53.2	49.2	62.7	64.4	55.9
1984	60.2	61.3	63.9	53.0	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	63.0	64.3	56.1

(a) Annual averages

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1962-1982; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1985.

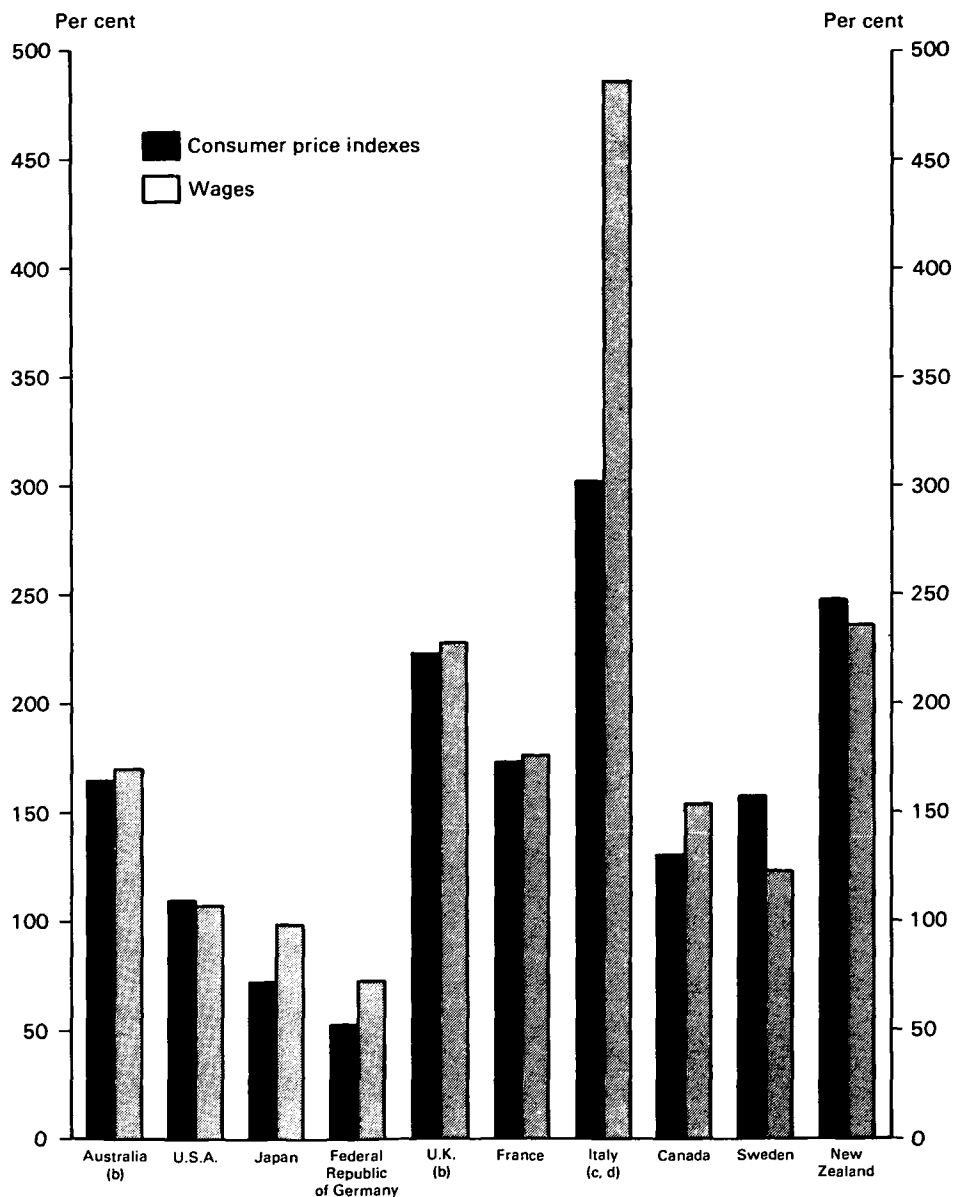
**DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1975 TO 1984
(Per cent)**

Year	<div> <div>Federal Republic of</div> <div> Australia U.S.A. Japan Germany U.K. France Italy Canada Sweden New Zealand </div> </div>									
	AGRICULTURE(a)									
1975	6.8	4.1	12.7	7.0	2.7	10.2	16.7	6.1	6.4	10.7
1976	6.5	3.9	12.2	6.7	2.8	9.8	16.4	5.9	6.2	10.5
1977	6.7	3.7	11.9	6.4	2.7	9.4	15.8	5.7	6.1	10.7
1978	6.3	3.7	11.7	6.1	2.7	9.1	15.4	5.7	6.1	11.2
1979	6.6	3.6	10.2	5.8	2.6	8.9	14.9	5.7	5.8	11.1
1980	6.5	3.6	10.4	5.6	2.6	8.7	14.2	5.4	5.6	10.9
1981	6.5	3.5	10.0	5.5	2.6	8.6	13.4	5.4	5.6	11.2
1982	6.4	3.6	9.7	5.5	2.7	8.3	12.4	5.2	5.6	11.5
1983	6.6	3.5	9.3	5.6	2.7	8.1	12.4	5.5	5.4	11.3
1984	6.2	3.3	8.9	5.6	2.6	n.a.	11.7	5.3	5.1	11.3
INDUSTRY(b)										
1975	33.5	30.6	35.9	45.4	40.6	38.7	39.1	29.3	36.5	35.8
1976	33.2	30.8	35.8	44.9	39.7	38.1	38.3	29.7	35.4	35.8
1977	32.4	30.9	35.4	44.7	39.6	37.6	38.4	28.8	34.3	35.9
1978	31.2	31.1	35.0	44.4	36.2	36.9	38.1	28.7	33.0	34.2
1979	31.2	31.3	34.9	44.4	38.7	36.3	37.7	28.9	32.5	33.6
1980	30.9	30.5	35.3	44.2	37.6	36.0	37.8	28.5	32.2	33.8
1981	30.3	30.1	35.3	43.5	35.5	35.3	37.5	28.3	31.3	32.3
1982	29.8	28.4	34.9	42.7	34.7	34.6	37.1	26.5	30.3	32.9
1983	28.5	28.0	34.8	42.0	33.6	33.8	36.1	25.5	29.9	32.5
1984	28.1	28.5	34.8	41.6	33.1	n.a.	34.0	25.9	29.8	32.3
SERVICES(c)										
1975	59.7	65.3	51.5	47.6	56.7	51.1	44.2	64.6	57.1	53.5
1976	60.3	65.3	52.0	48.4	57.5	52.1	45.2	64.4	58.3	53.7
1977	60.9	65.4	52.8	49.0	57.7	53.0	45.8	65.4	59.6	53.5
1978	62.4	65.2	53.3	49.5	58.1	54.0	46.5	65.5	60.9	54.6
1979	62.2	65.2	53.9	49.8	58.7	54.7	47.4	65.4	61.7	55.4
1980	62.6	65.9	54.2	50.3	59.9	55.3	47.9	66.0	62.2	55.3
1981	63.2	66.4	54.7	51.0	61.8	56.2	49.2	66.3	63.1	56.5
1982	63.8	68.0	55.4	51.8	62.6	57.2	50.5	68.2	64.1	55.7
1983	64.9	68.5	56.0	52.5	63.8	58.1	51.5	69.0	64.7	56.2
1984	65.7	68.2	56.3	52.8	64.3	n.a.	54.2	68.8	65.1	56.4

(a) Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. (b) Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction. (c) Transportation, communication, public utilities, trade, finance, public administration, private household services and miscellaneous services.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1962-1982; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1985.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES AND WAGES(a), SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974 TO 1984



(a) Wages in Manufacturing unless otherwise stated. (b) Male wages. (c) Percentage changes are for 1974 to 1983. (d) Wages in non-agricultural activities.

Source: *ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1984*; *ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1/1985*.

**EXCHANGE RATES AGAINST SELECTED CURRENCIES AND
TRADE WEIGHTED INDEX OF VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR**

	<i>As at 30 June—</i>					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Units of foreign currency per \$A(a)						
United States dollar	1.1211	1.1576	1.1480	1.0223	0.8745	0.8613
United Kingdom pound	0.5158	0.4917	0.5895	0.5870	0.5730	0.6378
Germany Fed. Rep. Mark	2.068	2.033	2.747	2.506	2.227	2.399
Japanese yen	242.83	251.31	259.51	260.18	209.38	204.60
Trade weighted index of value of Australian dollar (May 1970 = 100)(b)	83.1	85.0	92.9	88.2	77.7	79.2

(a) The rates quoted are the market rate indications for 30 June published by the Reserve Bank of Australia. (b) The trade weighted index is published by the Reserve Bank and is an index of the average value of the Australian dollar vis a vis currencies of Australia's trading partners.

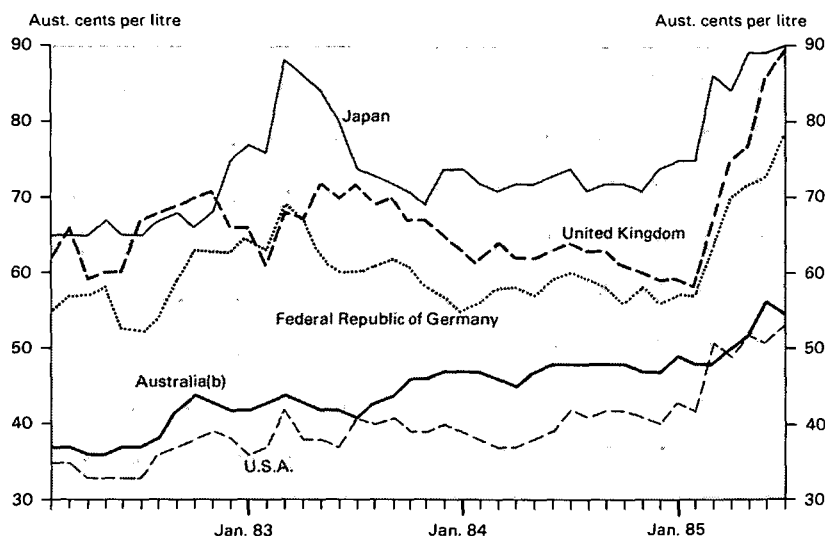
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Balance of Payments, Australia* (\$301.0)

**ENERGY CONSUMPTION: TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY REQUIREMENTS
FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES**
(Tonnes of oil equivalent, per capita)

Country	Tonnes	Country	Tonnes
Australia	4.71	Japan	2.93
Austria	3.41	Luxembourg	8.03
Belgium	4.01	Netherlands	4.02
Canada	8.49	New Zealand	3.75
Denmark	3.25	Norway	6.11
Finland	5.05	Portugal	1.24
France	3.43	Spain	1.89
Germany	4.13	Sweden	5.84
Greece	1.66	Switzerland	3.94
Iceland	5.95	Turkey	0.79
Ireland	2.42	United Kingdom	3.44
Italy	2.32	United States	7.37

Source: The OECD Observer, No. 133, March 1985

**RETAIL PRICES OF AUTOMOTIVE GASOLINE EXPRESSED IN AUSTRALIAN
CURRENCY(a), FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES**



(a) Australian prices quoted are for June 1985. International retail prices are based on latest information received from Australian overseas posts. Prices for most countries have been converted using 1 July 1985 exchange rates. Automotive gasoline prices are for the most commonly used grade of automotive gasoline in that country, at 'full-service' prices.

(b) DRE estimate based on latest available CPI price data for eight capital cities, Prices Surveillance Authority determinations, allowance for discounts, and advice from the Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Source: *Major Energy Statistics*, No. 54, July 1985; Department of Resources and Energy.

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Year Book of World Energy Statistics United Nations, N.Y.

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